

# GENERAL REPORT

ON

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1899-1900.



CALCUTTA :

BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1900.

Published at the BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,  
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

—♦—  
OFFICIAL AGENTS.

*In India—*

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.  
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.  
THACKER & Co., Bombay.  
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.  
SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.

*In London—*

E. A. ARNOLD, 37 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.  
CONSTABLE & Co., 2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.  
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.  
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MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

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# REPORT

ON

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1899-1900.

### I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE following report is written in rather full detail in obedience to the orders of Government directing that the General Report on Public Instruction is to be entered into in greater detail every second year.

2. A change in numbering the paragraphs of the report has been introduced by paragraphing each section independently.

### II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—</b>						
University ... ..	30	7,204	44	7,868	184.7	178.6
Arts Colleges ... ..	428	95,529	471	107,923	233.3	230.1
High English schools ... ..	971	72,207	860	69,293	74.3	72.9
Do. vernacular schools ... ..	1,094	69,202	1,045	67,030	55.0	54.0
Upper primary schools ... ..	4,340	174,161	4,309	177,253	41.0	41.1
Lower ditto ... ..	44,982	1,061,836	43,809	1,067,879	24.0	24.4
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	304	13,687	504	16,198	34.4	32.1
Female ... ..	2,776	61,817	2,759	62,576	22.2	22.7
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>54,023</b>	<b>1,546,243</b>	<b>53,891</b>	<b>1,560,016</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—</b>						
(1) Advanced teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian ... ..	1,398	18,672	1,292	16,439	13.3	12.5
(b) Sanskrit ... ..	1,412	13,100	1,351	12,259	9.2	9.1
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(a) With ten pupils and upwards ... ..	715	10,693	709	11,396	14.9	16.1
(b) With less than ten pupils ... ..	3,291	21,079	3,228	20,565	6.4	6.4
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ... ..	4,113	56,461	4,050	57,847	13.7	14.2
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.	149	2,537	134	3,071	17.0	22.9
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>122,542</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>121,577</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>65,101</b>	<b>1,668,785</b>	<b>64,653</b>	<b>1,681,593</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>

Public institutions declined by 132 in number, but gained 19,775 in strength. Private institutions lost both in number and strength, the loss being 316 schools and 965 pupils. The net result of the year's operations has thus been a loss of 448 schools, but a gain of 18,810 pupils. The loss in private institutions is of little moment: indeed, it may be said, if this loss is compensated by an equal gain of schools in the class of public institutions, very distinct and substantial progress is being made; for, while private institutions are subject to no control and have no fixed and definite standard of education, on the other hand, all public institutions are practically under inspection, and the education given in them and the progress made are periodically tested. Hence it may be said that, though there has been a loss of schools in both classes of institutions, the increase of nearly twenty thousand pupils on the other hand proves that substantial educational progress has been made during the year under review.

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2. The figures given in the above table as far as regards the public institutions, which only are of any moment, when considered in detail, show several most interesting facts. There has, in the first instance, been again in 1899-1900 a rapid increase (5) in the number of Arts Colleges when compared with that of the previous year, the increase working out at the large figure of 12·8 per cent. The number of pupils attending Arts Colleges has also increased by 664, or by 9·2 per cent. Similarly, in the class of high English or Entrance schools, there has been an increase of 43 schools and 12,393 pupils, or by 10·0 and 12·9 per cent., respectively. These increases, it will be seen, are all excessive for a single year.

In briefly reviewing the statistics of middle schools it is necessary to subdivide the figures into those of middle English and middle vernacular schools. In the case of the middle English schools there has been a loss of 21 schools since the previous year, or by 2·2 per cent., and a loss of 2,914 pupils, or by 4·00 per cent. Further, in middle vernacular schools there has been a decrease of 49 schools and 3,163 pupils, or by 4·5 and 5·2 per cent., respectively. The great mass of the children under education in Bengal are only able to read up to the so-called primary stage. In the upper primary section, there has been a gain of 69 schools and 3,092 pupils, equivalent to 1·6 and 1·8 per cent., respectively, and in the lower primary section there has been a decrease of 273 schools but an increase of 6,343 pupils, equivalent to - 0·6 and + 0·6 per cent. in the two cases. In the lower primary section the gain in the pupils more than counterbalances the loss in the number of schools, for the very small lower primary schools are generally very inefficient, and the figures simply tend to show there has been a weeding out of the small lower primary schools with probably a general improvement in the education of the children who have left such schools for others. This fact is also emphasized by the increase in the average attendance of a lower primary school from 24 pupils in 1898-99 to 24·4 in 1899-1900. The figures for special schools (which include those for professional or technical training, and also schools like madrasahs, etc.) show also a very rapid growth in the demand for a training other than that of an ordinary school or general education; for, as a rule, the students in such schools have no intention of going through a curriculum leading to the Arts examinations of the Calcutta University, nor have they any intention even of entering Entrance schools. These figures have increased in the year under review by 110 schools and 2,601 pupils, equivalent to the large percentages of 27·9 and 19·1.

The figures for female education show, on the other hand, the very regrettable feature of a further decrease in the number of schools for girls when compared with that of the previous year; though, on the other hand, there has been a slight accession of pupils. They show a decrease of 16 schools and increase of 759 pupils, equivalent to the percentages of - 0·6 and +1·2, respectively.

3. The variations in the figures for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 for all the schools under public management are summarised in the table below :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	INCREASE IN SCHOOLS IN 1899-1900.		DECREASE IN SCHOOLS IN 1899-1900.		INCREASE IN PUPILS IN 1899-1900.		DECREASE IN PUPILS IN 1899-1900.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arts Colleges	5	12·8	...	...	664	9·2	...	...
High English schools	43	10·0	...	...	12,393	12·9	...	...
Middle vernacular "	...	...	21	2·2	...	...	2,914	4·0
Upper primary "	69	1·6	49	4·5	3,091	1·8	3,163	5·2
Lower primary "	...	...	273	0·6	6,343	0·6	...	...
Special "	110	27·9	...	...	2,601	19·1	...	...
Female "	...	...	16	0·6	759	1·2	...	...

The above figures are particularly striking and instructive, and combined with the experience of the last two or three years they appear to clearly prove that general education in Bengal is tending to range itself under two sections. The lower classes of the people will probably content themselves with the education of the upper and lower primary stages, purely in the vernacular,

while those who aspire to an education higher than this will demand instruction in English in some form or other, or to have a course of instruction in which English forms a definite part and has a well-defined place.

The middle vernacular schools seem to continue to exist only on sufferance, if they are not already doomed to extinction, for during the year there has been a decrease of no less than 4.5 per cent. in their number and of 5.2 per cent. in their strength. Middle schools in which English is taught (*i.e.*, middle English schools) have clearly not been so unpopular as the middle vernacular schools, for the percentages of decrease are only 2.2 for schools and 4 for pupils. When these figures are, however, compared with the increase in percentages of 10.0 and 12.9 in high English schools and of 12.8 and 9.2 in Arts Colleges, it is seen how strong the desire to study English has become. Hence it may be looked upon as probable that in the future the present high education in the vernacular alone will die out. There are, however, two evils to be faced in this desire to learn or study English, namely, that attempts may be made to study English at too early a stage, and to make it the medium of instruction also at too early a period in a child's education, and thus to foster cram rather than intelligent understanding and education, and in the second place this tendency may have in the future the most grave effects in stunting the growth of vernacular literature; for it is to be feared that the majority of pupils who pass merely through a high English school course have no thorough or real knowledge of their own vernacular language and literature. These two evils will have to be most carefully watched, but they are more easily recognized than remedied.

The very rapid gain in special schools appears to be a much more satisfactory feature in the history of the year, and the figures for the increase of 27.9 per cent. in the schools and 19.1 per cent. in the pupils would tend to prove that the people of Bengal are waking up to the fact that a general training or in the higher stages a literary education leading solely up to the Calcutta University examination alone does not represent the sum total of education, and that other special forms of education really are beginning to offer better prospects of advancement in life.

The figures for female education are somewhat unsatisfactory, as they rather show a slackening off in the efforts which ought to be made to advance this section of Indian education, which is perhaps one of the most important in the whole range of educational problems. It will be seen that there has been a small decrease in the number of girls' schools, accompanied by an increase of 1.2 per cent. in that of pupils. The increase, though small, is satisfactory. It is probable also that year by year the standard required in female education is rising, and hence with this increase in quality, together with the small increase in strength, there is no reason to be very despondent of the future of female education in Bengal.

4. The subjoined statement exhibits also the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In	1891	there was a loss of	336	schools and	a loss of	22,980	pupils.
But in	1892	" a gain of	1,874	" "	" a gain of	63,022	"
Again in	1893	" a loss of	1,220	" but a "	" of	3,091	"
But in	1894	" a gain of	613	" and a "	" of	14,211	"
Again in	1895	" a " of	2,524	" " a "	" of	92,252	"
"	1896	" a " of	1,112	" " a "	" of	35,483	"
But in	1897	" a loss of	3,006	" " a loss of	2,227	"	"
"	1898	" a " of	3,334	" " a "	" of	49,960	"
Again in	1899	" a gain of	588	" " a gain of	43,970	"	"
And in	1900	" a loss of	448	" but a "	" of	18,810	"

5. A glance at the above statement shows that during the last decade educational institutions of all sorts have decreased in numbers by 1,632, but they have received an accession of no less than 195,672 pupils, roughly at the rate of twenty thousand a year. This is on the whole satisfactory and it must therefore be considered that the period has thus been one of consolidation and expansion. In the struggle for existence it appears therefore to have been the mushroom schools only that have gone to the wall.

6. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the

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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 school-going age. Of the numbers in the returns 1,580,192 are boys and 107,403 are girls. Hence 28·9 per cent. of boys of the school-going population and 1·9 per cent. of girls of the school-going population are at school. The percentages in the preceding year were 28·6 and 1·9 respectively.

7. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1899.		1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
<i>Under Public Management.</i>				
Managed by Government ... ..	170	25,647	172	26,301
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	200	13,800	200	13,676
<i>Under Private Management.</i>				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	38,641	1,104,193	38,993	1,183,149
Unaided ... ..	18,012	342,703	14,626	337,692
Total ... ..	51,023	1,546,243	63,891	1,608,018.
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
Of indigenous instruction ... ..	11,078	122,542	10,763	121,577
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>65,101</b>	<b>1,668,785</b>	<b>64,653</b>	<b>1,687,595</b>

The institutions managed by Government advanced by two. The Reformatory Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh were transferred from the Jail Department to the Education Department under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, and a survey school was opened at Angul. On the other hand the transfer of the Siliguri Middle Vernacular School in the Rajshahi Division, which was under the management of Government, to the aided list diminished the Government schools by one, and thus the net increase for the year was two schools.

Apparently the schools managed by District or Municipal Boards remained stationary. Detailed explanation of the fluctuations that have taken place will be given further on in the body of this report.

Of schools under private management there was a rise in the number of those aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards, but a drop in that of the unaided class. The bulk of the aided schools belong to the primary class, and an increase in the number of aided institutions clearly indicates the success of the Departmental efforts which are made to bring these schools under inspection and to introduce systematic educational work in them.

8. The statement below shows the estimated and actual receipts of the Government institutions during the year:—

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Budget estimates for 1899-1900 (revised).	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, 1899-1900.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
<b>Fees from—</b>			
	Rs.	Rs.	
Government colleges, general ... ..	2,11,000	2,10,182	
Ditto ditto, professional ... ..	50,000	51,073	
Ditto schools, general ... ..	3,77,000	3,64,031	
Ditto ditto, special ... ..	13,000	13,490	
Total Fees ... ..	6,51,000	6,47,726	
<b>Contributions from—</b>			
Native States and private persons ... ..	6,000	9,174	
Municipalities ... ..	6,000	1,720	
Land and endowments ... ..	2,000	4,673	
Total Contributions ... ..	14,000	15,570	
Miscellaneous ... ..	25,000	45,500	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>6,90,000</b>	<b>7,08,796</b>	

The excess of the actual receipts over the estimated amount by Rs. 18,796 is satisfactory. The actual fee-receipts increased in Government colleges, general and professional, and in Government schools, special, but decreased in Government schools, general, the net result being a falling off of Rs. 3,274 in comparison with the estimates.

The contributions from "Native States and private persons" and from "Land and endowments" exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,174 and Rs. 2,676 respectively. But the contribution from municipalities fell off by Rs. 4,280.

The excess of the actual receipts over the estimate under "miscellaneous" is attributable to the smaller provision under that head in the revised estimates.

9. 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 1899-1900 (revised).	Actuals, Accountant-General, General's figures for 1899-1900.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction ... ..	62,000	63,871	
2. Inspection ... ..	3,71,000	3,66,591	
3. Government colleges, general ... ..	4,75,000	4,60,894	
4. Ditto ditto, professional ... ..	1,90,000	1,85,079	
5. Ditto schools, general ... ..	6,33,000	6,21,540	
6. Ditto ditto, special ... ..	1,78,000	1,79,121	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools)	6,32,000	6,31,554	
8. Scholarships ... ..	2,00,000	1,97,486	
9. Miscellaneous ... ..	1,03,000	99,156	
10. Refunds ... ..	1,000	3,232	
Total ... ..	23,50,000	23,17,524	
Less receipts ... ..	6,00,000	7,08,796	
Net ... ..	21,60,000	21,08,728	

The total expenditure fell short of the estimate by Rs. 32,476. An explanation of the difference under each head is given below:—

*Direction.*—The increase of Rs. 1,871 under this head is mainly due to increased allowances and to the increased grade pay of some clerks.

*Inspection.*—The saving of Rs. 4,409 under this head is due to the retirement of officers on higher pay and to the deputation of some officers and to the appointment of officers on lower pay in their places.

*Government Colleges, general.*—The saving of Rs 5,106 under this head is owing to the retirement of Mr. Rowe and to the death of Mr. Livingstone, whose salaries had been provided in the Budget estimates when framed.

*Government Colleges, professional.*—The saving of Rs. 4,921 under this head is due to the absence, on furlough, of Mr. Slater, Principal of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and to the provision made for additional instructive staff not being spent within the year.

*Government Schools, general.*—The saving of Rs. 13,460 is partly due to the retirement, &c., of some of the teachers, and the appointment of officers on lower pay in their places, and partly to the provision for boarding charges of the boarding schools and for hot-weather charges not being fully spent.

*Government Schools, special.*—The excess of Rs. 1,121 under this head is due to the smaller provision in the revised estimates prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, the original provision having been Rs. 1,83,000.

*Grants-in-aid.*—The saving under this head is small and does not call for special notice.

*Scholarships.*—The saving of Rs. 2,514 is due to retrenchments under the leave and absentee rules.



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*Miscellaneous.*—The saving of Rs. 6,844 under this head is due to a smaller expenditure than anticipated having been incurred for boarding-hostel charges, particularly in the Eden Hostel.

*Refunds.*—While the Accountant-General, Bengal, had estimated this item at Rs. 1,000, the actual expenditure was Rs. 3,232.

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

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.				NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			
	From Provincial Revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	1,74,268	...	...	...	1,83,111
Collegiate ... ..	4,69,328	...	...	10,92,176	4,65,467	...	...	11,26,262
Secondary ... ..	4,13,408	2,10,836	18,173	33,43,671	4,13,403	2,18,768	16,080	34,45,545
Primary ... ..	1,62,173	5,03,315	62,050	29,63,338	1,65,630	5,13,718	61,565	30,06,087
Female ... ..	1,76,436	33,880	9,091	6,71,916	1,79,136	37,828	9,378	6,43,715
Special ... ..	2,97,176	20,404	2,821	5,31,732	3,24,042	19,073	3,352	5,79,200
Scholarships ... ..	1,73,073	20,323	333	2,37,085	1,66,211	30,900	337	2,31,694
Buildings ... ..	1,54,006	3,893	2,003	5,09,506	1,86,712	4,637	3,103	5,61,045
Furniture ... ..	13,383	2,521	566	62,845	11,936	2,062	420	63,044
Miscellaneous ... ..	63,108	65,339	6,838	3,31,780	61,238	61,596	4,707	3,28,067
Superintendence ... ..	4,40,016	2,67,807	3,003	7,23,689	4,44,678	2,82,813	3,499	7,35,238
Total ... ..	23,74,226	11,37,424	94,877	1,11,12,906	24,17,501	11,71,350	92,440	1,13,94,566
		36,06,527				36,81,321		

The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues, as shown in the above table, differs from that furnished by the Accountant-General, in the preceding table, by Rs. 3,08,773. In the preceding year, the difference was Rs. 2,44,257.

On a comparison of the figures furnished in the table, it is seen that the total Government expenditure rose by Rs. 43,275, or by 1·8 per cent., and district fund expenditure by Rs. 33,956, or 2·9 per cent., while municipal expenditure fell off by Rs. 2,437, or by 2·6 per cent. The whole expenditure from all the public funds together has shown an increase of Rs. 74,794, or by 2·1 per cent. In the preceding year the expenditure from all the public funds had decreased by 2·4 per cent. In other words the expenditure from the public funds during the year under review was nearly proportional to that in 1897-98.

The University expenditure is met from the fee-receipts from the candidates for the different examinations. The fluctuations under the heads of collegiate, secondary, primary, female and special instruction will be discussed in detail in the different sections to which they relate.

11. The following table exhibits, in a summary form, the expenditure from different sources of income and the proportion which each bore to the total expenditure:—

SOURCES FROM WHICH EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IS MET.	1899.		1900.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial revenues ... ..	23,74,226	21·4	24,17,501	21·3
District funds ... ..	11,37,424	10·3	11,71,380	10·3
Municipal .. ...	94,877	0·8	92,440	0·8
Fees ... ..	51,63,952	46·5	52,19,861	46·3
All other sources ... ..	23,42,427	21·1	24,93,376	21·9
Total ... ..	1,11,12,906	100	1,13,94,566	100

12. The following table furnishes the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public institutions for Indian boys (schools for Europeans have been separately dealt with in a subsequent section):—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year for each school.	Average daily attendance for each school.	Percentage of attendance on the roll number.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF EACH PUPIL—		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.	
					To public unids.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.</b>						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	49	256	232	81.1	10 14 0	33 8 7	32.4	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	460	368	78.5	1 2 0	20 12 2	5.6	
<i>Under Private Management</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	207	179	139	77.7	2 8 4	17 5 7	74.5	
Unaided	201	226	175	77.4	...	10 1 4	...	
<b>Total High Schools</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19 2 3</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.</b>								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	6	98	95	96.9	15 8 5	23 5 4	66.5	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	25	72	56	77.6	4 11 0	11 1 3	43.3	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	644	71	56	78.9	3 2 11	11 11 2	27.2	
Unaided	269	64	50	78.1	...	8 3 10	...	
<b>Total Middle English Schools</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10 14 4</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.</b>								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	38	68	53	77.9	6 7 6	10 5 0	62.3	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	142	54	44	81.5	4 11 0	8 0 8	66.1	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	742	50	40	80.0	2 12 8	8 3 10	34.1	
Unaided	123	56	43	76.5	...	8 0 10	...	
<b>Total Middle Vernacular Schools</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8 0 9</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</b>								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	10	35	20	57.1	3 1 9	3 1 9	100.0	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	31	22	70.9	3 10 1	4 3 0	86.7	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	4,064	39	31	79.5	1 5 11	3 7 6	39.5	
Unaided	215	37	28	75.7	...	3 4 0	...	
<b>Total Upper Primary Schools</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3 7 4</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</b>								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	13	29	16	51.7	2 12 9	2 12 9	100.0	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	8	48	37	77.1	1 5 5	3 11 6	39.0	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	30,713	25	20	80.0	0 10 7	9 9 4	25.6	
Unaided	18,073	16	13	81.2	...	2 1 5	...	
<b>Total Lower Primary Schools</b>	<b>43,807</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2 7 7</b>	<b>...</b>	

It is satisfactory to record a steady improvement both as regards the average numerical strength, and average daily attendance in high schools of all classes. Middle English schools, on the other hand, dwindled in strength. The average daily attendance dropped in all these schools except in those under Departmental management. Middle vernacular schools under the Department improved both in strength and attendance, while those managed or aided by District and Municipal Boards declined slightly in both respects. Unaided middle vernacular schools were practically unchanged, while an increase in strength and attendance is noticed in upper primary schools of all classes except in those maintained by District and Municipal Boards. Lower primary schools either maintained or aided by Government, District and Municipal Boards gained in strength while those under private management remained stationary.

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13. The following table shows 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 OR RELIGION.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number.	Proportion to total number.	Number.	Proportion to total number.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus ... ..	1,161,828	69.6	1,166,701	69.1
Muhammadans ... ..	462,298	27.1	463,343	27.6
Europeans and Eurasians ... ..	7,662	.4	7,982	.5
Native Christians ... ..	8,357	.5	8,519	.5
Miscellaneous races or religions ... ..	38,640	2.3	41,050	2.4
Total ... ..	1,668,785	100	1,687,595	100.0

The Hindus decreased slightly in proportion, the Native Christians remained stationary, while the others rose slightly.

14. 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:—

Position in 1898-99.	Position in 1899-1900.	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 1898-99.	Year 1899-1900.	Year 1898-99.	Year 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Calcutta ... ..	446,746	49,000	31,415	31,015	64.1	63.3
2	2	Midnapore ... ..	1,308,100	186,215	119,060	118,682	61.0	60.4
3	3	Hooghly ... ..	600,185	76,377	43,298	42,953	56.7	56.2
4	4	Howrah ... ..	384,844	57,726	31,852	32,332	55.0	59.0
5	5	Chittagong ... ..	616,868	92,360	44,193	51,080	47.8	55.3
6	6	Backergunge ... ..	1,104,443	165,666	83,834	84,970	50.6	51.1
7	7	Bankura ... ..	525,941	78,891	39,830	39,120	50.4	49.5
8	8	Burdwan ... ..	682,872	102,430	47,631	48,619	46.6	47.4
9	9	Balasore ... ..	481,638	72,245	34,135	34,070	47.2	47.1
10	10	24 Pargannas ... ..	988,278	148,392	68,275	69,426	46.0	46.8
11	11	Noakhali ... ..	508,727	76,309	31,345	35,155	41.0	46.1
12	12	Tippora ... ..	911,799	136,770	65,538	62,720	41.4	45.8
13	13	Birbhum ... ..	360,639	58,445	25,350	26,568	43.3	46.3
14	14	Dacca ... ..	1,200,683	180,887	73,207	72,203	40.4	39.9
15	15	Cuttack ... ..	940,657	141,083	55,875	55,095	39.2	39.0
16	16	Singhbhum ... ..	271,417	40,712	12,381	13,962	30.4	34.3
17	17	Patna ... ..	865,733	129,859	47,140	48,914	36.3	33.8
18	18	Khulna ... ..	617,981	92,697	29,656	30,367	32.3	33.4
19	19	Puri ... ..	474,530	71,179	23,769	21,531	33.3	30.2
20	20	Faridpur ... ..	893,691	133,974	39,877	37,773	29.4	27.8
21	21	Murshidabad ... ..	665,865	90,649	25,474	23,620	28.0	26.3
22	22	Bogra ... ..	392,974	58,946	13,068	15,079	22.1	25.5
23	23	Mymensingh ... ..	1,788,010	268,292	59,187	62,706	22.0	23.3
24	24	Nadia ... ..	608,147	120,323	30,404	27,899	25.2	23.2
25	25	Jessore ... ..	941,334	131,200	34,100	32,295	24.1	22.9
26	26	Angul ... ..	55,708	12,865	2,941	2,890	22.8	23.4
27	27	Pabna ... ..	677,262	101,587	21,038	22,005	20.7	22.2
28	28	Ranchi ... ..	551,873	82,780	17,140	17,609	20.7	21.3
29	29	Banbhum ... ..	593,199	88,979	18,042	18,678	20.2	21.2
30	30	Bonghyr ... ..	987,072	148,060	31,036	31,136	20.9	21.0
31	31	Jalpaiguri ... ..	364,659	54,683	10,843	11,239	19.8	20.5
32	32	Gaya ... ..	1,045,011	158,751	31,564	31,612	20.1	20.1
33	33	Dinajpur ... ..	774,380	116,157	20,632	21,752	17.7	18.7
34	34	Malda ... ..	399,317	59,987	12,547	11,179	20.9	18.6
35	35	Rajshahi ... ..	717,947	107,091	18,460	19,386	17.1	18.0
36	36	Rangpur ... ..	1,061,812	150,271	26,951	27,970	16.9	17.6
37	37	Hazariabagh ... ..	566,964	85,044	12,667	14,477	14.9	17.0
38	38	Sonthal Pargannas ... ..	870,567	130,886	20,805	21,812	15.9	16.7
39	39	Darjeeling ... ..	123,046	18,450	2,950	3,067	15.9	16.6
40	40	Darbhanga ... ..	1,370,985	205,647	38,090	38,381	16.1	16.3
41	41	Muzaffarpur ... ..	1,305,374	195,806	31,760	30,256	16.2	16.4
42	42	Bhagalpur ... ..	1,064,865	150,730	24,749	23,208	16.4	15.3
43	43	Saran ... ..	1,133,526	170,688	22,313	24,192	13.1	14.2
44	44	Orissa Tributary Mahals ... ..	840,450	127,417	18,306	17,957	14.3	14.1
45	45	Champaran ... ..	930,135	140,420	19,698	19,668	14.0	14.0
46	46	Shahabad ... ..	990,790	148,619	21,119	20,778	14.2	13.9
47	47	Palamau ... ..	294,320	44,143	5,870	5,858	13.3	13.3
48	48	Purnea ... ..	993,466	149,024	10,987	19,699	13.4	13.3
49	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	69,566	8,935	1,134	1,134	12.6	12.6
		Total ... ..	30,412,084	5,446,491	1,547,086	1,565,342	28.4	28.7

It is interesting to note the changes in the relative position of districts in the last two years, as shown in columns 1 and 2. There has been no change of position among the first four districts. Sixteen districts retained their old positions. There are small and irregular changes among the remaining thirty-three districts.

15. The classification of pupils according to their educational standard in all schools of general instruction is shown in the subjoined table. The *high stage*

includes pupils in the first two classes of a high English school teaching the University Entrance course; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the intermediate 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, these last again being subdivided into those who read printed books and those who do not read printed books:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.			
			Reading printed books.		Not reading printed books.		Reading printed books.		Not reading printed books.		Reading printed books.		Not reading printed books.		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 ...	484	100,638	20,000	191	30,187	29,024	321	29,345	29,901	391	29,509	19,757	435	90,102	354	175	529	109,122	1,510	100,638	
Middle ...	974	71,689	...	...	...	10,761	407	11,168	18,712	610	19,322	36,229	719	58,942	3,653	609	4,262	69,357	2,329	71,689	
Vernacular ...	1,064	59,181	...	1	7,680	71	7,750	13,745	150	13,895	30,400	858	31,253	4,073	293	4,366	56,815	1,360	59,181		
Upper Primary ...	4,490	185,071	...	...	...	388	...	401	25,765	736	26,501	118,804	7,002	125,806	20,033	3,240	32,273	174,080	10,391	185,071	
Lower ...	46,331	1,117,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,456	143	4,599	745,281	56,638	703,919	283,048	31,819	316,867	1,034,785	82,598	1,117,383	
Total ...	53,343	1,541,962	20,998	192	30,188	47,862	812	48,674	91,639	9,029	93,668	950,507	69,640	1,010,207	323,015	36,130	359,145	1,443,150	92,803	1,541,962	
Total for 1898-99	53,590	1,525,452	27,694	187	27,861	46,000	791	48,791	88,769	2,015	90,774	934,838	69,827	994,660	330,808	34,628	365,436	1,425,184	97,323	1,525,452	

In the high, middle, upper and lower primary stages both the boys and girls advanced in numbers. In the higher section of the lower primary stage, on the other hand, while the boys advanced, the girls decreased in numbers.

16. The salient points of the foregoing table are compared in the following compendious summary for the last two years:—

STAGE.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1899.	1900.		
1	2	3	4	5
High ...	27,861	30,188	2,327	...
Middle ...	46,791	48,674	1,883	...
Upper Primary ...	90,774	93,668	2,894	...
Lower Primary, higher section	994,600	1,010,207	15,617	...
Ditto, lower section	365,336	320,195	...	6,141
Total ...	1,525,452	1,541,962	22,511	6,141
Net increase of pupils ...			10,610	

17. The following table shows the number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, public and private, division by division:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	838	813	44,508	46,423	276,496	274,500	1,250	1,440	323,119	323,198
Presidency ...	351	321	40,978	41,380	159,378	155,574	850	911	201,660	194,186
Calcutta ...	5,605	5,866	20,005	19,838	14,155	14,711	2,065	2,238	41,701	42,673
Rajshahi ...	186	213	18,085	18,635	101,417	104,987	883	920	120,590	124,655
Dacca ...	1,303	1,453	44,811	46,403	191,151	194,229	2,104	2,005	230,529	245,648
Chittagong ...	62	160	16,100	17,791	103,600	116,567	1,167	1,181	120,835	135,660
Patna ...	616	671	16,905	17,048	165,740	162,149	1,378	2,340	181,048	182,214
Bhagalpur ...	260	283	9,761	9,677	91,371	89,851	514	654	101,506	100,466
Orissa ...	114	122	7,087	6,739	106,784	104,332	832	663	114,517	112,079
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	1,570	1,537	17,022	16,783	106	148	18,698	18,467
Chota Nagpur ...	...	24	6,333	6,711	64,258	67,736	236	351	70,826	76,922
European schools	...	...	6,958	7,367	977	1,031	...	...	7,935	8,398
Total ...	9,295	9,916	233,161	239,608	1,292,291	1,302,464	11,406	14,140	1,644,243	1,666,018

GENERAL SUMMARY.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										GRAND TOTAL.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ... ..	1,082	1,953	241	288	1,043	1,005	402	301	3,768	3,547	326,870	324,720
Presidency ... ..	374	390	127	8	118	37	...	102	619	538	202,179	198,722
Calcutta ... ..	21	...	357	190	1,452	1,423	252	252	2,122	1,865	43,013	44,518
Rajshahi ... ..	809	820	592	577	1,087	1,148	12	19	2,560	2,657	123,146	127,312
Dacca ... ..	5,584	3,280	3,119	2,305	28,243	20,723	10	...	35,950	32,308	275,985	277,356
Chittagong ... ..	3,375	4,095	560	592	20,063	23,239	517	861	24,721	28,747	145,058	104,416
Patna ... ..	13,041	11,727	13,502	14,527	3,102	2,684	335	743	30,378	29,381	215,028	211,795
Bhagalpur ... ..	4,826	4,588	8,675	8,940	1,114	1,413	340	370	12,955	12,317	114,801	112,782
Orissa ... ..	707	789	7,167	6,063	...	4	129	67	8,063	7,853	122,890	110,012
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	40	40	103	124	61	78	52	...	205	208	18,963	18,735
Chota Nuggur ... ..	634	1,047	313	327	148	193	...	331	1,145	1,808	71,071	76,620
European Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,035	8,398
Total ... ..	31,772	28,698	31,772	31,901	56,461	57,847	2,537	3,071	129,542	121,577	1,068,785	1,087,695

There was an accession of pupils attending the Arts, etc., colleges in all the Divisions except Burdwan and Presidency. The number of pupils in secondary schools decreased in Calcutta, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Orissa Tributary Mahals, but advanced in the other Divisions. The strength of the primary schools declined in Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Orissa Tributary Mahals, but rose in the other Divisions. Excepting Chittagong, in which there was a very slight drop, pupils in special schools rose in all the Divisions.

18. *Educational Conference.*—During the year a Conference of Inspectors was held in conformity with a letter from Bengal Government, General Department, Education No. 3668, dated the 28th November 1899, for consideration of the questions indicated below:—

- (a) Adequacy of the inspecting staff.
- (b) Alleged unsatisfactory progress of primary education.
  - Disregard of the accepted attitude of Government in regard to expenditure on primary education.
  - Levy of fees to scholars of all classes, making only special exemptions on account of poverty.
- (c) The system actually in force as regards primary and secondary education.
- (d) Progress of female education.
- (e) Establishment of local normal schools for the training of teachers for primary schools.
- (f) Variation in the standards for the matriculation and degree examinations.
- (g) Curtailment of expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Colleges and increasing the fees.
- (h) Withdrawal of Government from secondary schools.
- (i) Cost of English education in English and vernacular secondary schools.
- (j) Bifurcation of studies in the upper classes of high schools.

The Conference sat for five days, from the 8th to 12th January 1900. The proceedings have since been submitted for the consideration of Government.

19. During the year also certain sets of rules for the guidance of inspecting offices during the inspection of various classes of schools were drawn up and they were circulated for the criticism of various experienced Inspectors belonging to the Department. Sections of the rules have been submitted to Government for sanction to their introduction.

## III.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

I was in charge of the Department throughout the year. I made tours in the districts of Midnapore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Hazaribagh, Howrah, Backergunge, 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Nadia, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, and Chittagong, and spent 63 days on inspection outside Calcutta, in addition to 16 days occupied in attending a Conference held in Simla under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy, in connection with the establishment of a new Research University, which is proposed to be founded by Mr. Tata of Bombay. At all the stations visited I inspected the various local Arts Colleges, the Collegiate, zila or technical schools and other educational institutions.

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2. Under the present conditions of the appointment, it is impossible for the Director of Public Instruction to do more than pay short or flying visits to the various large educational centres, for a large proportion of the work required of him is eminently of a personal nature, and requires his almost continual presence at head-quarters. The correspondence too in the Department has grown largely during the past few years, and requires much time to dispose of it, and much of the correspondence also can only be satisfactorily disposed of at head-quarters with every facility for reference to former departmental work. Another fact which largely interferes with the touring of the Director of Public Instruction is that he has to attend, generally officially, though sometimes in a less official capacity, a large number of educational and other meetings. Thus, in addition to being a member of the Senate, the Director of Public Instruction is frequently President of the Faculty of Arts of the Calcutta University and is usually on the Syndicate or governing body of the University as well. He has also to hold *ex-officio* the offices of President of the Committee of the Calcutta School-book Society, President of the Committee for the School of Art, Honorary Secretary to the Bruce Fund, member of the Committee of the Zoological Gardens, and he is also President of various Educational Conferences, Committees, etc., which may be held from time to time. As instancing how largely the Director of Public Instruction's time is cut up and occupied in this way, I may mention that in the past year I had to attend 27 meetings of the Calcutta University, 7 of Committees of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 9 of the Indian Museum, 13 of the Vernacular Education Committee, 4 of the Bruce Institution, 5 of the School-book Society, 6 of the Conference of Inspectors, 2 of the Art School Committee, and 11 prize distributions, in addition to many other meetings of various kinds, which were of less official nature. It will, therefore, be seen that the Director of Public Instruction's multifarious inspections have to be dovetailed into numerous other pressing official engagements.

3. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of Bengal is shown and compared for the past two years in the following statement:—

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors ...	7	153	7	152
Inspector of European Schools ...	1	90	1	58
Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	1	35	1	53
Assistant Inspectors ...	10	172	10	172
Deputy Inspectors ...	50	180	51	176
Sub-Inspectors ...	209	212	212*	214

\* Including one officer whose work being confined in Calcutta has been left out of consideration in calculating the average in column 5.

This table shows an increase in the number of Deputy Inspectors by one and of Sub-Inspectors by three. It also shows a large increase in the amount

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of work done by the Inspectress of Girls' Schools and a slight increase by the Sub-Inspectors, which is satisfactory. The slightly decreased average number of days on tour shown by the Circle Inspectors and the close proximity of this number to the minimum number of 150 days admissible, the falling off in the touring of the Deputy Inspectors, which has been below the prescribed amount, and the diminution in the number of days spent on tour by the Inspector of European Schools are much less satisfactory.

4. The work done by the Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and Inspectress of Girls' Schools is shown in detail in the following table:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED.								TOTAL VISITS PAID <i>in situ</i> TO SCHOOLS.				Number of days on duty as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Girls'.	Special and indige-nous.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special and indige-nous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	90	31	15	21	17	27	8	2	121	67	58	2	121	298	Was on privilege leave from 23rd November 1899 to 28th January 1900.
Mr. H. A. Bamford (in charge)	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	1	6	67	
Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.	161	71	50	47	15	50	30	2	274	170	103	2	276	342	From 24th April 1899 to 31st March 1900.
.. Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle.	111	24	18	8	5	50	4	2	120	50	68	2	120	251	From 1st April 1899 to 18th January 1900. Privilege leave from 31st August to 6th October 1899.
Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle.	61	20	13	8	5	20	5	4	75	45	30	4	79	77	From 14th January to 31st March 1900.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	184	52	33	25	35	117	28	7	297	110	180	7	297	363	
Mr. M. R. Das, Probers, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle.	253	30	61	71	42	153	23	16	398	176	212	16	403	505	
Babu Matlal Rajtra, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	91	From 1st April to 30th June 1899.
.. Sasi Bhushan Sen, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	194	19	49	39	24	46	18	8	203	111	84	3	203	274	From 1st July 1899 to 31st March 1900.
Mr. J. A. Bonthar, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	148	14	9	21	35	49	7	10	145	45	90	10	145	228	From 1st April 1899 to 13th January 1900.
Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, B.A., Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	37	24	6	4	10	47	3	3	99	37	58	3	92	77	From 14th January to 31st March 1900.
.. Kurnut Bandhu Basu, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.	178	60	38	37	15	47	29	2	228	149	89	2	240	365	
.. Baikuntha Nath Ray, B.A., Offg. Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	111	14	35	59	28	16	19	7	178	113	61	7	181	223	From 1st April to 31st December 1899.
Mr. E. A. LeFevre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	39	9	5	20	9	3	6	...	52	35	18	...	53	45	Was on privilege leave from 13th June to 3rd August 1899.
.. J. Willson, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	101	27	3	6	9	16	7	8	76	53	32	9	94	318	From 12th February to 31st March 1900.
.. C. W. Peako, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	From 1st April 1899 to 12th February 1900.
Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	171	23	34	36	46	94	13	16	204	101	152	16	209	334	From 31st to 31st March 1900.
.. Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur-Chota Nagpur Circle.	181	27	39	27	32	92	22	15	254	112	140	15	273	295	Was on privilege leave from 24th October to 23rd November.
.. Hariprasad Banerjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.	207	10	35	53	67	223	33	14	411	80	334	14	428	363	Was on privilege leave from 5th April to 14th June 1899.
Mr. E. A. LeFevre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	141	18	20	37	50	87	14	6	232	87	148	0	241	306	From 1st April 1899 to 31st January 1900.
.. J. H. D'Abreu, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	44	3	3	7	5	23	2	...	42	13	29	...	42	59	From 1st February to 31st March 1900.
Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle.	58	5	4	5	13	62	2	4	101	15	88	4	107	228	From 1st April 1899 to 13th January 1900.
Mr. J. A. Bonthar, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Was on privilege leave from 15th January to 31st March 1900.
Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Presidency, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.	153	32	23	24	23	106	34	27	209	95	163	27	234	304	Was on privilege leave from 1st June to 31st July 1899.
.. Muhammad Ibrahim, Assistant Inspector, Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions.	74	5	17	5	7	27	5	11	77	27	30	11	77	202	From 1st April to 9th July 1899 and again from 20th December 1899 to 31st March 1900.
Shams-ul-ulema Abdul Kadir Muhammad Sidiq, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	From 10th July to 17th September 1899.
Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions.	67	11	14	11	10	29	6	18	63	30	45	12	93	93	From 18th September to 18th December 1899.
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	45	24	68	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	349	
.. C. Russell, M.A., Officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	13	1	2	...	3	...	6	...	12	6	6	...	12	16	
Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	53	...	...	...	...	...	124	37	161	111	113	37	161	365	

\* Babu Radha Nath Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, was in charge.  
† Includes 3 high and 3 middle schools.

5. *Presidency Circle.*—Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L. acted as Inspector of Schools for 298 days during the year and for the rest of the period

viz., for 67 days (from 23rd November 1899 to 28th January 1900), Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, held charge of the office in addition to his own duties.

Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar spent 90 days in inspecting schools out of head-quarters, viz., 35 days in the 24-Parganas, 19 in Nadia, 13 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore, and 15 in Khulna. Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, suffered much from ill-health during the year, and was unable to be as active in inspection as he had been in former years. He had also to take leave for ill-health, but on his return he was still far from well. It is much to be regretted that this illness has resulted in his death on 22nd July 1900.

Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., officiated as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, from the 24th April 1899, and was thus on duty as an Inspecting Officer for 342 days during the year. He spent 161 days on tour, viz., 41 days in the 24-Parganas, 34 days in Nadia, 28 days in each of the districts of Murshidabad and Jessore and 30 days in Khulna.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Mahammadan Education, Presidency, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions was on privilege leave from the 1st June to 31st July 1899, during which Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, held charge of the current duties of his office, in addition to his own. The number of days that the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education actually served during the year as an inspecting officer was 304, of which he spent 152 days on tour, viz., in the Presidency Division—37 days in the 24-Parganas, 26 in Nadia, 22 in Murshidabad, 18 in Jessore, and 10 in Khulna; in the Chota Nagpur Division—18 days in Hazaribagh; and in the Orissa Division 15 days in Balasore and 6 days in Cuttack. In consideration of the respective importance and extent of the divisions placed in his charge, his tours appear to have been evenly distributed.

6. *Burdwan Circle*.—Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji, B.A., was Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle, up to the 13th January 1900, after which Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur from Orissa took over charge of this office. Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji was on privilege leave for 37 days during the year. He spent 111 days out of head-quarters, viz., 47 in Burdwan, 29 in Birbhum, 12 in Howrah, 9 in Hooghly, and 7 in Bankura, and 7 days in Calcutta to attend the Conference of Inspectors of Schools held in my office. Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur was 77 days on duty in this Circle during the year, and spent 61 days on tour, viz., 28 days in Midnapore, 15 in Howrah, 7 in each of the districts of Hooghly and Bankura, and 4 days in Burdwan.

Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur spent a considerable period in Midnapore, as his predecessor had been unable to visit that district during the year, and he inspected the schools in the subdivision of Contai, which had long been left unvisited. In the Orissa Circle he was on tour for 49 days, the details of which will be noticed later on. On the whole, the Rai Bahadur was 120 days on tour outside head-quarters.

The combined result of the inspections in this circle made by these officers was 172 days on tour, viz., 51 days in Burdwan, 29 in Birbhum, 28 in Midnapore, 27 in Howrah, 16 in Hooghly, and 14 in Bankura, besides 7 in Calcutta for attending the Inspectors' Conference. Owing to the change of officers in this Circle in January 1900, and to other causes, the tours were not distributed very evenly or in proportion to the extent and importance of the different districts. Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji visited 50 secondary schools, of which 24 were high English, and Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur visited 41 secondary schools, of which 20 were high English. In a circle where there are nearly 100 high schools, it is scarcely possible for an Inspector to inspect them all within a year, as it is necessary for him to visit the various other classes of schools in his tours in order to enable him to form a general idea of the educational progress of the districts in which he is inspecting and for which he is responsible. Among other schools (special, girls', primary and indigenous) Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji visited 70 and Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur 34. In addition 91 primary schools were inspected at central gatherings.

The Assistant Inspector of the Division, Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., was on tour for 184 days, which were distributed thus:—Burdwan 41 days,



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Birbhum 25 days, Bankura 39 days, Midnapore 27 days, Hooghly 28 days, and Howrah 24 days.

The post of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, was held during the year by three officers, viz., Maulvi Mahammad Ibrahim, B.A.; from the 1st April to 9th July 1899, and again from the 20th December to 31st March 1900; Shams-ul-ulama Abul Khair Mahammad Siddiq, M.A., from the 10th July to 17th September 1899, when he had to be relieved of the duties of an inspecting officer owing to ill-health, and Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman, who officiated from the 18th September to 19th December 1899. Maulvi Sulaiman was on tour for 67 (53 days in the Rajshahi Division and 14 days in the Burdwan Division) out of 93 days—a good proportion of the time during which he officiated.

7. *Rajshahi Circle.*—Mr. M. S. DuS. Prothero was in charge of the Rajshahi Circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 253 days, and visited 396 schools. Of the 253 days on tour, 30 were spent in Rajshahi, 19 in Dinajpur, 18 in Jalpaiguri, 48 in Darjeeling (spent largely in inspecting the Scotch Mission schools, which can be visited only by an Inspector of Schools and by no lower official), 46 in Rangpur, 19 in Bogra, 31 in Pabna, and 35 in Malda, besides 7 days spent in Calcutta for attending the Conference of Inspectors of Schools held in my office.

Babu Mati Lal Maitra was Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the Rajshahi Division from 1st April to 30th June. On his retirement on the 1st July, Babu Sasi Bhushan Sen was appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, and was in charge of the Division during the remaining days of the year, that is, from 1st July to 31st March. Babu Mati Lal Maitra was outside head-quarters for four days out of 91 days on duty and visited two schools. Babu Sasi Bhushan Sen was on tour for 184 days out of 274 days on duty, and in addition he spent five days in visiting schools within five miles of head-quarters. His tours were spread over the following districts, viz., 51 days in Rajshahi, 11 days in Dinajpur, 21 days in Jalpaiguri, 8 in Darjeeling, 27 in Rangpur, 29 in Bogra, and 37 in Pabna.

Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education for the Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions, was on tour for 74 days out of 202 days on duty, which, however, included the period April, May, and June, during which inspections are difficult. He spent 50 days in the Rajshahi Division. His tour-days having thus fallen short of the prescribed minimum, he was asked to submit an explanation, which, however, was not very satisfactory. He has since submitted another explanation, which appears more satisfactory.

8. *Eastern Circle, comprising the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.*—Mr. Reuther was Inspector of Schools in this circle up to 13th January last, when he was relieved by Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji, B.A., on the closing of the Conference of Inspectors held in my office. Of the 141 days of Mr. Reuther's tours (exclusive of his attendance for 7 days at the Conference held in my office) 42 were spent in Dacca, 41 in Mymensingh, 18 in Tippera, 16 in Noakhali, 18 in Chittagong, and 6 days in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji, B.A., was 57 days on tour out of the 77 days on duty in this circle, of which 13 were spent in Dacca, 9 in Mymensingh, 23 in Faridpur, and 12 in Backergunge, the last two of which districts were not visited by Mr. Reuther. Mr. Reuther visited 14 high English schools during the 288 days of his tenure of office, and Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji visited 24 such schools during the remaining days of the year under review. There are altogether 100 high English schools for boys in the two Divisions, Dacca and Chittagong, comprising the Eastern Circle of inspection. It, however, is doubtful if it is practicable for an Inspector to visit all the high schools in a large circle like the Eastern, Burdwan or Presidency Circle during each year.

Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division, was 178 days on tour. Of his tour-days, 60 were spent in Dacca, 46 in Mymensingh, 38 in Faridpur, and 34 in Backergunge.

Babu Baikuntha Nath Roy held the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from the beginning of the year till he retired on the 1st January 1900. He was on privilege leave for one month and 21 days, from the 13th June to the 3rd August 1899, during which time Babu Mahim Chandra

Bose, Deputy Inspector of Chittagong, was in charge of the current duties of the office in addition to his own. On Babu Baikuntha Nath's retirement, Babu Mahim Chandra Bose was a second time in charge from the 1st January to the 12th February, when Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., took over charge of the office. Of the 223 days Babu Baikuntha Nath Roy held the office, he was out on tour for 111 days. Mr. LeFeuvre was on tour for 39 days out of the 48 days he held charge of this office. These officers together devoted 61 days to Tippera, 40 days to each of the districts of Noakhali and Chittagong, and 9 days to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The work of Mr. LeFeuvre as Assistant Inspector of Bhagalpur will be noticed in detail later on. He was on tour in the Bhagalpur Division for 141 days and paid 241 visits. In the two Divisions therefore he succeeded in putting in 180 days, notwithstanding his transfer at the busiest season for touring.

9. *Patna Circle*.—Mr. J. Willson, M.A., held the office of Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, till the 12th of February 1900, when protracted ill-health compelled him to retire on pension. He had been in the Education Department for many years, and all the varied and valuable experience which he had acquired in the Department was brought to bear on his work in this Circle. But unfortunately his health broke down, and he was obliged to retire prematurely. In his retirement the Education Department has suffered a very severe loss, for Mr. J. Willson was one of the most experienced and valuable officers of the Department, and one on whose judgment, knowledge, and tact complete reliance could always be placed. The loss of Mr. Willson's services is the more keenly felt, for his retirement has come at a time when the Department requires all the experienced officers available in order to carry out certain proposed educational changes, which are believed to be improvements, and also at a time when from various causes the Imperial branch of the Department had become unusually small in numbers.

On his retirement Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., was placed in temporary charge of the duties of the Inspector's office in addition to his own, and he continued to discharge the duties of both offices till the forenoon of the 21st March 1900, when he was relieved by Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., the present Inspector of Schools. Mr. Willson was out on tour for 93 days besides 8 days on special duty. His tours were thus distributed—22 days in the district of Patna, 19 in Gaya, 13 in Shahabad, 8 in Saran, 12 in Champaran, 11 in Muzaffarpur, and 8 days in Darbhanga. During the 318 days he was in charge of his office, he inspected 27 high English, 3 middle English, 6 middle vernacular, 9 upper primary, 16 lower primary, 7 girls' and 8 special and indigenous schools. Altogether he visited 76 schools, and the number of visits paid by him came up to 94. Besides visiting these schools, he inspected the offices of four of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. He also spent seven days at head-quarters in inspecting schools. Ill-health prevented him from making the minimum number of days on tour and compelled him to cut short the programme of work which he had set before himself at the beginning of the year.

Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha held charge of the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, throughout the year, except that he was on privilege leave for a month, viz., from the 24th October to 23rd November 1899. He remained out on tour for 171 days (including 7 days on special duty), out of 334 days he was in charge of the office. His tours were thus distributed—26 days in each of the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Saran, 31 days in Shahabad, 18 in Champaran, 21 in Muzaffarpur, and 16 in Darbhanga. He visited 264 schools in all, viz., 23 high schools for boys, 1 high school for girls, 34 middle English, 38 middle vernacular, 46 upper primary, 94 lower primary, 12 girls' and 16 special and indigenous schools; but as he visited some of the high schools more than once, the number of his visits to schools came up to 269.

Owing to the violent outbreak of plague in the Patna Division in March 1900, it was found necessary to establish a centre for the Entrance examination at Barh to prevent boys from the infected areas from proceeding to be examined at Bankipur, which had up to that time remained unaffected by the disease. Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha was therefore deputed to arrange for

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a special centre of examination and he spent 7 days at Barh on special duty in conducting the Entrance examination held at that centre. Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha's work is specially commended.

10. *Bhagalpur-Chota Nagpur Circle.*—Babu Mathuranath Chatterji, M.A., was in charge of the circle throughout the year. He was on privilege leave for 70 days, from the 6th April to the 14th June 1899, when Babu Hari Prasad Banerji, Assistant Inspector of the Chota Nagpur Division, was placed in temporary charge of the current duties of the Inspector's office in addition to his own. Hence the actual number of days he was on duty was 295, out of which he was 181 days on tour (viz., 23 days in Hazaribagh, 27 in Ranchi, 18 in each of the districts of Palamau, Singhbhum, and Purnea, 14 in Manbhum, 13 in Monghyr, 29 in Bhagalpur, and 21 in Sonthal Parganas) visiting 254 schools *in situ*. He visited all the aided high schools of the circle, but was unable to visit some of the unaided high schools. Besides the number of days on tour, he spent seven days in attending the Conference of Inspectors held in my office.

Babu Hari Prasad Banerji was Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Chota Nagpur Division throughout the year. He was out on tour for 207 days, spending 37 days in Hazaribagh, 47 in Ranchi, 24 in Palamau, 55 in Manbhum and 44 in Singhbhum. He paid 412 visits of inspection, viz., one visit to a second-grade college, 10 visits to high schools, 68 to middle, 57 to upper primary, and 276 visits to lower primary schools, girls' schools, special and indigenous schools. This appears to be a satisfactory record, for the Assistant Inspector managed to pay 412 visits *in situ* to schools during his tour of 207 days.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., held charge of the Bhagalpur Division up to the 31st January 1900, when he was transferred to the Chittagong Division, and Mr. J. H. D'Abreu, B.A., from the Bihar School of Engineering, succeeded him on the 1st of February 1900.

Mr. LeFeuvre spent 43 days on inspection in Monghyr, 23 in Bhagalpur, 8 in Purnea, 30 in Malda, and 37 days in Sonthal Parganas, while Mr. D'Abreu spent 9 days in Monghyr, 24 in Bhagalpur, 8 in Purnea, and 3 days in Sonthal Parganas. Together these two officers were 185 days on tour, and paid 283 visits to schools.

11. *Orissa Circle.*—Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur held charge of the Orissa Circle up to the 13th January last. He was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Reuther, who was attacked by Chittagong fever while preparing to take over charge of this office, and was therefore compelled to take privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days from the 15th January 1900. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, was placed in charge of the office of Inspector during this period. Mr. Reuther's tenure of office as Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, during the year, hence, was for one day only, viz., the 14th January 1900.

Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur was on tour for 49 days, exclusive of 9 days spent in attending the Conference of Inspectors of Schools held in my office. He spent 21 days in Cuttack, 27 in Puri, and 1 in the Tributary States. He visited 101 schools, of which 5 were high, 9 were middle, 75 were primary, 8 were girls', and 4 were special schools. The number of high schools in this circle that he could not visit during the year was seven.

Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur also suffered very considerably from ill-health during his tenure of office, and this may be held partially to account for the shortness of his touring, which, it will be noticed, is large. The inspection of schools in Orissa appears to require rather more vigorous and systematic work in future years.

12. *European Education.*—Mr. Bamford was on tour for 45 days only out of 349 days of his service during the year. He paid 111 visits to schools, viz., 24 to high, 68 to middle and 19 to primary schools. Mr. C. Russell, M.A., who officiated for him for 16 days only in the year, showed considerable activity in his work by spending 13 days on tour and visiting 12 schools during this short period, viz., one high school, two middle schools, three boys, and six girls' primary schools.

13. *Female Education.*—Mrs. Wheeler was Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year. She showed increased activity by spending a much larger number of days (53 compared with 35) on tour, and visiting 161 schools including 3 high and 8 middle schools during the year against 156 in the previous year.

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

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DISTRICT.	NAME.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	REMARKS.		
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Babu Ramesvar Sen ... ..	174	53	111	54	54	63	53	1st April to 31st September 1899. Died on 31st September (night).		
	" Mahendra Nath Datta ... ..	140	82	213	80	70	90	109	22nd November 1898 to 31st March 1900.		
	Maulvi Atai Elahi, B.A. ... ..	317	160	194	80	70	90	101	1st April 1899 to 11th February 1900.		
	" Enayet Karim, B.A. ... ..	49	23	213	40	40	86	25	12th February to 31st March 1900.		
	Birbhum ... ..	Babu Becharam Ganguli ... ..	365	172	171	40	40	86	217		
	Bankura ... ..	" Mahendra Nath Datta ... ..	215	101	171	62	62	107	150	1st April to 1st November 1899.	
	" Dwarkanath Bagchi ... ..	130	89	217	52	53	93	122	2nd November 1899 to 31st March 1900.		
	Midnapore ... ..	" Hira Lal Pal, B.A. ... ..	365	197	197	52	52	80	279	12th August 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
	" Maulvi Waris Ali ... ..	232	123	217	52	52	80	246	17th July to 14th October 1899.		
	Hooghly ... ..	Babu Kali Nath Chaudhuri ... ..	70	47	231	52	52	80	72	15th October 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
" Prannatha Nath Chatterji, M.A. ... ..	168	86	187	50	53	112	110				
" Maulvi Abul Maqsud, B.A., Offg. Babu Tripura Charan Banerji, B.A. ... ..	107	48	163	57	57	33	73	107	1st April to 16th July 1899.		
Howrah ... ..	Babu Tripura Charan Banerji, B.A. ... ..	204	71	127	57	57	33	107	1st April to 21st October 1899.		
" Maulvi Abul Maqsud, B.A. ... ..	66	68	240	57	57	30	82		5th January to 31st March 1900.		
PRESIDENT DIVISION.	Babu Dwarka Nath Banerjee ... ..	365	179	172	78	78	105	200			
	" Judu Nath Chaudhuri ... ..	114	67	183	78	78	34	71	From 1st April to 23rd July 1899.		
	" Offg. Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools.										
	24-Parganas ... ..	Maulvi Abul Maqsud, B.A., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools. ... ..	60	42	255	63	63	33	60	.. 25th July to 22nd September 1899.	
	" " Abdul Latif, B.A., Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools. ... ..	128	78	151	63	63	54	93	.. 25th September 1899 to 31st March 1900.		
	Nadia ... ..	Babu Judu Nath Chakravarti ... ..	365	170	170	92	91	134	264		
	" Madhusudan Sinha, B.A. ... ..	310	139	159	43	47	72	209			
	Murshidabad ... ..	Maulvi Abdus Samad, B.A. (in charge). ... ..	46	32	253	43	47	14	57	Was on privilege leave for 1½ months.	
	Jessore ... ..	Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterji ... ..	263	108	160	87	87	70	152	Was on privilege leave for 31 days from 7th August 1899.	
	" " Rakhal Das Chakravarti, M.A. ... ..	71	56	288	87	87	43	73	152	From 19th January (afternoon) to 31st March 1900.	
" Harihar Das ... ..	275	127	169	93	93	83	180				
Khulna ... ..	" Nabin Chandra Kar (in charge). ... ..	19	...	...	93	93	...	...	From 1st April to 31st December 1899.		
Calcutta ... ..	" Gopal Chandra Chatterji ... ..	71	47	242	93	93	57	83	From 1st to 19th January 1900.		
" " Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A. ... ..	305	...	...	50	41	42	159				
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Babu Adinath Mitra ... ..	363	176	177	36	36	97	252	From 20th January to 31st March 1900.		
	" " Haribar Mitra (Offg.) ... ..	3	2	243	36	36	...	3	The work of this officer is confined in Calcutta only.		
	Dinaipur ... ..	" Kali Kamal Chatterji ... ..	334	101	208	36	36	70	231	From 1st to 3rd April on transit from Jalpaiguri.	
	" " Harihar Mitra (Offg.) ... ..	31	20	235	36	36	8	29	3	From 1st to 3rd April 1899.	
	" " Tarini Kisor Baidhan ... ..	294	121	150	21	21	50	171	70	From 1st April to 20th October 1899 and from 21st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
	Jalpaiguri ... ..	" Ananda Prasad Mitra, B.A. (Offg.) ... ..	68	40	214	21	21	20	57	From 21st October to 20th November 1899.	
	Bangpur ... ..	" Giridhari Basu ... ..	365	164	164	21	21	110	282	From 1st April 1899 to 19th January 1900.	
	" Maulvi Mir Sujjad Ali ... ..	335	155	189	21	21	88	153	171	From 23rd January to 31st March 1900.	
	Bogra ... ..	Babu Ram Govinda Misra (Offg.) ... ..	30	26	316	31	31	5	45	From 21st October to 20th November 1899.	
	" Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman, B.A. ... ..	257	131	188	31	31	102	183	153	From 1st September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
DACCA DIVISION.	" Abul Maqsud, B.A. (Offg.) ... ..	93	35	137	50	50	14	48	183	From 2nd to 31st August 1899.	
	Babu Uma Kisor Ray ... ..	91	18	72	50	50	12	25	102	From 5th April to 15th September 1899, and from 29th December 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
	" Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti ... ..	274	136	181	50	50	12	25	183	From 25th September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
	" Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti (Additional). ... ..	91	20	104	50	50	11	20	48	From 25th September 1899 to 31st March 1900.	
	Maulvi Alauddin Ahmed, M.A. (Additional). ... ..	256	131	186	100	108	124	232	48	From 25th September to 28th December 1899.	
	Babu Radha Kisor Chakravarti ... ..	365	153	152	53	53	90	229			
	Maulvi Enayet Karim, B.A. (Additional). ... ..	300	120	141	53	50	85	120	183	From 1st April 1899 to 3rd February 1900.	
	" Atai Elahi, B.A. (Additional). ... ..	42	31	220	81	...	18	48	120	From 1st April 1899 to 3rd February 1900.	
	Babu Bhuvanewar Gupta ... ..	365	158	138	44	44	90	176			
	Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed (Additional). ... ..	365	195	196	55	55	102	214			
Backergunge ... ..	" Ahsanulla, M.A. ... ..	330	173	191	104	104	140	284	From 1st April to 3rd June 1899, and from 9th July 1899 to 31st March 1900.		
Babu Kali Kisor Ghosh (Offg.) ... ..	35	25	200	104	104	18	55	284	From 4th June to 8th July 1899.		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Babu Sarada Kanta Sen ... ..	365	181	181	88	88	156	272			
	" Sri Nath Guha ... ..	244	116	173	55	55	93	214	272	From 1st April to 30th November 1899.	
	" Prasnanna Kumar Majumdar ... ..	70	47	217	55	55	28	113	214	From 12th January to 31st March 1900.	
	" Mahim Chandra Bose ... ..	365	164	164	62	62	131	258			
PATNA DIVISION.	Babu Ram Prakes Lal ... ..	365	220	220	9	9	48	324			
	" Mukund Lal ... ..	365	184	184	15	15	62	271			
	" Baidoo Misra, B.A. ... ..	220	132	213	17	17	48	253			
	" Kamdhani Pande ... ..	139	35	92	17	17	13	40	253	Was on privilege leave for 2 months from 2nd May 1899.	
	Shahabad ... ..	" Sonamth Jharkandi, B.A. ... ..	365	202	202	17	17	70	304		
	Saran ... ..	" Sitpati Mukherjee, B.A. ... ..	64	17	96	17	17	70	13	304	Was on privilege leave for 2 months and 2 days.
	Champaren... ..	" Bhagwat Narain ... ..	33	23	243	10	10	7	40		
	" Sarad Chandra Brahma-chari, M.A. ... ..	248	144	196	10	10	45	297			
	" Baldeo Misra, B.A. ... ..	73	34	170	14	14	22	60			
	" Girwardhari Lal ... ..	61	39	227	14	14	8	61			
Mazafarpur ... ..	" Sitpati Mukherjee, B.A. ... ..	231	125	197	14	14	35	210			
" Radha Lal ... ..	91	40	160	12	12	11	61				
Darbhanga ... ..	" Girwardhari Lal ... ..	264	164	213	12	12	39	251			

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DISTRICT.	NAME.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	REMARKS.	
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	Monghyr ...	Babu Harbans Sahay ...	335	158	173	18	18	62	277	Was on privilege leave from 3rd November to 2nd December 1899. From 1st April to 4th July 1899. From 25th July to 19th September 1899. From 21st September 1899 to 31st March 1900. From 1st to 21st April 1899. From 22nd April 1899 to 29th January 1900. From 30th January to 31st March 1900. From 1st April to 7th October 1899. From 1st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.
	Bhagalpur ...	" Bhagabati Sahay, M.A., B.L. Dwarkan Prasad ...	365	181	181	18	18	70	252	
	Purnea ...	Maulvi Syed Khalil Ahmed, M.A. Babu Kedar Nath Mukherji, B.A.	57	5	32	11	11	3	7	
		" Annada Prasad Chatterji (Offg.)	21	8	130					
	Malda ...	" Jogeswar Mukherji ...	283	97	123	27	27	64	130	
		" Tarini Kisor Bardhan (Offg.)	61	37	221					
	Sonthal Parganas.	" Pramatha Nath Chatterji, M.A.	190	94	180	21	21	21	152	
		" Tripura Charan Banerji, B.A.	151	114	275					
		Mr. Samuel Bibhudhan Mandal, B.A., Special Deputy Inspector of Schools.	365	240	240					
	ORISSA DIVISION.	Cuttack ...	Babu Raghunath Ghosh ...	365	135	185	40	40	84	
Balasore ...		" Ramanath Das ...	365	214	214	33	33	102	438	
Puri ...		" Bhagabati Charan Sen ...	91	5	29	20	20	1	9	
		" Chandra Mohan Maharana	274	160	213					
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Hazaribagh ...	Babu Kalikananda Mukherji ...	335	157	171	13	13	55	365	Was on privilege leave from 10th August 1899.
	Ranchi ...	" Thakur Prasad ...	365	152	152	18	18	51	271	
	Palawan ...	" Kotas Nath Mukherji, B.A.	105	61	212	7	6	15	152	
		" Annada Prasad Mitra ...	179	105	214					
	Manbhum ...	" Nalini Mohan Sanyal, M.A.	35	10	138	23	27	61	273	
		" Ram Taran Samanta ...	301	144	174					
	Singhbhum	" Sital Chandra Chatterji (Offg.)	64	39	220	17	17	14	43	
" Mati Lal Sarkar ...		365	205	205						

15. It is satisfactory to notice that the prescribed minimum of 150 days has been attained in all the districts except Howrah and Malda, in both of which there were changes of officers. The limit has been exceeded in several districts. The instances in which the inspecting officers of this class failed to attain the prescribed minimum of 150 days on tour, reckoned in proportion to a full year, will be found in the case of (1) Babu Ramesvar Sen of Burdwan, who died on the 1st September 1899; (2) of Babu Tripura Charan Banerji, B.A., of Howrah, whose shortcoming in this district was fully compensated by his work in the district of Sonthal Parganas; (3) of Maulvi Abul Moqsud of Pabna, who made up his deficiency by showing considerable energy and activity in the district of Howrah; (4) of Babu Uma Kisor Ray of Dacca, who has already retired from service; (5) of Maulvi Enayet Karim of Mymensingh, whose shortcomings in this district were fully made up by his work in the district of Burdwan; (6) of Ram Dhani Pande of Shahabad, who has had to retire from service on invalid pension, and (7) of Babu Sripati Mukherji, B.A., whose tour-days in Champaran and Muzaffarpur taken together fell short of the prescribed minimum by 8 days. The other officers whose work was not up to the required standard were Maulvi Syed Khalil Ahmed of Purnea, the cause of whose failure was not at all explained; Babus Annada Prasad Chatterji and Jogeswar Mukherji of Malda; and Babu Bhagabati Charan Sen of Puri, who retired from service on the 1st July 1899. Babu Annada Prasad Chatterji was at his post for 21 days only, and it was in April, when touring is necessarily difficult, while Babu Jogeswar Mukherji was on leave during the proper season for touring. The officers who showed great activity in their work were—(1) Samuel Bibhudhan Mandal, B.A., of Sonthal Parganas, who paid 444 visits and spent 240 days on tour; (2) Babu Ram Prakash Lal of Patna, who paid 324 visits in 220 days on tour; (3) Babu Rama Nath Das of Balasore, who spent 214 days on tour and visited 438 schools, and (4) Babu Mati Lal Sarkar of Singhbhum, who in 205 days of his tour visited 323 schools.

16. The number of secondary schools left unvisited in several districts during the year were—one in Burdwan under the Additional Deputy Inspector; seventeen in Hooghly owing to changes of officers; two schools newly opened in the 24-Parganas under the Additional Deputy Inspector; one in Nadia and

one in Murshidabad, also schools newly opened; 18 schools in Calcutta, which being mostly collegiate or unaided high schools were not actually under inspection by the Deputy Inspector; one school in Dacca and two in Mymensingh, which were also new schools and were left unvisited. The one school at Manbhum and one at Palamau left unvisited were the local zilla schools, which are not under the inspection of the Deputy Inspectors.

17. The Deputy Inspectors who have been most favourably spoken of in the Burdwan divisional report are Babu Hira Lal Pal, B.A., of Midnapore, Babu Mahendra Nath Dutta of Burdwan and Babu Becharam Ganguli of Birbhum.

The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, speaks in very high terms of Babu Harihar Das of Khulna, who retired from service during the year under report. He writes:—

“As to Babu Harihar Das, I wish to place on record my high appreciation of his worth as an inspecting officer. A thorough gentleman, he endeared himself to all classes of people with whom he had to come in contact in the course of his long official career; and his conscientious zeal left its stamp on all educational measures he initiated and carried out in his district. And thus it is that the district which at the time he took charge of—eighteen years ago—had only 4 high English and 54 middle schools—most of them doing indifferently at the various scholarship examinations—could show, when he laid down office, 13 high English and 82 middle schools, among which are some of the best schools of the class in the whole Division. Much of this rapid growth is no doubt due to an intellectual awakening all over the country; but if inspection has any value, an officer who was in charge of the work may naturally claim a share of the credit for bringing it about. I have noticed this at length not only because I consider Babu Harihar Das to have been a most valuable officer, but also to hold him up as a model whom the other Deputy Inspectors would do well to imitate, in order that they may leave their respective districts better than they have found them.”

The work of Babu Phani Bhusan Basu, who is in charge of the Calcutta schools, is also very favourably reported on.

The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, writes:—

“The Deputy Inspectors of Schools, as a body, have worked satisfactorily during the year under review. They were outside the head-quarters on an average for 176·8 against 160·6 days. \* \* \* \* \* It is satisfactory to note that the touring time of none of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools fell short of the minimum.”

The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, specially commends the work done by Babu Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti, Maulvi Ahsanulla, and Babu Radhakisor Chakravarti.

The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division reports favourably of his Deputy Inspectors and specially of Babu Sarada Kanta Sen, and Babu Mahim Chandra Bose.

The Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, thinks that the work of all the Deputy Inspectors was more or less satisfactory.

Regarding the Deputy Inspectors of the Bhagalpur Division, the Assistant Inspector of the Division writes that he has little personal knowledge of their work, as he has only recently joined his appointment, but he mentions specially the names of Babu Bhagabati Sahay, M.A., and of Babu Tripura Charan Banerji, B.A., and of Mr. Samuel Bibhudhan Mundal, B.A., as having done good work.

The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpur says that, on the whole, all the Deputy Inspectors did good work during the year, and that Babus Ram Taran Samanta of Manbhum and Mati Lal Sarkar of Singhbhum deserve prominent mention.

Regarding the Deputy Inspectors of Orissa, the Inspector of Schools of the Circle says:—

“Having very recently taken charge of the Circle, I believe that a statement of my opinion of the real merits of the work done by the Deputy Inspectors will not be required of me. Judging them, however, by the annual reports submitted by them, I am of opinion that the Cuttack and Balasore Deputy Inspectors are careful and experienced officers, conversant with the working of the different classes of schools under their inspection, and that the Deputy Inspector of Puri, while superior to them in academical rank, would do well to improve himself in the exercise of tact and more ready submissiveness to superior orders, as he gains in experience.”

18. The annual change of territorial jurisdiction of Additional Deputy Inspectors with the Deputy Inspectors of the districts in which they work

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having been considered objectionable and not conducive to the educational interest of the jurisdictions placed under their temporary charge, it has been recently ruled—

“That the interchange of the portion of a district between a Deputy Inspector and an Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools should take place at the end of every second or third year as the individual circumstances of the case may demand, and that change every year is to be deprecated. It is not necessary, however, to lay down any hard-and-fast rule on the subject. The Inspectors of Schools may in this matter introduce any procedure they think best in their Circles.”

19. The following table shows the work done by Sub-Inspectors during 1899-1900:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Number of days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools in situ.	REMARKS.
					Primary.	Indigenons.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	6	1,266	1,334	1,234	19	1,240	206	318	2,171	
	Birbhum ...	3	660	861	879	37	946	293	308	1,292	
	Bankura ...	4	857	1,221	1,235	63	1,298	308	399	1,730	
	Midnapore ...	11	2,264	3,645	4,865	40	4,905	442	553	4,167	
	Hooghly ...	5	1,090	1,205	1,143	...	1,143	228	371	2,006	
	Howrah ...	3	694	1,037	733	...	743	218	380	1,250	
	For the Division ...	32	5,846	9,204	10,090	152	10,251	315	370	12,616	
PRESIDENCY	24 Parganas ...	11	2,028	1,691	1,622	29	1,651	150	291	3,437	
	Nadia ...	6	1,310	921	768	...	708	118	347	2,339	
	Jessore ...	5	1,025	921	880	22	902	176	332	1,845	
	Khulna ...	5	1,039	1,070	888	14	897	178	337	1,902	
	Murshidabad ...	4	702	665	557	2	559	139	310	1,308	
	For the Division ...	31	6,104	5,268	4,655	62	4,717	150	325	10,981	
CALCUTTA	.....	1	...	139	163	94	277	183	...	202	
RAJSHAH	Rajshahi ...	5	1,036	597	602	0	611	120	300	1,614	
	Dinajpur ...	6	1,128	807	840	43	839	131	289	1,251	
	Jalpaiguri ...	4	754	473	456	8	464	114	285	1,270	
	Darjeeling ...	1	220	34	32	...	32	32	208	318	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,552	935	830	36	922	110	290	2,459	
	Bogra ...	2	403	361	385	70	455	192	321	703	
	Pabna ...	4	952	620	640	34	674	135	400	1,791	
For the Division ...	30	6,034	3,827	3,747	200	3,947	124	290	6,896		
DACCA	Dacca ...	7	1,459	1,560	1,530	1,880	3,410	218	310	2,668	
	Myraensingh ...	7	1,643	1,635	2,232	333	2,555	317	325	2,647	
	Fariapur ...	4	922	763	1,237	199	1,436	300	335	1,555	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,088	1,286	2,014	499	3,403	583	314	1,933	
	For the Division ...	23	5,062	5,244	7,003	2,901	10,804	343	323	8,803	
CHITTAGONG	Tipperra ...	5	1,039	1,240	1,027	522	2,449	385	330	1,802	
	Nobakhali ...	4	856	856	985	494	1,398	240	337	1,546	
	Chittagong ...	4	394	921	1,058	830	1,688	264	300	1,632	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	235	66	64	13	77	64	105	107	
	For the Division ...	14	3,124	3,088	4,044	1,760	5,813	289	324	5,147	
PATNA	Patna ...	5	1,136	1,010	1,412	454	1,866	233	333	1,882	
	Gayra ...	4	825	960	950	490	1,429	235	323	1,638	
	Shahabad ...	4	878	530	478	311	789	119	294	1,528	
	Saran ...	4	844	705	589	318	907	147	324	1,613	
	Champaran ...	3	660	529	726	171	896	242	321	1,032	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	892	817	969	711	1,680	242	453	1,956	
	Darbhanga ...	4	879	897	903	559	1,462	228	363	1,601	
For the Division ...	28	6,214	5,448	6,016	3,014	9,029	214	333	11,050		

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DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Number of days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools <i>in situ</i> .	REMARKS.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BENGALPUR ...	Monghyr ...	3	606	806	1,034	650	1,584	545	378	1,237	
	Bhagalpur ...	4	779	738	812	580	1,192	293	282	1,279	
	Purnea ...	4	966	981	746	279	1,076	199	351	1,499	
	Malda ...	3	389	268	300	13	323	154	255	581	
	Southal Parganas	8	1,933	781	740	145	885	93	816	3,716	
	For the Division ...	21	4,687	3,524	3,691	1,367	5,058	175	321	7,628	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	5	1,103	1,604	3,088	345	3,433	617	455	2,439	
	Balasore ...	3	678	629	1,305	127	2,032	635	405	1,652	
	Angul ...	3	443	141	129	8	137	64	195	499	
	Puri ...	3	693	967	1,201	740	1,941	400	454	1,456	
	For the Division ...	13	2,917	3,445	6,323	1,220	7,543	486	444	5,040	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	5	1,330	978	1,303	23	1,326	200	287	1,551	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh ...	3	642	522	556	61	617	185	358	1,122	
	Ranchi ...	4	782	582	606	31	637	160	304	1,285	
	Palamu ...	2	450	213	213	15	228	160	432	897	
	Manbhum ...	3	581	650	681	7	688	227	348	1,116	
	Singbhum ...	2	457	331	350	7	363	178	372	806	
	For the Division ...	14	2,912	2,307	2,472	121	2,593	177	373	5,226	

The number of Sub-Inspectors increased from 209 to 212, the districts of Khulna, Jalpaiguri, and Dacca each showing one more officer during the year under notice than during the previous year.

20. In the Burdwan Division, all the Sub-Inspectors of the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, and Howrah exceeded the required minimum number of days on tour and the minimum number of visits to schools. The district of Midnapore appears to have suffered most severely from malarial fever during the year, for six out of eleven Sub-Inspectors were compelled to take leave, and one of them (Babu Dwarka Nath Ghatak) died of fever after a long illness. The five Sub-Inspectors belonging to the Contai and Tamluk subdivisions, which were less affected by malaria than other parts of the Division, were the only officers who worked throughout the year. Some of the officers are reported to have done superficial or perfunctory work, and to have paid a large number of visits to schools varying from 407 to 516. Such perfunctory work as this should always be checked. Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar of the Sadar circle failed to put in the required minimum number of days of inspection, though he paid more than 350 visits to schools. His failure may probably be explained from the fact that he had to look after a large number of schools within five miles of his head-quarters. The officers who failed both in the number of days of inspection and number of visits were Babu Gopi Nath Sen (182 days and 305 visits), and Babu Ram Gopal Mukherji (160 days and 270 visits). They both had to take long leave, as they suffered much from malarial fever. It has been noticed that 8 out of 11 Sub-Inspectors in Midnapore have under each of them a very large number of primary schools—from 400 to 800. Regular inspection of such a large number of schools by a Sub-Inspector is quite impossible. In the district of Hooghly Babu Jogendra Nath Banerji fell short of the required minimum number of days of inspection, probably on account of ill-health, and Babu Pares Nath De failed to attain the required minimum number of visits to schools.

21. In the Presidency Division the work of Babu Girindra Gopal Ghosh of the 24-Parganas fell short of the minimum number of days on tour and of visits to schools. This shortness of inspection was probably due to the fact that his services were specially utilized by the Deputy Inspector and Circle Inspector in the preparation of the annual or periodical returns and reports. In Nadia Babu Gopal Krishna Chakravarti fell short of the required amount of inspection by 18 days, and Babu Charu Chandra Banerji by 66 visits. Both, however, appear to have suffered from ill-health. The arrangement made for their tours and visits to schools by some Sub-Inspectors in Nadia were also not methodical.



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It has been reported also that some Sub-Inspectors in Nadia pay undue attention to secondary schools, some of which they inspect for two days together, each day's work counting as a separate visit. This practice requires to be checked by the Deputy Inspector. The principal duty of a Sub-Inspector is the supervision of primary schools. Secondary schools are in the charge of Deputy Inspectors. In Murshidabad Maulvi Abdus Samad fell short of the minimum number of days and of visits owing apparently to ill-health.

Babu Kiran Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools for Calcutta, has done useful and good work in the preparation of statistical tables for the reports.

22. In the Rajshahi Division serious charges—falsification of diaries, bribery and misappropriation of public money, are pending against one of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. On a decision being come to in this case, the necessary steps will be taken. The Inspector of Schools regrets that the number of schools under the inspection of Babu Sasi Bhushan Ray, the Sub-Inspector of Dinajpur, is gradually becoming smaller, owing apparently to his want of activity in inspection. Munshi Abdul Hayat of Jalpaiguri and Babu Satya Bhushan Mukherji of Rangpur both fell short of the prescribed minimum number of days on tour.

23. In the Dacca Division all the Sub-Inspectors attained the prescribed minimum number of days on tour and that of visits to schools except (1) Maulvi Aftabuddin Ahmed of Dacca, who spent a smaller number of days on tour than required for the time he worked, and (2) Babu Gopal Chandra Chakravati of Mymensingh, who paid a smaller number of visits to schools than should have been the case. The deficiency was probably due to ill-health.

Reckoning their work in proportion to a full year, the prescribed minimum limit of 200 days on tour, with 350 visits paid to schools, was attained by all the Sub-Inspectors in the Chittagong Division except Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen, of Tippera, who fell short by 4 days and some 30 visits, and Babu Gagan Chandra Barua, of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, who paid only 107 visits to schools in the 11 months he was on duty. Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen retired from service "before the commencement of the busiest season for Sub-Inspectors." The Chittagong Deputy Inspector is inclined to overlook the short work of Babu Gagan Chandra Barua of the Hill Tracts, because of the good results of the hill schools at the last Lower Primary examination, and because these schools are much scattered, and difficult of approach. But these pleas in the Sub-Inspector's favour the Assistant Inspector is unwilling to accept, when it is found he omitted to visit 13 out of 64 schools in his circle for a second time, though on duty for full 11 months of the year.

24. In the Patna Circle, besides Babu Giriwardhari Lal, who was at Barh for a very short time, the only officer who failed to put in the prescribed number of days on tour was Babu Mahabir Prasad in the Gaya district. He was fined a month's pay by the District Board for having done no inspection work at all in July. Among the Sub-Inspectors who failed to pay the required minimum number of visits (350) to schools may be mentioned Babu Audh Nandan Singh of Patna Sadar, who paid 318 visits; Babu Ram Adhikari Singh of East Bihar, who paid 315 visits; Babu Mahabir Prasad of Nawada, who paid 220 visits in nine months; Babu Budha Mal of Bettiah, who paid 199 visits in 11 months, and Babu Abinas Chandra Sen of Darbhanga Sadar (East), who paid 328 visits.

25. In the Bhagalpur Division all the Sub-Inspectors, except Babu Jadu Nandan Sahay of Supaul, and Babu Annada Prasad Chatterji of Malda, put in or exceeded the minimum of 200 days out on tour. As regards Babu Jadu Nandan Sahay, who fell short by 42 days, the Chairman of the Bhagalpur District Board writes:—"There does not appear to be the slightest valid excuse for this shortcoming. He was punished with a fine of Rs. 62-14, being the amount of his travelling allowances for the months of February, March and April, and was seriously warned. He was reported several times by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and is now under orders of transfer to Palamau." The Deputy Inspector reports that he has since been again more severely punished than he was in the first instance. His case, therefore, has already been sufficiently dealt with. Babu Annada Prasad Chatterji, who has fallen short of the required amount of work by 4 days, is also under orders of transfer.

26. In the Orissa Division the minimum of 200 days on tour and 350 visits to schools required of Sub-Inspectors, was exceeded by all the Sub-Inspectors

of the regulation districts, who are all Board officers, the average touring period of each Sub-Inspector having been 223 days and the average number of visits having reached as high a figure as 504. The highest record both in respect of days on tour and of schools visited, was shown by Babu Raj Kumar Sen, Sub-Inspector of Jajpur, who is followed by Babu Mathura Nath Sen, Sub-Inspector of Bhadrak.

Of the two Sub-Inspectors employed in the non-regulation district of Angul, the one serving in the Sadar subdivision is practically regarded as a Deputy Inspector, there being no Deputy Inspector in the district. The other Sub-Inspector is also practically an Inspecting Pandit, entrusted with the inspection of about a score of primary schools in the Khondmals subdivision. The Sadar Sub-Inspector reached the minimum of 200 days and visited all his 122 schools, paying nearly three visits on an average to each school. The Khondmals Sub-Inspector exceeded the minimum of days on tour, and paid 77 visits to the 19 schools under his inspection.

The required minimum of 200 days on tour was considerably exceeded by all the Government Sub-Inspectors in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, the average duration of each officer's tour having been more than 300 days. The Circle Inspector says that, though the average number of schools under each Government Sub-Inspector was only 250, a proportion of nearly 25 per cent. of the schools remained uninspected—a circumstance which cannot be said to reflect credit on the officers concerned.

Each of the State Sub-Inspectors, viz., in Mourbhanj and Dhenkanal who have to do a considerable amount of administrative work in addition to the technical work of inspection, appears to have on the whole done fairly good work. The Dhenkanal Sub-Inspector, however, fell short of the prescribed minimum by 28 days, partly in consequence of his having been absent on leave for a month.

27. In the Chota Nagpur Division the prescribed minimum of 200 days has been attained in every district. Taking the average of the five districts of the Division, the number of days out on tour by each Sub-Inspector fell off from 219 in the preceding year to 211 in the year under report, but the number of visits to schools rose from 380 to 383. Leaving out of consideration the work done by the deceased Sub-Inspector of Ranchi, the prescribed limits of 200 days and 350 visits have been attained by all the officers in the Division, if their work is calculated in proportion to a full year. The average number of days on tour of inspection in every district shows a decrease, but as regards average visits to schools, the work of Sub-Inspectors of Hazaribagh and Palamau shows an increase, while that in Ranchi, Manbhum, and Singhbhum shows a decline.

It is a matter of deep regret that as many as three out of four Sub-Inspectors of Ranchi died within a few months of one another, it is said owing to complications arising from fever contracted in the interior of the district. Babu Gopal Chandra Chakravarti, B.A., late Sub-Inspector of Palkot, died on the 21st of January. Babu Nagendranath Basu, late Sub-Inspector of Ranchi, 1st Circle, died on 6th of February last after a lingering illness of nearly two months. Babu Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri, late Sub-Inspector of Schools, Ranchi, 2nd Circle, died, after the close of the year, of abscess in the liver, the result of a lingering fever contracted at Sonapet, one of the most unhealthy places in the district.

28. The following officers deserve special mention as having given satisfaction by displaying great energy and activity in the discharge of their respective duties, also by their regular inspection of schools, combined with methodical arrangement of their tours, and also for the improvement of the schools placed under their charge:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Sub-Inspectors.
1	2	3
Burdwan	Birbhum	Babu Giris Chandra Som.
	Bankura	„ Akshay Kumar Datta, B.A.
	Midnapore	„ Surya Narayan Mukherji, B.A.
	Hooghly	„ Sarada Prasad Banerji.
		„ Satis Chandra Mukherji, B.A.

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DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Sub-Inspectors.
1	2	3
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	Babu Sris Chandra Chaudhuri.
	Nadia ...	„ Krishna Chandra Banerji.
	Jessore ...	„ Arun Chandra Ganguli.
	Khulna ...	„ Rati Kanta Laha.
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri ...	„ Dina Nath Bhattacharji.
		„ Hari Charan Mukherji.
	Rangpur ...	„ Sures Chandra Ray, B.A.
	Bogra ...	Maulvi Muhammad Wazir.
	Pabna ...	Babu Haribar Mitra.
		„ Gobiuda Chandra Shaha.
	Dacca	Dacca ...
Mymensingh ...		„ Akshay Kumar Sen, B.A.
Faridpur ...		„ Raj Kumar Chakravarti.
Backergunge ...		„ Hem Chandra Haldar.
Chittagong	Tippera ...	Munshi Ahmed Husein.
	Noakhali ...	Babu Radhika Prasanna Dev.
	Chittagong ...	„ Gobinda Chandra Banerji.
Patna	Patna ...	Munshi Meezan.
		Babu Hari Lal Saha.
	Gaya ...	„ Ram Gobinda Misra.
	Saran ...	Babu Brajendra Chandra Ghosh.
Muzaffarpur ...	„ Rajani Kanta Bhattacharji.	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	„ Damodar Prasad Sarkar.
		Babu Abhay Kumar Gupta.
	Bhagalpur ...	„ Bipin Chandra Sen.
	Purnea ...	„ Rajani Kanta Sen.
Sonthal Parganas ...	„ Govinda Chandra Datta.	
Orissa	Tippera ...	„ Umes Chandra Das Gupta.
		Babu Harihar Nag.
	Puri ...	„ Rames Chandra Das, B.A.
	Angul ...	„ Kumudeswar Basu.
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	„ Gobinda Chandra Chakravarti, B.A.
		„ Mati Lal Das, B.A.
	Manbhum ...	„ Rajani Kanta Chakravarti.
Ranchi ...	Babu Mangal Dayal Singh.	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	„ Gopal Das.
		„ Deo Kumar Singh.
	Bhagalpur ...	„ Bhagwat Narayan.
	Purnea ...	Babu Gouri Prasad Singh.
Sonthal Parganas ...	„ Jadu Prasad, B.A.	
Orissa	Monghyr ...	„ Jagdip Sahay, B.A., B.L.
		„ Umes Chandra Lal.
	Bhagalpur ...	„ Tarak Nath Mitra.
	Purnea ...	„ Prasanna Chandra Datta.
Angul ...	„ Tarak Ram Dube.	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	Babu Narayan Chandra Mahanti, B.A.
		„ Mathura Nath Sen.
	Manbhum ...	„ Jagannath Das.
	Ranchi ...	„ Sriuibas Sinha.
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ...	Babu Kasi Bhushan Sen, B.A.
		„ Sasi Bhushan Chakravarti, B.A.
	Manbhum ...	„ Jogendra Nath Sen
Ranchi ...	„ Ram Chandra Banerji.	

29. The qualifications of the officers holding the post of Sub-Inspectors for the last two years are compared below :—

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DIVISION AND YEAR.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	EXAMINATION PASSED—								NO CERTIFICATE.		
		M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Old teachership examination.	Entrance.	M.E.	M.V.	Final of training school or read in a coll.	Read Entrance course.	Did not read Entrance course.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	32 32	...	5 5	9 10	...	11 11	1 ...	...	5 6	1	
Presidency ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	30 31	...	8 8	8 8	1	11 11	...	...	4 4	...	
Calcutta ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	1 1	...	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajshahi ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	29 30	...	5 8	5 9	...	12 8	...	...	3 2	...	
Dacca ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	22 23	...	2 2	8 9	1	10 10	...	...	2 1	...	
Chittagong ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	14 14	...	6 7	1 1	...	6 5	...	...	1 1	...	
Patna ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	28 21	...	1 3	9 7	2	8 5	2 4	2 ...	6 5	...	
Bhagalpur ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	21 21	...	2 2	7 7	...	4 6	1 1	1 1	3 3	2	
Orissa ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	13 13	...	1 3	3 2	...	5 4	...	...	1 1	...	
Tributary Mahals ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	5 5	...	...	2 2	...	1 1	...	...	2 2	...	
Chota Nagpur ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	14 14	...	3 3	8 3	...	4 4	1 1	...	...	3 3	
Total ...	{ 1898-99 1899-1900	209 212	...	35 40	53 62	2 3	70 65	5 2	2 5	11 8	25 24	6 3

There was no M.A. on the staff of Sub-Inspectors. The number of B.A. and F.A. certificate-holders is steadily increasing. This shows that the rules for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors are being observed usually, and the District Boards are appointing men of higher qualifications to this service when a vacancy occurs, than was the case in former years. The natural consequence is the gradual decrease in the number of Sub-Inspectors of inferior qualifications every year. It is a matter of surprise that, in spite of the present rules for the appointment of Sub-Inspectors, the Patna Division returns 4 officers holding middle vernacular certificates only, against 2 with the same qualifications returned in the last year. There is also still one Sub-Inspector with middle vernacular qualifications in the Bhagalpur Division, but this officer had been shown in the Divisional Report of the last year as an officer who read up to the Entrance course.

30. The following statement shows the work done by the Inspecting Pandits :—

DIVISION.	Number of Inspecting Pandits employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each officer.	
			1898-99.	1899-1900.
Burdwan ...	57	28,827	484	605
Presidency ...	9	3,418	423	380
Calcutta ...	4	1,496	379	374
Rajshahi ...	29*	13,456	404	407
Dacca ...	61	29,272	489	489
Chittagong ...	42	19,713	467	469
Patna ...	83	43,805	536	527
Bhagalpur ...	60	24,375	399	406
Orissa ...	74	40,534	547	548
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	12	3,099	234	258
Chota Nagpur ...	46	13,337	269	296
Total	477	221,632	460	465
Total for 1898-99	474	218,049		

\* Exclusive of 4 Inspecting Pandits of Rangpur, whose appointments have been abolished.

The number of Inspecting Pandits increased from 474 to 477, and the average number of their visits to schools increased from 460 to 465. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the system is reported to have worked satisfactorily. In the Rajshahi Division, where the system was not very successful, the number of officers was reduced from 32 to 29. In the district of Rangpur, inspecting pandits were totally abolished, but their re-appointment forms a subject for the consideration of the Board during the present year. The Deputy Inspector of this district is of opinion that under careful supervision these

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officers are useful in awakening the educational interest or of maintaining it by their frequent visits among the people, chiefly cultivators, who are rather indifferent in the matter of educating their children.

In the Dacca Division only three Inspecting Pandits are fully trained vernacular masters. The Inspecting Pandits of Dacca and Mymensingh receive a fee or an allowance for every visit paid instead of receiving a monthly or a daily rate of allowance.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, writes—

“I would suggest a weeding out of the inferior men from the existing staff, who might be provided, if necessary, with guruships in upper and lower primary schools. All the district reports are in favour of the present scheme of Inspecting Pandits, but urge the appointment of more qualified men and the necessity of better supervision on the part of the Sub-Inspectors. The only instance of misdemeanour is reported from Chittagong, where an Inspecting Pandit submitted a false diary and was suspended for two months.”

The following extract from the Patna Divisional Report is of much interest on the subject:—

“Deputy Inspectors as a rule are not well pleased with the work of the Inspecting Pandits. Some of them are dishonest and untrustworthy, and several of them are incompetent. An Inspecting Pandit in Gaya was fined Rs. 5 for falsification of diary. Another in Darbhanga was fined a month's pay for trying to hush up a case of impersonation. But the Deputy Inspectors notwithstanding are not willing that this class of officers should be abolished in favour of a smaller number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors. They are of opinion that if the incompetent and untrustworthy Pandits be gradually weeded out and a better class of men appointed in their places, and if the Sub-Inspectors exercise a strict supervision over their work, there is no reason why they should not be converted into a really useful class of officers. This appears to be a sound view, but unless the vacancies as they arise are invariably filled up by competent men, men for example who have passed the Final Examination of the Training Schools or the University Entrance examination, no improvement can be expected. Unfortunately this rule is not always observed at the time of appointing new men.”

In the Bhagalpur Division more than half the men are of very inferior qualifications. They should be replaced by men with final certificates from first-grade training schools as vacancies occur.

In the Orissa Division, instead of keeping a vigilant eye upon this class of men, the Deputy Inspectors of some districts have overlooked their faults. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals, out of 12 Inspecting Pandits, one only is a student of the Cuttack Training School with a final certificate. In the Chota Nagpur Division the number of such certificated men has increased from 7 to 11.

31. The following table shows the qualifications of the Inspecting Pandits—

Division.	Number of Inspecting Pandits.	CERTIFICATES.											REMARKS.
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular Master-ship.			Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Other examinations.	Read up to Entrance course.	No certificate.	
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	57	...	7	27	3	1	2	9	...	2	4	2	
Presidency ...	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	2	
Calcutta ...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Rajshahi ...	29*	...	1	3	1	...	2	16	1	...	3	2	
Dacca ...	61	...	7	3	2	5	1	30	...	1	4	8	
Chittagong ...	42	...	...	10	2	...	...	20	...	3	3	4	
Patna ...	83	...	6	42	11	6	4	8	...	1	1	4	
Bhagalpur ...	60	...	2	29	3	1	3	15	...	2	5	...	
Orissa ...	74	...	...	24	1	...	4	31	...	8	3	3	
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	12	...	...	1	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur ...	46	...	1	11	2	1	6	11	2	2	6	4	
Total for 1899-1900...	477	...	27	150	27	18	25	147	3	19	30	31	
				195									
Total for 1898-99 ...	474	1	26	133	30	25	24	160	4	20	26	35	
				188									

\* Exclusive of 4 posts abolished from 1st August 1899 in Rangpur.

32. *Staff of Director's Office.*—Before leaving the subject of the work of the inspecting staff of the Education Department and proceeding to review the work of the various local bodies, I should wish to place on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by the staff of the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The staff, which is a large one, numbering 30 assistants, is under the able superintendence of Babu Kunja Bihari Basu, M.A., B.L., and all have worked willingly and well throughout the year. The work of the office is extremely heavy, and it increases rapidly year by year. When so large a proportion of the assistants have rendered excellent service, it would be invidious to mention any separate names. Many of the staff have also rendered most valuable assistance in the preparation of this report.

33. *District Boards.*—The relations between the District Boards in the Province and the Education Department continued to be entirely harmonious. The suggestions and recommendations made by the Deputy Inspectors generally received due consideration from the Boards. The following are the only complaints noticed in the Divisional Reports:—

- (1) In the Burdwan Division the Hooghly Board delayed in revising the grants-in-aid to schools and in passing salary and travelling allowance bills of Sub-Inspectors.
- (2) The Board at Midnapore did not award the lower primary scholarships even up to May 1900, but the delay has been ascribed to a suspicion that the marks obtained by examinees in certain centres were tampered with in the course of tabulation, which was supposed to be done with the help of Inspecting Pandits and, in some cases, of outsiders. This arrangement of tabulating marks with the help of irresponsible men is objectionable, and should, therefore, be avoided.
- (3) In the district of Puri certain proposals made by the Deputy Inspector were not accepted, and the examiners appointed in this district for conducting the Lower Primary Scholarship examination were clerks and non-educational officers, who are stated to have been quite unfit to be entrusted with this responsible work.

34. The following statement shows the work done by the District Boards in educational matters:—

DISTRICT	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		REMARKS.
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan ... ..	19	13	10	10	
Birbhum ... ..	13	16	9	9	
Bankura ... ..	15	14	8	10	
Midnapore ... ..	24	12	11	11	
Hooghly ... ..	27	15	15	15	
Howrah ... ..	11	17	5	6	
24-Parganas ... ..	25	15	15	17	
Nadia ... ..	21	10	13	14	
Murshidabad ... ..	21	10	10	10	
Jessore ... ..	25	13	14	14	
Khulna ... ..	17	17	8	9	
Rajshahi ... ..	23	13	10	11	
Dinajpur ... ..	23	15	10	10	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	17	18	10	5	
Ranpur ... ..	21	21	12	8	
Bogra ... ..	16	16	8	8	
Pabna ... ..	16	14	6	8	
Dacca ... ..	29	16	12	14	
Mymensingh ... ..	25	14	10	10	
Faridpur ... ..	25	16	13	11	
Backergunge ... ..	25	16	9	9	
Tippera ... ..	10	13	11	11	
Noakhali ... ..	13	14	8	6	
Chittagong ... ..	20	12	12	11	
Patna ... ..	21	15	13	13	
Guya ... ..	21	17	11	10	
Shahabad ... ..	25	12	13	12	
Saran ... ..	31	31	16	15	
Champeran ... ..	17	12	9	8	
Muzaffarpur ... ..	19	13	7	9	
Darbhanga ... ..	25	10	12	12	
Monghyr ... ..	21	11	12	13	
Rhagulpur ... ..	31	19	12	12	
Purnea ... ..	25	19	11	14	
Malda ... ..	13	16	5	5	
Cuttack ... ..	21	14	9	11	
Bahsore ... ..	16	12	8	8	
Puri ... ..	13	23	7	5	

The Educational Sub-Committees deal with all educational matters in the first instance, and submit their recommendations for the final decision of the Boards. The statistics given above relate to the general Meetings of the Board in which questions mostly of a general character are considered. The statistics of Educational Sub-Committees should also have a place in the Divisional Reports.

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35. *Local Boards.*—Local Boards were, in some districts, entrusted with the administration of the primary fund and the control of the primary education. In many cases they are reported to be dilatory. In the districts of Murshidabad and Jessore in the Presidency Division, the authority vested in them is more real; they pass stipend and reward bills and make payments by postal money-orders. The members of the Sadar Local Board in the Murshidabad district are also reported to have inspected 77 primary schools under its charge:—

“This,” says the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, “is undoubtedly a very satisfactory course for self-governing bodies to ascertain their real wants; and the example set in Murshidabad should be followed in other districts in which the Local Boards have anything to do with education.”

In the Rajshahi Division three Local Boards in the Rajshahi district and one in Dinajpur are entrusted with the general supervision and control of primary schools. In the Dacca Division, the Local Boards have no control over educational matters. Three Local Boards in Tippera, in the Chittagong Division, are entrusted with the control of stipendiary primary schools, but it is reported they have done nothing during the year which would tend to promote primary education in their jurisdictions. In the Patna Division the Local Boards in the Shahabad district have control over stipendiary primary schools, and in the district of Patna they are vested with the power of making payments to primary schools and to the lower primary scholarship-holders.

The Local Boards of Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the Bhagalpur Division continue to have charge of primary education under the general control of the District Boards. The Local Boards in Orissa, under which the educational functions are limited to the control of the stipendiary primary schools, were reported to have done this work fairly well.

36. *District Committees.*—The following statement shows the work of the District Committees during the year:—

NAME OF DISTRICT COMMITTEE.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		NATURE OF WORK DONE.
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribagh ...	12	3	7.5	6.6	Considered and forwarded the annual report of the zilla schools; awarded free studentships. Awarded Lower Primary and Sati scholarships, and considered the question of creating a centre at Hazaribagh for the Entrance and F. A. examinations.
Ranchi ...	22	1	12	7	Considered the question of enlargement of Colonel Dalton's portrait, and refund of the permanent advance into the Treasury.
Palaman ...	18	...	8	...	Selected a suitable Hindi primer for primary schools. No report on its working has been submitted to the Department. There was no sitting of the Committee during the year, and the fact has not been explained.
Manbhum ...	15	...	6	...	
Singhbhum ...	16	1	7	6	
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	
Rangamati, in Chittagong Hill Tracts.	17	...	...	...	

37. *Joint-Committees.*—These Committees exist in Howrah, Barisal, and Monghyr, where the management of the zilla schools has been made over to their control. These Committees are constituted by the members from the district and municipal boards of the localities. There is no mention in the divisional report of the work of the Committee at Howrah. The Committee at Barisal is reported to have done its work fairly well. It has brought the finances of the Barisal School to such a satisfactory condition that it was able to grant an increase of pay to some of the teachers of the school, and also to invest on behalf of the school Rs. 1,000 in Government securities during the year under review. The Monghyr Zilla School is maintained by a contribution of Rs. 1,200 from the District Board and of Rs. 950 from the Municipal Board. No account of the working of the Joint-Committee at Monghyr has been given in the divisional report.

38. *Municipal Boards.*—The municipalities in the Burdwan Division consulted the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters. The municipalities of Burdwan and Howrah have each an Inspecting Pandit for the inspection of primary schools within their areas. No mention has been made in the annual report of the working of the municipalities in the Presidency Division. The Municipality in the town of Calcutta as in former years did not consult the Department in educational matters. The Deputy Inspector of Jalpaiguri in the Rajshahi Division noticed that the Municipal Board of the place contributed a fair share towards the encouragement of general education within its limits, and that they consulted him in all educational matters.

In the Dacca Division the system of administration of municipal grants for education is not uniform. The primary allotments of the Dacca and Narainganj Municipalities are administered by the District Magistrate through the Deputy Inspector, but the latter municipality gives its grant to secondary schools without consulting the Magistrate or the educational officers. The municipalities of Mymensingh themselves administer their educational grants in consultation with the Deputy Inspector. All the municipalities in Backergunge, except Patuakhali, spend their allotments for primary education in accordance with the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector. There is no information from Faridpur as to the manner in which the municipal grants for education are administered.

No mention has been made of the working of the municipalities in the reports of the Chittagong, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

The following paragraph occurs in the annual report of the Bhagalpur Division on this subject:—

“The attitude of the Jamalpur Municipality in the district of Monghyr towards Department,” writes the Deputy Inspector, “continues as before, and their distribution of money injudicious and unfavourable to the progress of education. Although the Director of Public Instruction agreed with the Magistrate in the distribution he proposed of municipal money, this body declined to change their views pending further reference.”

39. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Presidency Division is of much interest on this point:—

Inspection of schools by District and Subdivisional Officers.

\*\*\* “Of these, the most important are the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers who visit schools in the course of their tours in the interior of their jurisdiction. The practical value of such inspection is very great, as it brings home to the notice of the villagers the keen interest that Government takes not only in the protection of their lives and property, but also in the moral and intellectual development of their children. It also secures active help and co-operation in the furtherance of education from persons who would otherwise be perhaps slow to lend it a friendly support. The circular issued at the instance of the Government of India pointing out the need of such inspection, was communicated about the close of the year, and will bear, therefore, the expected fruit from the current year. From the statistics collected for the year 1899-1900, it appears that the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas visited 5 schools (including one lower primary); the Magistrate of Nadia 21 schools (including 6 lower primaries); the Magistrate of Murshidabad 11 schools (including 4 lower primaries), and the Magistrate of Khulna 7 schools (including 3 lower primaries). The number of schools visited by the Magistrate of Jessore has not been furnished in the report; but the Deputy Inspector says that ‘it came to his knowledge that many schools, high and middle, were visited by him (the Magistrate) during the camping season.’ Full information regarding the number of schools visited by the different Subdivisional Officers is wanting, but from the figures given in the district reports it appears that the Subdivisional Officers of Bangaon and Magura displayed the most commendable activity in this direction, visiting 35 and 77 schools respectively, of which 39 and 60 were lower primaries.”

No mention has been made of the subject in any other divisional reports excepting the Report of the Orissa Division, from which the following extract is given:—

“There is no record to show the inspection work done by the Magistrates of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore. The Deputy Commissioner of Angul says that he inspected 56 schools in his district and he made a re-distribution and opened schools in central villages. He also adds ‘I have appointed some leading residents as members of school committees to explain to parents the benefit of education, collect teachers’ fees, repair school-houses, and do other work for the improvement of the schools. They are proud of their position and designate themselves members.’”

The Magistrates of the districts of Birbhum, Rajshahi, and Chittagong have furnished me with inspection notes showing the number of schools visited by them or by officers under them in the course of their tours in the interior. The Magistrate of Birbhum visited one second-grade college, two high schools, ten middle schools, 39 primary, and one indigenous school. A regular list of



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these schools has been kept with a view that the same schools may not be visited next year. He reports that the Subdivisional Officer appears to have inspected no school.

The Magistrate of Rajshahi reports that he visited a few primary schools; that the Assistant Collector inspected a school in a khas mahal, and that the Deputy Collector, and the Subdivisional Officers at Nator and Naogaon inspected some primary schools in their districts. The Magistrate of Chittagong reports that the Subdivisional Officer of Feni inspected six schools, three of which were middle vernacular schools.

All such visits by the Executive Officers are calculated to produce considerable beneficial effect and should be encouraged in every possible way.

IV.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY  
EDUCATION.

During the year under review there were 11 Government, 7 aided, and 25 unaided colleges together with 1 municipal college working in Bengal, making a total of 44 arts colleges, against 39 in the preceding year. One of the 39 colleges mentioned in the last report has ceased to exist, namely, the Century College of Calcutta. As against the loss of this college there has been a gain of six colleges, two of which are in receipt of aid from Government, while the other four are unaided. The aided institutions are the Martinière College for girls and the Dublin University Mission College at Hazaribagh. The unaided institutions are the Martinière College for boys, the Bhumihar Brahman College, the Church Missionary Society's College, and the Comilla Victoria College. The last three and the Dublin University Mission College only are institutions newly affiliated to the University. As for the Martinière colleges for boys and for girls, these are old institutions, although their college classes were apparently in abeyance during the period covered by the last report, and have only been revived since.

The Bethune College, Loretto House and La Martinière for girls are institutions exclusively intended for girls.

2. The number of students attending the arts colleges increased from 7,204 to 7,868, that is, by 664.

3. In the following table the numbers of students borne on the rolls of the several arts colleges on the 31st March in each year during the last five years are compared:—

COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fee-rate.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>GOVERNMENT (11)—</b>						
<i>First-grade Colleges—</i>						
1. Presidency College ... ..	12, 10, 6, 4	533	497	561	620	607
2. Hooghly " " " " " "	6	171	181	120	107	108
3. Dacca " " " " " "	6	244	318	301	407	436
4. Krishnagar " " " " " "	6	76	83	78	83	89
5. Patna " " " " " "	6	193	188	210	235	205
6. Ravenshaw " " " " " "	4, 5	76	71	64	84	99
7. Rajshahi " " " " " "	3	80	104	110	138	139
8. Bethune College " " " " " "	3	21	23	29	30	36
9. Sanskrit College " " " " " "	5, 2	93	54	71	78	86
<i>Second-grade Colleges—</i>						
10. Calcutta Madrasah " " " " " "	2	48	53	43	37	43
11. Chittagong College " " " " " "	3	47	60	58	40	48
Total ... ..	...	1,695	1,632	1,665	1,919	1,893
<i>Municipal College (1)—</i>						
1. Midnapore College " " " " " "	5	26	31	42	49	48
<i>Aided Colleges (7)—</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution " " " " " "	5	403	532	540	458	505
2. Free Church Institution " " " " " "	5	314	414	322	298	416
3. St. Xavier's College " " " " " "	6	408	360	344	373	383
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur " " " " " "	5	98	85	112	91	108
5. Victoria College, Narail " " " " " "	3	56	47	30	61	61
6. La Martinière for Girls " " " " " "	8, 5 and 8	...	...	...	...	4
7. Dublin University Mission College " " " " " "	5	...	...	...	...	24
Total ... ..	...	1,369	1,447	1,357	1,291	1,558
<i>Unaided Colleges (25)—</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution " " " " " "	4 and 3	421	239	235	687	648
2. City College " " " " " "	4 and 3	691	623	522	498	415
3. Albert " " " " " "	3	89	60	65	81	73
4. Ripon " " " " " "	3 and 4	648	612	506	554	635
5. Raj College, Burdwan " " " " " "	.....	230	274	283	250	271
6. Jagannath College, Dacca " " " " " "	3	213	222	188	209	281
7. Berhampore College " " " " " "	3	116	130	126	174	140
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College " " " " " "	4, 6	114	165	142	178	173
9. Bangabasi College " " " " " "	3, 4	91	225	328	263	397
10. Raj Chandra College " " " " " "	3	77	71	111	191	207
11. Braja Mohun Institution " " " " " "	3	163	180	215	273	326
12. Bihar National College " " " " " "	3, 4	146	184	206	250	263
13. Doveton College " " " " " "	6	12	14	34	28	37
14. Loretto House " " " " " "	12	8	8	8	4	3
15. Central College " " " " " "	4, 3	73	113	104	98	84
16. Harendra Lal College " " " " " "	3	...	...	22	21	20
17. Uttarpara College " " " " " "	4	48	50	34	30	51
18. Hetampur " " " " " "	2 and 2	...	...	17	11	25
19. Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College " " " " " "	4	...	...	...	43	70
20. Pabna Institution " " " " " "	3	...	...	...	29	57
21. Bishop's College " " " " " "	10	...	...	...	24	13
22. Bhumihar Brahman College " " " " " "	4	...	...	...	...	65
23. Church Missionary Society's College " " " " " "	3	...	...	...	...	4
24. Comilla Victoria College " " " " " "	3	...	...	...	...	73
25. La Martinière for Boys " " " " " "	8, 5 and 3	...	...	...	...	3
Total ... ..	...	3,144	3,170*	3,270*	3,027*	4,372
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 44 COLLEGES</b> ... ..	...	6,134	6,286*	6,334*	7,176†	7,868

\* Excluding the attendance of the Century College abolished. | † Excluding 28 pupils of the Century College.

4. The total number of students attending Government colleges declined from 1,919 to 1,893—a loss of 26 students. The Presidency, Dacca, and Patna Colleges lost 13, 32, and 30 students respectively; while the other Government colleges (except the Rajshahi College which kept up its number) gained 49 students in the aggregate.

5. The Presidency and Dacca Colleges had gained considerable numbers of pupils during the preceding year, and the losses suffered by them during the year under review are of no moment. At the Presidency College the loss was temporary only at the particular time for which the return was prepared, the monthly average roll-number for the year having been 662, against 582 in 1898-99. Part of the increase at Dacca during 1898-99, it will also be remembered, was due to the fact that the outbreak of the plague at Calcutta scared away many students of Eastern Bengal, who had been studying in the metropolis, to their native place. The falling off in the numerical strength of the Patna College has not been accompanied by any corresponding increase in the figures for the Bihar National College, which is a first-grade institution working at the same station. On the other hand, the Bhumi-har Brahman College has been established at Muzaffarpur during the year and this institution has now 65 students. This college has probably drawn the students residing in the districts north of the Ganges who are reading for the F.A. examination and who formerly had to attend the Patna College and other older institutions. The Muzaffarpur College probably therefore fills a distinct want in this district. The figures for the Hooghly College, after showing a downward tendency for some years past, at last appear to have reached a stationary point. At the Bethune College for Girls the number of pupils has been steadily increasing during the last five years, although progress in this respect is inevitably slow, owing to the operation of causes which give rise to peculiar difficulties in the way of female education in this country.

6. The aided colleges show an increase of 274 pupils. The General Assembly's Institution has gained 107 and the Free Church Institution 118 students. The former college lost heavily in numbers during the year 1898-99, but it has now more than recovered its loss, and with a total number of 565 pupils on its rolls it takes the first place among the aided colleges of Calcutta. The Free Church Institution follows close behind with 416 students on its rolls, and St. Xavier's College, which has 382 students, comes next.

7. In the unaided colleges the number of students rose from 3,955 to 4,372—an increase of 417 students. The most popular unaided colleges in Calcutta appear to be the Metropolitan Institution, the Ripon College, the City College, and the Bangabasi College, which have on their rolls 688, 633, 415, and 397 students respectively. The fortune of the Metropolitan Institution has been a chequered one of late. Some four years ago its popularity seemed to be on the wane, but it has recovered its old position with surprising rapidity, and since 1898-99 it has kept up its numbers at a uniform level. The Bangabasi College has during the year under review gained no less than 134 students, which is the highest increase any Calcutta college can claim. This, combined with the fact that during the last five years it has more than quadrupled its original number, proves its great and growing popularity.

8. Among the more important colleges in the mufassal are the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, with its 326 students; the Jagannath College, Dacca, a second-grade college, only teaching up to the F. A. examination standard, yet with 281 students; the Burdwan Raj College, also second-grade and a free institution, with 271 students; the Bihar National College with 261 students; and the Raj Chandra College at Barisal with 207 students.

Both colleges at Barisal have gained students, the Braja Mohan Institution gaining 53 students and the Raj Chandra College 16. Barisal has recently been recognized by the Calcutta University as a centre for the B. A. examination.

9. The total number of students reading in the three most important colleges in Bihar—the Patna College, the Bihar National College, and the Tej Narayan College—during 1899-1900 was 641, while the number of students in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, was 99. In the preceding year the corresponding figures were 669 and 84.

10. The following table shows the number of college students at different stages of progress on the 31st December 1898 and 1899 and on the 31st March 1900:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	READING FOR F. A.			READING FOR B. A.			READING FOR M. A.			TOTAL—		
	On the 31st December 1898.	On the 31st December 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.	On the 31st December 1898.	On the 31st December 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.	On the 31st December 1898.	On the 31st December 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.	On the 31st December 1898.	On the 31st December 1899.	On the 31st March 1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government ...	1,263	1,203	1,094	970	809	708	100	89	91	3,333	2,365	1,803
Aided* ...	832	992	946	511	647	606	43	51	51	1,396	1,690	1,003
Unaided ...	3,167	3,515	3,208	1,308	1,215	1,180	14	12	14	4,469	4,740	4,371
Total ...	5,262	5,710	5,248	2,689	2,759	2,464	157	152	156	8,198	8,805	7,863

\* Including municipal.

There is hardly anything in this table to which I need call attention. The college classes are fuller in December than in March, because plucked students, who are under the rules of the University required to attend lectures for a period of six months only, generally join some college in July and leave it after December. The number of students attending B. A. classes in Government colleges in 1899-1900 was smaller than in 1898-99. The aided colleges gained the greatest number.

11. The following table shows the expenditure incurred on Government, aided and unaided colleges from different sources:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1899-1900—						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	
<b>Government (11).</b>												
1. Presidency College	607	662	600	Rs. 61,010	...	Rs. 93,725	...	Rs. 1,54,735	Rs. A. P. 92 2 7	Rs. A. P. 141 0 3	Rs. A. P. 233 11 10	
2. Hooghly	108	135	102	15,284	...	10,183	...	25,467	113 3 6	75 0 10	188 10 3	
3. Dacca	435	459	437	9,345	...	36,300	...	45,645	20 2 3	79 1 4	99 3 7	
4. Krishnagar	89	96	79	12,001	...	5,425	1,627	19,123	125 0 2	74 3 0	199 3 2	
5. Patna	205	240	218	13,491	...	19,134	...	32,625	54 3 11	77 0 0	131 3 7	
6. Ravenshaw	99	113	87	14,665	...	5,921	880	21,466	129 12 6	60 3 0	189 15 6	
7. Rajshahi	138	140	122	718	...	6,272	10,240	17,230	4 13 1	110 13 1	115 10 2	
8. Bethune	35	35	37	10,738	...	1,212	...	11,950	225 6 4	36 11 8	262 2 0	
9. Sanskrit	89	92	83	23,133	...	5,328	...	28,501	251 7 2	86 0 9	337 0 11	
10. Calcutta Madrasah	43	40	42	8,408	...	1,326	...	9,734	189 12 0	28 13 3	317 1 9	
11. Chittagong College	49	60	44	4,494	...	2,411	70	6,975	74 14 5	41 5 7	116 4 0	
Total	1,693	2,094	1,840	1,73,187	...	1,86,397	12,817	3,71,401	89 11 4	94 10 6	177 5 19	
Total for 1898-99	1,919	2,070	1,902	1,84,056	...	1,83,210	12,815	3,60,081	88 14 7	94 11 2	183 8 9	
<b>Municipal (1).</b>												
1. Midnapore College	49	57	44	774	...	2,424	1,349	5,947	13 9 3	74 15 5	88 5 8	
Total for 1898-99	49	57	44	1,050	...	2,424	1,349	4,041	21 0 0	77 15 1	98 15 1	
<b>Aided (7).</b>												
1. General Assembly's Institution	585	514	485	7,200	...	25,800	24,905	57,955	14 0 1	98 11 11	112 12 0	
2. Duff College	410	392	320	6,000	...	15,370	18,435	42,765	15 4 11	53 10 2	108 15 1	
3. St. Xavier's College	382	360	305	5,490	...	14,541	13,500	33,510	15 0 0	79 0 0	94 0 0	
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur.	103	100	83	3,000	...	4,950	7,880	15,840	30 0 0	128 6 0	168 6 1	
5. Victoria College, Narail	61	58	53	1,800	...	1,370	715	3,885	31 0 7	35 16 2	66 16 9	
6. La Martinière for Girls	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dublin University Mission College.	24	23	22	...	...	576	2,093	2,974	...	125 2 11	125 2 11	
Total	1,555	1,446	1,248	23,400	...	65,977	67,929	1,57,190	16 2 11	92 8 5	169 11 4	
Total for 1898-99	1,261	1,216	1,049	23,800	...	54,487	71,279	1,48,546	18 12 0	102 6 6	122 2 6	

Return of expenditure not given.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average monthly roll num- ber.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1899-1900—					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—		
					From public funds.		From private funds.		Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
					Provincial rev- enues.	District or mu- nicipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Unaided (25).</i>												
1.	Metropolitan Institution	688	620	Not given.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2.	City College	415	418	313	...	24,141	...	24,141	...	39 15 0	39 15 0	
3.	Albert	73	70	60	...	11,530	8,173	19,703	...	47 2 2	47 2 2	
4.	Ripon	633	691	327	...	3,821	...	3,821	...	48 5 10	48 5 10	
5.	Raj College, Burdwan	271	278	224	...	18,810	...	18,810	...	31 13 3	31 13 3	
6.	Jwannah College, Dacca	281	327	272	...	10,663	9,635	10,563	...	34 4 9	34 4 9	
7.	Berhampore College	140	147	107	...	4,044	13,330	17,374	...	32 4 10	32 4 10	
8.	Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	173	239	146	...	10,157	2,843	13,000	...	118 3 0	118 3 0	
9.	Bansubasi College	397	375	320	...	7,943	7,055	15,000	...	54 6 4	54 6 4	
10.	Raj Chandra College, Barisal	297	217	170	...	3,417	12,303	5,726	...	40 0 0	40 0 0	
11.	Raja Mohan Institution, Barisal	326	306	273	...	8,433	3,435	11,973	...	26 6 2	26 6 2	
12.	Bihar National College	263	265	231	...	9,315	350	9,665	...	30 2 0	39 2 0	
13.	Dowson College, Calcutta	37	34	32	...	1,950	4,950	6,930	...	36 7 7	36 7 7	
14.	Lorotto House, College Department.	3	2	2	...	120	...	120	...	293 13 2	293 13 2	
15.	Central College	84	61	61	...	1,633	7,413	9,046	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	
16.	Harendra Lal College, Munshiganj.	20	18	16	...	230	3,341	3,571	...	111 10 10	111 10 10	
17.	Uttarpara College	51	50	43	...	2,515	297	2,812	...	198 6 3	198 6 3	
18.	Hetampur Krishna Chandra College.	25	23	19	...	289	3,979	4,268	...	56 3 10	56 3 10	
19.	Monshyr Diamond Jubilee College.	70	64	58	...	3,217	10,596	13,813	...	185 9 0	185 9 0	
20.	Pabna Institution	57	63	44	...	2,056	253	2,309	...	215 13 3	215 13 3	
21.	Bishop's College	13	13	13	...	1,969	2,699	4,659	...	37 3 10	37 3 10	
22.	Rhumihar Brahman College	65	65	46	...	168	1,290	1,393	...	71 10 10	71 10 10	
23.	Church Missionary Society's College.	4	4	3	...	1,658	...	1,658	...	349 8 0	349 8 0	
24.	Comilla Victoria College	73	68	57	...	...	...	...	...	24 6 1	24 6 1	
25.	La Martinière for Boys	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	4,378	4,346	2,842	...	1,27,997	81,698	2,09,695	...	48 4 8	48 4 8	
	Total for 1898-99	3,955	3,943	2,653	...	1,22,179	76,043	1,99,122	...	50 8 2	50 8 2	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900	7,808	7,943	5,974	1,97,361	3,81,695	1,66,496	7,43,542	24 13 7	68 12 2	93 9 9	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	7,204	7,278	5,048	2,07,905	3,61,893	1,62,886	7,32,690	28 9 0	72 1 8	100 10 9	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	6,440	6,978	6,046	2,74,720	3,37,734	1,68,918	7,71,372	39 11 6	71 12 11	111 8 5	

The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,32,690 to Rs. 7,43,542, or by Rs. 10,852. The expenditure on Government colleges decreased by Rs. 8,680, while in the case of the aided colleges it increased by Rs. 8,653, and in that of the unaided colleges by Rs. 10,773. In reality the figures for the aided and the unaided colleges were yet higher, as the totals have been made up without reckoning the expenditure incurred by the Martinière colleges for boys and for girls and by the Bishop's College. These institutions have not furnished returns of expenditure.

12. The upkeep of the 11 Government colleges cost Rs. 3,71,401, of which Rs. 1,73,187 were contributed from the Provincial Revenues, Rs. 1,85,397 were met from the fee-receipts, and Rs. 12,817 from endowments. In these colleges the expenditure from Provincial Revenues decreased by Rs. 10,869, while that from fee-receipts increased by Rs. 2,187.

13. Leaving out La Martinière for girls, which has not furnished returns of expenditure, the total expenditure on the other six aided colleges amounted to Rs. 1,57,199, of which Rs. 23,400 were contributed from the Provincial Revenues, Rs. 65,877 were met from the fee-receipts, and Rs. 67,922 from endowments. The grant from Provincial Revenues shows an increase of Rs. 600, and the receipts from fees an increase of Rs. 11,410, while the receipts from endowments show a decrease of Rs. 3,357. The apparent increase in the grant from Provincial Revenues is due to the fact that the total amount of grant to the Narail College and Collegiate school has been included this year in the returns of the College Department only. Last year Rs. 600 was shown as a grant to the school.

14. In the case of the unaided colleges, leaving out Bishop's College and La Martinière for boys, which have not furnished returns of expenditure, the total expenditure was Rs. 2,09,895, made up of Rs. 1,27,997 realised from fees and Rs. 81,898 received from endowments. The former item has increased by Rs. 5,818 and the latter by Rs. 4,955.

15. The decrease in the charge on Provincial Revenues is most marked in the case of the Presidency College. Expenditure under this head also decreased in the cases of the Hooghly, Dacca, Krishnagar, and Patna Colleges. In the Presidency College it was less by Rs. 13,901, in the Krishnagar College by Rs. 3,672, and in the other colleges by lower amounts. In the rest of the Government colleges expenditure increased, the greatest increase being in the case of the Sanskrit College where it amounted to Rs. 3,665. During the last four years the charge on Provincial Revenues has diminished by Rs. 99,036, of which a decrease of Rs. 10,545 was effected during the year under review and one of Rs. 66,814 in the preceding year.

The average cost to Government of educating a student in a Government College was Rs. 82-11-4, as compared with Rs. 88-14-7 in the preceding year. In the case of the Presidency College it has gone down from Rs. 128-11-5 to Rs. 92-2-7. It was highest in the Bethune College, being Rs. 325-6-4 against Rs. 343-12 in the preceding year.

16. The average total cost of education for each student has decreased in all classes of colleges—Government and municipal, aided and unaided. It varies from Rs. 48-4-8 per annum in unaided colleges to Rs. 177-5-10 in Government colleges.

17. The following is a summary of the average cost of educating each pupil in the Colleges in Bengal for the last five years:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900..
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost of each pupil	112	114	112	101	94
The Government share of the same } (taking the nearest } rupees.	43	45	40	29	25

18. The following table shows the results of the First Arts examination held in March 1900:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Government Colleges.</i>						
1. Presidency College	93	9	20	35	64	69
2. Hooghly	53	2	6	12	20	38
3. Dacca	116	6	19	44	69	59
4. Krishnagar	39	...	4	15	19	49
5. Patna	89	2	4	17	23	26
6. Ravenshaw	33	1	4	17	22	67
7. Rajshahi	77	2	11	32	45	64
8. Bethune	10	...	7	3	10	100
9. Sanskrit	39	...	3	13	16	41
10. Calcutta Madrasah	20	...	3	11	14	70
11. Chittagong College	33	...	5	6	11	33
Total	633	22	80	269	317	50
<i>Municipal.</i>						
1. Midnapore College	37	1	1	15	17	46
<i>Aided.</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution	146	2	19	37	58	40
2. Free Church Institution	86	1	8	14	23	27
3. St. Xavier's College	112	3	9	31	43	38
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	43	1	2	11	14	32
5. Narail Victoria College	34	...	2	15	17	50
6. Dublin University Mission College	11	...	3	7	9	82
Total	432	7	42	115	164	37

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NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Unaided.</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution ... ..	251	...	10	59	69	27
2. City College ... ..	154	2	10	45	57	37
3. Ripon ... ..	212	1	6	39	46	22
4. Berhampore College ... ..	56	4	7	18	29	52
5. Tej Narayan College (Bhagalpur) ... ..	110	1	8	37	46	42
6. Raj Chandra College, Barisal ... ..	90	...	4	31	35	39
7. Bihar National College, Bankipore ... ..	161	1	5	30	36	24
8. Doretton College, Calcutta ... ..	16	...	1	4	5	31
9. Bangabasi College ... ..	137	...	1	54	55	40
10. Central College, Calcutta ... ..	39	...	2	8	10	26
11. Braj Mohan Institution, Barisal ... ..	139	2	13	50	65	47
12. Bishop's College ... ..	4	1	1	2	4	100
13. Raj College, Burdwan ... ..	115	...	8	50	58	50
14. Jagannath College, Dacca ... ..	239	2	6	47	55	23
15. Patna Institution ... ..	24	...	1	8	9	37
16. Uttarpara College ... ..	26	...	1	5	6	23
17. Krishna Chandra College (Hetampur) ... ..	13	...	...	5	5	38
18. Harendra Lal College, Munshiganj (Dacca) ... ..	11	...	...	3	3	27
19. Bhumiwar Brahman College ... ..	34	...	...	11	11	32
20. Comilla Victoria College ... ..	28	...	1	8	9	32
21. Albert College ... ..	51	...	5	18	21	41
22. Diamond Jubilee College ... ..	35	...	1	8	9	26
23. Loreto House College ... ..	1	1	...	...	1	100
Total ...	1,936	15	91	593	644	33
GRAND TOTAL FOR 41 COLLEGES ...	3,037	45	220	877	1,142	37.6
GRAND TOTAL, 1898-99 ...	2,796	42	218	803	1,063	38

The number of examinees rose from 2,796 in the preceding year to 3,037, showing an increase of 241 candidates. The number of passes rose from 1,063 to 1,142, but the percentage of success declined from 38 to 37.6. This is a slight variation which needs no comment.

The Government colleges sent up 632 students, the aided colleges 432, and the unaided ones 1,936 for the examination. The Government colleges passed 50 per cent. of their students, and the aided and unaided colleges 37 and 33 per cent., respectively. Of the 45 students who passed in the first division, 22 belonged to Government colleges, 7 to the aided colleges, 15 to the unaided colleges, and 1 to the Midnapore Municipal College. No less than 9 of these, or a fifth of the entire number, belonged to the Presidency College.

19. Among Government colleges the Bethune College deserves particular credit for passing all the 10 students sent up by it. Seven of the girls came out in the second division and three in the third. Nominally the Calcutta Madrasah, which passed 70 per cent. of its students, comes next in point of high percentage of passes. But the students of the Calcutta Madrasah attend lectures in all the subjects in the Presidency College, and the success of the Calcutta Madrasah therefore means the success of the Presidency College. If we count the students of the Madrasah as students of the Presidency College, it will be seen that this institution passed 69 per cent. of its students. Next to the Presidency College the Ravenshaw and Rajshahi Colleges have done best, the former having passed 67 and the latter 64 per cent., against 48 and 42 in the preceding year. The Dacca, Krishnagar, and Sanskrit Colleges passed more than 40 per cent., or two-fifths of their pupils. The Patna College fared worst among the Government colleges, having passed only 26 per cent.

Among the aided colleges, the Dublin University Mission College did best, having passed 82 per cent. This institution, which is the only college in the Chota Nagpur Division, will, it is believed, supply a distinct want and give a considerable impetus to the progress of English education in this Division. Hazaribagh has been recently added to the list of centres for the F. A. and Entrance examinations. The Victoria College at Narail comes next, having passed 50 per cent., against 33 per cent. during the preceding year. The General Assembly's Institution and St. Xavier's College, both at Calcutta, passed 40 and 38 per cent. of their pupils, respectively, against 52 and 45 per cent. in the preceding year.

Of the principal unaided colleges at Calcutta, the Bangabasi College scored the highest success, having passed 40 per cent. against 31 per cent., and

the City College did next best, passing 37 per cent., or the same as it passed in the preceding year. The Metropolitan Institution and the Ripon College passed only 27 and 22 per cent., respectively. The Bishop's College which is a small institution, sent up 4 candidates only, all of whom passed.

The mufassal colleges, which passed 50 per cent. or more of their pupils, are the Berhampore College, which passed 29 out of 56, and the Burdwan Raj College, which passed 58 out of 115.

The Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur and the Braja Mohan Institution at Barisal passed 42 and 47 per cent., respectively of the students sent up.

20. The award made of senior scholarships on the results of the F. A. examination of 1900 is shown in the following table:—

COLLEGE.	First* grade.	Second grade.	Total.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government—</i>			
1. Presidency College ... ..	1	5(b)	6
2. Hooghly „ ... ..	...	4	4
3. Dacca „ ... ..	4	2	6
4. Krishnagar „ ... ..	...	1	1
5. Patna „ ... ..	1	2	3
6. Ravenshaw „ ... ..	1	2	3
7. Rajshahi „ ... ..	1	3	4
8. Chittagong „ ... ..	...	1	1
9. Bethune „ ... ..	1(a)	...	1
Total ...	9	20	29
<i>Aided (including Municipal)—</i>			
1. Midnapore College ... ..	...	1	1
2. General Assembly's Institution ... ..	...	1	1
3. Free Church Institution ... ..	...	...	...
4. St. Xavier's College ... ..	...	2	2
5. L. M. S. Institution ... ..	...	1	1
Total ...	...	5	5
<i>Unaided—</i>			
1. City College ... ..	1	1	2
2. Berhampore College ... ..	1	3	4
3. Burdwan Raj College ... ..	...	3	3
4. Ripon College ... ..	...	1	1
5. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal ... ..	...	2	2
6. Bihar National College, Bankipore ... ..	...	2	2
7. Jagannath College, Dacca ... ..	...	1	1
8. Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr ... ..	...	1	1
9. Victoria College, Comilla ... ..	...	1	1
10. Tej Narayan Jubilee College ... ..	...	1	1
Total ...	2	16	18
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	41	52

(a) Special scholarship for females.  
(b) Including one special scholarship for females.

Of the 52 scholarships awarded, 2 were special scholarships for females. One of these was carried away by a student of the Presidency College, and the other by a student of the Bethune College.

Of the 10 first-grade scholarships for boys, 8 were won by students of Government colleges, the Dacca College alone carrying away 4, while of the



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remaining 2, one was obtained by a student of the City College and the other by a student of the Berhampore College.

Of the 40 second-grade scholarships for boys, 19 were obtained by students of Government colleges, 5 by students of aided colleges, and 16 by those reading in unaided colleges.

21. Twenty-three of the 52 scholars have selected the B course, or the scientific side of the B. A. examination, 26 have taken up the A course, or the literary side, while 1 has made his scholarship tenable at the Calcutta Medical College and 2 at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Thirty-seven of the scholarships were originally made tenable in Government colleges, including the Civil Engineering and Medical Colleges, 6 in the aided colleges, and 9 in the unaided colleges, but it must be remembered that these scholarships are liable to be transferred from one college to another on the application of the scholars or their guardians.

22. The following table\* shows the results of the B. A. examination held in March 1900:—

COLLEGE.	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
<i>Government (8).</i>															
1. Presidency College ...	94	1	15	23	39	81	4	12	30	46	175	5	27	53	85
2. Hooghly " ...	11	...	1	6	7	17	...	...	3	3	28	...	1	9	10
3. Dacca " ...	128	...	4	20	24	44	...	...	5	5	173	...	4	25	29
4. Krishnagar " ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
5. Patna " ...	64	...	4	13	17	22	...	1	5	6	76	...	5	18	23
6. Ravenshaw " ...	12	...	...	3	3	10	...	...	1	1	22	...	...	4	4
7. Rajshahi " ...	16	...	1	2	3	12	...	...	2	2	23	...	1	4	5
8. Bethune " ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total ...	327	1	25	68	94	198	4	18	46	63	515	5	38	114	157
<i>Aided (4).</i>															
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	69	1	6	23	30	73	...	1	10	20	161	1	7	42	50
2. Duff College ...	118	...	5	34	39	31	...	3	5	8	149	...	8	39	47
3. St. Xavier's College ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	9	9	41	...	...	9	9
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur ...	16	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	4	4
Total ...	223	1	11	61	73	144	...	4	33	37	367	1	15	64	110
<i>Unaided (12).</i>															
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	150	...	...	35	35	84	...	1	7	8	103	...	1	42	43
2. City College ...	23	...	...	5	5	75	...	2	18	20	103	...	2	23	25
3. Ripon " ...	50	...	...	15	15	90	...	1	19	20	170	...	1	34	35
4. Berhampore " ...	10	...	...	3	3	10	...	...	3	3	29	...	...	6	6
5. Tej Narayan College, Bharnipur ...	37	...	2	8	10	10	...	1	...	1	47	...	3	8	11
6. Raj Chandra College, Barisal ...	20	...	1	7	8	8	...	3	1	3	28	...	3	8	11
7. Bihar National College ...	33	...	...	9	9	12	...	1	3	4	45	...	1	12	13
8. Doveton College ...	8	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	8	4
9. Baugbasi " ...	52	...	...	13	13	46	...	...	17	17	98	...	...	30	30
10. Central " ...	12	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	2	2
11. Braja Mohan Institution ...	42	...	1	10	11	8	...	...	3	3	50	...	1	13	14
12. Bishop's College ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	491	...	5	110	115	294	...	8	71	79	785	...	13	191	194
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,041	2	41	230	282	626	4	25	150	179	1,667*	6	66	330	461
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	884	2	45	180	227	638	4	38	132	174	1,522	6	83	312	401

\* Excludes private candidates about whom details are not known.

Out of a total number of 1,667 students sent up by colleges, 461 passed, of whom 157 belonged to Government colleges, 110 to aided colleges, and 194 to unaided colleges. The percentage of passes was about 30 for Government colleges, 30 for aided colleges, and 24 for unaided colleges. There were 72 names on the Honours list, 43 being of students in Government colleges, 16 of students in aided colleges, and 13 of students in unaided colleges.

One thousand and forty-one students took up the A course, or literary subjects, and 626 students the B course, or science subjects. The percentage of success was approximately uniform in both divisions, being 27 in the A and 28 in the B course.

23. The Presidency College passed nearly half its students—85 out of 175, and had 32 names on the Honours list. The following colleges passed about one-third of their numbers:—The Hooghly College 10 out of 28; the General Assembly's Institution 58 out of 161, with 8 names on the Honours list; the Duff College 47 out of 149, with 8 names on the Honours list; the Raj Chandra College, Barisal, 11 out of 28, with 3 names on the Honours list. The Doveton College passed 4 out of 8, with one name on the Honours list.

24. On the results of the B. A. Examination of 1900 the endowed scholarships on the Presidency College foundation were awarded to the students named below:—

Name of scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.	
		Rs.	
1. Mahim Chandra Ghosh ...	Burdwan ...	50	
2. Manishi Nath Basu ...	Dwarkanath Tagore's ...	50	
3. Dines Chandra Ray ...	Bird ...	40	
4. Sarada Kanta Ganguli ...	Ryan ...	40	
5. Jatindra Mohan De ...	Hindu College Foundation	40	
6. Syed Amir Ali ...	Ditto ditto ...	40	
7. Bagala Prasanna Chakravarti	Gopi Mohan Tagore ...	30	
8. Nanda Kisor Mitra ...	Hindu College Foundation	30	
9. Rames Chandra Sen ...	Ditto ditto ...	25	
10. Panna Lal Bose ...	Ditto ditto ...	25	
11. Manmatha Nath Bose ...	Ditto ditto ...	25	

Besides these scholarships, a Laha scholarship of Rs. 40 a month was awarded to Surendra Nath Sen.

25. The following table shows the results of the M. A. examination held in November 1899:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	ENGLISH.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		ORIENTAL LITERATURE.		BOTANY.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Government.</i>																
1. Presidency College.	55	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	7	8	3	...	...
2. Dacca College	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Rajshahi "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ravenshaw "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sanskrit "	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62	24	10	5	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	7	10	3	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>																
1. General Assembly's Institution.	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Duff College	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	4	...	...	...	...
3. St. Xavier's College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	10	4	...	...	...
<i>Unaided.</i>																
1. Metropolitan Institution.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bangabasi College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Doveton College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Private students, including teachers.	27	8	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	111	36	11	5	...	...	2	2	6	4	21	13	12	3	1	1
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99.	96	22	8	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	18	11	4	2	1	1

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NAME OF INSTITUTION.	MATHEMATICS.		PHYSICS (B).*		PHYSICS (C).		PHYSICS (B).*		TOTAL.			
	Group (A).		Group (B).		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.								
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
<i>Government.</i>												
1. Presidency College.	...	...	9	5	1	1	10	10	...	...	94	50
2. Dacca College	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
3. Rajshahi "	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
4. Ravenshaw "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
5. Sanskrit "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Total ...	...	...	11	7	1	1	10	10	...	...	114	58
<i>Aided.</i>												
1. General Assembly's Institution.	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4
2. Duff College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7
3. St. Xavier's College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	12
<i>Unaided.</i>												
1. Metropolitan Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2. Bangabasi College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Doyeton College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
Private students, including teachers.	2	...	3	2	...	...	7	4	1	1	48	19
GRAND TOTAL ...	9	3	14	9	1	1	17	14	1	1	206	92
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99.	5	4	15	7	...	...	13	11	...	...	102	63

\* Physiology and Zoology.

The number of candidates for the M. A. degree rose from 162 to 206 and the number of passes from 63 to 92, the percentage of successful candidates being 44.6 against about 38.9. English is the favourite subject with the great majority as will be evident from a comparison of the number of candidates who take up this subject with the numbers of candidates in other subjects. Thus there were no less than 111 candidates for the examination in English, while there were only 21 candidates in Philosophy, 17 in Physics (C), 12 in Chemistry, 14 in Mathematics (group B), 11 in Sanskrit, 9 in Mathematics (group A), 6 in History, 2 in Persian, and only 1 each in Botany, Physics (B), and Physics (e) or Physiology and Zoology.

The Government colleges sent up 114 students, of whom 58 passed, while the aided colleges passed 12 out of 39, and the unaided colleges 3 out of 5. The Presidency College passed 50 out of 94, thus surpassing itself and beating all previous records. The Bangabasi College sent up a candidate in Botany, who passed. The Duff College passed 7 candidates out of 19.

26. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—The examination for the Premchand Roychand Studentship was held in literary subjects in 1899. Applications were received from seven candidates, five of whom presented themselves for examination. On the result of the examination, a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable in the first instance for two years, was awarded to Priya Nath Sen, M.A.

27. POST GRADUATE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.—During the year under review three post-graduate scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 100 each, and tenable for a maximum period of three years, were founded by the Government of Bengal with a view to encourage the prosecution of original research

by graduates of the Calcutta University. Under the rules for their award scholars must have passed the M.A. examination or some corresponding examination in Law, Medicine or Engineering, and must be possessed of a thorough knowledge of the subject in which they desire to carry on original investigations. Ordinarily two of the scholarships will be granted to graduates who take up scientific research, while the third will be granted to a candidate who engages in original investigations in literary subjects, including Philology, History, Philosophy, Political Economy, etc. At the end of each year the scholars must show satisfactory progress in their work, which is a condition for the continuance of the scholarship for a further term. If the outturn of work at the end of the period of three years, for which the scholarship is tenable, is considered to be sufficiently satisfactory, the candidates will be eligible for appointment to the Provincial Educational Service on the favourable terms usually conceded to Premchand Roychand scholars and Indian graduates of English Universities. The scholarships for 1900 have been awarded to Babu Krishna Prasad De, M.A. (Mathematics, Class I; Physics, Class I), who has taken up Mathematical Physics for his subject; Babu Jatindra Nath Sen, M.A. (Chemistry, Class II), who has taken up Physico-Chemical research, and Maulvi Muhammad Abdullah, M.A. (Arabic, Class I), who is engaged in investigations regarding the literature, history, science, etc., of the ancient Arabs. The two scholars first named are working in the laboratory of the Presidency College, and I have instructed the Professors of Science there to give these students all possible assistance. The third student is working on the manuscripts in the library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

28. The variations in the results of the University Examinations during the last six years are shown below:—

EXAMINATION.	1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Entrance ... ..	2,293	48	2,308	53	2,899	59	2,721	56	2,979	60.7	3,199	62
First Arts ... ..	1,162	41	1,015	39	1,917	37	1,280	46	1,084	37.2	1,142	37.6
Bachelor of Arts ... ..	416	32	294	23	364	24	370	24	416	25.4	361	27
Bachelor of Law ... ..	71	24	140	40	204	51	239	51	206	45.7	102	22
Master of Arts ... ..	52	36	83	46	83	42	83	48	63	38.8	92	44.6

\* Including 19 private candidates.

29. The following table shows the qualifications of the Professors in Government Colleges:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of Professors.	M. A.	B. A.	D.Sc. or Sc.D.	B.Sc.	A. B. S. M., F. C. S.	L. M. S.	Not specified.	P. A.	Entrance.	Sanskrit Title examination.	Madrasah examination.	Total.
1. Presidency ... ..	23	14(f)	4(g)	2	1(e)	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	23
2. Hooghly ... ..	8	6(a)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3. Dacca ... ..	13	7	4(b)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
4. Krishnagar ... ..	9	7(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
5. Patna ... ..	7	4(h)	1(f)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
6. Ravenshaw, Cuttack ... ..	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8
7. Rajshahi ... ..	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
8. Sanskrit ... ..	7	4(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
9. Calcutta Madrasah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The staff of Professors has been abolished since the amalgamation of its College classes, in 1888, with the Presidency College.													
10. Chittagong ... ..	3	3(j)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
11. Bethune ... ..	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Total ... ..	92	57	15	3	1	1	...	3	...	3	7	4	92

(a) One is also B.L.  
 (b) One is also B.L.  
 (c) Two are also B.L.'s and one P. C. S.  
 (d) Three are B. L.'s and one is Sastri.  
 (e) Also M. B. A. S.

(f) One Barrister-at-Law, one D. Sc., one B. L.  
 (g) One D. Sc., one Barrister-at-Law.  
 (h) One is also B. Sc.  
 (i) He is also B. Sc.  
 (j) One is also A. B. A. C.

30. COLLEGE REPORTS.—In the following paragraphs are summarised the more interesting particulars furnished by the Principals of Colleges, omitting matters already touched upon.

## GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

31. *Presidency College*.—Mr. A. C. Edwards, M.A., was Principal of the College throughout the year. He was confirmed as Principal with effect from the 4th January 1900, *vice* Mr. F. J. Rowe, retired. Mr. F. J. Rowe, M.A., went on furlough for seven months and 17 days, with effect from the 14th November 1898, and finally retired from the service of Government on the 2nd July 1899. Mr. J. H. Gilliland, M.A., who was on furlough on medical certificate, died during the year under report. Mr. Gilliland's work in the Department had been of an exceptionally valuable nature, and by his death Government has lost one of the most valuable members of the Education Department. Mr. J. Mann, M.A., was allowed furlough for 11 months and 9 days, and he made over charge of his duties as Professor on the afternoon of the 12th May 1899. Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, M.A., Professor, was transferred to the Patna College, and he made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 27th June 1899. Dr. Purnanand Chatterjee, Officiating Professor, Patna College, was appointed a Professor in this college, *vice* Babu Jadu Nath Sarkar, and took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th June 1899. Mr. Charles Russell, M.A. (Oxon.), who has been appointed to be a member of the Indian Educational Service, was on his arrival from England appointed to be a Professor in this college, and took charge of his duties on the 27th June 1899. Mr. Russell was subsequently appointed to act temporarily as Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. A. Bamford. Babu Upendra Nath Maitra, M.A., Professor, Hooghly College, was appointed temporarily to be a Professor in this college, and took charge of his duties on the 29th August 1899. Mr. P. N. Datta, B.Sc., Lecturer on Geology, having resigned his appointment with effect from the 6th November 1899, Mr. T. H. Holland was appointed in his place. Shamsul-ulma Mirza Ashruf Ali, Lecturer on Arabic and Persian, was transferred to the Hooghly College, and Shamsul-ulma Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions, was appointed in his place. Mr. Phani Bhushan Mukerjee, B.Sc., Officiating Professor, was confirmed in his appointment. Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., who was a Professor in this college, but on deputation at Patna, was confirmed as Principal of the Patna College with effect from the 4th January 1900. Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., Professor in this college, took privilege leave for three weeks with effect from the 16th January 1900. He was subsequently appointed to be Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle. Mr. H. R. James, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor in the Patna College, was on his return from furlough appointed to be a Professor in this college, and took charge of his duties on the 26th January 1900.

From the previous statement it will be seen that the changes in the teaching staff of the college were frequent and numerous, as in the previous year. The chief cause of the changes was that many of the officers in the Indian Educational Service were on leave during the year under report from sickness and other causes, and some of them finally retired from service, while one died in England. Frequent transfers of Professors in the premier College of Bengal are much to be regretted, as they cause considerable difficulties in the proper arrangement of courses of lectures, &c. in the college, and hence retard the progress of the students in their studies. In the year under review, however, these frequent changes are quite unavoidable.

The monthly average roll-number of the college for 1899-1900 was 662, against 582 in the preceding year. This is the highest monthly number on record in this institution.

These figures do not include the students of the Calcutta Madrasah who attend all the lectures delivered to the F. A. students of this college, as there are at present no college classes attached to the Calcutta Madrasah: neither do the above figures include the students of the Sanskrit College who attend various lectures in this college. The average monthly number of the Madrasah students on the rolls was 46, and that of the Sanskrit College students was 71.

There were two female-students attending the college last year, one of whom was reading in the third-year class, while the other appeared at the F. A. examination of 1900.

The Library is in satisfactory condition. But there were no very considerable additions to the number of books made during the year owing to the fact that many outstanding bills of previous years had to be paid from this year's (1899-1900) grant. The Chemical and Physical Laboratories are in good condition. The old Chemical Laboratory building is now being converted into a second Physical Laboratory at a cost of Rs. 3,584, and will be ready for use very shortly. The reconstruction of the Magnetic Observatory at Alipur was taken in hand during the year under report and the work is still proceeding.

The Astronomical Observatory on the roof of the college building is not yet properly equipped, as the new Equatorial Telescope and other accessories, which were indented for, had not arrived up to the close of the year. The sanction of Government was obtained during the year 1899-1900 for the construction of a Transit Instrument Room over the southern half of the out-offices on the west of the Presidency College at a cost of Rs. 6,000. The work has been taken in hand by the Public Works Department, and has made considerable progress.

During the year under report the Surveyor-General of India made over free of cost certain valuable instruments, such as theodolites, &c., to this college for educational purposes. These instruments will be of great use, and will be placed in the Transit Instrument Room, which is now under construction.

As in previous years, gymnastic exercises were compulsory in the first-year class except in the case of those students who were physically unfit for such exercises or who lived at a very considerable distance from the college.

The college athletic club is in a satisfactory condition. All the students of the college were called upon to pay an annual contribution of Re. 1-4 towards the fund. The amount thus realized was sufficient to meet all the expenses of the club, and it was not necessary last year to apply to Government for any additional grant.

For the first time in the history of the college athletic sports for the college students were held on the 15th March 1900 on the Caledonian ground opposite to the Eden Gardens.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Woodburn were present on the occasion, and Lady Woodburn distributed the prizes to the winners. His Honour presented a medal to the student who won the one-mile bicycle race.

During the year under review a high state of discipline was maintained in the college. There were only three cases of serious misconduct on the part of students: one of the third-year class students took away from the college compound a bicycle belonging to another student, for which he was expelled from the college; two students of the second-year class were found copying from books at the college test examination and were not allowed to appear at the F. A. examination.

The annual speech day of the Presidency College inaugurated by Sir Charles Elliott in 1892 was revived last year. Much interest was evinced by the college students in making preparations for the dramatic representation of *Hamlet*. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor honoured the college with his presence on the Speech Day, and expressed himself much pleased. His Honour also greatly encouraged the students by contributing Rs. 100 towards the College Dramatic Fund.

The number of boarders in the Government Eden Hindu Hostel, attached to the Presidency College on the 31st March 1900, was 249, against 254 in the previous year. The average monthly roll-number was 223, and the average daily number present was 187, against 242 and 181, respectively, in the previous year. In addition to the students of the Presidency College and Hindu and Hare Schools, for whom the hostel is primarily intended, students of other Government colleges and schools and also a few students of private colleges are allowed to reside in the hostel in the event of there being sufficient room.

At the close of the year there were 172 resident students of the Presidency College and Hare and Hindu Schools, 47 of other Government Colleges, &c., and 30 from outside colleges, &c.

The total receipts from the boarders amounted to Rs. 25,916, against Rs. 27,432, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,474-3-7, against Rs. 30,060-6-5 of the previous year. There was a falling off both in the receipts and disbursements of the hostel during the year under review. The large income from boarders' fees in 1898-99 was the result of a large influx of boarders at the beginning of that session, many students of private colleges having been admitted.

The total expenditure (Rs. 27,474-3-7) exceeded the total income (Rs. 25,916-8) by Rs. 1,557-11-7, which was therefore the only charge on the Provincial Revenues for the maintenance of the hostel during the year 1899-1900, or Rs. 1,098-4-5 less than the amount sanctioned by Government. The financial condition of the hostel was therefore satisfactory. The average cost of boarding per head of the students, including the cost of boarding of the establishment, was Rs. 7-11-4, against Rs. 8-10-4 in the previous year. The hostel provides accommodation for 266 students. There were a few instances of breach of discipline during the year under review, and the offenders were punished with fines varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5. Five boarders were expelled from the institution for gross insubordination.

Cricket and football continued to be the favourite games of the boarders. The library received an accession of a small number of books. There are now 285 volumes in the library—mostly gifts of private gentlemen. The sanitary condition of the hostel was lately pronounced unsatisfactory by the Health Officer to the Corporation of Calcutta and by the officers of the Public Works Department, who inspected it during the year. To keep the building thoroughly neat and clean, it would be necessary, in the opinion of the Superintendent, to enlarge the present establishment. Petty repairs were done to the building during the past year. But what is most wanted is that it should undergo thorough repairs. Since it has been made over to the charge of the Public Works Department it has not undergone any quadrennial repairs.

32. *Hooghly College.*—Mr. W. Billing, M.A., continued in his post of Officiating Principal of the Hooghly College throughout the year. Babu Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A., Professor of Physics and Chemistry was transferred to the Krishnagar College, and was succeeded by Babu Braja Lal Mukherjea, B.A., from that college. During the absence, on deputation, of Babu Kisori Mohan Sen Gupta, M.A., at the Hooghly Training School, Babu Asutosh Chatterjea, M.A., was appointed to act as Professor of Mathematics. Babu Upendra Nath Maitra, M.A., Professor of English Literature, was transferred temporarily to the Presidency College, and Babu Jyotis Chandra Banerjea, M.A., was appointed Temporary Lecturer. Babu Siddheswar Ganguli, M.A., officiated for a month as Professor of Chemistry from the 15th November 1899, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Braja Lal Mukherjea. Maulvi Abdul Ali, Professor of Arabic and Persian, was appointed Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasah, and was succeeded by Maulvi Mirza Ashraf Ali from the Presidency College. Babu Pramatha Nath Mukherjea, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, was transferred to the Rajshahi College, and was succeeded by Babu Mohini Mohan Datta, M.A., B.L., from that College.

The Library is in fair condition. Ninety-nine new works were purchased at a cost of Rs. 365. Eight volumes were received from Government and other sources. The Indian Law Reports were supplied throughout the year. Many books have been damaged by being kept in open shelves, and the Principal is endeavouring to provide glass-fronted almirahs.

The Hooghly College cricket and football clubs, consisting of students of the Hooghly College and the Collegiate School, played two cricket matches winning them both, and eight football matches, winning four and being defeated at three, while one was a drawn game.

The number of boarders in the Hooghly College Hindu hostel was 18 on the 31st March 1900, against 15 on the same date of the previous year. The average monthly roll-number during the year was 15, against the same number in the previous year. The total cost to Government, inclusive of establishment and head-money, etc., was Rs. 608-7-11. The income derived from fees from the

boarders amounted to Rs. 1,097. The Muhammadan hostel had 69 boarders, against 71 on the same date in the previous year. The total expenditure of this hostel amounted to Rs. 3,879 during the year, and the total income derived from fees from the boarders amounted to Rs. 2,914. The general health of the boarders in both the hostels was good.

33. *Dacca College*.—Mr. E. F. Mondy, F.C.S., ASSOC. R.S.M. (Whitworth Scholar), was in charge of the college throughout the year. Mr. N. L. Hallward, M.A., Professor, took furlough for fourteen months and made over charge to Babu Aswini Kumar Mukhopadhyay, M.A. Mr. Dwija Das Datta, M.A., Professor, was transferred as Principal of the Chittagong College, and Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, M.A., was appointed in his place. Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, M.A., Professor, was transferred to the Patna College, and Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharyya, M.A., Professor, Patna College, was appointed in his place. Babu Kalipada Basu, M.A., Professor, was on privilege leave for 38 days from the 5th March 1900, but no one was appointed in his place, as the second and fourth year classes had been dismissed. Mr. N. C. Mitra, B.A. (Cantab.), Professor, took leave without pay, and no one was appointed in his place. Pandit Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna, Lecturer on Sanskrit, retired from Government service on the 1st July 1899, and Babu Sris Chandra Chakrabarti, B.A., Lecturer, Rajshahi College, was appointed in his place. Maulvi Abdul Aziz, Lecturer on Arabic and Persian, went on furlough for one year from the 13th May 1899, and Maulvi Syed Abdur Rashid was appointed to act in his place. Dr. Priya Nath Basu, Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry, retired from Government service on the 1st July 1899. Assistant Surgeon Babu Gopal Chandra Chatterji was appointed as Medical Officer, and Babu Kiran Chandra Mitra, M.A., Lecturer on Chemistry in his place.

The decrease in the year under review in the total expenditure for the upkeep of the college was due mainly to (1) the appointment of a Calcutta Graduate on Rs. 150 in the place of Mr. N. L. Hallward (drawing Rs. 800); (2) the appointment of a Professor on Rs. 150 in the place of Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta (drawing Rs. 300); (3) the appointment of Babu Sris Chandra Chakrabarti on Rs. 75 in the place of Pandit Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna (drawing Rs. 130); and to (4) Mr. Mitra's taking leave without pay (no one being appointed in his place).

The cost to Government of educating each scholar at the Dacca College was only Rs 20-2-3, against Rs. 19 in the previous year. This sum, though slightly in excess of the previous year, is still a very small sum. In the previous year the number of students was larger than in the year under review; hence the slightly increased cost of each student to Government. There were altogether 22 Muhammadan students in the college during the year 1899-1900.

The gymnastic building and apparatus are in good order. The college cricket, football, and lawn-tennis club still flourishes. These games are regularly played by a large number of students throughout the year. The Dacca College Football Team entered for competition for the Ram Kumar Bose Memorial Cup. It had to play against the Hindu Hostel Club in the first round, securing five goals to nil. In the second round Dacca College played against the Barisal Recreation Club. The result ended in the victory of the college team by two goals to one. In the last round the Dacca College Club played against the Manickganj Team, which, strictly speaking, was the Calcutta National Team. Though considered a strong team, the college club had an easy victory by two goals to one. Several cricket matches were played during the last season, and the Dacca College Club did well on the whole. Two matches were played with the Dacca European Club, in both of which the college club was victorious. In connection with, and under the auspices of, the Dacca College Athletic Club, the athletic sports were held on the 22nd January 1900. It is gratifying to state that the Europeans of the station contributed largely to the success of the sports both by their presence and with subscriptions for prizes, &c.

A fair amount of science apparatus was received during the year under review. During the year also 378 volumes were added to the library; of these, 233 were purchased, and the rest were presented to the college.

The Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel, attached to the College, was founded by the late Babu Protap Chunder Das, zamindar and banker of Dacca, in



memory of his father after whom the hostel is named, and his son, Babu Sris Chunder Das, still helps to support the institution by a liberal subscription of Rs. 600 a year. The other sources of income are Rs. 425 paid by Government as capitation grant, and also the fees of the boarders. The number of boarders on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 76 against 85, and the average monthly number 76, against 80 of the previous year. The total collection from fees and fines was Rs. 4,478-6-6 against Rs. 5,053-4, and the total expenditure Rs. 5,473-9-3, against Rs. 5,610-9-9 of the previous year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,322-3-9. The general conduct of the boarders was reported to be very satisfactory, and they enjoyed good health throughout the year.

34 *Krishnagar College*.—Babu Braja Ballav Dutta, M.A., B.L., acted as Principal of the college from the beginning of the year up to 19th May 1899, and was succeeded by Babu Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A., F.C.S., (Premchand Roychand Scholar), who acted as Principal during the rest of the official year. Babu Braja Lal Mukerjea, B.A., Professor of Physics and Chemistry, was transferred to the Hooghly College, and Babu Jyoti Bhushan Bhaduri took his place.

Babu Satis Chunder Acharjea, M.A., Lecturer on Sanskrit, continued to be on deputation as assistant to the Tibetan Translator to Government, and Babu Janaki Nath Bhattacharyaya, Lecturer on Sanskrit in the Chittagong College, acted in his place.

The library was in good condition. Eighty-four volumes of books, excluding periodicals and Law Reports, were added during the year under review. The students were given every facility to use the library, but few took advantage of it. Some form of physical exercise, such as games or gymnastics, is compulsory on all students, but of the two the games were more popular.

Discipline was well maintained, and the conduct of the students was generally good.

The attached hostel had 21 boarders on the 31st March 1900, against 12 in the previous year. The conduct of the boarders was on the whole satisfactory.

Hitherto little facility has been afforded to the science students of the B.A. classes for acquiring practical training in this subject, and the unsatisfactory results in the B course of the B.A. examination are to a large extent due to this drawback. The accommodation in the laboratory building being very small, Government has recently sanctioned the construction of two additional rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,079 for the practical work of the science classes. But for want of funds the work has not as yet been commenced by the Public Works Department.

35. *Patna College*.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, M.A., the Officiating Principal, was confirmed in his office during the year under review on the transfer of Mr. A. C. Edwards, M.A., to the Presidency College. Dr. P. Chatterjea and Babu Mohini Mohan Datta, M.A., B.L., left the college on transfer, and were replaced by Babus Jadu Nath Sarkar, M.A., and Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjea, M.A. In January 1900 Babu Krishna Chunder Bhattacharjea, M.A., and Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, M.A., of the Dacca College, changed places. Pandit Ambika Dutt Vyas, Lecturer on Sanskrit, took sick leave from the 13th November 1899, and Pandit Kanhya Lal Tewary acted for him. Mr. H. R. James, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, was transferred to the Presidency College.

Of the 205 students on the rolls of the college, 151 were Biharis, 53 Bengalis, and one Eurasian.

The grant to the college library was Rs. 300 during the year under review; 55 volumes were added to the library. A catalogue of all the books has been printed.

In the laboratory three additional rooms have been formed by closing in corners of the verandah. One has been fitted up as a library and balance room for the science Professors. A second room has been fitted with shelves for storing chemicals and apparatus. The third room has still to be fitted up; cisterns and water-pipes have to be put in order, and arrangements will have to be made for fitting up the new Practical Chemistry class-room with benches and also for adapting the old Practical Chemistry class-room for the teaching of Practical Physics. Scientific apparatus has been purchased to the value of £236-13-5.

Annual and test examinations were introduced in all the classes of the college.

An M. A. class in English was opened from September 1899, which has been joined by three students.

Mr. Wilson, the Principal of the Patna College, contends that the staff of the Patna College ought to be equal to that of the Dacca College, as there is no other Government college in the whole of Bihar,—a province which contains a fourth of the districts and half the population under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and contributes about a third of the land revenue. He contends that there ought to be another European Professor to teach the A course subjects and another Professor of Mathematics to enable the opening of an M. A. Mathematical class. An additional European Professor has since been posted to the Patna College.

36. *Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.*—Babu Nilkantha Mazumdar, M.A., was Principal of the college throughout the year under review, and there was no change in the instructive staff.

Periodical examinations are held in all the college classes. The annual examinations of the third and first-year classes were held in April last.

On the results of the test and annual examinations of the college prizes awarded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the value of Rs. 50 were given to the Uriya students at the last prize distribution. The Grouse prize and a prize for proficiency in Physics, awarded by Rai Jajnesvar Chandra Chandra Bahadur, were also given away on the same occasion. Munshi Muhammad Mazahar, a zamindar, awarded two silver medals—one to the first B. A. and the other to the first F. A. Muhammadan candidate of this college. Mr. M. S. Das and the late Deputy Magistrate, Maulvi Muhammad Nabbi, awarded two silver medals and a prize, respectively, to the best writers of essays amongst the college students on subjects fixed by the donors.

The conduct of the students in general was good. Not a single case of misconduct on the part of the students worth reporting occurred during the year.

Cricket, lawn-tennis, and football were regularly played. Thirty-one students joined the cricket club, 34 the football club, and 27 the lawn-tennis club. Some form of physical exercise is compulsory on all students except those of the fourth-year class with whom it is optional. The average monthly number on the rolls of the gymnastic class was 39, against 17 of the previous year. The average monthly number on the rolls of the drill class was 27, against 16 in 1898-99.

The subscriptions and fines, &c., realized from the members of the athletic club amounted to Rs. 116-13-5. The balance in hand on the 1st April 1899 was Rs. 169-12-9. Thus the total sum available amounted to Rs. 286-10-2 for the year under report. The total expenditure for purchasing cricket gear, footballs and tennis balls, &c., amounted to Rs. 132-8-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 154-1-9 in hand on the 31st March 1900.

One hundred and seventy volumes of books were added to the library during the year under review. All the books are in good order. The Principal of the College complains that, although every facility is given to the students to read library books, very few students take advantage of the opportunity. During the year ending on the 31st March 1900 only 10 students paid "Library Deposits" for borrowing library books.

The number of boarders in the attached boarding-house was 38, against 33 in the previous year. The average monthly number on the rolls was 38 against 30. The hostel is now managed by a Committee, of which the Magistrate of the district is the *ex-officio* President. A Resident Superintendent was appointed during the year under review. The senior Assistant Surgeon of the station has been appointed by Government to attend the boarders during illness. From the unexpended balance of the subscriptions realized for building the additional rooms for the hostel, Rs. 2,500 has been invested in Government securities, and a sum of Rs. 2,500, sanctioned by Government, was drawn during the year under report. Thus there was Rs. 5,000 in favour of the hostel, from the interest on which the annual repairs in connection with it will be made.

A capitation allowance of Rs. 160 for the pay of the Resident Superintendent was drawn during the year. The sum collected from rent of rooms and

finer for late payment, &c., amounted to Rs. 306-12-9. The balance in hand on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 74-13-8. Thus the total receipts for the year under report were Rs. 381-10-5. The total expenditure for the year 1899-1900 was Rs. 149-14-5, leaving a balance of Rs. 231-12 in hand on the 31st March 1900.

One case of misconduct on the part of the boarders, in which three students of the Cuttack Survey School were implicated, came to the notice of the Principal and the offenders were heavily fined. They were also subjected to corporal punishment.

37. *Rajshahi College.*—Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjea, M.A., was in charge of the college throughout the year. Babu Satyendra Nath Bhadra, M.A., Professor of English Literature, was transferred to the Dacca College, and Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar, M.A., was appointed in his place. Babu Krishna Chandra Bhattacharji, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, was transferred to the Patna College, and Babu Mohini Mohan Datta, M.A., who came in his place from Patna, was again transferred to Hooghly, Babu Pramatha Nath Mukerjea, M.A., from Hooghly replacing him. Babu Gobinda Lall Set, M.A., Professor of Physical Science, was on medical leave from the 28th March 1900. Babu Srish Chandra Chakrabarti, B.A., Lecturer on Sanskrit, was transferred to the Dacca College, and Babu Krishna Pada Vidyaratna, Lecturer on Sanskrit, Chittagong College, was appointed Lecturer in his place.

The library was in good condition. One hundred and eighty volumes were added to it, of which 145 were purchased and the rest were presentation copies. The printing of the catalogue of the library books, which was begun in 1898, was finished during the year under report.

A *pucca* ghât for the college tank was constructed in March 1900. The work was estimated to cost Rs. 750. A separate building for the college laboratory was reported to be urgently needed. For this public subscriptions are being raised locally through the efforts of the Principal and the local district officers.

The Boalia Charitable Dispensary is contiguous to the college compound. The Municipality is trying to remove it to a more suitable site, and has asked the Principal whether Government will buy up the land and the building for the college. It has not yet been found possible to entertain the proposal.

A fee of 12 annas a year was levied in the past year on all students of the college for the upkeep of athletic games. Football, cricket, and country games were played. There is a gymnastic class, which is not very popular. The Committee of the Diamond Jubilee Fund made over to the Principal of the college a silver plate for competition among the football clubs of the Division. Besides eight local teams, one foreign team, that of the Nator Maharaja's School, entered into competition. The plate was won by the college A team.

Discipline was well maintained in the College throughout the year.

The number of boarders in the attached boarding-house on the 31st March 1900 was 45, against 52 on the same date in the previous year. The Pramatha Nath Hindu Boarding-house can accommodate only 48 boarders. Owing to the growth of the college, increased accommodation has become very necessary. On being informed of this fact Rani Hemanta Kumari Devi of Puthia magnanimously agreed to construct an additional boarding-house to be attached to this college entirely at her own cost. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone of the building in July 1899, and the construction of the building began in March 1900. This will provide accommodation for about 50 students; so the two boarding-houses will have accommodation for about 100 in all.

During the year under report Government granted five free studentships in the college, the holders of which are to be nominated by the Ranis of the Dubalhati estate. These free studentships have been created in consideration of the gift to the college made by the late husband of the Ranis of a zamindari yielding a net income of Rs. 5,000 a year.

38. *Bethune College.*—The number of girls on the rolls of the college on the 31st March 1900 was 35 as against 30 in the previous year. Of these, 16 were Brahmans, 15 Native Christians, 1 Hindu, 1 Eurasian, 1 West Indian, and one Jewess.

On the 31st March 1900 there were 32 boarders, against 33 of the previous year in the boarding-house attached to the college. Of this number, 19 were

The Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, writes :—

“ Pure vernacular education is not valued by the people nor is it paying . . . .  
The desire for an English education has become universal, and people even in rural tracts  
are anxious to give their children such an education. In view of these facts, I believe there  
will be no objection to the gradual conversion of all middle vernacular schools into middle  
English schools.”

The District Magistrate of Shahabad writes :—

“ The introduction of English in these (middle vernacular) schools will not only make  
them more popular, but would secure the supply of the sort of teachers most in demand for  
primary schools.”

What has been said in the above extracts is probably true for almost all  
districts, and it may be well to accept the position that English will have to be  
recognised as a second language in practically all forms of secondary education  
in Bengal. Hence it will also appear to be useless to try to stop the cry for the  
teaching of English. It will be wiser rather to take steps to ensure that its  
teaching is introduced in the right way, and purely as a second language, and  
not to allow English to be used as a medium for instruction until a good ground-  
work of knowledge has been obtained through the vernacular by the pupils in  
such schools.

7. *High English Schools.*—The statistics of these schools are here  
repeated :—

High English.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	49	14,576	49	14,836
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	6	2,369	6	2,405
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	184	93,503	207	99,679
Unaided ...	181	43,232	201	49,634
Total ...	419	93,680	462	1,05,954

The number of high English schools managed by the Department and  
by Municipalities or Joint-Committees shows no change, but these classes of  
schools gained in strength. The five schools of the latter class are the muni-  
cipal schools at Midnapore and Santipur and the Joint-Committee schools  
at Howrah, Barisal, and Monghyr.

The aided high schools increased by 23 and the pupils attending them  
by 6,176. The increase was :—6 in the Presidency Division, 2 in Burdwan, 2  
in Rajshahi, 6 in Dacca, 4 in Chittagong, 1 in Patna, and 2 in Bhagalpur.  
The aided high schools were thus distributed :—

Burdwan Division 56, Presidency 62, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 14, Dacca 31,  
Chittagong 13, Patna 9, Bhagalpur 11, Orissa 7, Chota Nagpur 3.

The unaided high schools increased by 20 and their strength by 5,802.  
Burdwan shows an increase of 4 schools, Presidency of 8, Rajshahi of 2, Dacca  
of 8, and Chittagong of 2, while Calcutta lost 3 schools and Patna 1. They  
were thus distributed :—Burdwan 36, Presidency 30, Calcutta 41, Rajshahi 11,  
Dacca 41, Chittagong 7, Patna 22, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa 1, Orissa Tributary  
Mahals 2, and Chota Nagpur 2.

8. *Entrance Examination.*—In the following statement the results of the  
Entrance examination for Indian boys are compared for the past two years :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1899.							1900.						
	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 ...	56	993	279	347	139	745	75.0	55(a)	1,027	285	351	167	703	70.5
Schools under private -management ...	179	1,332	260	418	195	873	65.6	193	1,417	274	431	233	938	70.3
Unaided ...	146	2,473	313	614	317	1,244	52.7	154	3,616	290	583	406	1,379	51.8
Total ...	381	4,798	862	1,379	651	2,892	60.9	402	5,060	849	1,365	968	3,182	61.9

(a) Includes the three joint Committee schools at Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr, two Municipal schools at Midnapore and Santipur, and the Chittagong Madrasah.

SECONDARY  
EDUCATION.

The 55 Government schools shown as having sent up candidates for the Entrance examination include the 2 Municipal and 3 Joint-Committee Schools and the Chittagong Madrasah.

The results of the Government and aided schools were comparatively good during the year; and the percentage of success has risen in both. In the unaided schools only the percentage fell off slightly.

9. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools for Indian boys for the past two years, division by division :—

1892.																
DIVISION.	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 ... ..	93	7	52	28	87	7	50	27	84	754	152	234	96	472	62.0	20
Presidency ... ..	86	9	66	17	82	9	54	15	78	651	151	210	101	462	70.0	16
Calcutta ... ..	49	4	1	41	46	4	1	39	44	990	160	240	139	539	55.0	19
Rajshahi ... ..	28	7	12	5	24	7	11	5	23	244	60	77	36	173	70.9	16
Dacca ... ..	62	4	24	32	60	4	24	22	50	937	159	294	142	595	63.5	22
Chittagong ... ..	18	5	8	4	17	5	8	4	17	208	47	49	37	133	65.5	8
Patna ... ..	38	7	8	18	33	7	8	18	33	610	67	167	83	317	51.9	19
Bhagalpur ... ..	22	5	8	7	20	5	7	0	12	241	40	52	21	113	46.8	12
Orissa ... ..	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	97	16	33	16	65	67.0	11
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	18	1	3	1	5	33.4	...
Chota Nagpur ... ..	10	5	3	1	9	5	3	1	9	68	9	30	9	48	70.6	7
Total ... ..	419	58	179	146	381	58	173	140	369	4,708	862	1,370	631	2,922	60.9	152

1900.																	
DIVISION.	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.	Percentage improved or not.
		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	34
Burdwan ... ..	99	7	56	37	90	7	55	25	87	725	139	228	141	508	70.0	18	Yes.
Presidency ... ..	100	8	60	15	83	8	59	15	82	678	153	199	138	490	72.1	18	Yes.
Calcutta ... ..	44	4	1	40	45	4	1	38	43	1,046	172	241	170	583	55.7	19	Yes.
Rajshahi ... ..	32	7	13	6	26	7	11	6	24	270	64	96	39	199	73.7	17	Yes.
Dacca ... ..	70	(a) 4	25	20	58	4	23	28	57	981	150	226	200	582	59.3	22	No.
Chittagong ... ..	25	5	8	5	18	5	8	5	18	215	41	71	37	149	69.3	11	Yes.
Patna ... ..	38	7	9	19	35	7	9	19	35	730	58	165	141	364	49.9	18	No.
Bhagalpur ... ..	23	5	11	8	24	5	11	8	24	233	32	50	45	136	58.6	12	Yes.
Orissa ... ..	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	103	14	29	25	68	66.0	9	No.
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	12	1	1	4	6	50.	1	Yes.
Chota Nagpur ... ..	10	5	3	2	10	5	3	2	9	99	19	33	18	70	70.7	7	Yes.
Total ... ..	460	55	193	154	402	55	188	149	392	5,089	840	1,348	958	3,155	61.9	153	

(a) Excluding Dacca Madrasah which has not been shown in the divisional report.

## V.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Secondary schools are of two classes—high and middle. The former teach up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University, and the latter a standard short of this called the middle scholarship standard. Middle schools, again, are either middle English or middle vernacular, according as English forms a part of the recognised course of studies or not. Schools in which English forms a regular part of the course of study of all the scholars of the higher classes are counted as middle English schools, but those in which English is an optional subject are counted as belonging to the class of middle vernacular schools.

SECONDARY  
EDUCATION.

2. The statistics of secondary schools for Indian boys for the past two years (European schools being excluded from this section) are compared in the subjoined table :—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>High English.</i>				
Managed by Government ...	49	14,576	49	14,836
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	5	2,369	5	2,405
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards.	184	33,503	207	39,679
Unaided ...	181	43,232	201	49,034
Total ...	419	93,680	462	105,954
<i>Middle English.</i>				
Managed by Government ...	6	644	6	620
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	19	1,495	25	1,840
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	654	49,174	644	47,395
Unaided ...	279	19,343	259	17,585
Total ...	958	70,656	934	67,440
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>				
Managed by Government	39	2,669	38	2,753
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	147	8,700	142	8,190
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	775	41,091	742	38,858
Unaided ...	133	7,742	123	7,238
Total ...	1,094	60,202	1,045	57,039
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,471	224,538	2,411	230,433

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have declined by 30, or by 1·2 per cent., but the pupils attending them have increased by 5,895, or by 2·6 per cent. High English schools show an increase of 43 schools and of

12,274 pupils. On the other hand, middle English schools have decreased by 24 with 3,216 pupils and middle vernacular schools by 49 with 3,163 pupils.

The loss in middle schools is ascribable partly to the elevation of the well-attended middle English schools to the status of high English schools and partly to the unpopularity of the middle vernacular schools. The Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, makes the following remarks under this head:—

“The increase of high English schools by about 16 per cent. in their number and pupils has been the effect of the strong dislike of people for education through a vernacular medium—a dislike which has brought about (and is still bringing about) the rapid elevation of middle schools to the high English status, whenever there is the least possibility of taking such a step.”

The following extract from the report of the Bhagalpur Division is also well worth quoting:—

“Except as regards the various stages of the lower primary standard at one end of the scale and the literary side of the training schools for masters at the other, vernacular education, as hitherto conducted, has been foreign to the traditions and constitution of the people. What measure of success has attended it as a final course of education has been due to the requirements of the newly-created professions, for which it was made a qualification; and what measure of success has attended it as a step to high English education has been due to the liberal award of scholarships and free studentships to those who availed themselves of this education; for it is generally admitted that the closing of some of the avenues which were open to those who passed the middle vernacular examination has reduced the value of this form of education, and it is believed that few who have not obtained a scholarship or a free studentship go over to a high school. The educational history of the country seems to leave little doubt that only two kinds of vernacular education were recognised in pre-departmental days—the most elementary, which is preserved in our lower primary schools with certain modifications, and the more advanced comprising Poetry and Drama; while History, Geography, Arts, Sciences and Higher Mathematics were sealed books to vernacular education these subjects being studied through the medium of Sanskrit. Now the education imparted in our middle schools, which are intended primarily for those who cannot or should not avail themselves of high education, is not and cannot be of that high order which was so appreciated by the cultivated classes, and is too advanced for the people for whom it is intended, and does not prepare for the ordinary avocations of life which the various castes did, but do not now do so well. Regarded in this light, the only solution of the problem regarding vernacular education can be looked for in the new scheme of vernacular education, which has for its object the preparation of the masses for their respective stations in life.”

There is no ignoring the fact that the middle vernacular schools are much less popular than they were. To a promising or ambitious boy, a vernacular education, however excellent, seems to hold out little prospect of a successful career. He appears to feel that even if he obtains a scholarship, he will compete, on disadvantageous terms in the struggle for employment, with rivals who began the study of English at an earlier age. Then, again, it is true, it requires a longer time for a student who reads in a middle vernacular school up to the middle English standard, to come up to the Entrance examination than if he had read in a high English school from the commencement of his education, though, on the other hand, scholars who have read in the vernacular schools are generally amongst the most successful students in their University career and in after life.

Another point that must be taken into consideration is that only 14·4 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the middle schools are actually in the middle stage, and the remaining 85·6 per cent. of the pupils, who are in the lower classes of the middle schools, are actually in the primary stage, of education. Hence it is seen that the existence of these schools also serves the useful purpose of the promotion of education of the masses, for the pupils receive a much sounder education in these schools than they could in an average pathshala. Those, again, in the middle stage who proceed to the high English schools are able to prosecute the study of English under much better conditions, for undoubtedly the education given through the vernacular in the lower classes is much sounder and more thorough than that given through the medium of English in the lower classes of high English schools.

It follows therefore from the opinions here expressed that, although the present outlook for middle schools is not bright, yet as a matter of fact they are doing sounder and more reliable educational work than is done in the corresponding classes of Entrance or high English schools.

The unpopularity of middle schools appears to be mainly due to the following facts:—

- (a) An English education is thought to help more to secure the means of livelihood than a vernacular education.
- (b) Middle examination pass-certificate holders are no longer allowed to enter the vernacular medical schools or to go in for the Mukhtearship examination, and these avenues of employment are closed to them.
- (c) The standard in some of the subjects taught in middle schools is higher than that of high schools of the same stage; also some of the subjects taught in high schools are not at all taught in middle schools, thus placing boys who intend to study up to a higher standard than the middle English scholarship examination at a disadvantage.

3. The following table show in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.
					Public funds.			Private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>High English.</i>										
Managed by Government ... ..	49	14,836	14,029	11,384	1,52,589	...	...	3,10,284	7,692	4,70,478
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	5	2,405	2,284	1,791	1,328	1,200	145	42,805	1,945	47,421
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	207	39,679	37,019	28,840	86,564	6,106	6,661	4,48,897	1,02,059	6,49,187
Unaided ... ..	201	40,034	45,612	35,189	...	...	...	5,44,161	1,67,857	7,32,018
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1,05,954</b>	<b>99,844</b>	<b>77,204</b>	<b>2,34,479</b>	<b>7,306</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>13,45,147</b>	<b>3,00,503</b>	<b>18,92,101</b>
<i>Middle English.</i>										
Managed by Government ... ..	6	620	585	470	9,132	...	...	4,565	2	13,719
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	25	1,840	1,800	1,408	...	6,754	1,653	8,685	2,816	19,483
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	644	47,395	45,498	35,942	30,293	1,10,304	4,000	2,27,553	1,60,151	5,32,300
Unaided ... ..	250	17,585	16,672	12,929	...	...	...	59,004	78,369	1,37,364
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>67,440</b>	<b>64,558</b>	<b>50,749</b>	<b>39,424</b>	<b>1,17,058</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>2,96,827</b>	<b>2,41,329</b>	<b>7,08,321</b>
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>										
Managed by Government ... ..	38	2,753	2,578	2,006	15,079	...	708	8,657	1,410	26,764
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	142	8,190	7,646	6,219	30	35,968	206	24,430	3,718	64,355
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	742	38,858	37,002	29,498	42,138	58,396	2,722	1,30,520	68,751	3,02,653
Unaided ... ..	123	7,238	6,561	5,269	...	...	...	17,262	24,265	41,827
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>67,039</b>	<b>64,086</b>	<b>43,912</b>	<b>58,147</b>	<b>94,364</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>1,80,884</b>	<b>98,144</b>	<b>4,36,169</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>2,30,433</b>	<b>2,17,489</b>	<b>1,76,965</b>	<b>3,32,050</b>	<b>2,15,768</b>	<b>10,089</b>	<b>18,23,668</b>	<b>6,30,836</b>	<b>30,30,691</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-99 ...</b>	<b>2,471</b>	<b>2,24,588</b>	<b>2,11,430</b>	<b>1,66,633</b>	<b>3,39,454</b>	<b>2,10,836</b>	<b>18,172</b>	<b>17,90,023</b>	<b>6,34,805</b>	<b>29,20,829</b>

It is seen that while the total expenditure on these schools has risen by Rs. 1,01,301, the expenditure from public funds (Provincial Revenues and Municipal and District Funds) has decreased by Rs. 1,565.

The increase of Rs. 1,02,866 in the expenditure from private sources is noteworthy, and shows that the people are gradually learning to rely upon their own resources in the matter of higher education.

The increase in the average daily attendance also indicates an improvement of school discipline, which is most satisfactory. On the other hand the actual attendance calculated from the above figures shows only a percentage of 78, so that there is still much room for improvement. In Bengal it is true we are usually content to work to a standard of attendance of 80 per cent., but this is very low when it is considered that in Board schools in England a standard of 95 per cent. attendance is frequently attained.



4. The following table furnishes the main statistics of secondary schools for the past five years :—

YEAR.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE FROM—		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,988	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789
1898-99 ...	2,471	224,538	5,68,462	23,60,828	29,29,290
1899-1900 ...	2,441	230,433	5,66,897	24,63,694	30,30,591

A glance at the above table shows that the number of secondary schools which was steadily advancing till 1898-99, received a sudden check during the year under review. The attendance in the schools, however, increased by 22,891, or by 11 per cent. It has been seen, however, that the influx of pupils was all in the high English schools. This is another indication of the growing unpopularity of the middle schools.

This table is also useful in showing that, while the expenditure from public funds has steadily declined, that from private funds has expanded within five years to the extent of Rs. 2,02,588. The policy of gradually leaving this class of schools to private enterprise has hence been kept in view, and in renewing the grants of secondary schools and specially of high English schools they have been always cut down so far as it could be safely done without impairing the efficiency of the schools. Permission, again, for the conversion of a middle vernacular school into a middle English or high English school has been given only when such conversion has not entailed any extra charge on the public funds.

5. The subjoined table shows the number of pupils learning English in the different classes of secondary schools in the past two years :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		PERCENTAGE.	
	Total number of pupils.	Number of pupils learning English.	Total number of pupils.	Number of pupils learning English.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High English ...	93,680	92,022	105,954	103,894	98.2	98.0
Middle English ...	70,666	50,123	67,440	47,305	70.9	70.1
Total ...	164,336	142,145	173,394	151,199	86.5	87.2
Middle Vernacular ...	60,202	10,736	57,039	12,260	17.8	21.4
GRAND TOTAL ...	224,538	152,881	230,433	163,459	68.0	70.9

The number of pupils learning English has thus advanced by 10,578, or by 6.9 per cent. Considering that a knowledge of the rudiments of English has at present come to be considered as almost absolutely necessary in all forms of secondary education in Bengal and for even the ordinary pursuits of life, an increase in the number of pupils learning English may be looked for yearly.

6. On this point the Magistrate of Jessore remarks that as the course in vernacular literature is common in middle English and middle vernacular schools, the time has come for the conversion of the latter grade of schools into the former, provided the villagers undertake to bear the additional cost.

Brahmos, 7 were Native Christians, and 6 were Hindus. The health of the boarders was satisfactory.

At the time of the distribution of the prizes for this College and Collegiate school under the presidency of Sir John Woodburn, His Honour was pleased to sanction a music teacher for the institution, thus supplying a long-felt need. Lady Woodburn, who kindly gave away the prizes, promised an annual prize of a silk *sari*, the conditions of which were to be determined in due course.

39. *Sanskrit College*.—In addition to the full course of Sanskrit studies prescribed by the University, a full course of Rhetoric, as in the standard work called *Sahityadarpan*, is taught with an additional course in literature. The celebrated Sanskrit drama *Ratnavali* is taught at the F. A. stage, and at the B. A. stage a course of Law (*Smriti*) as found in the *Dayabhaga* of *Jimut-bahan*, with the general outlines of Nyaya Philosophy as contained in the *Tarkamrita* of Jagadis is prescribed. The M. A. course in Sanskrit, which is taught only in this institution, is so framed as to perfect and expand the knowledge of Grammar, Literature, Law and Philosophy which a student of the Sanskrit College has already acquired, giving him at the same time an opportunity of gaining an insight into Vedic Grammar and Literature.

The instructive staff of the College Department consisted of four Professors of oriental learning and two Professors of English subjects, besides the Principal. Mahamahopadhyay Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A., B.L., continued to be the Principal of the college throughout the year under report, and no changes were made in the instructive staff of the college.

The last financial year was the fourth and the last year for utilizing the grant which Government had placed at the disposal of the Principal for re-writing and restoring such rare and valuable manuscripts of the college library as were damaged. But this useful work is reported by the Principal as not yet finished.

The construction of a gymnasium has already received the administrative sanction of Government, but the work has not yet been commenced for want of funds. At the last distribution of prizes the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini, who presided, laid great stress on the desirability of making sufficient provision for physical exercises by the establishment of a gymnasium.

40. *Chittagong College*.—Mr. Dwija Das Datta, M.A., was appointed Principal of this college, *vice* Babu Haricharan Roy, transferred. Babu Joy Gopal De, B.A., was appointed Professor of Science and Mathematics, *vice* Babu Asutosh Chatterjee, M.A., transferred to Hooghly. Pandit Krishna Pada Vidyaratna, Lecturer on Sanskrit, was transferred, and Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharyaya, M.A., was appointed in his place. Babu Hem Chandra Sarkar, M.A., Lecturer on English, was transferred from this college in the month of June, and no one was appointed in his place.

This is a second-grade college, teaching up to the F. A. standard. The college classes were originally opened in 1869, but had to be closed soon after. They were again opened in 1877, and since then this institution has been the only centre for the encouragement of high education in the Chittagong Division.

The books of the library were re-arranged, and a new catalogue was prepared during the year under report. One hundred and ten new volumes, worth Rs. 264, were added to the library. The college laboratory is very poor in scientific apparatus. Many valuable instruments were reported to be missing or broken, but the Principal reports that the laboratory stock is now looked after more carefully.

A few of the college students attend the gymnastic class, and the majority of them play football and cricket, as reported in the previous year.

During the year under report no serious case of breach of discipline occurred among the students.

41. *Midnapore College*.—This institution was originally established as a zilla school in 1834. It was raised to the status of a second-grade college in January 1873, and in July 1887 its management was transferred to the local municipality.

42. AIDED COLLEGES.—*General Assembly's Institution*.—This is a missionary college teaching up to the M. A. standard of the Calcutta University. The discipline of the college was well maintained and the tone of the students on

the whole was reported to be good. One student was dismissed for repeated offences against discipline.

The "Lady Jane Dundas Hostel" in connection with the General Assembly's Institution is now under construction, and Rs. 5,000 was paid by Government—the first instalment of a grant of Rs. 20,000. When completed it will accommodate over 40 students.

43. *Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.*—This college has a good laboratory for work in Physics and Chemistry.

There are two hostels attached to the college—one for Christian students and the other for Hindu students.

44. *St. Xavier's College.*—This college is entirely managed by the Jesuit Fathers, and teaches up to the M. A. standard of the Calcutta University.

The Very Rev. L. Hagenbeck, S.J., was the Rector of the college throughout the year under report.

45. *Calcutta University Institute.*—This receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month from Government. It is reported that the Institute has now extricated itself from its financial difficulties.

46. *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—No report has been received of its working during the past year.

The percentage of success improved in all the divisions except Dacca, Patna, and Orissa. No satisfactory explanation has been given in the divisional report as to the drop in Dacca. As regards Patna, "the plague broke out in a very virulent form in December and continued to the end of the financial year. Wherever the plague broke out the schools were closed and teachers and pupils alike deserted the infected areas." As the examination was held in February, the results were certainly very much affected by the epidemic. In Orissa the fall was slight, and does not call for any explanation.

10. The Government high schools are either (1) collegiate or branch schools under the control of Principals of Colleges to which they are attached, or (2) zilla schools of the first, second or third class, according as their strength is 300 and upwards, between 175 and 300, and less than 175.

11. *Collegiate Schools.*—The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination for these schools separately :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	1899.					1900.					MERIT MARKS.		
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of students in the Entrance class on the 31st December.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1899.	1900.
			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
1. Dacca Collegiate School	585	44	17	17	5	39	55	43	18	14	9	41	56.6	67.8
2. Hindu School	410	55	16	18	8	42	80	68	23	10	6	48	61.5	66.0
3. Patna Collegiate School	284	35	9	21	5	35	45	32	7	17	6	30	50.8	46.7
4. Hare School	310	26	10	12	5	24	65	44	12	11	8	31	27.0	31.4
5. Hooghly Branch School	170	11	4	4	1	9	13	11	6	6	...	11	8.0	23.7
6. Hooghly Collegiate School.	231	28	10	8	2	20	27	23	5	6	7	18	29.0	23.7
7. Ravenshaw Collegiate School.	363	25	7	11	4	22	45	29	4	11	6	21	32.3	18.6
8. Chittagong Collegiate School.	272	17	3	6	4	12	31	16	6	8	2	16	7.8	18.5
9. Rajshahi ditto	355	27	3	7	10	20	37	34	4	8	4	16	21.3	13.8
10. Krishnagar ditto	273	24	4	7	4	15	38	18	7	4	3	14	13.6	11.8
11. Sanskrit ditto	231	13	2	5	2	9	26	18	3	5	3	11	8.1	6.3
12. Anglo-Persian Calcutta Madrasah.	328	16	3	0	4	12	19	15	1	4	8	10	10.0	8.4
13. Bethune Collegiate School.	138	3	1	2	...	3	4	3	1	2	...	3	7.0	5.8
Total ...	3,046	326	87	124	61	262	485	353	97	111	62	270	...	...

In the above table the merit-marks of the schools have been calculated on the new principle advocated in the last annual report. Under this plan the merit-marks have been calculated by assigning three marks to each pass in the first division, two marks to each pass in the second division, and one mark to each pass in the third division, and then multiplying the total for each school by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates and the denominator the strength of the Entrance class in the month in which the test-examination was held.

The collegiate schools at Dacca and Patna and the Hindu, the Sanskrit and the Bethune Collegiate Schools in Calcutta maintained the same positions as in the preceding year; the Hare School rose from the sixth to the fourth, the Hooghly Branch School from the tenth to the fifth, and the Chittagong Collegiate School from the twelfth to the eighth place; whilst the Hooghly Collegiate School went down from the fifth to the sixth, the Ravenshaw Collegiate School from the fourth to the seventh, the Rajshahi Collegiate School from the seventh to the ninth, the Krishnagar Collegiate School from the eighth to the tenth, and the Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah, from the ninth to the twelfth place.

12. *Zilla schools, first class.*—Apparently there was no change in the number of schools of this class. But there were the following fluctuations:—Bogra Zilla School has been elevated into this class owing to the increase of its pupils from 276 to 320, while the Patna City School has been transferred to the second class, its strength having declined from 309 to 242. In the following

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table these schools are arranged in order of merit as judged by the results of the last Entrance examination:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	1899.					1900.					MERIT-MARKS	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1899.	1900.
			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 ...	410	21	11	9	...	20	25	18	9	8	25	37.8	43.3
2. Comilla ...	419	15	8	5	2	15	22	9	8	4	31	31.8	30.5
3. Dinajpur ...	437	9	4	5	...	9	14	8	6	...	14	22.0	36
4. Barisal ...	411	31	15	10	1	26	32	11	0	1	21	31.2	34.1
5. Gaya ...	360	15	4	9	1	14	16	9	5	1	15	15.0	27.1
6. Birbhum ...	400	17	6	6	1	13	33	7	7	8	22	15.0	24.9
7. Howrah ...	664	32	5	7	7	19	28	7	10	4	21	17.6	24.9
8. Khulna ...	350	21	6	6	4	16	20	6	9	4	19	15.2	18.5
9. Rangpur ...	367	19	6	3	2	1	14	0	6	1	13	8.7	18.3
10. Purulia ...	373	15	4	8	...	12	18	8	4	3	15	14.6	18.1
11. Bogra ...	320	11	0	4	...	10	10	4	6	...	10	16.2	17.1
12. Bhagalpur ...	382	20	7	8	3	18	20	6	8	3	17	19.5	17
13. Chapra ...	552	36	4	7	6	17	37	5	10	7	22	10.7	16.8
14. Arrah ...	383	23	3	13	4	20	26	2	12	6	20	10.4	16.4
15. Ranchi ...	324	8	2	6	...	8	20	4	8	2	14	7.8	16.1
16. Muzaffarpur ...	343	21	3	4	4	10	16	4	7	4	15	3.7	13.
17. Pabna ...	328	24	7	8	3	18	21	7	4	1	12	20.0	11.0
18. Nawab of Murshid- abad's High.	444	18	4	11	1	16	19	3	8	2	13	17.0	11.3
19. Noakhali ...	389	16	4	5	4	13	16	6	5	...	11	13.5	11
20. Bankura ...	404	25	5	9	2	16	19	2	8	2	12	14.3	7.6
21. Motihari ...	372	14	1	6	2	9	16	2	5	3	10	9.0	7.4
22. Monghyr ...	631	37	4	10	6	20	32	2	3	8	13	12.5	4
Total ...	9,063	448	118	169	63	330	474	131	167	67	365	...	...

The Mymensingh, the Comilla and the Howrah Schools retained the same positions as in the preceding year, whilst the Dinajpur School rose from the fourth to the third place; the Gaya and Birbhum Schools, which were bracketted together and occupied the tenth place in the preceding year, rose to the fifth and sixth places, respectively; the Khulna, Rangpur, Purulia, Chapra, Arrah, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur Schools rose from the ninth, eighteenth, twelfth, sixteenth, seventeenth, twentieth and twenty-first place to the eighth, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth place, respectively; and the Barisal School came down from the third to the fourth place; the Bogra School from the ninth to the eleventh place; the Bhagalpur School from the sixth to the twelfth; the Pabna School from the fifth to the seventeenth; the Nawab of Murshidabad's High School from the eighth to the eighteenth; the Noakhali School from the fourteenth to the nineteenth; the Bankura School from the thirteenth to the twentieth; the Motihari School from the nineteenth to the twenty-first, and the Monghyr School from the fifteenth to the twenty-second place.

13. *Zilla schools, second class.*—The number of schools of this class remained unaltered; but there were the following changes:—Owing to increase in the number of pupils, the Bogra School has gone up to the first class, and the Barrackpur School has been raised to this class from the third class. Owing, again, to a fall in the number of pupils, the Patna City School has been transferred to this class from the first class and the Taki School has gone down to

the third class. The following table shows the position of these schools according to the results of the last Entrance examination:—

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	1899.					1900.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1899.	1900.
			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. Jalpaiguri ...	283	6	3	1	3	6	15	7	7	...	14	78	300
2. Faridpur ...	200	20	8	9	3	20	17	3	5	7	15	333	169
3. Uttarpara ...	274	14	4	6	1	11	13	5	5	...	10	131	167
4. Puri ...	197	5	2	3	...	5	6	4	1	1	6	100	15
5. Palamau ...	198	7	...	4	1	5	12	2	6	1	9	41	95
6. Baraset ...	226	8	1	2	4	7	7	1	3	3	7	55	93
7. Malda ...	190	5	4	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	4	60	8
8. Balasore ...	192	12	2	4	2	8	9	3	4	...	7	58	7
9. Purnea ...	217	12	3	3	...	6	6	4	...	1	5	50	54
10. Darjeeling ...	222	5	4	...	1	5	4	2	2	...	4	65	5
11. Barrackpur...	177	6	2	1	1	4	5	1	2	2	5	26	43
12. Jessore ...	252	17	3	7	1	11	16	3	2	2	7	120	42
13. Patna City ...	242	17	...	2	3	5	7	...	2	3	5	10	25
Total ...	2,836	134	38	42	19	97	120	37	41	20	98	...	...

The Puri, Malda, Balasore, Purnea and the Patna Schools retained their old positions; the Jalpaiguri, Palamau and Baraset Schools rose from the fifth, eleventh and tenth place to the first, fifth and sixth place, respectively; whilst the Faridpur, Uttarpara and Barrackpore Schools lost one place each, and the Darjeeling School came down from the sixth to the tenth, and the Jessore School from the third to the twelfth place.

14. *Zilla schools, third class.*—The following table exhibits the relative positions of these schools, judged by the results of the last Entrance Examination:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	1899.					1900.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1899.	1900.
			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. Chaibassa ...	138	5	1	1	1	3	10	1	0	2	9	20	153
2. Hazaribagh ...	173	12	...	2	5	8	14	3	3	5	11	42	146
3. Taki ...	162	10	3	4	1	8	7	4	3	1	7	90	110
4. Dumka ...	168	5	3	...	...	5	4	1	3	...	4	126	72
5. Rangamati High English School.	84	5	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	...	1	07	4
Total ...	735	37	9	8	9	26	39	9	15	8	32	...	...

The number of schools of this class remained stationary. But there were the following changes:—The Taki School has come down to this class from the second, thereby filling up the gap caused by the transfer of the

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Barrackpur School to the second class. The Chaibassa School rose to the first place from the fourth, Dumka descending correspondingly. Hazaribagh rose from the third to the second place and Rangamati kept its own place.

15. The subjoined statement exhibits the distribution of the Government *junior scholarships*, awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the past two years, division by division. The special scholarships for female, Muhammadan and aboriginal candidates are not included in the table:—

Division.	1899.				1900.									
	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.	PASSED IN THE—			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.	PASSED IN THE—		
					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
Burdwan ... ..	3	6	13	20	30	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Presidency ... ..	...	6	13	18	18	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Calcutta ... ..	2	6	11	19	19	...	...	2	6	11	19	19	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	6	10	16	16	...	...	1	6	10	17	17	...	...
Dacca ... ..	4	6	12	22	22	...	...	4	6	12	22	22	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	2	6	8	7	...	1	3	2	6	11	11	...	...
Patna ... ..	1	6	12	19	19	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Bhagalpur ... ..	...	3	9	12	12	...	...	...	3	9	12	12	...	...
Orissa ... ..	1	4	6	11	11	...	...	...	4	6	10	10	...	...
Chota Nagpur ... ..	...	2	5	7	6	1	...	...	2	5	7	7	...	...
Total ... ..	10	47	95	152	160	1	1	10	47	95	152	152	...	...

16. *Drawing in high schools.*—The importance of drawing as a subject for Entrance candidates is now felt, and greater attention is being paid to it in all high English schools than has hitherto been the case. The financial condition of many schools is, however, not sufficiently satisfactory to permit of the appointment of a separate drawing-master. In such schools, if some one of the teachers on the staff happens to have received previous training in the subject, he is allowed to teach the subject during extra hours, and is given some additional remuneration for his labour. In the case of aided schools, provision for a separate drawing-master is always insisted upon whenever an application for a new grant is made or when the existing grant comes up for renewal.

17. The table below compares for the past two years the success in drawing of candidates from high schools under public management:—

Name of School.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arrah ... ..	14	5	15	2
2. Balasore ... ..	3	3	6	...
3. Bankura ... ..	20	12	15	2
4. Barasat Government ... ..	7	3	7	6

Name of School	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
5. Barisal Zilla ...	14	13	14	3
6. Barackpore Government ...	6	4	4	3
7. Bethune Collegiate ...	1	...	3	1
8. Bhagalpur Zilla ...	19	11	9	4
9. Birbhum ...	14	7	19	2
10. Bogra ...	7	6	10	7
11. Calcutta Madrasah ...	13	7	12	3
12. Chapra Zilla ...	23	13	19	9
13. Chittagong Collegiate ...	4	4	6	1
14. Chittagong Madrasah ...	3	3	3	...
15. Chaibassa Zilla ...	5	2	6	...
16. Comilla ...	12	9	14	10
17. Dacca Collegiate ...	29	15	31	16
18. Dacca Madrasah ...	9	4	4	3
19. Darjeeling High ...	5	4	4	1
20. Dinajpur Zilla ...	7	5	9	8
21. Dumka ...	5	4	4	2
22. Faridpur ...	19	10	11	8
23. Gaya ...	12	6	14	8
24. Hare School ...	16	9	24	18
25. Hazaribagh Zilla ...	10	6	9	1
26. Hindu School ...	29	13	42	25
27. Howrah Zilla ...	10	4	10	3
28. Hooghly Branch ...	7	5	10	5
29. Hooghly Collegiate ...	20	14	22	9
30. Jalpaiguri Zilla ...	4	4	13	7
31. Jessore ...	14	7	8	4
32. Khulna ...	13	12	11	8
33. Krishnagar Collegiate ...	9	6	11	3
34. Malda Zilla ...	5	5	4	1
35. Motihari Zilla ...	13	3	12	4
36. Midnapore Collegiate ...	15	11	14	1
37. Monghyr Zilla ...	11	11	12	...
38. Muzaffarpur Zilla ...	18	4	9	3
39. Mymensingh Zilla ...	8	7	14	13
40. Nawab's High, Murshidabad ...	8	8	9	2
41. Noakhali Zilla ...	9	4	11	6
42. Pabna ...	19	11	18	10
43. Palamau ...	4	4	6	2
44. Patna City ...	13	5	3	3
45. Patna Collegiate ...	27	16	15	4
46. Puri Zilla ...	3	2	6	1
47. Purnea Zilla ...	9	8	9	2
48. Purulia ...	6	3	11	...
49. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	13	10	17	2
50. Ranchi Zilla ...	5	5	13	1
51. Rangpur Zilla ...	10	7	8	7
52. Ravenshaw Collegiate ...	14	11	21	...
53. Sanskrit Collegiate ...	5	...	12	12
54. Santipur Municipal ...	9	2	10	6
55. Taki ...	2	1	4	-2
56. Uttarpura ...	10	8	11	6
Total ...	618	373	642	288

The percentage of the number of pupils examined in drawing increased by 3.9, but the percentage of successful pupils dropped by 28.1. The Balasore Zilla School, the Chittagong Madrasah, and the Monghyr Zilla School, in which the success was cent. per cent. in the previous year, met with a wholesale failure at the last examination. Not a single candidate again from the Ravenshaw Collegiate School could pass, although 11 out of 14 were successful in the year previous. The Government schools at Purulia, Chaibassa, Balasore, Monghyr, and the Chittagong Madrasah also failed to pass any candidate. It would appear, therefore, that the last examination must have been comparatively more severe than in the previous year.



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18. The subjoined table shows the qualifications of teachers employed in the high schools, Government, aided and unaided:—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF—															Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	REMARKS.
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	VERNACULAR MAG- TELSHIP.			Guru-training school.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Sanskrit Title exam- ination.	Madrasah central exam- ination.	Other examinations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English	Government ...	56	817	86	168	140	185	28	1	4	1	7	7	1	...	40	33	42	118	68
	Aided ...	211	2,020	35	294	347	456	60	10	13	8	64	71	3	1	136	41	36	433	240
	Unaided ...	201	2,273	76	364	418	430	36	14	7	3	51	71	4	...	162	44	34	550	173
Total ...	468	5,116	147	826	905	1,080	133	34	24	12	122	149	8	1	344	118	112	1,101	481	
Total for 1898-99 ...	425	4,580	140	767	810	932	143	18	11	6	53	65	...	...	271	99	71	1,200	286	

It is gratifying to note that, although the number of teachers employed in high schools increased by 530, the number of men holding no certificate decreased by 99. There were more M. A.'s and B. A.'s as teachers than in the previous year, pointing to a distinct increase in the efficiency of the teaching staff in these schools. The large increase in the number of masters in high schools is a strong additional proof of the rapidly growing popularity of such schools.

19. *Middle English Schools.*—The comparative statistics of these schools for native boys are repeated below:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	6	644	6	620
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards ...	19	1,495	25	1,840
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	654	49,174	644	47,995
Unaided ...	279	19,343	259	17,585
Total ...	958	70,656	934	67,440

The number of these schools decreased by 24, or by 2.5 per cent., and the number of pupils by 3,216, or by 4.6 per cent.

20. The number of schools managed by Government remained stationary, but the pupils attending them fell off by 24, or by 3.7 per cent. In the previous year the loss was 14.3 per cent. Of the 6 departmental schools, 5 are the practising schools attached to the 5 first-grade training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rangpur, and Cuttack, and the sixth is the Colinga Branch School of the Calcutta Madrasah.

The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by 6. The Galsi Board Middle Vernacular School in Burdwan was raised to the middle English status. Three middle vernacular schools in Noakhali in the Chittagong Division were also raised to the middle English class. In the Orissa Division the Board's Middle Vernacular School at Mahasingpur in Cuttack was converted into a middle English school, and the unaided middle English school at Banpur in Euri was transferred to the direct management of the District Board.

The aided middle English schools fell off by 10 and their pupils by 1,779. The Presidency Division lost 6 schools, Rajshahi 4 schools, Dacca and Bhagalpur 2 schools each, and Orissa 1. On the other hand, there was a gain of 3 schools in Burdwan and of 1 school each in Calcutta and Chittagong. The aided middle English schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 165, Presidency 121, Calcutta 10, Rajshahi 69, Dacca 127, Chittagong 38, Patna 24, Bhagalpur 21, Orissa 34, Chota Nagpur 35.

The unaided middle English schools decreased by 20 and their pupils by 1,758. These schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 66, Presidency 39, Calcutta 7, Rajshahi 17, Dacca 66, Chittagong 26, Patna 14, Bhagalpur 9, Orissa 3, Chota Nagpur 5, Orissa Tributary Mahals 7.

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21. *Middle English Scholarship examination.*—The following table shows the results of this examination so far as candidates from middle English schools are concerned. Candidates at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination from this class of schools have been excluded from this statement:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.				NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	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.	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	28
Burdwan ...	7	7	130	115	31	23	177	145	20	354	73	456	16	2	221	10	30	4	276	25	...	205	...	4	2	...	...	...
Presidency ...	...	...	95	77	15	14	110	91	...	253	42	295	...	...	143	15	23	7	166	22	...	175	...	12	1	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	8	8	4	4	13	13	12	40	17	78	8	1	30	10	10	3	43	14	...	50	1	1	1	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	4	40	42	10	8	63	54	10	115	19	144	8	1	64	11	13	1	86	13	...	70	...	18	1	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	1	107	91	35	28	143	120	2	300	60	368	2	...	172	38	34	12	208	50	...	243	...	15	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	28	24	13	12	41	36	...	66	26	92	...	...	40	12	16	5	55	17	...	57	...	15	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	3	3	23	18	7	4	33	25	6	67	14	87	5	1	29	13	3	3	37	17	...	49	...	5	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	1	...	18	15	2	2	21	17	2	47	5	54	...	...	23	10	2	1	25	11	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	3	3	30	23	1	1	34	27	12	78	2	92	12	...	41	6	2	...	55	6	...	53	1	2	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	7	6	7	6	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	18	12	2	2	20	14	...	40	2	51	...	...	15	2	2	...	17	2	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total for 1899-1900.	20	19	515	425	127	104	662	548	73	1,378	289	1,740	51	5	778	130	158	30	987	177	...	1,084	2	72	5	1	...	...
Total for 1898-99.	17	14	574	503	156	126	747	643	55	1,737	390	2,188	34	2	1,160	77	214	22	1,414	101	...	1,356	1	116	3	6	...	3

\* This does not include the candidates from middle English schools competing at the middle vernacular scholarship examination, of whom 748 passed with middle vernacular certificates.

Out of a total number of 662 competing middle English schools, 548, or 82.8 per cent., were successful. In the preceding year, out of a total number of 747 competing schools, 643, or 86 per cent., were successful.

Out of a total number of 1,740 candidates, 1,164, or 66.9 per cent., were successful. In the previous year, out of a total of 2,188 candidates, 1,515, or 69.2 per cent., were successful.

22. The results were therefore below those of the previous year in both respects. About this deterioration in results the Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, writes:—

“This heavy fall in all the districts (Murshidabad alone being a small loser) has been ascribed to the following causes:—(1) The gradual curtailment of the district fund grants

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for middle schools in order to set free money for medical and other non-educational charges; (2) the conversion of many of the best middle schools to the high English status; (3) the withdrawal of the privilege of appearing at the Mukhtearship examination from the holders of these certificates; (4) the rule that a middle English certificate-holder should not be admitted to a class higher than the fourth in a high English school. The second process, it is clear, has been accelerated by the last two causes, and even now, as I write, I hear of villages setting up high English schools which had indifferent middle schools in them so long. But be the causes as they may, the fact remains that the schools for imparting secondary education through the vernacular medium are rapidly on the decline, and that if the course of decay be as rapid as it was last year, we shall soon hear the last of them."

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes:—

"The middle schools have been declining rapidly since the last three years, but their examination results were not affected in the first two years, for the boys who had been up to the second class of those schools did not think it proper to quit them before completing their studies there. The past year was the first when the effect of the decline of middle schools was visible in the deterioration of their examination results and in the rapid growth of high schools."

23. *Middle Vernacular Schools.*—The comparative statistics as to number and strength of these schools are repeated below:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	39	2,660	38	2,753
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards ...	147	8,700	142	8,190
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	775	41,091	742	38,868
Unaided ...	133	7,742	123	7,238
Total ...	1,094	60,202	1,046	57,039

The total number of these schools decreased by 49, or 4·4 per cent., and that of the pupils in them by 3,163, or by 5·2 per cent. In the preceding year the number of pupils had gone down by 7·9 per cent. This loss of pupils is shared by all classes of schools excepting those managed by Government. The number of schools managed by Government declined by one owing to the transfer of the Siliguri middle vernacular school in the Rajshahi Division to the aided middle English list.

The schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards fell off by 5. The Galsi School in Burdwan was raised from the middle vernacular to the middle English standard. In the Chittagong Division 3 middle vernacular schools in Noakhali were transferred to the middle English class. In the Orissa Division the Mahasingpur Middle Vernacular School in Cuttack was transferred to the middle English list, and the Bhimpur Middle Vernacular School in Puri was abolished. These were partly counterbalanced by the opening of a Board's middle vernacular school in Bhagalpur.

The aided schools were fewer by 33; Burdwan lost 3, Presidency 6, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 7, Dacca 14, Chittagong 4; and Bhagalpur 3. On the other hand, Patna gained 2, Orissa 2, and Chota Nagpur 1. The aided schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 112, Presidency 181, Calcutta 7, Rajshahi 82, Dacca 199, Chittagong 100, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 23, Orissa 24, Chota Nagpur 9.

The unaided schools were less by 10. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan 25, Presidency 19, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 11, Dacca 32, Chittagong 8, Patna 10, Bhagalpur 1, Orissa 2, Orissa Tributary Mahals 12.

24. *Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle vernacular schools are concerned, are

given in the following table. Candidates from this class of schools competing for the Middle English Scholarship examination have been excluded:—

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DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.				NUMBER PASSED FROM—				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS.										
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.	RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS.							
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.					With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.		Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	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	25			
Burdwan ...	25	24	104	90	20	20	149	131	105	408	63	576	79	233	41	409	...	330	...	13	...	...	...	...			
Presidency ...	8	8	127	96	10	0	145	110	24	324	24	372	18	187	11	210	...	195	...	30	1	...	...	...			
Calcutta ...	1	1	3	3	3	3	6	6	0	6	6	17	9	4	3	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rajshahi ...	22	16	69	55	5	3	96	73	31	172	0	233	34	91	3	124	...	71	...	67	...	...	...	...			
Dacca ...	13	11	170	132	32	23	223	165	45	549	104	694	33	278	51	341	...	308	...	53	...	...	...	...			
Chittagong ...	8	7	96	85	6	5	110	97	29	332	33	394	30	239	19	278	...	201	...	73	1	...	...	...			
Patna ...	34	29	4	2	10	6	43	37	101	13	35	146	57	3	15	78	...	71	...	4	...	...	...	...			
Bhagalpur ...	21	16	22	14	...	...	43	30	71	64	...	135	41	30	...	71	...	51	...	15	...	...	...	...			
Orissa ...	14	13	17	14	...	...	33	29	37	53	3	93	31	33	...	80	...	58	...	1	...	...	...	...			
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	10	7	10	7	...	...	23	22	...	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Chota Nagpur ...	19	11	4	4	...	...	23	15	53	9	...	63	30	7	...	27	...	24	...	1	...	...	...	...			
Total for 1899-1900.	164	136	625	495	97	72	890	703	525	1,930	205	3,760	334	1,184	165	1,643*	...	1,394	...	236	3	5	2	4			
Total for 1898-99.	162	139	704	625	113	82	979	844	541	2,284	416	3,241	378	1,644	237	2,250	...	1,878	...	340	6	14	2	11			

\* This does not include the candidates from middle vernacular schools competing at the Middle English examination, of whom 100 passed by middle English and 24 by middle vernacular standard.

The percentage of successful to competing schools declined from 86.2 to 79.3, and the percentage of passes to the total number of candidates from 69.7 to 59.7. The table shows a heavy falling off in regard to the number of competing and successful schools and candidates. This deterioration in results may be attributed to the same causes that affected the results of the Middle English examination. Under this head the Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, writes:—

“The Deputy Inspectors of Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore ascribe the bad results to the growing apathy of the people to send their children to schools of this class. All the good children are, where possible, sent to English schools, now that the middle vernacular pass certificate has lost its value in the eyes of the people, as all avenues of public service or professional education have been closed against it.”

Similar remarks are made in some of the other divisional reports.

25. The following table shows, division by division, the number of successful candidates from middle English and middle vernacular schools competing at the Middle Scholarship, i.e., Middle English and Middle Vernacular examinations, for the past two years:—

DIVISION.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FROM—					
	Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.		Total.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	560	473	473	417	1,033	890
Presidency ...	450	235	816	250	733	475
Calcutta ...	44	74	38	27	78	101
Rajshahi ...	222	143	143	134	345	317
Dacca ...	390	448	700	491	1,290	849
Chittagong ...	369	235	480	200	869	525
Patna ...	165	79	71	70	176	168
Bhagalpur ...	59	60	103	73	161	138
Orissa ...	96	59	79	59	174	143
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	3	19	13	11	15	30
Chota Nagpur ...	42	27	30	27	61	54
Total ...	2,629	1,913*	2,447	1,767*	4,076	3,679

\* Figures taken from the Divisional returns.

Here, again, the unpopularity of the middle schools and the comparatively small number coming to compete for the middle scholarship examination are most strikingly shown, for there has been a decrease of nearly fourteen hundred passes during the year, or a fall of 28 per cent. from the number of 1899.

26. The following table exhibits in a condensed form the results of the Middle Scholarship examination for the two classes of schools (middle English and middle vernacular):—

		1898-99.			
		Number of candidates.	PASSED AT THE—		Total.
			Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	
Middle English schools	...	3,685	1,414	1,215	2,629
„ vernacular schools	...	3,487	179	2,268	2,447
Total	...	7,172	1,593	3,483	5,076
		1899-1900.			
Middle English schools	...	2,992	987	925	1,912
„ vernacular schools	...	2,913	100	1,667	1,767
Total	...	5,905	1,087	2,592	3,679

27. In concluding this section of the report certain opinions expressed in the report on the progress of education in the Dacca Division regarding the circle fund schools may be referred to. The circle system was originally introduced as a cheap and effectual means of creating upper and middle vernacular out of lower class schools. The peripatetic teacher, who is a trained pandit, visits in succession each of the three or four pathsalas comprising his circle, staying in each for about two days, and instructs their highest classes in subjects up to the upper primary or middle vernacular school standard. Some of the best upper and middle vernacular schools in Bengal were created under this system at a very small cost. Of the 199 middle vernacular schools in the Dacca Division, 118 are circle fund schools. But the efficiency of these schools is reported to be on the wane, and they are not as necessary now as when grant-in-aid middle schools were fewer and the education imparted in middle vernacular schools more popular. The Deputy Inspectors of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge are unanimous in their opinion as to the superfluity of these schools in the Dacca Division. But the Inspector of Schools says:—

“As middle vernacular education at present shows signs of abnormal and continuous decline and high English education is of spasmodic growth, Government help to secondary vernacular schools seems at no time more urgently required than this, and I am unable to advocate a total abolition of circle schools until I am in possession of more detailed information to be obtained at a conference proposed to be held of the local inspecting officers of the circle on the nearest possible date for the purpose of framing recommendations relating to reorganization of these or similar schools.”

The Inspector apparently forgets the old theory of these circle schools, which was that they were to be started and worked in backward parts of the country; and consequently when they have done their work in the education of one tract, they should be transferred to another. In Dacca they have evidently fulfilled their mission, and they may now well be transferred to other parts of the country to begin their mission anew in the development of lower primary schools into upper primary or middle vernacular schools. The circle system affords a cheap means of setting up model primary schools in backward tracts, and any suggestion as to their abolition appears to be premature.

28. *Bifurcation of studies in High Schools.*—The recommendation of the Education Commission was that in the upper classes of high schools there should be two divisions—one leading to the Entrance examination of the University; the other, of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial or other non-literary pursuits. To give effect to this recommendation, the Government of Bengal have recently adopted a scheme for the bifurcation of studies in high schools. Under this scheme as soon as the students have passed the annual examination of the third class and obtained promotion to the second class of the zilla or high schools, they will have to decide whether to continue their studies for the University Entrance examination or in the newly-opened

“modern-side” classes. The latter will again be divided into two different kinds of classes. One of these will train up boys who might elect to take up engineering or similar subjects, while the other will train up those who may elect to follow an industrial career. After a period of two years’ training, the “modern-side” students will be subjected to an examination, and if they pass, those electing the Engineering branch may study further in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College. Those, again, who intended to follow the industries or commerce as their future careers will obtain pass certificates equivalent to the Entrance examination certificates. They will be eligible for a course of higher instruction which will be provided for them. This course would last two years, and the final examination at the end of this course would be the equivalent of the University F. A. examination. For the present the classes will be opened experimentally in certain schools.

The following is a comparative table showing the various subjects that will be studied in the first and second classes of Government high schools when the new scheme has been introduced :—

	English.	Second language, Sanskrit, etc.,	Mathematics—arithmetic, algebra, and geometry.	History, geography and science primer.	Drawing and practical geometry.	Mensuration, elementary engineering, and surveying.	Science, elementary chemistry, and physics.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Leading up to the Entrance examination.	English	Second language.	Mathematics	History, geography, and science primer.	Drawing	Nil	Nil	...
B. Leading up to the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	English (modern only).	Nil	Mathematics	Nil	Drawing and practical geometry.	Mensuration, elementary engineering, and surveying.	Nil	Manual training.
Leading up to Commerce and the industries.	English (modern only).	Nil	Mathematics	History, geography, and science primer.	Drawing and practical geometry.	Nil	Elementary chemistry and physics.	Mensuration and mechanics.

29. *Subjects of studies in Middle Schools.*—The new vernacular education scheme is still under the consideration of Government.

30. *Discipline and Moral training.*—This subject received its due attention during the year under review, and the divisional reports show that prompt notice was taken of all cases of serious breach of discipline and of gross misconduct on the part of school-boys. The teachers are said to take advantage of the text-books to inculcate in the mind of the pupils lessons on honesty, truthfulness, gentleness, obedience to parents, respect to authority, and loyalty. Much of course depends on the teacher. Given the necessary kind of teacher, the whole moral tone of the school is elevated. Nor is the influence of parents a less important factor. Home is the nucleus of society, and unless the parents of the pupils at school rise to a sense of their duty, little can be done. But if we take into consideration the number of pupils at our schools and the comparatively few cases of serious misconduct that have been reported during the year, it may be fairly said that the pupils in our schools were generally well-behaved. It is, however, not intended to be understood that the standard of discipline is as high in Indian as it is in English schools.

31. The following are the instances of serious offences on the part of pupils reported by the Inspectors :—

“In Hooghly a boy of the Malipara Board School forged the name of his elder brother in his application for transfer. He was rusticated for six months. A boy of the Tamluk High School in Midnapore was found guilty of having tampered with certain orders of the head-master on his application and of having assaulted a boy in the class in the presence of the teacher. He was rusticated for one year.”

No special case is mentioned in the report of the Presidency Division. The Officiating Inspector of Schools writes :—

“The cases of serious offence on the part of pupils and their teachers reported during the year are not many. They were of the usual sort, viz., disrespect towards teachers and superiors, using unfair means at the annual examination, and attempts to avoid the operation of the transfer rules. The offenders in each case were adequately punished.”

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In Calcutta a student coming from the Kisorilal Jubilee School at Dacca to join the Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch, was fined Rs. 20 and kept back one year from appearing at the Entrance examination for breach of the transfer rules. For the same cause a boy belonging to the Khelat Chandra Institution was fined Rs. 5. A boy from the Chunapookur Primary School having joined the Khelat Chandra Institution without a transfer certificate and having made a false statement was fined Rs. 5. Two boys from the Calcutta High School having joined the American Methodist Institution on a false statement were fined Rs. 10 each.

In the Dinajpur Zilla School two boys were punished with whipping and a third was rusticated for two years for assaulting a teacher. Three Muhammadan boys of the Bogra Zilla School were rusticated for immoral conduct. Two boys of the Rangpur Zilla School having used unfair means at the annual examination were punished with expulsion. A boy of the Nator High English School was expelled for gross misconduct and two boys of the Rajshahi Collegiate School were whipped in the presence of the District Magistrate for having assaulted the police.

A boy of the Narissa Middle School in Dacca forged a transfer certificate, but evaded punishment by leaving the school for good. Some boys of the Bajitpur High School behaved most disrespectfully towards the head-master and the class teachers. Some of them were fined and others rusticated for a year. One boy from the Isan Institution was rusticated for immoral conduct and another boy was expelled for a criminal offence. Some boys of the Manikganj High English School were found to have pasted on the walls of private houses leaflets defaming the character of certain gentlemen of the locality. The delinquents were whipped and fined under the orders of the School Committee.

In Chittagong a lad of nine years wrote abusive language towards an examiner in his answer-paper, and was rusticated for a year.

In Patna a boy was fined for attempting to replace an answer-paper written at home for the one which he had written during the hours of examination.

In the Bhagalpur Zilla School a boy was expelled for using obscene language in the weekly examination answer-papers. In the Sonthal Parganas a boy of the Amjora Middle English School was expelled for being rude and disrespectful to his class teacher.

There were a few cases of insubordination in the Orissa Division for which the culprits were expelled or fined according to the gravity of the offences.

32. Cases of misconduct on the part of teachers and inspecting pandits are also reported from some of the divisions. Misconduct among the teachers is chiefly confined to the primary schools, the teachers of which are generally ill-paid and ill-educated, and in whose case the temptation to earn a few additional rupees by unfair means or by presenting false musters at the reward examinations is too strong to be resisted. In the Rajshahi Division, however, a middle school pandit was fined Rs. 10 for making a false entry. In the Chittagong Division the head pandit of a middle vernacular school was fined a month's pay for having issued a false certificate to a candidate for the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, and another head pandit was fined Rs. 5 for sending a candidate to the examination which involved a breach of the transfer rules.

An inspecting pandit in the Burdwan Division was dismissed and another in the Chota Nagpur Division criminally prosecuted for taking illegal gratifications.

33. *Transfer rules.*—These rules are conducive to the maintenance of discipline in our schools. Mr. Tiery, the Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, in his Calcutta report writes :—

“One of the most important effects of the Transfer rules has been an improvement in the tone and discipline of all public institutions. But the working of these rules involves considerable difficulties, especially in connection with the unaided schools. On the one hand, the guardians and their boys try to evade the rules and the payment of authorised fees and fines, and on the other hand the school authorities try to throw obstacles in the way of boys seeking transfer from one school to another.”

The Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, says :—

“All the district reports state that the rules were worked with a fair amount of success. There was no breach of them in any of the high schools in Midnapore, Howrah,

Bankura, Hooghly, and Birbhum. The middle schools are also reported generally to have acted according to the rules. It is the primary schools in which the rules did not work well. In many cases their violation was due to the ignorance of the gurus. On the whole, it is the unaided and newly-started schools, specially those that are started as rural schools or as trade ventures in congested areas, that do not act according to rules."

The general tenor of the divisional reports is that the transfer rules worked on the whole smoothly in secondary schools of all classes excepting the adventure schools, in which there is a tendency to tout for boys. Cases of evasion and breaking of these rules in the primary schools owing to the ignorance of the gurus can be surmounted by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Inspecting Pandits explaining to the gurus the object of the rules at the time of their inspections.

34. *Boarding-houses.*—The following statement shows the number of, and attendance and expenditure in, hostels or boarding-houses for Indian boys and girls attached to schools :—

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—				EXPENDITURE FROM—				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
For males—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	31	1,138	338	404	...	390	11,811	...	3,737	44,907	61,456
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	87	...	1	...	86	...	535	...	2,321	3,046
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	22	485	49	393	...	79	2,494	...	3,412	10,303	16,199
Unaided ... ..	151	3,041	105	2,339	716	462	...	...	53,634	60,359	1,19,994
Total ... ..	207	5,345	484	3,098	716	1,047	14,295	625	60,783	1,24,010	2,03,693
For females—											
Managed by Government ...	2	49	13	19	...	17	1,007	...	...	2,944	4,841
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	10	657	7	119	156	375	...	...	1,739	1,925	3,664
Unaided ... ..	20	653	...	25	706	162	...	...	23,370	1,473	24,843
Total ... ..	32	1,659	20	163	821	554	1,007	...	25,109	6,242	31,351
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	239	7,004	504	3,261	1,537	1,601	15,302	625	85,892*	1,31,332	2,37,041*

\* Excluding Rs. 185 spent on hostels in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

On a comparison with the figures for the preceding year, it is seen the number of boarding-houses has increased by 17 and their inmates by 818. There were 9 more institutions for males and 8 more for females. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased by Rs. 1,218, and that from fees by Rs. 7,130. On the other hand, the expenditure from district or municipal funds fell off by Rs. 355, and that from subscriptions and endowments by Rs. 12,408.

35. *Physical exercises.*—The importance of physical exercise of some sort for the pupils of our schools is now generally admitted by the masters of all classes of secondary schools, though so far the progress in systematized physical exercise is mainly confined to the pupils in high schools and has scarcely yet extended to middle schools. Of European games, football and cricket are the favourite pastimes. Indigenous games like *kapali* or *hadoodoo* are also played in schools in which the boys cannot afford to purchase costly apparatus. The organisation of annual athletic sports at district and subdivisional head-quarters by District and Subdivisional Magistrates has given an impetus to physical education. There are athletic, cricket and football clubs also attached to many collegiate and zilla schools.

During the year under report it was decided by Government that drill was to be a compulsory subject for all students in zilla and collegiate schools, and that a uniform system of drill should be followed in all these schools. The





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CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

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EDUCATION.

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

- Government.*  
1. Noakhali. | 2. Rangamati.

No information has been given in the Divisional Report about the aided schools.

PATNA DIVISION.

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

- Aided.*  
1. Bayley, Barb. | 3. Dinapur.  
2. Bihar. | 4. Muhamadani Anglo-Arabic.

BHAGALPUR AND CHOTA NAGPUR CIRCLE.

HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

- | <i>Government.</i>                | <i>Aided.</i>   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Hazaribagh Zillah School.      | 1. Jamsalpur.   | 8. Awaris.                          |
| 2. Purulia " "                    | 2. Jamui.       | 9. Fakour.                          |
| 3. Chaibassa " "                  | 3. Begusari.    | 10. Deochur.                        |
| 4. Bhagalpur " "                  | 4. Sopaul.      | 11. Girdih.                         |
| 5. Monghyr (Board) Zillah School. | 5. Madhipura.   | 12. G. M. Ranchi.                   |
|                                   | 6. Banka.       | 13. Pandra.                         |
|                                   | 7. Bharwadangi. | 14. Chirkunda.                      |
|                                   |                 | 15. Champanganagar C. M. S. School. |

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## VI.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

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

*Upper Primary Schools.*

	1898-99.		1899-1900.							
	Schools.	Pupils.	Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Under public management.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	10	327	10	306	...	...	...	...	10	366
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	11	389	11	370	...	...	...	...	11	370
<i>Under private management.</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	4,018	165,749	1,862	76,472	1,620	65,053	582	26,230	4,064	167,765
Unaided ...	193	7,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	8,472
Total ...	4,233	173,885	1,883	77,208	1,620	65,053	582	27,230	4,300	176,903

*Lower Primary Schools.*

<i>Under public management.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	13	363	13	405	...	...	...	...	13	405
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	8	382	8	398	...	...	...	...	8	398
<i>Under private management.</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	30,463	813,050	2,283	69,583	27,104	720,834	1,326	39,671	30,713	829,988
Unaided ...	13,596	247,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,073	287,046
Total ...	44,080	1,061,477	2,304	70,386	27,104	720,834	1,326	39,671	43,807	1,087,637
GRAND TOTAL ...	48,312	1,235,369	4,187	147,594	28,724	786,887	1,908	65,801	48,107	1,244,600

The number of schools when compared with that in the previous year decreased by 205, or 0·4 per cent., but their strength increased by 9,438, or 0·76 per cent. The average number of pupils in a pathsala rose, also, from 25·5 to 26. This shows that it has been the weak schools only which have been weeded out of the returns. This is further corroborated by the fact that the number of primary schools of the upper class, which serve as a connecting link between primary and secondary schools, increased by 68, or 1·6 per cent. The Divisions showing an increase in the number and strength of the upper primary schools are Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. The town of Calcutta and the Patna Division show an increase in the number of schools, but a decrease in that of pupils, while the Divisions of Dacca and Orissa show a loss in both.

The number and strength of lower primary schools declined in the Divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, but increased in the town of Calcutta and in the Divisions of Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur. In the Dacca Division there was a decrease in the number of schools, but an increase in their strength. The causes of the increase or decrease of schools or of their attendance will be noticed later on.

2. The fluctuations in the number and the attendance of primary schools for boys during the past six years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

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	UPPER PRIMARY.		LOWER PRIMARY.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95 ... ..	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96 ... ..	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97 ... ..	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98 ... ..	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635
1898-99 ... ..	4,232	173,885	44,080	1,061,477
1899-1900 ... ..	4,300	176,963	43,807	1,067,837

It is satisfactory to note that the number of upper primary schools and the number of pupils attending them are steadily advancing, and also to see that, though the number of lower primary schools has slightly decreased in comparison with that of the previous year, their attendance has been increasing during the last two years. The loss which this class of schools sustained in 1897-98 has, however, only partly been recovered. The disastrous effects on education caused by one year of famine and scarcity will clearly take some years before they can be effaced.

3. The following statement compares the expenditure incurred from the primary grant during the last two years, by the Department and by District Boards on primary education, and also on account of the subsidiary inspecting agency, lower primary scholarships, and contingencies of various kinds:—

	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools ... ..	1,18,950	1,29,010	1,04,101	1,01,719	2,78,051	2,84,339
" non-stipendiary schools ... ..	22,083	19,550	3,27,047	2,84,083	3,49,730	3,04,830
" payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department, or such as are not included in the above.	1,317	4,519	3,010	7,507	4,327	12,020
" rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations.	9,310	12,334	51,432	98,511	60,751	1,08,548
" charges for abolished schools ... ..	8,598	2,400	12,098	10,933	15,090	13,333
" buildings and furniture ... ..	6,730	5,716	2,055	1,583	8,704	7,273
" subordinate inspecting agency ... ..	13,640	16,178	87,887	87,916	1,01,527	1,03,090
" lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant.	2,453	3,227	24,443	24,802	29,890	28,080
" miscellaneous ... ..	14,026	13,201	59,183	43,441	69,770	68,732
Total payments ... ..	1,92,710	1,98,836	7,14,828	7,21,437	9,07,542	9,20,973
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors.	20,700	21,776	1,42,505	1,55,509	1,03,211	1,77,076
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	2,13,422	2,20,612	8,67,333	8,77,330	10,70,753	10,97,949
Total allotment, excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors.*	1,98,626	2,03,260	7,55,253	7,47,866	9,53,770	9,61,146
Actual savings ... ..	5,810	4,424	40,427	29,440	40,237	30,573

\* Allotment for Sub-Inspectors was Rs. 2,04,263.

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools receiving aid from the grant-in-aid or circle funds, but it includes 80 per cent. of the actual inspection charges incurred for Sub-Inspectors, as their services are entertained mainly for the inspection of primary schools, although these charges are met from a separate budget head of expenditure, viz., "Inspection." The charges on account of all other items are met from the allotments for primary education, which include (1) the grants from provincial revenues for primary schools in municipalities, cantonments, and non-Board districts; (2) the one per cent. grant for the improvement of education in the Government estates;

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and (3) the grants made by District Boards from the District Funds for primary education in their respective areas.

Exclusive of the charges for Sub-Inspectors, included in the above statement, the actual charges incurred on primary education during the year from the three funds came to Rs. 9,20,273 in 1899-1900, against Rs. 9,07,542 in 1898-99.

The allotments from district funds for primary schools excluding the allotments for Sub-Inspectors amounted to Rs. 7,47,886, of which Rs. 7,21,437 was actually spent. Thus the apparent savings effected by the Boards came to Rs. 26,449, or 3.5 per cent. of their allotments for the year. In addition to this, there has been a saving of Rs. 9,346 out of the allotment of Rs. 2,04,263 for Sub-Inspectors.

The miscellaneous charges, which still continue to be heavy, should be curtailed, as far as possible, to admit of the direct charges on primary schools being increased. Under this head the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes:—

“Much too small a portion of even the small primary grant goes to the gurus. The indirect expenditure of which the largest share goes to the inspecting pandits should be kept down as much as possible, and I think a proportion should be authoritatively fixed which is not to be exceeded.”

As District Board Education Budgets are in the first instance framed by Deputy Inspectors in consultation with the Inspectors, the latter can easily check any tendencies, sometimes shown by District Boards, to swell the indirect charges. Instances in which the indirect charges appear to be too high should be at once brought to the notice of the District Boards; and if no action is taken, the cases should be reported by the Inspectors for such action as may be necessary.

4. The following are the districts in which large savings were made in the amounts which ought to have been expended on primary education. The figures are given in round numbers:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ... ..	900	Patna ... ..	800
Birbhum ... ..	400	Gaya ... ..	3,000
Midnapore ... ..	700	Shahabad ... ..	6,100
Hooghly ... ..	700	Saran ... ..	2,900
Howrah ... ..	800	Champaran ... ..	700
24-Parganas ... ..	1,600	Muzaffarpur... ..	1,200
Nadia ... ..	800	Darbhanga ... ..	2,300
Khulna ... ..	800	Bhagalpur ... ..	2,500
Rajshahi ... ..	1,700	Monghyr ... ..	2,400
Dinajpur ... ..	1,600	Purnea ... ..	1,900
Rangpur ... ..	2,300	Malda ... ..	1,900
Mymensingh ... ..	4,300	Cuttack ... ..	1,900
Faridpur ... ..	800	Balasore ... ..	1,300
Backergunge ... ..	700		
Tippera ... ..	1,200	Total ... ..	49,300
Noakhali ... ..	500		

The following are the District Boards which exceeded their allotments:—

	Rs.
Chittagong ... ..	13,000
Jalpaiguri ... ..	1,800

The savings in many cases are apparent only, and are due to certain cheques, issued during the year for expenditure which had been actually incurred, not having been cashed during the year. Stringent orders were issued last year that all such cheques should be included under the head of actual payments, but the order does not seem to have been obeyed. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, however, writes that the savings in the districts in his Division were actual and that the disturbing element of uncashed cheques did not occur. In commenting upon it, he says:—

“The universal cry is, that the primary allotment is too small for the needs of primary education: the allotment in Mymensingh (Rs. 34,000), where only 20 per cent. of its boys of school-going age are at school, cannot be too large. If therefore the whole sum is not spent, the administration of the primary grant cannot be regarded as satisfactory.”

That nearly Rs. 50,000 available had not been spent on primary education by the District Boards concerned would be a very serious matter, and would be almost sufficient to prove a want of proper supervision on the part of such bodies. If large sums are due to uncashed cheques as explained, then the charge of want of interest in the work of primary education could not be maintained. At all events any savings in the amount for primary education in one year should be made available for the extension of education in the following year. In order to test whether this procedure is followed, a full enquiry will be instituted as to whether the savings were reallocated for the purposes of education or allowed to merge in the General District Fund.

The savings under provincial revenues being very small, viz., Rs. 4,424, no detailed notice need be taken of the circumstance.

The excess expenditure shown by Chittagong was due to the fact that a sum of rather more than Rs. 13,000 due for work done in the year 1898-99 was included in the accounts of 1899-1900.

A further examination of the tables shows that payments to stipendiary schools made from both provincial revenues and district funds increased by Rs. 3,669 and Rs. 7,618, respectively; while the payments made from both the funds to non-stipendiary schools decreased considerably, especially under district funds. It is, however, a healthy sign that the amount of rewards paid to teachers of both stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools on the results achieved by them at the Upper or Lower Primary Scholarship examinations has considerably increased.

5. The statement in paragraph 3 shows that while the total of the divisional allotments for primary education from provincial revenues increased by 2·3 per cent., that from the District Funds upon which the primary education system in the rural tracts of Bengal chiefly depends for development decreased by one per cent. The expenditure from provincial revenues on primary education as shown in that table does not include all the charges incurred for this purpose from that source. As many as 135 primary schools for boys attended by 4,292 pupils received Rs. 9,271 from the grant-in-aid fund. There were also 264 primary schools for girls attended by 13,260 pupils which received Rs. 40,201 from the same source. The number of Circle Fund schools, which received Rs. 4,327 from provincial revenues, was 57 (56 boys' and 1 girls'). As many as 1,885 pupils received instruction in them during the year under report. The majority of these schools are situated in Board areas, though their control has been retained by the Department, the circle pandits who have to teach these schools, being all Government servants. Each of the pandits having two or three *pathshalas* to look after, serves as a peripatetic teacher, attending each school under his charge on alternate days or twice a week.

6. The following statement is prepared from subsidiary Tables IIa and IIb to compare the extent to which stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools were aided from provincial revenues and district funds during the last two years:—

	STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.				NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.			
	Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues...	45·6	45·4	1·5	1·5	11·0	10·3	·47	·45
From District Funds ...	45·9	46·0	1·3	1·3	12·1	10·5	·45	·39

The cost on stipendiary schools to Provincial Revenues was slightly less than that to District Funds. As regards non-stipendiary schools the cost was very nearly the same both to Provincial Revenues and District Funds.

7. The details of miscellaneous expenditure included in the above table are shown below:—

	Provincial Revenues.		District Funds.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	4,124	4,159	768	902	4,892	5,041
Prizes to pupils for passing scholarship examinations ...	1,836	1,462	3,290	3,626	4,626	5,088
Commission for money-orders	2,316	2,220	5,975	5,676	8,291	7,896
Contingencies and miscellaneous, including examination charges ...	6,850	5,470	40,929	31,905	47,779	37,375
Stipends held in training schools ...	...	...	411	377	411	377
Stipends held in professional colleges and schools ...	...	...	750	2,955	780	2,955
Total ...	14,626	13,291	52,153	45,441	66,779	68,732

It is satisfactory to note the decrease in the amounts spent on contingencies and miscellaneous items, both from provincial revenues and district funds. The warning given in the last annual report seems to have partly had the desired effect.

8. The municipal expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls in the Province is shown in the following table:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	11,267	11,116
Presidency ...	13,039	13,113
Calcutta ...	2,052	2,255
Rajshahi ...	4,704	5,029
Dacca ...	5,304	5,477
Chittagong ...	2,104	2,152
Patna ...	13,022	12,018
Bhagalpur ...	4,247	4,533
Orissa ...	2,895	2,478
Chota Nagpur ...	1,371	1,524
	<u>60,005</u>	<u>59,695</u>

The municipal expenditure fell off in the Divisions of Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa.

9. Different systems prevail in different districts regarding the administration of municipal expenditure on education. In some districts the Municipal Commissioners make the payments in consultation with the Deputy Inspectors, in others the allotments are placed in the hands of the educational officers. There are some municipalities again, such as Calcutta and Jamalpur, in which the Municipal Commissioners spend their allotments without consulting educational officers.

The following extracts from the Divisional reports on the subject are of much interest:—

*Bhagalpur Division:—*

“It is satisfactory to note that all the municipalities in the Division, except those of Old Malda and of the Sonthal Parganas, contributed more than their full quota to primary education during the year. The failure on the part of the two municipalities of the Sonthal Parganas to pay the contribution fixed by Government has been persistent, and seems now to require notice. The failure on the part of the Old Malda Municipality appears this year only, and though it is not explained, does not seem to require any notice at present.”

Mr. Walsh, the Magistrate of Monghyr, writes:—

“The distribution of the allotment continued injudicious and unfavourable to the growth of primary education, the attitude of the Municipal Commissioners (of Jamalpur) being the same as before.” ‘It was pointed out’ (to this Municipality), ‘that the orders of

Government made it obligatory on the Municipality to bear the entire cost of primary education in their limits at the Provincial rate of 10 annas per pupil of half the number of boys of school-going age, which, calculated at 15 per cent. of the male population, was 716.' But it appears that the Municipality spent Rs. 301 only, while it ought to have spent Rs. 447, under the orders referred to above, and it appears that the whole of this Rs. 301 was spent on 189 boys only. Although it was the express intention of the Government of Sir Charles Elliot (*vide* Education Circular No. 1, dated 11th January 1893, and Resolution No. 3421, dated 13th December 1892) not to spend any portion of the provincial revenues on primary education within municipal limits, a sum of Rs. 123 had to be obtained from Government to give some sort of education to 124 pupils, for whose education the Municipality refused to give anything; while under Government orders they ought to have found money for 403 more pupils if forthcoming. This is a flagrant violation of the Government orders, and the correspondence on the subject, extending over six years, has failed to convince the Municipality of the irregularity of their proceedings."

Mr. Tiery, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, writes:—

"Although the Calcutta Municipality spends Rs. 4,000 yearly on education, the department is not consulted in the distribution of the money, which is placed in the hands of the Ward Commissioners who distribute the same to schools within their respective jurisdiction quite arbitrarily. The inherent fault of such a system of payment is that the money goes sometimes to the pocket of the favourite and not of the deserving teacher."

10. The following table shows, district by district, the amount expended in stipends and rewards and the number of pupils passing the different scholarship examinations and standards intended for pupils in primary stages (upper and lower):—

DISTRICT.	Population.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance rewards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Total of columns 3 and 5.	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	15
Burdwan ... ..	1,301,880	2,176	...	10,735	21,011	451	...	2,461	5	3,431	23	4,651	83	
Birbhum ... ..	797,833	1,400	248	7,693	8,093	231	...	1,086	3	1,591	13	2,061	31	
Bankura ... ..	1,069,608	7,467	402	9,109	10,576	306	...	1,591	30	3,403	106	5,517	130	
Midnapore ... ..	3,031,516	10,789	...	20,531	31,320	526	1	2,000	44	5,553	90	11,239	428	
Hooghly ... ..	1,034,206	5,923	408	12,973	18,000	147	1	998	5	3,165	60	3,013	107	
Howrah ... ..	763,925	3,923	...	4,720	8,643	103	2	550	7	2,141	11	2,836	36	
<b>Total for the Burdwan Division.</b>	<b>7,688,818</b>	<b>31,683</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>74,665</b>	<b>1,00,847</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9,595</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>10,404</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>27,005</b>	<b>953</b>	
24-Parganas ... ..	1,899,033	9,475	2,142	23,033	33,508	100	27	1,444	54	5,966	85	5,573	162	
Nadim ... ..	1,644,168	5,653	2,341	10,917	16,575	104	6	749	20	903	10	3,763	95	
Murshidabad ... ..	1,250,946	1,301	4,071	11,709	19,010	113	...	1,013	13	2,376	4	3,211	14	
Jessore ... ..	1,838,827	7,163	168	7,758	14,550	112	1	611	4	2,220	20	3,820	71	
Khulna ... ..	1,177,653	7,347	1,171	7,240	14,537	66	...	509	30	1,343	23	1,670	40	
<b>Total for the Presidency Division.</b>	<b>7,868,566</b>	<b>30,243</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>60,637</b>	<b>91,530</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>19,967</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>16,070</b>	<b>290</b>	
Calcutta ... ..	681,660	5,443	...	2,974	5,417	36	(b) 169	296	(a) 174	292	...	797	...	(a) Girls' standard IV. (b) Girls' standard VI.
Rajshahi ... ..	1,437,400	5,708	2,118	11,161	16,869	184	1	667	3	1,319	4	1,135	2	
Dinajpur ... ..	1,432,670	2,143	...	10,083	12,230	101	...	377	10	1,709	23	2,410	60	
Jalpaiguri ... ..	631,353	7,060	2,237	5,090	12,769	43	...	268	17	1,109	31	1,076	41	
Darjeeling ... ..	223,314	11,222	...	...	11,222	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur ... ..	2,025,464	8,033	...	16,365	23,397	152	...	977	6	2,400	24	2,040	40	
Bohara ... ..	700,635	2,627	638	3,620	0,147	02	1	314	3	1,234	5	1,671	6	
Patna ... ..	1,361,323	5,243	4,098	7,467	13,700	226	3	793	3	1,496	...	1,970	...	
<b>Total for the Rajshahi Division.</b>	<b>8,018,018</b>	<b>41,994</b>	<b>9,041</b>	<b>63,300</b>	<b>95,384</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9,807</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>147</b>	
Dacca ... ..	2,395,602	6,643	160	10,025	21,068	445	5	1,757	62	3,042	107	4,159	239	
Mymensingh ... ..	3,472,136	6,701	2,305	17,731	24,433	448	6	1,621	13	3,670	23	4,270	133	
Faridpur ... ..	1,823,543	7,319	1,130	9,392	17,341	185	1	753	22	1,629	213	3,273	169	
Backergunge ... ..	2,133,966	12,611	1,423	10,479	22,590	350	12	1,707	113	4,397	197	5,163	315	
<b>Total for the Dacca Division.</b>	<b>9,846,236</b>	<b>33,204</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>54,347</b>	<b>87,461</b>	<b>1,438</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5,743</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>13,674</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>15,613</b>	<b>566</b>	



DISTRICT.	Population.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance re-wards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Total of columns 5 and 6.	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	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Tiptera ... ..	1,792,855	9,462	1,176	17,196	26,657	431	...	1,870	18	3,728	325	4,968	580	
Noakhali ... ..	1,000,603	6,531	...	2,186	15,817	338	...	907	25	1,766	35	2,324	90	
Chittagong ... ..	1,296,167	11,266	1,251	31,023	32,277	256	4	596	20	5,606	168	4,513	310	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	107,246	4,988	...	...	4,988	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total for the Chittagong Division.</b>	<b>4,196,871</b>	<b>22,253</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>47,443</b>	<b>79,729</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>12,945</b>	<b>880</b>	
Patna ... ..	1,769,804	8,457	...	13,523	16,065	41	...	1,462	7	3,690	...	3,003	...	
Gaya ... ..	2,134,331	7,057	368	8,721	15,778	46	...	901	2	1,754	33	2,783	173	
Shahabad ... ..	2,753,527	6,995	...	4,836	11,431	30	...	521	2	1,563	16	1,884	31	
Baran ... ..	2,469,665	4,991	...	3,322	19,313	94	...	351	...	1,166	...	2,324	3	
Champanan ... ..	1,859,465	2,636	1,669	3,352	11,618	27	...	697	4	3,167	26	3,104	79	
Muzaffarpur ... ..	2,712,867	5,618	614	13,053	17,681	49	...	1,316	24	2,778	1	3,196	...	
Darbhanga ... ..	2,861,055	4,257	457	16,353	20,620	46	...	1,113	4	4,099	56	4,465	50	
<b>Total for the Patna Division.</b>	<b>15,911,694</b>	<b>31,621</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>72,658</b>	<b>1,06,679</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,270</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18,244</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>372</b>	* Includes Rs. 31 paid to special schools, and includes Rs. 72 paid by Government to the Dehri Upper Primary School
Monghyr ... ..	2,036,021	8,620	408	9,908	18,488	76	...	1,405	34	3,368	85	3,367	113	
Bhagalpur ... ..	2,032,696	4,956	...	9,004	14,059	75	...	694	21	1,821	31	2,079	80	
Purnea ... ..	1,944,658	4,992	168	3,737	13,729	19	...	518	4	1,187	18	2,273	41	
Madia ... ..	814,819	2,717	...	3,310	6,066	105	...	302	3	762	...	635	0	
South Parganas ... ..	1,754,198	...	...	10,741	17,677	130	13	1,104	45	1,411	43	2,021	95	
<b>Total for the Bhagalpur Division.</b>	<b>8,682,400</b>	<b>28,220</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>41,709</b>	<b>70,019</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>338</b>	
Cuttack ... ..	1,937,671	8,363	...	13,720	22,081	83	4	699	51	3,525	90	4,444	160	
Balasore ... ..	994,673	6,993	...	6,679	13,872	79	4	496	36	1,003	30	1,661	81	
Angul ... ..	170,058	4,162	...	700	4,802	23	...	129	2	178	11	342	23	
Puri ... ..	844,998	6,006	...	5,703	11,373	55	...	568	36	1,566	73	2,209	127	
<b>Total for the Orissa Division.</b>	<b>4,047,102</b>	<b>25,124</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>27,802</b>	<b>52,129</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>391</b>	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,896,719	...	...	...	...	79	3	263	13	491	5	2,505	104	
Hazaribagh ... ..	1,164,391	9,614	...	6,176	15,769	30	1	389	20	1,811	49	2,137	151	
Ranchi ... ..	1,128,885	13,108	...	3,234	16,942	20	4	961	54	562	14	1,370	108	
Palamu ... ..	590,770	9,626	...	463	8,420	32	...	172	11	567	18	674	20	
Manbhum ... ..	1,193,328	13,736	...	3,314	17,050	53	...	485	8	856	6	2,017	44	
Siangbhum ... ..	545,448	11,053	...	140	11,207	24	...	227	6	427	7	621	6	
<b>Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.</b>	<b>4,628,702</b>	<b>53,542</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,276</b>	<b>68,617</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>329</b>	
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>73,044,337</b>	<b>3,18,269</b>	<b>30,579</b>	<b>6,47,643</b>	<b>7,06,802</b>	<b>6,846</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>46,846</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>1,04,412</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>1,38,758</b>	<b>4,760</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR 1908-09</b>	<b>73,043,671</b>	<b>3,00,631</b>	<b>29,463</b>	<b>6,46,645</b>	<b>7,47,176</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>39,268</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>1,02,775</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>1,31,014</b>	<b>4,801</b>	

The sum total in this table shows that while the amount paid in fixed stipends increased by about Rs. 17,753, the amount paid in rewards remained almost the same in both the years. The total payments in stipends and rewards, that is the direct expenditure on primary education, shows an increase of Rs. 17,831, which is satisfactory.

11. As regards the system under which the funds for primary education are administered, there is considerable diversity of practice in the several districts.

The following comments on the different systems are taken from the divisional reports and may be read with interest:—

*Burdwan Division:—*

“There is one peculiar feature in connection with the administration of the primary grant in Midnapore: a large sum, amounting to Rs. 4,000 or upwards, is spent every year on account of the so-called ‘Assistant Secretaries,’ whose main duty is collection of returns: their remuneration for this work depends on the number of schools returned, the greater the number, the higher the remuneration. The practice is evidently objectionable, and should be at once dispensed with, if better means could be devised for proper collection of returns.

“The advance reward system was in partial operation in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, while in Midnapore it was entirely abandoned. The Deputy

Inspector, Hooghly, who seems to be in favour of the system, observes: 'The number of weak and struggling schools is very large and, for want of local support, many of them die out year after year. These schools, if paid by advance rewards, may hold their own in adverse circumstances, till better times come.' In Midnapore the system was once tried, and ultimately dropped in the absence of any commensurate results for the expenditure. No trial has ever been given to the system in Burdwan and Howrah, but it ought to have a trial in those districts.

"It is admitted on all hands that this system (non-stipendiary system) creates and fosters a sense of irresponsibility in the *gurus* and leaves them very much to their irresponsible whims and caprices, resulting from want of control and from consequent loss of hold, which it is possible for the inspecting agency to satisfactorily maintain only in case of stipendiary schools."

#### *Presidency Division :—*

"In favourable years, when cultivation is over, the well-to-do of the villages select a *guru* of their own caste from some neighbouring market noted for their sale of this commodity. These *gurus* teach their children from August to February, live in their houses, and are allowed to take other children as their pupils on their agreeing to give them a fixed quantity of paddy when the harvest is gathered in. Most of such teachers are uncertificated, and cannot teach printed books properly. What they attend to are handwriting, native arithmetic, and zemindari accounts. The paddy which the *gurus* get in lieu of money is generally sufficient for their whole family for a year. The same villages may not have *pathsalas* in them every year, for the condition of their patrons changes from year to year with the nature of the harvest. They come under inspection if the officers are anyhow informed of their existence, and are rewarded when found deserving with sums not much cared for by the *gurus*."

#### *Rajshahi Division :—*

"Each of the systems—stipendiary and payment-by-results systems—has its advantages and disadvantages. The stipendiary system ensures depth, but at the cost of extent of surface. To keep all the existing schools under the stipendiary system means a heavy outlay which the District Boards, in consideration of the limited funds at their disposal, are not in a position to meet. Besides, it is found when stipends are given to lower primary schools the teachers certain of receiving a fixed income get sluggish and do not exert themselves so much to improve their schools, as the teachers of non-stipendiary *pathsalas* have a motive to do, as their earnings depend on the results they produce.

"The payment-by-results system has the advantage of securing greater results at a much less cost, but its disadvantages are that inspecting officers have no hold on the teachers, and the existence of the schools is precarious. The advanced reward system combines advantages of both the systems, viz., stability and expansion. In making advances some risk is, no doubt, run, but the advances must be small, yet sufficiently attractive to induce the *gurus* to work to the end of the year. If for an instance the monthly rate of stipend be Rs. 2, out of Rs. 12 for the half-year, an amount varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 may safely be advanced."

#### *Orissa Division :—*

"Of the four different methods of payment now in vogue in Bengal, the 'advance reward' system is the only method which has not been introduced into Orissa. The stipendiary system is applied to the schools of the upper primary class and to lower primary schools intended for girls, and also for backward tracts or exceptionally backward classes of people. 'Payment by results' is intended for the generality of lower primary schools and is made to depend on the success achieved by them at the lower primary scholarship and the two standard examinations. The mixed system which combines stipends with 'results' is applied in the case of schools receiving small stipends with the object of providing the additional stimulus of rewards to be gained by diligent and successful teachers. Each of these methods has its special advantages adapted to a certain class of conditions, and requires to be judiciously worked in order that the advantages claimed for it may be realised."

#### *Chota Nagpur Division :—*

"The districts of Palamau and Singhbhum have not as yet adopted the system of payment-by-results: the former has been made a district only a few years since, and its educational status is still far lower than the other districts of the division.

"The stipend is the nucleus of primary education in the district of Ranchi. The gradual development and the efficiency of the schools depend entirely on the stipendiary system.

"The system of advance rewards was, as in previous years, not in operation in the district of Manbhum, as the system is not kindly taken to by the *gurus*, the small amount paid in this shape being of little help to them. The system of payment-by-results does not better the status of a primary school teacher, as his average annual receipt does not go beyond Rs. 10, which means a receipt of less than a rupee per mensem. The most congenial system of payment in these backward parts of the province is that in stipends, and this should not be given up until time is ripe for giving full play to the other system of payment. To substitute it by one which has for its recommendation the only consideration that it secures larger number of schools at a lesser cost will be dealing a death-blow to the growth of primary education, which may safely be said to be still in its stage of infancy."

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

12. The apportionment of the primary grant between the upper and lower primary schools, and the relative costs of these classes of institutions to provincial revenues and district funds are shown in the following statement, district by district:—

DISTRICT.	Allotment.	Proportionate allotment for each 1,000 children of school-going age.	DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS AIDED FROM PRIMARY FUNDS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS AIDED FROM PRIMARY FUNDS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS AIDED FROM PRIMARY FUNDS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan ... ..	34,838	106'8	7,022	14,880	100	900	8,113	26,467	30'9	16'4	13'8	8'8
Birbhum ... ..	16,012	133'8	2,603	6,320	108	578	4,382	14,505	24'6	10'9	9'7	6'9
Bankura ... ..	25,213	154'7	7,376	9,200	105	852	7,395	25,010	37'8	11'0	15'9	5'8
Bidnapore ... ..	51,139	120'4	4,841	22,430	236	3,676	9,151	87,700	37	6	16	3
Hoochly ... ..	30,409	108'0	5,830	13,064	116	841	4,887	25,331	50	15	10	8
Howrah ... ..	15,230	133'01	3,413	6,235	64	339	2,802	13,640	63	15	19	6
<b>Total for the Burdwan Division.</b>	<b>1,72,937</b>	<b>149'9</b>	<b>35,101</b>	<b>71,156</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>36,730</b>	<b>102,737</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9'9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
24-Parganas ... ..	50,221	174'9	6,052	26,456	100	1,229	5,268	48,002	56	21'6	10'2	8'8
Nadia ... ..	25,394	102'5	4,974	11,001	90	506	4,401	14,084	50'2	22'9	18'08	13'1
Murshidabad ... ..	18,808	100'2	2,745	10,105	64	454	3,133	14,610	42'8	22'3	13'9	11'1
Jessore ... ..	22,179	78'3	5,703	9,187	134	668	6,152	18,943	43'0	13'7	14'9	7'7
Khulna ... ..	32,100	128'1	3,861	10,730	81	734	3,162	21,061	47'54	14'0	19'48	7'9
<b>Total for the Presidency Division.</b>	<b>1,38,612</b>	<b>117'0</b>	<b>23,385</b>	<b>68,145</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>22,116</b>	<b>117,306</b>	<b>48'0</b>	<b>19'0</b>	<b>16'9</b>	<b>9'3</b>
Calcutta ... ..	11,000	130	1,007	6,420	15	151	1,108	6,895	1'33	37'5	27'4	10'8
Rajshahi ... ..	25,257	117'1	4,702	12,077	61	450	2,193	12,690	78'5	20'8	34'9	14'9
Dinajpur ... ..	25,394	114'1	3,177	9,055	61	625	2,464	14,422	39'2	14'4	20'0	10'0
Jalpaiguri ... ..	17,204	108	2,933	9,820	45	373	1,417	8,510	65	20'3	33'1	18'4
Darjeeling ... ..	12,363	90'5	507	10,775	4	111	1'87	2,704	129'7	97'0	83'6	63'7
Lalgur ... ..	35,880	115	6,881	16,719	102	766	3,839	18,024	63'5	23'0	27'8	14'1
Hooga ... ..	10,838	64	2,380	3,767	50	250	2,374	8,184	47'3	14'5	16'0	7'2
Patna ... ..	20,366	99'7	5,486	7,215	92	305	4,258	11,605	59'0	18'2	20'0	9'9
<b>Total for the Rajshahi Division.</b>	<b>1,47,302</b>	<b>122'4</b>	<b>26,955</b>	<b>60,429</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>77,275</b>	<b>59'6</b>	<b>23'7</b>	<b>24'9</b>	<b>14'3</b>
Dacca ... ..	37,039	102'3	8,141	14,527	243	874	8,088	24,050	32'8	16'6	14'5	9'3
Mymensingh ... ..	45,809	87'7	6,872	13,680	287	1,106	6,520	24,086	34'4	13'2	16'0	6'7
Faridpur ... ..	27,859	101'8	6,022	10,719	151	672	6,032	16,056	36'6	15'9	17'5	10'3
Backergunge ... ..	40,700	120'3	7,728	15,262	195	1,094	8,096	31,009	39'0	13'9	15'2	7'8
<b>Total for the Dacca Division.</b>	<b>1,51,407</b>	<b>102'3</b>	<b>32,963</b>	<b>55,088</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>32,638</b>	<b>96,761</b>	<b>35'6</b>	<b>14'7</b>	<b>16'3</b>	<b>9'0</b>
Tipperra ... ..	40,446	151'2	9,447	17,210	212	1,338	8,384	34,798	44'5	12'8	18'0	7'8
Nonkhali ... ..	20,186	172'9	6,374	9,443	124	501	5,050	14,116	51'4	18'8	20'1	10'7
Chittagong ... ..	25,633	153'1	6,810	22,467	122	834	6,375	28,452	80'4	26'9	24'6	12'6
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	6,840	42'5	180	4,898	1	40	25	707	160	98'1	115'2	96'5
<b>Total for the Chittagong Division.</b>	<b>1,03,105</b>	<b>164'0</b>	<b>25,811</b>	<b>53,918</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>19,834</b>	<b>78,163</b>	<b>56'2</b>	<b>19'8</b>	<b>20'8</b>	<b>11'0</b>
Patna ... ..	32,660	12'3	2,903	14,003	23	650	1,634	26,051	105'8	14'7	20'0	8'6
Gaya ... ..	31,841	99'3	4,415	11,393	40	569	2,152	17,024	110'3	19'0	32'8	10
Shahabad ... ..	28,103	90'0	3,712	7,374	43	321	1,805	10,065	86'32	23'07	29'7	11'9
Saran ... ..	20,610	71'6	3,137	10,070	36	447	2,068	14,600	87'1	22'0	24'3	10'7
Champaran ... ..	19,428	69'6	1,994	9,024	31	564	835	13,637	95	16	38	10
Muzaffarpur ... ..	31,601	77'7	3,191	14,440	32	615	1,631	17,080	99'7	23'5	33'3	13'5
Darbhanga ... ..	34,391	81'8	3,111	17,509	26	749	1,552	22,282	119'6	23'3	36'8	12'5
<b>Total for the Patna Division.</b>	<b>2,04,674</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>22,523</b>	<b>83,808</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>4,216</b>	<b>11,567</b>	<b>120,805</b>	<b>99'6</b>	<b>19'8</b>	<b>31'1</b>	<b>11</b>
Monohyr ... ..	20,660	97'1	4,328	14,160	40	744	1,951	19,869	108'2	18'9	35'4	11'6
Bhagalpur ... ..	24,175	87'6	3,045	10,114	36	489	2,003	11,524	100	20	30	13
Barua ... ..	24,460	88'8	2,969	10,700	29	569	1,160	12,848	102'3	18'9	40'9	18'4
Madda ... ..	12,041	106	3,211	2,855	65	189	2,735	5,939	49	15	18	9
Sontal Parganas ... ..	27,018	106	5,612	12,005	103	545	3,887	12,327	55	22	23	10
<b>Total for the Bhagalpur Division.</b>	<b>1,20,863</b>	<b>93'8</b>	<b>20,065</b>	<b>49,954</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>61,407</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>19'6</b>	<b>27'2</b>	<b>13'01</b>
Cuttack ... ..	30,277	135'1	7,139	14,944	101	1,823	4,306	80,325	70'0	8'1	25'9	7'8
Balasore ... ..	25,246	160'2	5,011	8,861	70	836	2,542	15,526	71'8	10'6	31'5	9'1
Angul ... ..	7,404	206'8	973	3,830	11	114	372	2,391	88'3	33'5	41'8	25'7
Puri ... ..	10,907	140'4	4,834	6,538	64	803	2,044	11,066	75'5	8'1	37'7	9'4
<b>Total for the Orissa Division.</b>	<b>61,894</b>	<b>161'3</b>	<b>17,966</b>	<b>34,173</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>9,334</b>	<b>59,298</b>	<b>72'9</b>	<b>9'5</b>	<b>30'7</b>	<b>9'2</b>
Hazaribagh ... ..	31,333	129'1	2,432	13,867	27	447	1,043	10,861	92'7	29'8	37'3	19'7
Ranchi ... ..	19,819	117'0	1,889	14,453	18	510	751	13,021	104'9	23'3	40'2	17'7
Palamu ... ..	12,496	137	2,230	6,199	23	181	1,060	4,675	80'9	34'2	33'6	22'2
Manbhum ... ..	10,839	110'8	3,433	13,617	39	545	1,827	14,175	83'1	24'9	29'3	15'4
Singbhum ... ..	14,635	171'5	2,014	8,293	35	249	2,004	8,941	83'2	33'3	23'5	14'8
<b>Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.</b>	<b>67,510</b>	<b>129'0</b>	<b>12,988</b>	<b>55,919</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>6,685</b>	<b>51,673</b>	<b>91'4</b>	<b>28'9</b>	<b>30'9</b>	<b>17'3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,29,403</b>	<b>122'2</b>	<b>3,18,144</b>	<b>5,48,010</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>32,565</b>	<b>168,533</b>	<b>8,62,320</b>	<b>53'2</b>	<b>16'8</b>	<b>20'7</b>	<b>10'2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99</b>	<b>11,74,591</b>	<b>107'3</b>	<b>2,07,258</b>	<b>4,37,975</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>32,233</b>	<b>166,805</b>	<b>844,033</b>	<b>60'9</b>	<b>16'6</b>	<b>19'8</b>	<b>10'1</b>

The total of columns 4 and 5 of this table falls short of the amount shown in column 6 of the table in paragraph 11 by Rs. 348. This difference may be explained by the fact that the latter represents all sums paid in the shape of stipends or rewards not only to upper and lower primary schools, but to schools other than primary schools; whereas in columns 4 and 5 of this table the sums paid to upper and lower primary schools only are included. The great difference between the amount in column 2 and the total of columns 4 and 5 of this table is explained by the fact that the allotment shown in column 2 includes allotment for salaries, etc., of Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits, lower primary scholarships and contingencies, whereas the total of columns 4 and 5 shows only direct expenditure on upper and lower primary schools, all sorts of indirect expenditure, viz., charges for inspection, buildings and furniture for schools, scholarships and contingencies, being excluded from it.

It will be seen that the cost for each upper primary school has increased, while that for each lower primary school has decreased. The cost per pupil in the former class of schools increased from 19·8 to 20·8 annas per annum, while that in lower primary schools slightly increased from 10·1 to 10·2 annas.

13. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary education, and compares the position of the districts in reference to the progress made in this respect. The merit-marks are found as usual by assigning the values of 5, 3, and 1, respectively, to pupils in the three stages of primary instruction:—

DISTRICT.	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
Burdwan ... ..	192,430	106,351	298,781	5,710	12	5,722	31,755	1,356	33,111	6,600	425	7,085	44,125	1,793	45,918	130,476	4,553	135,029	33.3	1.6	21.9	127.3	4.1	64.6
Birbhum ... ..	58,445	61,229	119,674	2,478	7	2,485	16,734	524	17,258	5,550	417	5,967	24,760	948	25,708	68,132	2,024	70,156	42.3	1.5	21.4	116.5	3.3	55.0
Bankura ... ..	76,501	81,559	158,060	3,070	31	3,101	29,791	3,306	33,097	3,057	491	3,548	36,518	3,831	40,349	110,780	10,570	121,350	46.2	4.6	25.1	140.4	13.9	75.6
Midnapore ... ..	156,215	199,513	355,728	5,191	45	5,236	75,139	3,447	78,586	34,461	3,325	37,786	114,791	6,817	121,608	285,833	13,831	299,724	58.8	3.3	33.6	145.6	6.9	75.9
Hoochly ... ..	76,377	78,705	155,082	3,391	70	3,461	25,654	1,789	27,443	30,453	6,022	36,475	38,707	2,726	41,433	109,579	6,628	116,207	60.7	3.4	26.7	133.4	8.4	74.3
Howrah ... ..	57,726	56,817	114,543	2,420	19	2,439	18,305	1,030	19,335	8,107	453	8,560	28,832	1,507	30,339	75,122	3,643	78,765	49.9	2.7	26.5	130.1	6.4	68.3
Total for the Burdwan Division.	570,044	583,234	1,153,278	22,858	193	23,051	200,378	11,462	211,840	64,497	5,967	70,464	237,733	17,022	254,755	770,921	41,318	812,239	50.4	3.02	26.4	136.8	7.08	71.1
24 Parganas ... ..	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,224	31	4,255	44,080	3,225	47,305	16,633	1,924	18,557	64,946	5,030	70,026	170,020	11,034	181,054	43	3.8	24.8	114.5	8.0	64.0
Nadia ... ..	120,323	126,234	246,557	2,977	13	3,000	16,303	1,455	17,758	5,396	1,191	6,587	24,078	2,659	26,737	60,190	5,021	65,211	20.5	2.1	11.8	57.5	4.4	30.3
Murshidabad ... ..	90,849	90,792	181,641	2,265	6	2,271	16,431	775	17,206	2,973	250	2,723	21,069	1,030	22,099	63,591	2,600	66,191	23.8	1.06	12.00	69.99	2.6	35.27
Jessore ... ..	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,575	6	2,581	23,444	1,637	25,081	4,079	564	4,643	30,098	2,207	32,305	87,286	5,605	92,891	31.3	1.5	11.4	61.3	3.3	32.7
Khulna ... ..	92,697	83,951	176,648	2,146	13	2,159	21,486	1,697	23,183	5,189	1,018	6,207	28,821	2,728	31,549	80,377	6,174	86,551	31.0	3.2	17.8	86.7	7.3	48.99
Total for the Presidency Division.	593,469	584,574	1,178,043	14,187	68	14,255	121,753	8,789	130,542	34,270	4,847	39,117	170,210	13,704	183,914	470,464	31,554	502,018	28.6	2.3	15.6	76.2	5.4	42.8
Calcutta ... ..	40,000	35,000	75,000	4,781	249	5,030	11,320	3,914	15,234	2,31	2,309	4,623	18,415	6,372	24,787	60,179	15,196	75,375	37.5	18.3	29.5	123.8	43.4	69.7
Rajshahi ... ..	107,691	107,928	215,619	1,240	9	1,249	14,917	1,010	15,927	1,936	249	2,185	18,093	1,268	19,361	52,887	3,324	56,211	16.8	1.1	8.9	49.1	3.0	26.0
Dinajpur ... ..	116,157	106,228	222,385	643	11	654	10,825	661	11,486	342	27	369	20,810	599	21,409	63,032	1,765	64,797	17.9	5	9.6	54.3	1.6	29.1
Jalpaiguri ... ..	54,698	47,503	102,201	402	6	408	10,527	668	11,195	...	...	...	10,929	674	11,603	33,591	2,034	35,625	10.9	1.4	11.3	61.4	4.2	34.3
Darjeeling ... ..	18,450	15,040	33,490	122	18	146	1,681	151	1,832	1,060	232	1,262	2,809	401	3,270	6,743	775	7,518	15.5	2.6	9.7	38.5	5.1	23.4
Rangpur ... ..	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,449	5	1,454	22,323	1,056	23,379	2,472	210	2,682	26,244	1,271	27,515	76,686	3,403	80,089	16.4	8	8.8	49.1	3.2	25.8
Bogra ... ..	68,948	66,040	134,988	984	9	993	10,336	292	10,628	2,444	269	3,713	13,764	570	14,334	38,372	1,190	39,562	23.3	1.0	12.4	65.0	2.1	34.4
Fabna ... ..	101,587	102,595	204,182	2,195	7	2,202	15,614	659	16,273	2,396	355	2,751	20,205	1,021	21,226	60,213	2,397	62,610	19.8	3	10.3	59.2	2.3	39.6
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	616,806	585,838	1,202,644	7,041	65	7,106	95,223	4,397	99,620	10,650	1,342	11,992	112,914	5,804	118,718	331,524	14,838	346,362	18.3	9	9.8	53.7	2.5	29.8
Dacca ... ..	178,170	181,165	359,335	5,330	41	5,371	39,235	2,633	41,868	5,955	970	6,925	50,520	3,644	54,164	150,310	9,074	159,384	28.3	2.0	15.0	84.3	5.0	44.3
Mymensingh ... ..	268,242	252,635	520,877	4,537	23	4,560	47,198	2,648	49,846	2,592	269	2,861	54,337	2,938	57,275	166,941	8,322	175,263	20.2	1.1	10.9	62.2	3.3	33.6
Faridpur ... ..	135,974	137,557	273,531	2,882	25	2,907	24,243	1,940	26,183	6,350	1,457	7,807	33,475	5,431	38,906	93,450	7,429	100,879	24.6	2.5	13.6	63.7	5.4	36.8
Backergunge ... ..	165,666	157,426	323,092	3,824	34	3,858	49,561	2,703	52,264	20,590	2,377	22,967	73,975	5,113	79,088	183,393	10,633	194,026	44.6	3.2	24.4	113.7	6.7	61.0
Total for the Dacca Division.	748,168	728,685	1,476,853	16,593	123	16,716	160,227	9,330	170,157	35,487	5,073	40,560	213,307	15,126	228,433	599,133	35,478	634,611	28.4	2.0	15.4	80.0	4.8	42.9
Tippera ... ..	136,770	130,070	266,840	3,562	11	3,573	38,536	2,837	41,373	9,202	2,345	11,547	52,300	5,193	57,493	145,690	10,911	156,601	38.2	3.9	21.5	100.4	6.3	58.5
Nonkhali ... ..	76,309	75,144	151,453	1,783	8	1,791	10,579	909	20,498	6,077	982	7,059	27,439	1,809	29,338	77,478	3,749	81,227	35.9	2.3	19.3	96.6	4.9	51.1
Chittagong ... ..	92,880	101,145	194,025	2,290	14	2,304	34,126	3,950	38,076	856	312	1,168	37,272	4,276	41,548	114,084	12,252	126,336	40.3	4.3	21.4	124.1	12.0	65.5
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	8,935	7,158	16,093	28	2	30	969	54	1,023	39	5	44	1,034	61	1,095	3,076	177	3,253	11.5	8	6.8	34.4	2.4	20.2
Total for the Chittagong Division.	314,304	314,117	628,421	7,661	35	7,696	94,210	7,750	101,960	16,174	3,644	19,818	116,045	11,429	127,474	337,109	27,069	364,178	37.5	3.6	20.6	107.3	6.6	57.9

DISTRICT.	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 ... ..	120,859	135,491	256,350	1,048	9	1,057	21,394	673	22,067	13,763	597	14,350	36,195	1,279	37,474	83,175	2,661	85,836	87.8	94	14.1	64.0	1.9	32.3
Gaya ... ..	156,751	163,998	320,749	666	1	667	14,920	522	15,442	10,248	688	10,931	26,129	1,511	27,640	56,632	3,159	59,791	16.93	9	8.3	30.1	1.9	15.6
Bahabad ... ..	148,095	160,826	308,921	1,084	...	1,084	8,476	173	8,649	6,944	118	7,062	15,474	291	15,765	36,642	637	37,279	10.4	18	5.00	24.04	29	12.04
Barran ... ..	199,091	199,913	398,999	889	...	889	10,757	189	10,946	8,090	712	8,792	19,720	692	20,412	44,798	1,252	46,048	11.6	4	5.6	26.3	6	12.4
Champaran ... ..	140,480	158,409	298,889	404	...	404	9,772	206	9,978	7,041	311	7,352	17,327	617	17,944	38,377	690	39,066	12.2	37	6.3	27.3	107	14.09
Muzaffarpur ... ..	195,904	211,624	407,528	935	...	940	14,154	556	14,710	9,078	716	9,794	24,147	1,377	25,524	56,155	3,409	59,564	12.4	6	4.2	29.7	1.1	14.4
Darbhanga ... ..	205,647	214,645	420,292	633	...	633	18,270	514	18,784	7,613	603	8,216	26,516	1,177	27,693	66,688	2,395	69,083	12.9	5	6.6	31.0	1.03	15.1
<b>Total for the Patna Division</b>	<b>1,147,563</b>	<b>1,224,477</b>	<b>2,372,040</b>	<b>5,829</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>96,823</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>99,947</b>	<b>61,769</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>65,567</b>	<b>164,404</b>	<b>6,044</b>	<b>171,348</b>	<b>381,360</b>	<b>13,258</b>	<b>394,618</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Monghyr ... ..	148,080	157,842	305,922	803	2	805	14,404	820	15,224	10,143	680	10,823	25,350	1,511	26,861	57,370	3,159	60,529	17.1	96	8.7	38.7	2.007	19.8
Bhagalpur ... ..	150,730	154,175	304,905	850	1	850	11,323	637	11,960	6,288	890	7,178	18,509	1,358	19,867	44,702	2,436	47,198	12.27	89	6.5	29.6	1.5	15.4
Purnea ... ..	140,024	142,074	282,098	655	2	657	10,090	340	10,430	6,461	273	6,734	17,096	624	17,720	30,196	1,830	40,826	11.4	4	6.07	26.4	9	13.6
Malda ... ..	59,987	62,250	122,237	1,229	1	1,030	7,235	197	7,432	2,287	153	2,440	10,551	251	10,802	29,137	749	30,886	17.6	6	8.9	46.5	1.2	24.4
Soutial Parganas ... ..	130,665	132,544	263,209	1,232	85	1,317	14,240	703	15,002	4,288	296	4,579	12,755	1,143	13,898	33,163	3,007	36,170	15.1	8	7.9	40.7	2.2	21.4
<b>Total for the Bhagalpur Division</b>	<b>638,366</b>	<b>649,935</b>	<b>1,288,301</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4,209</b>	<b>67,292</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>69,957</b>	<b>39,462</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>31,688</b>	<b>91,253</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>96,240</b>	<b>223,898</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>234,529</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>35.00</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Cuttack ... ..	141,983.6	140,567.1	282,550.7	1,404	48	1,452	20,543	1,376	21,919	12,770	1,310	20,080	50,717	2,734	53,451	117,419	5,678	123,097	35.9	1.8	18.3	88.3	3.7	42.3
Bainsore ... ..	72,250	76,931.9	149,181.9	960	30	996	16,436	1,100	17,536	15,155	860	14,015	32,557	1,960	34,517	78,235	4,328	77,811	45.06	2.6	23.1	101.4	5.6	62.02
Angul ... ..	12,865.2	12,643.3	25,508.5	120	...	120	1,439	75	1,514	1,224	67	1,281	2,783	142	2,925	6,141	292	6,433	31.6	1.1	11.4	47.7	2.2	22.2
Puri ... ..	71,179.6	70,610.2	141,789.8	846	13	859	12,613	923	13,536	3,266	240	3,496	16,718	1,176	17,894	46,325	3,071	49,396	21.4	1.6	12.6	68.6	4.3	34.1
<b>Total for the Orissa Division</b>	<b>297,378</b>	<b>300,739</b>	<b>600,110</b>	<b>3,386</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>63,031</b>	<b>3,479</b>	<b>66,510</b>	<b>36,405</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>33,882</b>	<b>102,772</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>108,819</b>	<b>242,178</b>	<b>13,309</b>	<b>255,487</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>42.99</b>
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	27,417.3	127,089.8	254,506.1	712	23	735	9,408	375	9,783	7,086	303	7,440	17,306	761	17,967	38,370	1,603	40,473	13.5	6	7.06	80.6	1.3	15.9
Hazaribagh ... ..	85,045	89,803	174,848	693	23	715	6,021	493	6,514	6,333	825	7,158	13,047	1,240	14,287	27,861	3,414	30,275	15.3	1.5	8.2	32.7	2.6	17.3
Ranchi ... ..	83,780	86,552	170,332	659	35	693	9,338	920	10,177	6,437	833	7,290	16,538	1,806	18,344	37,441	3,524	41,265	19.7	3.0	10.7	45.2	4.4	24.6
Palaman ... ..	44,148	48,327	92,475	324	3	327	2,490	222	2,712	2,780	644	3,424	6,509	799	7,308	11,445	1,725	12,670	12.4	1.7	7.0	25.9	2.7	14.2
Manbhum ... ..	58,979	64,619	123,598	587	3	590	13,590	734	14,324	3,763	613	4,376	18,240	1,220	19,460	48,068	2,730	51,098	20.6	1.4	10.3	56.3	3.0	25.3
Singbhum ... ..	40,719	41,111	81,830	581	17	598	8,566	406	9,042	4,403	463	4,850	13,629	913	14,542	33,125	1,797	34,922	33.4	2.3	17.7	61.3	4.3	42.6
<b>Total for the Chota Nagpur Division</b>	<b>341,664</b>	<b>352,639</b>	<b>694,303</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3,116</b>	<b>39,925</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>42,721</b>	<b>23,775</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>26,977</b>	<b>66,768</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>73,746</b>	<b>158,840</b>	<b>11,990</b>	<b>170,836</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>5,443,963</b>	<b>5,494,427</b>	<b>10,938,390</b>	<b>90,564</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>91,597</b>	<b>949,800</b>	<b>68,661</b>	<b>1,008,461</b>	<b>371,823</b>	<b>35,160</b>	<b>357,022</b>	<b>1,362,216</b>	<b>94,874</b>	<b>1,457,090</b>	<b>3,622,452</b>	<b>216,365</b>	<b>3,838,857</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR 1898-99</b>	<b>3,461,913</b>	<b>3,494,643</b>	<b>6,956,556</b>	<b>67,663</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>68,734</b>	<b>633,934</b>	<b>68,692</b>	<b>692,626</b>	<b>329,723</b>	<b>33,679</b>	<b>363,401</b>	<b>1,361,440</b>	<b>93,542</b>	<b>1,454,982</b>	<b>3,606,780</b>	<b>216,610</b>	<b>3,763,592</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>

OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

PRIMARY  
EDUCATION.

The sum total in the above statement shows that the number of boys in the upper primary stage (column 5) and that in the upper section of the lower primary stage increased; while the number of female pupils in both these stages declined. The increase of boys in the upper section of the lower primary stage and also in the upper primary stage is a sure index of progress. The percentage figures in columns 20 to 25 also show improvement in all cases excepting column 21, which is stationary.

The figures representing the merit-marks calculated on the male population of school-going age are reproduced in the margin in order of precedence. The relative position of the Divisions has remained the same in all cases, except those of the Dacca and Presidency Divisions which have interchanged their places. The positions of Chittagong and Orissa so high up in the list are a little surprising, as usually both these divisions are considered to be educationally backward. It may possibly be that on account of the supposed or understood educational backwardness in these two cases, the examination standards required to be passed in the lower stages are correspondingly reduced, and hence these favourable results are shown.

14. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for boys during the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	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
Managed by Government ... ..	10	306	346	197	Rs. 1,176	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,176
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ... ..	11	270	346	246	...	542	714	191	2	1,440
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ... ..	4,064	167,785	158,232	124,540	43,586	1,57,304	15,893	2,65,923	65,900	5,48,755
Unaided ... ..	215	8,472	7,500	6,020	...	...	...	12,307	13,361	25,668
Total ... ..	4,300	176,863	166,814	131,003	44,762	1,57,906	16,607	2,78,420	79,353	5,77,048
Total for 1898-99 ... ..	4,232	173,885	162,165	128,537	42,003	1,50,439	17,053	2,69,387	77,219	5,56,101

There is a satisfactory increase under all heads excepting that regarding the contributions from municipal funds. These show a slight decrease when compared with the previous year. The average numerical strength of an upper primary school was 41.1, the same as in the preceding year.

15. The financial position of these schools for the last three years is shown below:—

YEAR,	Contribution per school from public funds.	Contribution per school from private sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ... ..	49.9	78.8	128.7
1898-99 ... ..	49.5	81.9	131.4
1899-1900 ... ..	50.9	83.2	134.1

It is satisfactory to find that with an increase in the contribution from public sources, there has been a corresponding increase in the payments from private sources.

16. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys in each Division according to their numerical strength:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	SCHOOLS WITH 40 PUPILS AND MORE.		SCHOOLS WITH 30 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 40.		SCHOOLS WITH 20 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 30.		SCHOOLS WITH 10 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 20.		SCHOOLS WITH 5 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 10.		Average number of pupils for each school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	380	33,011	215	18,827	313	9,373	301	10,350	164	4,146	37	615	40
Presidency ...	531	23,333	164	10,645	144	6,231	147	6,958	70	1,770	4	70	43
Calcutta ...	18	1,370	14	1,185	4	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	451	17,100	34	5,091	100	4,370	118	4,326	96	2,402	23	395	23
Dacca ...	935	33,706	141	8,014	178	7,750	230	9,755	202	6,525	64	1,034	36
Chittagong ...	402	20,257	138	8,698	114	4,945	157	5,333	49	1,310	4	68	44
Patna ...	233	11,533	114	7,750	68	2,906	39	1,364	12	314	...	...	51
Bhagalpur ...	277	11,960	85	5,297	73	3,210	62	2,127	46	1,146	11	180	43
Orissa ...	263	9,870	27	1,516	81	3,513	109	5,704	42	1,676	4	67	33
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	68	2,154	10	595	10	431	23	700	14	340	1	19	37
Chota Nagpur ...	142	6,743	59	3,390	41	1,738	34	1,169	7	184	1	18	47
Total ...	4,300	176,963	1,063	65,934	1,026	44,868	1,310	44,555	763	19,151	140	2,435	41.1
Total for 1898-99 ...	4,233	173,885	1,063	66,476	955	41,878	1,283	43,697	766	19,173	166	2,607	41.1

The weak schools and their attendance have diminished; while the strong ones, viz., those with an attendance of 30 to 40 and of 40 to 50, are steadily increasing in number. The schools of the strongest class, viz., those with 50 pupils and more, generally develop into middle schools, and hence losses shown here are frequently made good in the numbers of secondary schools. These figures indicate distinct and hopeful progress in this section of primary education.

17. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for Indian 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.							Percentage of success.		
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Mohammedans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginals).	Christians.		Non-Christians.	Others.
	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	28
Burdwan ...	...	...	773	687	43	34	810	721	...	1,097	113	21	2,131	...	1,452	76	14	1,548	...	1,460	...	73	...	...	4	...	78.3
Presidency ...	...	...	291	211	6	4	297	215	...	580	15	61	656	...	399	0	34	443	...	341	...	93	6	...	...	...	67.3
Calcutta ...	...	...	13	13	...	...	13	13	...	30	...	...	36	...	33	...	...	33	...	20	...	6	...	...	...	...	91.6
Rajshahi ...	...	...	257	221	6	4	263	225	...	573	11	13	597	...	443	8	8	459	...	311	...	348	...	...	...	...	77
Dacca ...	2	2	573	415	13	6	587	423	3	1,305	26	37	1,371	2	703	0	15	729	...	514	...	215	...	...	...	...	53.1
Chittagong ...	...	...	333	253	3	2	326	255	...	807	4	46	847	...	639	2	19	660	...	335	...	214	...	...	...	...	60.1
Patna ...	1	...	175	131	1	...	177	131	2	385	4	10	407	...	310	...	5	294	...	214	...	10	...	...	...	...	55
Bhagalpur ...	1	1	182	150	...	...	183	151	2	451	...	34	487	1	283	...	18	302	...	232	...	40	...	19	2	...	62
Orissa ...	10	6	163	117	1	1	164	124	25	281	2	1	309	15	202	2	1	220	...	214	...	2	...	...	4	...	71.1
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	42	29	42	20	...	78	2	2	80	...	...	44	2	46	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	87.6
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	90	56	1	...	91	56	...	155	2	10	186	...	73	...	2	80	...	60	...	3	...	...	7	1	43
Total ...	14	9	2,830	2,254	115	80	2,959	2,343	32	6,070	255	240	7,296	18	4,361	180	118	4,637	...	3,670	...	618	6	19	17	12	64.3
Total for 1898-99 ...	13	11	2,838	2,252	70	47	2,900	2,250	27	6,034	140	256	7,367	17	4,181	63	108	4,380	...	3,470	...	645	8	31	20	12	60.6

The competing schools fell off from 2,969 to 2,959, or by 10; but the successful schools rose from 2,280 to 2,343, or by 63. The number of examinees



declined from 7,357 to 7,306, or by 51, but that of successful candidates rose from 4,386 to 4,637, or by 251, *i.e.*, 5·7 per cent. The increase in the number of successful schools and of successful pupils in spite of a decrease in the number of competing schools and competing candidates, clearly indicates a healthier state of the upper primary schools than in the previous year.

The percentages of success were practically the same in the Presidency, Dacca, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, though there was a very slight decrease in some of the Divisions. They were considerably higher in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions and in the town of Calcutta, and somewhat lower in the Chittagong Division and the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

In the Burdwan Division an Examination Board has been formed with a view to maintain uniformity in the standard of the examination and to remove all irregularities in connection with it. The bad results in the Chittagong Division are attributed (1) by the Deputy Inspector, Noakhali, to the stiffness of the questions in some subjects, (2) by the Deputy Inspector of Chittagong to the growing indifference of educated persons in general to the instruction imparted in the upper primary schools.

In the Bhagalpur Division the percentage decreased in the districts of Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas; while it rose considerably in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Malda.

Regarding the reduced percentage of success in the Chota Nagpur Division, the following lines are worth quoting:—

“Thus it will be clear that the failure at the last examination was comparatively heavy in almost all the districts excepting Palamau, where the percentage of success rose from 23·6 to 52·4. Some of the district reports attribute this retrogression in the percentage of success to the incompetency of the teachers and apathy of the people towards anything beyond simple reading, writing, and rudiments of arithmetic. The Manbhum report alone states that the paper on Bengali literature was rather stiff.”

In the Orissa Division the comparatively low percentage is attributed to the large number of inefficient upper primary schools. This points to the faulty classification of schools. The tendency to classify a school as upper primary on the strength of the casual success of a pupil at that examination is to be deprecated.

It is very satisfactory to notice that the number of the successful Muhamadan candidates at the Upper Primary examination is steadily increasing; the percentage of increase being 8·0 during the year under report.

20. The following statement shows the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for the last five years so far as upper primary schools are concerned:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1895-96 ... ..	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·0	56·2
1896-97 ... ..	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98 ... ..	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79·9	66·2
1898-99 ... ..	2,669	2,280	7,357	4,386	76·8	59·6
1899-1900 ... ..	2,959	2,343	7,206	4,637	79·1	64·3

The steady increase in the number of candidates who pass this examination is very gratifying and a very appreciable advance has again been made in the year under review. The highest percentage of success to the number of candidates sent up as recorded is that of the year 1897-98. There was a drop in the year 1898-99. Compared with the preceding year, however, the result of the year under review is an appreciable advance, and perhaps the percentage of success is settling down to a normal standard.

19. The following table shows in detail the percentage of success, Division by Division :—

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Division.	Number of upper primary schools.	Percentage of schools which sent candidates to the examination.	Percentage of schools which passed pupils at the examination.
Burdwan ... ..	930	87.7	77.6
Presidency (with Calcutta) ... ..	549	56.4	41.5
Rajshahi ... ..	451	58.3	49.8
Dacca ... ..	935	62.7	45.3
Chittagong ... ..	462	70.5	55.1
Patna ... ..	233	75.9	56.2
Bhagalpur ... ..	277	66.0	54.5
Orissa with the Tributary Mahals ... ..	321	64.1	47.6
Chota Nagpur ... ..	142	64.0	39.4
Total ... ..	4,300	68.8	54.6

Neither of these two average percentage results can be considered to be satisfactory, and Deputy Inspectors should try to induce all upper primary schools under them to regularly send up candidates for this examination.

20. It is to be noted that middle vernacular schools often present candidates at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination. The figures shown in the above two statements represent the total number of the passes at this examination from the upper primary schools alone for which this examination is chiefly intended. Besides these as many as 2,175 boys passed at this examination in the year under review from middle and special schools.

21. Out of 4,300 upper primary schools for boys on the returns, 4,035 were subsidized from public funds, and 215 were unaided. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-four, or 69.6 per cent., of the former competed at this examination and 2,263, or 55 per cent., were successful. Of 215 unaided schools 115, or 53 per cent., competed and 80, or 37 per cent., of the total number of such schools were successful. The percentage of success varied in different circles.

22. The questions for different circles being set by different examiners, a high or a low percentage of success undoubtedly depends upon the nature of the questions set and upon the leniency or severity with which marks are awarded by the examiners. There is no possibility of showing uniformity in results for the whole Province unless the questions are set under the supervision of some Central Board of Examiners, appointed for this purpose, and marks are awarded by examiners under a uniform system. The question of maintaining even approximate uniformity of standard in the case of an examination held over such a large area is, however, a very difficult and complicated one.

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

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, etc.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government ... ..	13	405	378	194	Rs. 1,057	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,057
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards ... ..	8	398	382	293	...	224	237	910	...	1,421
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ... ..	30,713	829,958	762,657	628,858	1,15,321	3,55,588	34,071	11,01,854	272,070	19,70,104
Unaided ... ..	13,073	237,016	210,166	173,638	5,070	...	...	3,05,578	16,000	4,04,578
Total ... ..	43,807	1,067,337	973,596	602,988	1,21,450	3,55,512	34,058	15,01,042	3,05,790	23,74,002
						5,12,220		15,06,772		
Total for 1898-99 ... ..	44,080	1,061,477	965,184	794,055	1,13,631	3,52,470	34,007	15,24,828	3,50,050	23,90,004
						5,01,507		15,70,487		

The number of lower primary schools for boys decreased from 44,080 to 43,807, or by 273, but the pupils attending them increased from 1,061,477 to

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1,067,837, or by 6,360. The total expenditure from public sources increased by Rs. 10,713, or by 2·1 per cent, but that from private sources decreased by Rs. 12,715, the total expenditure showing a decrease of Rs. 2,002 only. The average strength of a lower primary school was 24·4, against 24·1 and 23·8, respectively, in the two preceding years. The average income of a school was Rs. 54·3, against Rs. 54 of the preceding year. Of this, Rs. 11·7 was paid from public funds and Rs. 42·6 from private sources. These figures on the whole are satisfactory.

24. The subjoined table compares the number and strength of lower primary schools, Division by Division, for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	1898-99.		1899-1900.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Burdwan ...	9,136	232,282	8,879	223,783	...	257
Presidency ...	3,851	125,765	3,702	121,957	...	149
Calcutta ...	150	6,732	154	7,078	4	...
Rajshahi ...	3,105	81,557	3,217	86,039	112	...
Dacca ...	6,391	146,832	6,379	150,501	...	12
Chittagong ...	2,851	77,066	3,106	88,184	255	...
Patna ...	5,668	150,652	5,599	147,235	...	69
Bhagalpur ...	3,410	76,834	3,379	75,343	...	31
Orissa ...	6,100	93,601	5,961	91,737	...	139
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	1,270	14,731	1,233	14,281	...	37
Chota Nagpur ...	2,148	55,435	2,193	57,699	60	...
Total ...	44,080	1,061,477	43,807	1,067,837	421	694

Net decrease ... 273

The number of schools decreased in the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and the number of pupils in the lower primary schools decreased in all the Divisions excepting Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Chota Nagpur, and in the town of Calcutta.

25. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys (Division by Division) according to their numerical strength:—

DIVISION.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	SCHOOLS WITH 50 PUPILS AND MORE.		SCHOOLS WITH 40 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 50.		SCHOOLS WITH 30 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 40.		SCHOOLS WITH 20 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 30.		SCHOOLS WITH 10 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 20.		SCHOOLS WITH 5 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 10.		Average number of pupils per school.
			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
<i>Lower Primary Schools for boys.</i>															
Burdwan ...	8,879	223,783	450	28,093	045	28,110	1,549	52,308	3,012	71,511	3,218	48,842	...	...	25·7
Presidency ...	3,702	121,957	474	28,673	558	24,313	914	30,885	1,274	30,761	482	7,225	...	...	33
Calcutta ...	154	7,078	66	4,167	88	4,237	32	1,076	22	504	6	95	...	...	45
Rajshahi ...	3,217	85,039	106	6,135	239	9,381	673	22,525	1,434	34,574	772	11,524	...	...	26
Dacca ...	6,379	150,501	136	11,340	366	15,305	321	30,400	2,291	54,018	2,613	38,133	...	...	24
Chittagong ...	3,106	88,184	201	11,314	321	15,973	753	24,030	1,087	36,070	741	11,250	3	19	23
Patna ...	5,599	147,235	312	10,674	401	17,480	908	32,900	2,051	48,942	1,887	25,790	...	...	20·3
Bhagalpur ...	3,379	75,343	83	5,414	140	6,004	394	13,400	1,109	26,554	1,043	23,871	...	...	22
Orissa ...	6,061	91,737	0	505	23	967	133	4,496	1,023	23,134	4,703	62,034	...	...	15
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,233	14,281	3	183	3	135	23	705	84	1,010	617	7,856	503	3,443	1·6
Chota Nagpur ...	2,193	57,699	65	4,308	162	6,986	475	15,329	900	21,747	596	9,430	...	...	26
Total ...	43,807	1,067,837	1,066	110,630	2,870	125,090	6,842	229,303	14,270	340,333	17,343	240,973	507	3,468	24·4
Total for 1898-99 ...	44,080	1,061,477	1,855	113,484	3,761	121,011	6,890	230,710	14,018	333,156	18,039	259,437	617	3,679	24·3

It is satisfactory to notice the advance of strong schools year by year. The decline in the number of weak schools (those with 10 pupils and less than 20), and an appreciable advance in the number of strong schools show that with loss in quantity, there has been a gain in quality. The table shows 3 schools with 19 pupils in the Chittagong Division, 1 school with 6 pupils in the Bhagalpur Division, and 503 schools with 3,443 pupils in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, which are attended by less than 10 pupils. The cause of the inclusion in the number of organised lower primary schools of such weak schools with less than 10 pupils has not been explained either in the report of the Chittagong Division or in that of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

26. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, so far as lower primary schools for boys (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-Aborigines).	Aboriginal races.		Others.	Percentage of passes.
	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	28
Burdwan ...	...	...	3,338	2,598	108	47	3,446	2,640	...	12,441	225	26	12,699	...	7,041	70	18	7,129	...	6,431	...	659	...	...	37	...	60.2
Presidency...	...	...	1,373	1,315	1	1	1,374	1,316	...	6,429	5	7	6,441	...	3,324	5	4	3,333	...	2,421	...	900	...	...	...	...	73.6
Calcutta ...	...	...	77	70	...	...	77	70	...	259	...	6	265	...	139	...	6	145	...	159	...	39	...	...	...	...	62.6
Rajshahi ...	5	5	1,444	1,115	12	5	1,461	1,125	27	3,628	21	20	3,669	20	2,256	7	10	2,273	...	1,432	...	1,441	...	...	...	...	55.7
Dacca ...	2	2	1,681	1,327	21	14	1,704	1,343	3	5,235	47	27	5,312	2	15,918	21	19	15,960	...	1,221	...	1,102	...	...	...	...	60.1
Chittagong...	...	...	839	788	10	6	899	794	...	2,799	23	10	2,831	...	1,024	11	7	1,042	...	939	...	104	...	...	...	...	68.5
Patna ...	...	...	1,837	1,604	...	...	1,837	1,604	...	7,864	...	75	7,939	...	5,432	...	63	5,554	...	5,037	...	454	...	...	...	...	69.9
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	1,101	1,101	0	...	1,110	1,101	...	3,775	15	63	3,853	...	3,032	...	52	3,091	...	2,504	...	580	...	...	104	...	80.2
Orissa ...	7	3	776	641	...	...	783	544	10	2,106	...	1	2,117	5	1,186	...	1	1,192	...	1,102	...	13	...	...	...	...	56.3
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	61	69	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.0
Chota Nagpur	...	...	930	650	7	5	937	655	...	2,072	16	42	2,132	...	1,140	11	33	1,192	...	921	...	52	...	50	168	...	55.9
Total ...	14	10	13,946	11,104	249	147	14,200	11,251	40	46,008	608	280	47,430	27	24,418	233	319	24,952	...	22,418	...	5,004	60	79	411	20	60.9
Total for 1898-90.	10	9	13,183	10,282	289	163	13,482	10,464	21	44,310	648	351	45,339	13	27,876	300	249	28,438	...	23,036	...	5,041	29	47	242	24	62.7

The numbers of both competing and successful schools show an increase. The number of examinees increased by 4.6 per cent., and that of the passed pupils by 1.6 per cent. The total percentage of passes, however, declined from 62.7 to 60.9.

27. The percentage of passes in each Division is compared below for the last two years:—

	Percentage of passes.	
	1899.	1900.
Burdwan ...	75.3	56.2
Presidency ...	64.0	50.2
Calcutta ...	72.1	73.6
Rajshahi ...	47.7	62.0
Dacca ...	35.4	55.7
Chittagong ...	45.2	68.5
Patna ...	82.0	69.9
Bhagalpur ...	64.8	80.2
Orissa ...	53.0	56.3
Orissa Tributary Mahals	57.7	69.0
Chota Nagpur ...	44.1	55.9
Total ...	62.7	60.9

The percentages for the last two years widely differ in all the Divisions, except in the town of Calcutta and in the Orissa Division, which only have succeeded to some extent in maintaining uniformity in this respect. A comparison of the results is of little value, for though the candidates from all the districts in a division are examined by means of a common set of question papers prepared by a Board of Examiners under the supervision of the Circle Inspector, yet the answer papers continue to be valued by the local examiners in each district, and such examiners are not always thoroughly qualified for this work.

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The following extracts from the divisional reports on the subject of variations in the results of this examination, may be read with interest:—

*Burdwan Division:—*

“The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 75·3 to 56·1. The decrease has chiefly occurred in Midnapore owing to the results of two circles—Dehra and Tamruk—in that district having not yet been declared by the District Board; as the marks of examinees in these circles were suspected in some cases to have been tampered with in the course of tabulation.”

*Presidency Division:—*

“The heaviest failure took place in the 24-Parganas and Jessore; Khulna fared slightly better; Nadia alone showed improvement, and Murshidabad practically stood where it had been. The reasons assigned for the variations are not satisfactory. In the 24-Parganas the Deputy Inspector says that the good results of the preceding year emboldened many schools to send up candidates, hence the failure. He also refers to stiffer questions which, however, was not the fact, and which the improvement in Nadia bear out. Possibly much depends on the examining Boards in different districts.”

*Chittagong Division:—*

“The improvement which these figures indicate is observable in all the districts, and is due to greater caution exercised in the selection of candidates, the necessity of which must have been suggested by the unfavourable results of the preceding year, and to better preparation by the pupils who had a whole season for it instead of 11 months in the previous year when the date of examination was for the first time changed from December to November.”

The falling off in the percentage of successful candidates in the Patna Division is ascribed to the stricter and more careful supervision over the candidates while under examination, and to the indiscriminate selection of candidates by the Inspecting Pandits.

28. The figures in the table in paragraph 28 do not represent the total number of passes at this examination, for schools other than lower primary ones, present candidates at this examination for pass certificates. The total number of Indian boys (excluding private candidates) who passed this examination from different classes of schools has been shown in paragraph 11 to be 40,846, against 39,282 in the previous year.

29. The number of lower primary schools teaching the different standards of the reward examinations are shown below:—

Division.	SCHOOLS THAT SEND PUPILS TO THE LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		SCHOOLS IN STANDARD A.		SCHOOLS IN STANDARD B.		SCHOOLS TEACHING ANY LOWER STANDARD.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ... ..	4,357	135,138	2,045	65,545	1,375	24,230	202	3,861	8,679	228,783
Presidency ... ..	2,156	78,240	1,123	33,790	397	8,901	36	1,020	3,702	124,557
Calcutta ... ..	101	5,671	28	790	25	618	...	...	154	7,879
Rajshahi ... ..	2,142	60,298	655	16,046	259	5,091	161	3,604	3,217	85,939
Dacca ... ..	2,330	60,918	1,725	33,545	927	17,289	858	13,740	6,379	150,501
Chittagong ... ..	1,128	37,020	1,048	20,904	354	7,775	578	13,386	3,108	88,184
Patna ... ..	2,815	86,743	1,920	44,454	864	10,038	...	...	5,599	147,235
Bhagalpur ... ..	1,782	48,468	953	18,439	620	10,166	18	250	3,370	75,343
Orissa ... ..	1,493	26,904	2,207	54,355	2,140	29,840	53	607	5,961	91,736
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	120	2,417	304	3,301	741	7,830	68	433	1,233	14,381
Chota Nagpur ... ..	1,087	31,832	595	14,034	334	7,418	132	3,515	2,198	57,689
Total ... ..	30,007	591,676	13,563	360,729	8,041	135,005	2,136	40,425	43,807	1,067,637
Total for 1908-09 ...	10,523	573,704	13,023	301,522	8,070	144,114	2,361	42,137	44,080	1,061,477

30. The subjoined statement shows what percentage of the lower primary schools in each division has been shown as sending pupils to the lower primary

examination, what percentage actually sent them up, and what percentage of schools obtained successful results:—

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DIVISION.	Number of lower primary schools returned.	LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS RETURNED AS SENDING PUPILS TO THE LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WHICH PRESENTED PUPILS AT THE LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED PUPILS AT THE LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.	
		Number.	Percentage on column 2.	Number.	Percentage on column 2.	Number.	Percentage on column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	8,879	4,357	49.0	3,446	38.8	2,640	29.7
Presidency ...	3,702	2,153	58.2	1,874	50.8	1,816	93.5
Calcutta ...	154	101	65.6	77	50.0	70	45.5
Rajshahi ...	3,217	2,142	66.6	1,461	45.4	1,126	34.9
Dacca ...	6,379	2,889	45.3	1,704	26.7	1,343	21.0
Chittagong ...	3,106	1,126	36.2	899	28.9	794	25.6
Patna ...	5,599	2,815	50.3	1,887	32.8	1,604	28.6
Bhagalpur ...	3,379	1,782	52.7	1,110	33.8	1,101	32.6
Orissa ...	5,961	1,492	25.0	783	13.1	544	9.1
Do. Tributary Mahals	1,233	120	9.7	81	6.6	69	5.5
Chota Nagpur ...	2,198	1,087	49.5	937	42.6	655	29.8
Total ...	43,807.	20,067	45.8	14,209	32.4	11,261	25.7

31. *Night schools.*—These schools are intended for day-labourers, mechanics and artisans and are generally taught by the gurus of the neighbouring pathsalas. These are classed as upper or lower primary schools, according to the standards taught. They are kept up by village teachers with a view chiefly to eke out their small income.

Altogether 1,005 night schools with 18,846 pupils were returned during the year under review. The following table embodies in detail the number of such schools, their attendance, and the results they achieved at the Upper or Lower Primary Scholarship examination:—

DIVISIONS.	NIGHT SCHOOLS.		REMARKS.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	
1	2	3	4
Burdwan ...	96	1,859	
Presidency ...	144	2,618	1 pupil passed the Upper Primary and 11 the Lower Primary Examination.
Calcutta ...	...	...	
Rajshahi ...	12	354	3 pupils passed the Lower Primary Examination.
Dacca ...	419	7,522	9 passed the Lower Primary Examination, one gained a scholarship.
Chittagong ...	43	696	1 school passed a boy at the Lower Primary Examination.
Patna ...	5	...	
Bhagalpur ...	51	834	
Orissa ...	29	424	
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	
Chota Nagpur ...	203	4,539	78 pupils passed at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.
Total ...	1,005	18,846	

The night schools with a little attention from the inspecting staff might probably be rendered more numerous and more efficient. Sufficient attention scarcely seems to be paid to this class of schools, which might be made to yield very valuable results as what might be called "continuation schools" to carry on the work done in primary schools.

From what has been stated about these schools in the divisional reports it appears that the decline in the number of these schools is due to the elimination of *bogus* schools. Some of the inspecting officers have also "grave doubts about the *bona fides*" of these schools. Abuses and malpractices there are no doubt. But a careful watch over these schools may reduce the evils to a minimum in the same way as the evils in regard to the season pathsalas have been almost eradicated. Considering the little leisure that the children of the masses have to attend schools, the night-schools afford a good means of supplementing their imperfect education, and such schools should be encouraged and should do good, if they are carefully worked out and malpractices are cautiously guarded against.

On a comparison with the figures in the previous report, it is seen there has been a decrease in the number of these schools. The Patna Division has shown 5 schools; but has not given their attendance. Many of the divisional reports are also silent about the success of these schools at the Upper or Lower Primary Scholarship examination.

32. *School Post-offices.*—The subjoined statement compares the number of school post-offices in the different Divisions for the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.	Number of school post-offices.		REMARKS.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
1	2	3	4
Burdwan ...	166	167	Remuneration varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7.
Presidency ...	188	137	Ditto " 2 to " 5.
Rajshahi ...	98	97	Ditto " 3 to " 10.
Dacca ...	177	178	Ditto " 2 to " 10.
Chittagong ...	44	43	Ditto " 3 to " 10.
Patna ...	24	21	Ditto " 2-8 to " 5.
Bhagalpur ...	28	28	Ditto " 3 to " 5.
Orissa ...	27	30	Ditto " 2 to " 9.
Do. Tributary Mahals.	10	9	Ditto " 3 to " 5.
Chota Nagpur ...	69	71	Ditto " 2 to " 10.
Total ...	781	781	

The total number of school post-offices remains the same, though there have been fluctuations in all the Divisions except Bhagalpur, in which the number is stationary. In the preceding year the Burdwan Division showed the lowest rate of remuneration paid to a school postmaster, *i.e.*, Re. 1, which increased to Rs. 2 during the year under review.

The school post-office system seems to have worked smoothly in almost all the divisions.

The following extracts from the divisional reports will show where certain grounds for complaint existed:—

*Presidency Division—*

"The combined duties of the teacher postmaster were carried on generally smoothly. The Deputy Inspector of Nadia writes:—'The second pandit of the Andulbaria Circle School, who is in charge of the local post-office, complains that the postal work is so heavy that he cannot do it without some detriment to his school work. The matter has been brought to the notice of the postal authorities.' The Deputy Inspector of Murshidabad also writes much to the same effect. He says that 'the postal duties of the school-masters have of late increased *so enormously* as to interfere with their school duties. The school-masters, however, like postal work more than the schoolwork, and prefer being postmasters.' Where this happens to be the case, the teacher in question should be dismissed, in case warning fails to correct him."

*Patna Division—*

"The Deputy Inspector of Saran attributes the loss of one school post-office in his district to one of the postmasters having given up the game of keeping a nominal school as a risky affair owing to the frequent visits of the inspecting officers."

This system is sure to work to the advantage of both the departments if the inspecting officers of both the departments co-operate harmoniously.

33. *Inspection of Primary Schools by District Magistrates.*—Under the orders of Government, issued in Circular No. 16 (Educational), dated the 25th November 1899, District Officers are now asked to visit and inspect the primary schools

in their districts. Comparatively few reports have been received from District Magistrates, but among them some are of very great value and interest. Amongst others the following very interesting note by Mr. J. D. Cargill, late Magistrate of the District of Chittagong, about the inspection of primary schools in that district has been received and may be reproduced here, as it shows how largely the work of the Education Department may be helped by the aid of District Magistrate:—

“In Government Circular No. 16 (Educational), dated the 23th November 1899, District Officers and Subdivisional Officers were asked to visit primary schools and to make suggestions on the subject of primary education.

“The Subdivisional Officer of Fenny inspected only six schools, three of which were middle vernacular schools. He explains that the orders were received late in the year and that he had indifferent health. He has no definite opinion to express on the subject, but he suggests that the main subject of instruction should be agriculture, as most of the pupils are agriculturists. To this I would add sanitation and the treatment of cattle.

“2. The subject is a large one and mainly resolves itself into a question of funds. With more money more can be done. But as funds cannot be increased, the object in view is to spend available funds to the best purpose. I saw 145 lower primary and 51 upper primary schools after receipt of the Government orders, besides other schools of higher grades. I also saw some primary schools before the receipt of Government orders, but have kept no record of the exact number. The method I adopted after receipt of the Government orders was to call schools together to a convenient centre and inspect them there. Otherwise, with the multifarious duties a District Officer has to perform on tour, it would prevent him seeing more than a very few schools.

“3. I was struck with the uncertain existence of several primary schools. I found many which had existed only for a few months or a little over a year. The causes are many. The incomes of the teachers of such schools, which consist of fees and of food given by villagers (supposing no reward to be earned or stipend given) are always small and usually precarious. The villagers may not support the teacher for many reasons. He then leaves the village, usually to try his luck in another. A new teacher is not found for some time. In the months when agricultural operations are at their highest attendance falls off considerably. It is never really good. Where the teacher is at the mercy of the villagers he cannot enforce a high standard of discipline. Many of the villagers do not care about education. On the other hand, of the boys that are educated, or rather partly educated, far too many become touts or deed-writers or endeavour to obtain clerical occupations.

“4. The stipendiary schools are of course much more permanent than the rewarded ones. Permanency carries with it better management and better education. The wandering teachers who conduct, what I may call, temporary schools have of course very low educational qualifications. But for permanent schools better teachers are available. It may be said that the stipendiary system stimulates the quality, while the reward system stimulates the quantity of education. To stimulate both and to favour the permanency of all schools it would, perhaps, be well to try a modification of the present system, to pay rewards to all schools, and to pay, in addition, a stipend to those that have worked throughout the year. At any rate, some step to secure the greater permanency of all schools is very desirable.

“5. I would also suggest rewards for good attendance, but the hope of earning them would probably lead the gurus to forge registers.

“6. I am inclined to doubt the value, as compared with primary education, of middle vernacular and middle English education. As regards the vast majority of boys these systems of education lead to nothing, and I would be inclined to reduce the funds spent on them and to devote them to primary education, leaving those who desire the middle vernacular and middle English education for their boys to bear a larger proportion of its cost themselves. I believe that these classes of schools are less appreciated than they were.

“7. Another desideratum is an improvement in the teaching staff. This can only be effected gradually, but with the greater permanency of schools the general standard of the teachers would, I believe, gradually rise, and it might be possible after some time not to recognize primary schools whose teachers have not obtained a certain educational qualification.”

Mr. Ahmed, Magistrate of Birbhum, also writes:—

“The quality of primary education is not so much looked after as its quantity. To improve the quality, qualified teachers are necessary and efficient teachers cannot be secured unless they are adequately paid. In 1899-1900 the average annual income of a guru was nearly Rs. 63, of which a little more than Rs. 10 only was contributed from public funds. This remuneration is not sufficient to induce competent men to accept teacherships of primary schools nowadays. As primary education is confined to poorer classes, a further increase of income from local sources can hardly be expected, and therefore to improve the income of a pathsala teacher the only alternative is to increase the District Board grant.

“To make primary education more popular, the course of studies should be in accordance with the requirements of the people for whose benefit it is intended. Zamindari accounts, with which every cultivator has practical concern, and which on that account previously formed part of the primary school curriculum, should be reintroduced.”



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## VII.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

1. This section deals with (a) Training Schools for masters and mistresses, (b) Law classes attached to Arts Colleges, (c) Medical Institutions, (d) Engineering and Survey Institutions, (e) Arts Schools and Industrial schools, (f) Reformatory schools, and (g) other schools comprising (I) Sanskrit tols and (II) Miscellaneous schools of a nondescript kind.

2. The following table compares the statistics of these institutions for the last two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Training schools for masters ... ..	19	808	19	645
Ditto for mistresses ... ..	10	456	10	609
Law classes ... ..	17	1,305	17	1,260
Medical College and schools ... ..	11	1,700	9	1,582
Engineering and surveying ... ..	5	685	6	610
Schools of Art ... ..	2	305	3	348
Industrial schools ... ..	23	717	25	797
Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	...	2	396
Other schools, including Sanskrit tols and excluding reformatories.	286	4,978	389	6,707
Total ... ..	372	10,903	480	13,209

The number of medical schools decreased by two, and the number of medical students by 127.

The number of Survey and Art schools increased by one each, of Industrial schools by three, and of other schools by 105.

Owing to the fact that the Reformatory Schools in Bengal were under the orders of the Secretary of State transferred from the Jail to the Education Department on 1st January 1900, Reformatory Schools appear in the above table for the first time. Many indigenous tols having adopted the departmental standards have been classed as public institutions.

## A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

3. The following table gives the general statistics of training schools:—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1899-1900.					TOTAL.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	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
<b>TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.</b>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ... ..	11	11	505	531	84,018	377	...	158	45	84,598
District Board ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	8	8	303	314	5,327	...	...	144	14,361	20,332
<b>TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.</b>										
Aided ... ..	10	10	456	609	12,578	...	...	1,045	35,174	40,691
Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	29	29	1,264	1,614	1,01,917	377	...	2,347	50,080	1,54,621
Total expenditure for 1898-99.	...	...	...	...	95,199	411	...	3,731	37,481	1,36,822

The total number of schools remained stationary, but the number of pupils increased by 250, the increase being most marked in the case of the training schools for mistresses.

The total expenditure from Provincial Revenues on the training schools increased from Rs. 95,199 to Rs. 1,01,917, or by Rs. 6,718. In the case of the Government training schools the expenditure was Rs. 84,018, against Rs. 80,123 in 1898-99.

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

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1899-00.	EXPENDITURE, 1899-1900.						Cost to Public funds per pupil per annum.
	1899.	1900.		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
<b>TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.</b>										
<i>Government—</i>										
<i>First grade—</i>										
1. Calcutta ... ..	64	73	14,410	15,364	...	...	11	1	15,375	210'5
2. Hooghly ... ..	85	89	11,985	12,268	...	...	42	1	12,269	137'9
3. Dacca ... ..	68	81	11,981	12,968	...	...	13	...	12,981	180'1
4. Raugpur ... ..	46	36	7,016	6,607	...	...	7	30	6,544	180'1
5. Chittagong ... ..	43	51	7,141	6,751	...	...	22	...	6,773	132'4
6. Patna ... ..	72	80	12,079	13,250	...	...	7	...	13,257	162'0
7. Ranchi ... ..	29	31	4,311	4,333	...	...	...	...	4,333	200'3
8. Cuttack ... ..	68	65	9,586	9,954	...	...	56	13	10,023	163'1
<i>Lower grade —</i>										
1. Motihari (Champaran) ... ..	15	15	1,153	742	377	...	...	...	1,119	40'5
2. Daltongunge ... ..	11	11	580	635	...	...	...	...	633	67'5
3. Balasore ... ..	4	9	459	550	...	...	...	...	550	106'5
Total ... ..	505	531	80,740	84,018	377	...	138	45	84,598	158'3
<i>Aided—</i>										
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan Mission School	33	27	4,779	1,600	...	...	123	2,218	3,541	44'4
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	11	12	2,301	976	...	...	...	3,100	4,076	81'2
3. Bihampur Sonthal Training School ...	163	161	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	9'0
4. Bankura Sonthal Training School ...	42	51	1,216	350	...	...	31	1,546	1,917	7'9
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission) ... ..	32	35	2,397	...	...	...	...	3,522	3,714	5'5
6. Taljhari Training School for Masters	14	12	...	192	...	...	...	...	648	54'0
7. Benagoria Training School ... ..	9	10	908	420	...	...	...	3,580	3,000	42'0
8. Darjeeling Training School ... ..	9	16	829	102	...	...	...	645	737	12'0
Total ... ..	303	314	16,629	5,527	...	...	144	14,561	20,332	17'0
<b>TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.</b>										
<i>Aided—</i>										
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School	39	39	3,000	645	...	...	338	1,389	2,410	10'5
2. Converts' Training Home, Barrackpore ... ..	7	3	1,008	351	...	...	432	537	1,390	117'0
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School ... ..	74	88	2,786	720	...	...	...	1,970	2,696	8'2
4. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School, Calcutta ... ..	23	24	3,864	1,488	...	...	286	2,952	4,725	62'0
5. Church of Scotland Orphanage and Training School, Calcutta ... ..	42	39	7,990	1,738	...	...	279	7,255	9,272	44'6
6. Ballygunge Boarding School, Calcutta ... ..	120	130	7,673	2,304	...	...	301	6,715	9,408	17'7
7. Native Christian Girls' Boarding School, Jutally ... ..	84	85	5,411	2,358	...	...	74	3,001	6,063	37'7
8. Bankura Wesleyan Mission Training School ... ..	36	38	1,257	420	...	...	35	1,000	2,061	11'1
9. Benagoria Training School for mistresses ... ..	8	11	346	420	...	...	...	69	440	88'3
10. Dennett Training School, Calcutta	...	212	...	2,128	...	...	76	9,032	11,235	10'0
Daranagar Hindu Boarding and Training School ... ..	23	...	6,518	(abolished).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	466	609	40,453	12,672	...	...	1,945	35,174	49,091	18'9

The eight first-grade training schools managed by Government are the highest type of vernacular schools in Bengal. Their primary object is to train up pandits or vernacular masters for middle and primary schools—teachers thoroughly practised in the art of teaching and school management. But the course of studies prescribed for these schools embraces advanced Literature, Mathematics, History and Political Economy, Geography (General and Physical), Hygiene, Physics and Descriptive Astronomy, and Drawing, and hence is a very comprehensive training, more comprehensive than is required certainly for primary school teachers. Students are, besides, taught the theory and practice of teaching, practising schools being attached to the training schools, in which they are exercised in practical teaching under the guidance or the supervision of the teachers.

The more important of the training schools are under the charge of head-masters who are members of the Provincial Educational Service. The entire course of studies is spread over a period of three years, during which the students pass through the three classes of which each school consists. The courses of studies are prescribed from time to time by the Director of Public Instruction, and promotion from class to class is determined by the results of the Vernacular Mastership examinations, held by the Department to test the progress of the students. Besides written examinations in the several subjects

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including the art of teaching, candidates are subjected to a practical examination in class teaching.

The five training schools in Bengal proper, namely, those at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, and Rangpur, teach a common standard, and consequently the students of these schools are examined by a common set of question-papers. Among the aided training schools, the Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School alone conforms to the departmental standards, and sends up its students for the Vernacular Mastership examinations for Bengal.

5. The Vernacular Mastership examiners for the Bengal examinations are appointed by the Director: those for the examinations for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa are appointed by the Inspectors of the Circles concerned. Besides students of training schools, teachers who have worked as such for not less than one year since the date of the last lower examination at which they may have appeared and passed, are admitted to the examinations.

On the results of the Vernacular Mastership examinations, certificates are issued to the successful candidates. They are classed as high, medium and low, according as they obtain 60, 45 or 33 per cent. of the total number of marks. I should also explain that the Vernacular Mastership examinations are really three different examinations, the examination of the first grade being the final or third-year test of the most advanced students of training schools, while those of the second and third grades are lower examinations at which students of the second and first-year classes respectively are admitted.

6. Under existing rules only holders of first-grade Vernacular Mastership certificates are eligible for appointment as head-pandits of middle schools. Such men also are those who are apparently best suited for the work of inspecting pandits or guru-instructors. Those students who leave their schools before completing their third-year course obtain employment either as junior teachers in middle schools or as head-pandits of upper primary schools on the strength of their second or third-grade certificates.

7. The system of training schools in Bengal, though good in theory, is far from satisfactory in actual practice, and it is one of those branches of educational work in Bengal which call for urgent and immediate reform. Up to the present time, however, certain parts of the required reforms which indeed stand at the root of all the reforms have been impossible for the simple reason that there has never been any class of experienced and trained teachers in Bengal who could be called upon to act as head and other masters of the local training schools. It is hoped that the training college which is to be started at Kurseong will shortly enable teachers trained under European supervision to be drafted into the local training schools and thus pave the way for further reforms in these schools.

8. From what has been said above it will be understood that only the eight first-grade Government training schools and the Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School send up candidates for the Vernacular Mastership examinations. The results of the examinations for 1900 are shown in the table below:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					SECOND-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					THIRD-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					TOTAL.		Percentage of success.	
	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates examined.	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	19	
Calcutta ... ..	10	...	8	5	13	14	1	3	3	6	33	...	6	8	14	66	33	50.0	
Hooghly ... ..	20	1	10	4	15	28	2	9	...	11	33	...	11	13	24	81	60	61.8	
Dacca ... ..	10	...	7	5	12	23	...	9	2	10	27	...	4	10	14	66	36	54.5	
Chittagong ... ..	10	1	7	4	12	19	...	6	...	6	20	...	5	7	12	51	30	58.8	
Rangpur ... ..	5	...	3	1	4	11	...	6	3	6	20	...	1	7	8	14	36	24	66.6
Krishnagar C. M. S. (aided)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	4	...	3	1	4	5	5	100.0	
Total ... ..	79	2	36	19	66	89	4	28	8	40	137	1	36	45	82	305	178	58.3	
Patna ... ..	23	1	13	...	14	21	1	13	1	15	22	1	7	2	10	69	39	56.6	
Ranchi ... ..	3	...	3	...	2	4	...	2	1	3	14	3	2	2	13	20	18	80.0	
Cuttack ... ..	11	1	3	4	7	10	...	5	2	7	13	1	6	5	12	34	20	76.5	
Total ... ..	36	2	17	4	23	38	1	20	4	23	49	4	16	16	35	123	83	67.6	
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	115	4	53	23	79	127	5	48	12	65	186	5	51	61	117	428	261	61.0	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-00	96	8	41	21	73	123	13	73	23	108	176	13	93	26	132	306	313	79.2	

The total number of candidates from the six schools in Bengal proper was 305, against 275 in the preceding year. But while the number of candidates increased by 30, the number of passes decreased by 46, and the percentage of passes fell from 81.4 to 58.3. The previous year's percentage was exceedingly high, due probably to leniency in the examination of the answer papers.

The percentage of passes was about 71 in the case of first-grade candidates, 45 in the case of second-grade candidates, and 59.8 in that of third-grade candidates. The second-grade candidates therefore fared worst and the first-grade candidates were most successful. As already explained, the first-grade passed students alone, who have gone through a complete course of training in a first-grade training school, are eligible for appointment as head-pandits of middle schools.

The Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School acquitted itself very creditably, having passed all its five candidates—one in class high, three in the medium class, and one in the low. Among Government schools, the Rangpur Training School passed the highest percentage (66.6), as it did in the preceding year. Hooghly comes next with 61.7 per cent. This school sent up the largest number (81), and passed the largest number (50). Of the students who came out in the class high, 3 belonged to Hooghly, while the other 4 came from Calcutta, Chittagong, Rangpur and Krishnagar, each school claiming one, while the Dacca Training School missed the honour altogether, which is certainly not creditable to the school. The Calcutta school passed the lowest percentage, and few of its students occupied high places at the examination. The largest number of failures at the last examinations was in Literature. This is a matter to which I would invite the careful attention of the Inspectors. The student who heads the list of successful first-grade candidates is yearly awarded the Woodrow medal. During the last three years this medal has been carried away by students of the Hooghly Training School.

9. As already explained, the examinations for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa are different examinations, held in each case for one particular training school and for the few teachers who offer themselves for examination from each centre. There is therefore no true ground of comparison between the standards of the examinations held at these centres and absolutely no reason why the totals of candidates, passes, etc., for these schools should be shown and compared as in the case of the six schools in Bengal proper which teach a common standard.

The Ranchi Training School, which showed a small percentage of success (18.2) during the preceding year, shows a high percentage during the present year (90). It has passed 18 candidates out of 20, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 4 and 22 respectively.

As the standards for the Patna and the Ranchi Training Schools have lately been brought into uniformity in all subjects, except Urdu, I have directed that from the next year there will be a common examination for the two schools. The examiners will be appointed by the Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, who has been asked to take into consideration the claims of officers working in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle when making his selections as examiners.

10. Drawing is a compulsory subject for all candidates for the Vernacular Mastership examinations who are not teachers. Fifty marks are allotted to this subject, and in order to pass in it an examinee must obtain a minimum of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  marks. Students of the third-year class who obtain 30 marks or more at the examination in Drawing are granted a certificate of special proficiency in that subject, provided they also pass the Vernacular Mastership examination of the first grade. Occasionally it happens that students who have already passed the Vernacular Mastership examination of the first grade, without, however, obtaining special proficiency certificates in Drawing, appear at a subsequent examination in Drawing only, with a view to securing special proficiency certificates in that subject. I should also explain that the examinations in Drawing for all three classes of students are the same for Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa. On the results of the Vernacular Mastership examinations for 1900, special certificates in Drawing were obtained by 14 students, viz., by 2 each of the Calcutta, Chittagong, and Cuttack Training Schools, 3 each of

the Dacca and Rangpur Training Schools, and 1 each of the Hooghly and Ranchi Training Schools. No student from the Patna Training School obtained such a certificate.

11. Besides this method of obtaining Drawing proficiency certificates, students of the third-year classes of training schools have another method open to them. The Superintendent of the Government School of Art has of late years been authorised by Government to inspect the Drawing classes of training schools and to grant certificates of proficiency in Drawing to those students of the third-year class who satisfy him that they possess the necessary qualifications. These certificates are countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction, and the prospect of obtaining them doubtless affords a stimulus to advanced students to study the subject thoroughly. The periodical inspection of the Drawing classes of training schools by the Superintendent of the School of Art is of great value, for these visits furnish occasions for Drawing masters of training schools to profit by the suggestions and the advice of an expert, and they also give facilities for the Superintendent to correct any faults he may find in the methods of instruction followed in the various schools.

12. The method on which the eight first grade training schools are conducted has been already explained, and it has been also stated that among aided schools the Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School works on the same lines as the Government schools. It is not possible to give a similar general account of the work done in other training schools, and it is hence necessary to give a few details of their methods of working and of the results obtained in them.

13. *Government Training Schools (Lower grade).*—The Motihari Training School prepares teachers for the primary schools of Champaran, and consists of two classes, the higher teaching the second-class standard of middle vernacular schools and the lower teaching the upper primary standard. Both classes receive instruction in the art of teaching. Students of the upper class appear at the head guruship examination. At the last examination 3 out of 4 candidates sent up were successful. Of 7 candidates sent up for the Upper Primary examination one passed.

The so-called third-grade Government Training School at Daltonganj had 11 pupils on its rolls, against the same number in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 633 against Rs. 580, the annual cost to Government being Rs. 57.5 per pupil against Rs. 58 in the preceding year. The school did not pass any pupil at any departmental examination, and the Inspector suggests its transfer to a more suitable place with a view to increasing its usefulness. Further enquiries will be made on this point.

The Balasore Training School had 9 pupils on its rolls, against 4 in the preceding year, the increase being doubtless due to an increase in the value of the stipends from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. The total expenditure on the school from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 950 against Rs. 489 in the preceding year. Six students out of 9 sent up passed the Upper Primary examination.

14. *Aided Training Schools for Masters.*—The *Barrackpore Training School for Masters* is a boarding institution under the management of the Wesleyan Mission. It does not follow the course prescribed for the Government training schools, but teaches up to the University Entrance standard and prepares teachers for schools under that Mission. The roll-number declined from 33 to 27. Of the total expenditure (Rs. 3,541), Rs. 1,200 was paid from Provincial Revenues. No candidate from this school passed the Entrance examination during the last two years. So far as the recognised standards are concerned, therefore, the school is not working well either as a special school or as a school for general education.

*Bhimpur Sonthal Training School*—Teaches up to the standard of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination. It is called a training school from the fact of its supplying the Sonthal pathsalas under the Baptist Mission in the jungle mahals of Midnapore with Sonthal teachers. The school is under the management of the American Baptist Mission. On the 31st March last it had 151 pupils on its rolls, of whom 55 were females, against 153, including 52 females, on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of these pupils, 7 were Hindus, 108 aboriginal Christians, 31 aboriginal non-Christians, and 5 Native Christians. The income and expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,700, of which one-half was contributed from the

Grant-in-aid Fund and the other half from the Mission Fund. At the last Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination 5 candidates appeared, all of whom failed. At the Upper Primary Scholarship examination 21 appeared, of whom 10 passed (2 in the first, 2 in the second, and 6 in the third division). At the Lower Primary Scholarship examination 17 appeared, of whom 13 passed, 10 being placed in the first and 3 in the second division. Besides teaching the ordinary departmental standards, the school imparts instruction in many useful technical subjects, such as weaving, spinning, carpentry, tailoring, and other useful arts.

*Bankura Sonthal Training School.*—It is a grant-in-aid school under the management of the Wesleyan Mission, teaching up to the Middle Vernacular Scholarship standard. Its roll-number advanced from 42 to 51, of whom 7 were Native Christians, 5 Hindus, 4 aboriginal Christians, and 35 Sonthals. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,215 to Rs. 1,917, of which Government contributed Rs. 350, against Rs. 325 in the preceding year. There is a boarding establishment attached to the school, and all the pupils live in it. They are not required to pay any tuition fee nor anything for their messing or house rent. In addition to the ordinary course of studies, the boys are taught carpentry after school hours. At the last Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, 1 boy appeared and passed in the second division. At the Upper Primary Scholarship examination 2 appeared, but failed to pass. Of the 2 teachers, 1 is a Sonthal and the other (head pandit) a Hindu.

*Kalimpong Training School.*—The number on its roll on the last day of the year was 35 against 32 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,714, of which Rs. 192 was met from Provincial Revenues, against Rs. 2,897 and Rs. 192, respectively, in the previous year. The cost to Government per pupil declined from Rs. 6 to Rs. 5.5.

*Taljhari Training School for Masters.*—The number on the roll was 12 against 14 in the previous year. The total Government expenditure was Rs. 648 against Rs. 520 in the preceding year. The cost per pupil to Government was Rs. 54 against Rs. 37.1. Sonthal and Paharia gurus holding either lower primary or upper primary certificates are admitted as boarders to undergo practical training in class management and the art of teaching. Seven gurus obtained teachership certificates, against 9 in the previous year.

*Benagoria Training School for Masters.*—The roll number was 10 against 9 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,000, of which Government contributed Rs. 420. Sonthal boys passing the Middle Scholarship examination are taught the art of teaching and class management in this school. The period of residence in the school extends over four years, and the pupils are also employed in translating Bengali books into Sonthali.

*Darjeeling Training School.*—The number on the rolls at the end of the year was 16, against 9 of the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 737, of which Rs. 192 was drawn from the Provincial Revenues. The cost to Government per pupil declined from Rs. 21.3 to Rs. 12.0.

15. *Aided Training Schools for Mistresses.*—*The Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission Training School for Mistresses* is a boarding institution. It conforms to the special standards for girls prescribed for Calcutta and its neighbourhood. At the last girls' scholarship examination it passed 4 pupils in Standard IV, 2 in Standard V, and 4 in Standard VI. It earned Rs. 645 in the shape of rewards, boarding grant, etc., from Provincial Revenues, against Rs. 616 in the preceding year.

*The Converts' Home at Barrackpore* is another training school for mistresses under the Church of England Zenana Mission. It had only 3 pupils on the rolls, against 7 in the preceding year. One pupil passed at the last examination in Standard V of the Calcutta standards. It received from Provincial Revenues Rs. 351 in the shape of rewards, etc.

*The Roman Catholic Girls' School at Krishnagar* is, properly speaking, an orphanage, not conforming to the departmental standards. The pupils receive an elementary education and are trained in sewing, weighing, and selling. On leaving school a few of them obtain employment as mistresses in the girls' schools under Catholic agency. The receipts from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 720 as before, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,696.

*The Church of England Training School for Mistresses* had 24 pupils on the rolls, against 23 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,726,

of which Government contributed Rs. 1,488. The results of the Standard examinations are as follows:—1 passed by Standard IV, 6 by V, 10 by VI, 3 by VII, and 3 at the Junior Teachership examination. There is a hostel attached to the institution, but its statistics have not been supplied this year.

*The Church of Scotland Orphanage and Training School* had 39 pupils, against 42 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,272, of which Government paid Rs. 1,738. At the last Standard examination it passed 3 girls by Standard IV, 4 by V, 5 by VI, 1 by VII, 1 by VIII, and 1 at the Junior Teachership examination. There were 39 boarders. The expenditure incurred on the attached hostel has been included in the school returns.

*The Ballygunge Boarding Institution* had 130 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 120 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,408, of which Government paid Rs. 2,304. At the last Standard examination for girls 7 passed by Standard IV, 4 by Standard VI, 6 by Standard VII, and 4 by Standard VIII. The attached hostel had 115 pupils on the rolls. The expenses incurred on the hostel have been included in the school returns.

*The Native Christian Girls' School at Intally*—Had 85 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, against 84 on the same date in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,093, the amount paid by Government being Rs. 2,358. At the last Standard examination 16 girls passed by Standard IV, 11 by Standard V, 7 by Standard VI, 3 by Standard VII, 5 by Standard VIII. Three also passed the Junior and 4 the Senior Teachership examinations. The attached hostel had 85 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900. The expenditure incurred on it has been included in the school returns.

*Bankura Training School for Mistresses*.—This is a grant-in-aid school with a boarding-house attached to it, and is under the management of the Wesleyan Mission at Bankura. It had on its rolls on the last day of the past official year 38 pupils, against 36 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The pupils are all Christian girls (24 Native Christians and 14 aboriginal Christians). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,051 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,257 in the preceding year. The Government contribution also increased from Rs. 360 to Rs. 420. There are three Christian female teachers, of whom the Head Mistress holds the University Entrance certificate. Two candidates appeared at the last Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, and both of them passed in the second division. For the Upper Primary Scholarship examination two were sent up, of whom one passed in the first division. English is also taught here in an elementary form.

There are two aided training schools in the Darjeeling district under missionary management—one at Darjeeling and the other at Kalimpong. No report has been received on the working of these two institutions.

*Benagoria Training School for Mistresses*.—The number on the rolls was 11 against 8 in the previous year. This school is conducted exactly on the same lines as the boys' training school in the same place.

*The Dennett Training School*—Had 212 pupils on the rolls. The total expenditure was Rs. 11,235, Government paying Rs. 2,128. At the last Standard examination 7 girls passed by Standard IV, 7 by Standard V, and 2 by Standard VI. There were 114 pupils in the attached boarding on the 31st March 1900. The expenditure incurred on the hostel has been included in the school returns.

16. It will be seen from the above accounts that of the 7 aided training schools, so called, for masters, scarcely a single one merits the designation of a real training school, and they are usually only ordinary schools of high or middle standard, teaching general subjects and training up only a few teachers.

It is found also that the same statement is almost equally true of the greater number of the so-called training schools for mistresses which have been dealt with.

17. It will therefore be seen that there is a considerable difference between a first-grade Government training school and a training school like that at Daltonganj, which trains up gurus for primary schools, on the one hand, and training schools which do not conform to the departmental standards at all, but teach liberal standards and train up teachers for mission schools, on the other. Then there are training schools for mistresses which teach the highest

departmental standards for girls' schools, and, besides, prepare their pupils for Junior and Senior Female Teachership certificates, also according to departmental standards. As against these, again, schools have been returned as training schools which teach only the most elementary subjects. Judged by the standards of the Vernacular Mastership and Female Teachership Certificate examinations, many of the aided schools returned as training schools would appear not to merit the appellation. It is believed, however, missionary bodies intend all the schools to train up teachers to suit their own purposes, and as such they may be called training schools, although not conforming to the departmental standards.

18. *English Teachership classes.*—These are classes now existing in connection with the four first-grade Government training schools at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. These classes train up matriculates and F.A.'s for the duties of teachers of secondary schools. The course of instruction extends over a year, and is both theoretical and practical, the practical instruction being carried on in the middle schools attached to the training schools. Text-books are prescribed by the Department, and an examination is annually held to which not only students of the teachership classes, but also all graduates and such under-graduates as have at least three years' experience as teachers are admissible. Three grades of certificates are granted by the Department to the successful candidates, first-grade certificates being granted to graduates, while second and third-grade certificates are given to successful candidates, whose previous educational attainments come up to the First Arts and Matriculation stages respectively. The examination is both theoretical and practical, candidates having to submit to written examinations in the art of teaching, discipline and organisation, and to a practical examination in actual class teaching.

19. The following table shows the results of the last English Teachership examination:—

	First grade.		Second grade.		Third grade.		Total.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Dacca ...	...	...	11	...	2	1	13	1
Patna ...	...	...	2	1	7	3	9	4
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1
Private ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	2	1	13	1	15	5	30	7

Altogether seven candidates passed.

These results are far from being satisfactory, but they are at least more encouraging than the previous year's results. I have instructed the Inspectors of the Patna, the Eastern and the Orissa Circles to provide the successful candidates with suitable appointments at the earliest possible opportunity.

20. The English Teachership classes have not proved a success, nor has the examination proved popular. When the scheme of training English teachers for secondary schools was first conceived, it was confidently anticipated that a handsome number of stipends, the prospect of winning certificates, and of securing early appointment would prove sufficiently attractive to those young men, who are content to seek service as junior teachers in schools under Government and private management, to induce them to go through a year's course of theoretical and practical training. One hundred stipends of the monthly value of Rs. 6 each were created for the students of teachership classes, of which 30 were made tenable at the Calcutta Training School, an equal number at the Dacca School, 20 at the Patna and 20 at the Cuttack School. At first, classes had been opened in connexion with the Hooghly School, but it was soon found that they were unnecessary, and they were accordingly closed in 1898. The examination fee was ridiculously low, being only Rs. 2. Graduates, moreover, and even persons who had read up to the B.A. stage



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were exempted from the condition of attending a course of studies in the classes. A similar privilege was also conceded to teachers of not less than three years' standing whose attainments came up at least to the Entrance stage. It was ruled that as soon as there was a sufficient supply of certificated teachers, Government schools, as well as aided schools, would appoint only such teachers. This rule was also to be made applicable to the cases of unaided schools so far as it lay in the power of the Education Department to enforce it. All these circumstances might have justly been expected to make the scheme a success, and yet at the end of four years' teaching and of four annual examinations the total number of passes comes up only to 26 which is a ridiculously small number. Also it cannot be said that the examination is a very difficult one; and we are necessarily compelled to seek other causes for the scanty success of the scheme so far.

It appears to me first of all that the attachment of the teachership classes to vernacular training schools has been a mistake. I am very far from denying or even doubting the utility of these schools, which have done and are doing fairly good work in their own sphere, nor do I for a moment doubt the abilities of the head-masters of these schools, who are often veteran officers with considerable experience in this Department. But what I fear is that these schools are not popular with the students of our colleges whom they seek to attract. It may be that their dislike is founded on sentimental grounds alone. But it exists beyond a doubt, and the practical result is that few students of any ability will join the classes. It appears to me that the teachership classes would have been more popular with college students if they had been attached to English-teaching schools, such as zilla or collegiate schools, and in the case of the higher grades of teachership examination, to some of the Government colleges. The additional masters, who are in charge of the classes at the training schools, might have taught the classes as they do at present, and they might have been helped in the work by the head-masters of the collegiate schools, all working under the supervision of the Principals. Under such circumstances, the moral influence of the Principals would also have been felt, and felt to advantage by teachers and students alike. At present students belonging to the teachership classes are exercised in practical teaching in the practising schools attached to the training schools. These are generally middle schools teaching all subjects through the medium of the vernacular. These practising schools doubtless afford sufficient scope for the efficient practical training of students who aspire to be vernacular masters; but it is beyond all question that they do not furnish equally good opportunities for the training of teachers who would be called upon to teach in secondary English schools, where all subjects are taught usually through the medium of English. If the teachership classes had worked in connection with zilla and collegiate schools, etc., their students might have been exercised in the middle and lower classes of such schools. I do not think that such exercise would have in any way materially interfered with the work of the classes, and there is no question that it would have been considerably more useful than similar exercise carried on in the existing practising schools.

It further appears to me that the practice of holding a common examination for all classes of candidates is open to objection. The text-books being the same, no set of common questions can be framed which would be felt as equally difficult by young men plucked at the Entrance examination and men who have passed their B.A. examination, perhaps with distinction, and have possibly also acquired some experience in teaching. The climax of the difficulties of the pupil teachers of lower degree is reached when we require the plucked Entrance student and the passed B.A. to obtain the same number of minimum marks for a pass in identically the same question papers. Then, again, it appears to me that the minimum marks required are too high, being no less than 50 per cent. in each paper. When we consider that even B.A.'s have a difficulty in writing correct and idiomatic English, it would at once appear that we require too much when we insist that students who have barely passed their Matriculation should obtain 50 per cent. marks in an examination at which they have to write their answers in English, and which examination has also to be made suitable for the abilities and knowledge of men who have passed their F.A. and B.A. examinations.

In this connection I cannot but express my surprise that not one of the junior teachers of this Department has offered himself as a candidate for the teachership examination. When the Calcutta University was first founded more than forty years ago, veteran teachers did not disdain to appear at its Entrance examination. That was an example which teachers of the present day would do well to emulate, and I trust that Inspectors and Principals will encourage the subordinate teachers under them to prepare for the teachership examination. During the year under review a good deal of correspondence on the subject of the English teachership class has been carried on with the Inspectors of Schools and the Principals of certain Colleges, and they have given me their opinions on certain suggestions for reform, such as are included in the previous paragraphs and on other points, but the question is not quite ripe for final decision.

I would like, therefore, to see next year's results before I submit to Government any new scheme for the training of English teachers in accordance with the wishes expressed in the Resolution on the last Report. If the present scheme proves a failure, as it appears to me it practically has, we must re-cast it altogether instead of attempting useless tinkering. I have hence allowed the teachership classes to go on during the present year on their old lines. If the scheme is not radically unsound the fact of some students having passed at the last examination will draw an increased number of students, and I believe the employment in Government schools of this year's successful candidates will afford additional encouragement to all intending candidates. If these anticipations are falsified, I will submit a new scheme to Government.

21. The following table shows the qualifications of teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.															Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	REMARKS.	
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	VERNACULAR MASTERSHIP.			Guru-training School.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Madrasah Examination.	Other examinations.				
							First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
<i>Middle English.</i>																					
1. Burdwan ...	239	1,006	...	...	43	221	187	38	20	13	99	131	13	8	4	2	3	220	86		
2. Presidency ...	160	987	...	3	44	154	80	30	15	9	67	79	10	3	5	1	1	104	73		
3. Calcutta ...	19	121	...	2	12	24	18	3	2	2	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	50	17		
4. Rajshahi ...	92	347	...	...	31	83	78	10	6	1	35	51	...	...	...	...	...	47	41		
5. Dacca ...	194	790	...	1	23	185	149	22	10	1	67	150	17	7	2	6	1	157	80		
6. Chittagong ...	67	255	...	...	12	51	54	10	1	...	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	41	20		
7. Patna ...	41	175	...	1	7	30	23	7	6	1	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	36	13		
8. Bhagalpur ...	33	142	...	1	6	25	26	5	5	1	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	23	15		
9. Orissa ...	42	184	...	1	3	25	30	2	...	6	32	36	3	3	1	1	...	38	10		
10. Do. Tributary Mahals.	7	31	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4		
11. Chota Nagpur ...	40	158	...	1	5	32	17	5	6	9	18	21	10	1	1	...	...	32	22		
Total ...	934	3,896	...	1	10	184	636	630	132	78	48	403	605	77	26	17	14	10	763	302	
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>																					
1. Burdwan ...	162	533	...	...	2	35	138	20	18	12	38	159	13	8	1	...	...	94	63		
2. Presidency ...	209	627	...	1	6	45	111	30	23	12	37	132	9	5	1	1	6	151	42		
3. Calcutta ...	12	74	...	2	...	12	25	2	1	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	18	5		
4. Rajshahi ...	121	255	...	...	1	13	161	17	6	5	15	101	0	3	...	...	...	23	31		
5. Dacca ...	251	647	...	...	7	57	143	28	13	2	32	216	25	8	...	...	...	118	68		
6. Chittagong ...	118	305	...	...	...	17	72	10	6	...	3	135	13	1	...	...	...	44	17		
7. Patna ...	52	167	...	...	1	3	70	16	10	2	22	37	5	4	1	...	...	15	18		
8. Bhagalpur ...	49	164	...	1	3	10	46	4	7	3	3	59	10	5	1	...	...	14	25		
9. Orissa ...	45	136	...	...	...	4	30	0	6	2	5	64	8	1	1	...	...	16	6		
10. Do. Tributary Mahals.	12	38	...	...	...	4	4	4	1	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	4	8		
11. Chota Nagpur ...	38	102	...	...	1	5	24	5	6	2	3	33	7	5	...	...	...	9	8		
Total ...	1,064	3,053	...	4	20	201	774	167	98	43	146	691	101	30	7	0	9	406	254		
<i>Upper Primary.</i>																					
1. Burdwan ...	980	1,281	...	...	...	15	23	24	21	40	106	598	170	26	...	...	0	279	69		
2. Presidency ...	544	727	...	...	1	18	10	15	11	57	66	278	30	22	...	...	1	185	40		
3. Calcutta ...	31	136	...	1	...	7	2	6	5	2	13	19	20	8	...	...	...	45	6		
4. Rajshahi ...	461	715	...	...	...	3	5	13	10	10	54	220	168	62	...	...	...	91	63		
5. Dacca ...	971	1,263	...	...	1	8	21	15	14	2	103	637	178	53	...	...	4	225	150		
6. Chittagong ...	460	435	...	...	...	3	13	8	4	3	24	407	101	24	...	...	...	40	34		
7. Patna ...	231	436	...	...	1	13	15	22	8	13	16	160	91	62	...	...	...	23	24		
8. Bhagalpur ...	283	459	...	...	...	1	4	7	15	1	22	216	121	46	...	...	...	42	26		
9. Orissa ...	273	493	...	...	...	9	7	7	9	57	20	186	117	42	...	...	...	9	4		
10. Do. Tributary Mahals.	60	83	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	47	22	1	...	...	...	...	...		
11. Chota Nagpur ...	155	318	...	...	...	...	3	4	8	16	13	84	85	48	...	...	5	50	23		
Total ...	4,473	6,582	...	1	1	3	83	109	116	125	160	446	2,011	1,137	367	7	10	1,060	467		

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The total number of teachers employed in middle English schools decreased from 3,968 to 3,896, or by 72. Of these 3,896 teachers, no less than 1,041 had passed the Entrance or some higher examination. In the preceding year there were 1,048 such teachers. The number of holders of Vernacular Mastership certificates increased from 864 to 870, which was, however, a nominal increase; 660 of these were holders of first-grade certificates. The number of uncertificated teachers declined from 932 to 783, which is satisfactory.

In middle vernacular schools there were 225 teachers who had passed the Entrance or some higher examination and 1,029 teachers who had passed the Vernacular Mastership examination. In the previous years the corresponding figures were 187 and 1,010. It is satisfactory to notice this increase in the number of certificated teachers, which has been concurrent with a decrease in the total number of teachers.

In upper primary schools there were 58 teachers who were holders of Entrance or higher certificates, 349 teachers who were holders of Vernacular Mastership certificates, and 3,357 teachers holding Middle examination certificates. These numbers are also in advance of the corresponding numbers for the preceding year.

I would further note here that, while the total number of teachers employed in middle and upper primary schools increased from 13,479 to 13,561, or by 82, the number of teachers holding no certificates declined from 2,669 to 2,339, or by 330. These are very satisfactory figures.

B.—LAW CLASSES.

22. The following table gives the usual statistics of the colleges at which lectures in law are delivered :—

I.—Law.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average monthly roll-number.	EXPENDITURE—						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.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>I.—LAW.</b>												
<i>Government Law Colleges.</i>												
1. Hooghly College	1	14	12	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,119	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,119	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 98 4 0	
2. Dacca	1	111	105	Rs. -5,487	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 7,120	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,033	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 15 8 10	
3. Patna	1	25	29	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,780	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,780	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 61 0 7	
4. Krishnagar	1	10	10	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 740	Rs. ...	Rs. 740	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 74 0 0	
5. Rajshahi	1	18	23	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,540	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,540	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 60 15 3	
6. Ravenshaw Cuttack	1	23	24	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,780	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,780	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 74 8 8	
7. Chittagong	1	29	27	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,936	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,936	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 71 7 8	
Total	7	230	230	Rs. -5,487	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 10,018	Rs. ...	Rs. 10,631	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 45 12 7	
<i>Municipal Law College.</i>												
1. Midnapore College	1	10	12	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 880	Rs. ...	Rs. 880	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 73 5 4	
<i>Unaided Law Colleges.</i>												
1. Metropolitan Institution	1	201	104	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,858	Rs. 520	Rs. 3,178	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 33 12 11	
2. City College	1	100	94	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 25,203	Rs. ...	Rs. 25,203	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 65 12 10	
3. Ripon	1	377	383	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,285	Rs. 600	Rs. 1,885	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 99 3 4	
4. Berhampore College	1	21	19	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,030	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,030	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 41 12 9	
5. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bahadurp.	1	40	39	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	
6. Rangabasi College	1	95	102	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,858	Rs. 120	Rs. 2,984	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 20 4 1	
7. Rajchandra	1	46	39	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 600	Rs. ...	Rs. 600	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 15 0 2	
8. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	1	27	25	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	
9. Bihar National College, Bankipore	1	113	76	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,898	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,898	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 64 7 1	
Total	9	1,020	941	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 30,352	Rs. 1,040	Rs. 40,378	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 42 14 7	
GRAND TOTAL	17	1,260	1,183	Rs. -5,487	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 66,230	Rs. 1,046	Rs. 51,789	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 43 12 5	
TOTAL FOR 1898-99	17	1,305	1,134	Rs. -820	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 43,760	Rs. 2,550	Rs. 45,499	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 40 1 11	

There are no institutions in Bengal exclusively devoted to the teaching of Law; but Law classes are attached to some of the first-grade Arts colleges, which are attended by students who desire to qualify for the B.L. or the Pleadership examination.

During the year under review the number of institutions teaching Law remained unchanged. The number of students attending Law classes

fell off from 1,305 to 1,260, or by 145. The number is higher than the total number for 1897-98 by 66. Compared with the figures for 1898-99, the total number attending Law classes attached to Government colleges shows a slight increase, while the total number attending Law classes connected with unaided colleges shows a slight decrease.

Of the 1,260 students attending Law classes on the 31st March 1900, no less than 773 belonged to the four unaided colleges in Calcutta, while only 487 belonged to the 13 mufassal colleges. The Ripon College alone had more students than all the Government colleges put together. Among mufassal colleges the Dacca College and the Bihar National College returned the largest attendance.

The upkeep of Law classes in the Government Arts colleges entails no charge on the Provincial Revenues, the Law Professors being paid out of the fees realised from students subject to a maximum limit of salary. The classes at Dacca, in addition to being self-supporting, yielded a surplus of Rs. 5,487, which was credited to Government. In the preceding year the surplus had amounted to Rs. 820.

23. The following table shows the composition of the Law classes:—

LAW CLASS ATTACHED TO—	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1900.		
	B. L. students.	Pleadership students.	Total.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government Colleges.</i>			
1. Hooghly ... ..	10	4	14
2. Dacca ... ..	58	58	116
3. Krishnagar ... ..	4	4	8
4. Patna ... ..	15	10	25
5. Ravenshaw, Cuttack ... ..	13	10	23
6. Rajshahi ... ..	13	5	18
7. Chittagong ... ..	...	20	20
Total ... ..	110	120	230
<i>Municipal College.</i>			
1. Midnapore ... ..	2	8	10
<i>Unaided Colleges.</i>			
1. Metropolitan ... ..	110	88	201
2. City ... ..	52	41	100
3. Ripon ... ..	332	55	377
4. Berhampore ... ..	11	10	21
5. Tejnurayan Jubilee, Bhagalpur ... ..	15	25	40
6. Bangabasi, Calcutta ... ..	27	68	95
7. Rajchandra, Barisal ... ..	14	32	46
8. Behar National, Bankipore ... ..	46	68	113
9. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal ... ..	4	23	27
Total ... ..	610	404	1,020
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	728	532	1,260

The number of students reading for the B.L. examination increased by 37, while the number of those preparing for the Pleadership examination decreased by 82.

24. The following table shows the results of the last B.L. examination:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates sent up.	PASSED IN THE—		
		First division.	Second division.	Total passes.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly College ... ..	5	.....	.....	...
Dacca ... ..	39	.....	0	0
Krishnagar ... ..	4	.....	1	1
Patna ... ..	19	.....	5	5
Ravenshaw ... ..	5	.....	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	3	.....	1	1
Midnapore ... ..	0	.....	4	4
Bangabasi ... ..	19	.....	4	4
Behar National College ... ..	9	.....	1	1
Berhampore ... ..	3	.....	1	1
City College ... ..	50	.....	12	12
Metropolitan Institution ... ..	48	.....	8	8
Rajchandra College, Barisal ... ..	7	.....	4	4
Ripon College ... ..	215	.....	40	40
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ... ..	13	1	3	4
Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal ... ..	8	.....	2	2
Total ... ..	451	1	101	102
Total for 1898-99 ... ..	450	.....	206	206

\*SPECIAL  
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There were 451 candidates, of whom 102 passed; and of these only one candidate (from the T. N. Jubilee College) was able to obtain a first-class certificate; the remaining 101 candidates were all placed in the second division. This is a most unsatisfactory result. In 1898 there were 450 candidates, of whom 208 passed. It is difficult to explain such a wide variation in the results of the two examinations. The Ripon College sent up and passed the largest number of students.

### C.—MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

25. The most important fact in the matter of medical education in connection with the Education Department was that from June 1899 the control of medical education passed from the hands of the Director of Public Instruction to those of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal. Formerly the Director of Public Instruction was the officer responsible for the proper conduct of medical education, and he only consulted the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals on technical or medical questions or points which might arise, while now the position has been under the orders of Government precisely reversed, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is the responsible controlling officer, and he may consult the Director of Public Instruction in matters in which the educational aspect predominates, that is, he consults the Director of Public Instruction only as what may be termed an educational expert.

26. The following table gives the usual statistics of medical institutions:—

#### II.—Medicine.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average monthly roll-number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	To public funds.	To 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	12	
<b>II.—MEDICINE.</b>												
1. Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	502	535	Rs. 1,49,056	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 35,269	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,84,325	Rs. A. P. 278 9 9	Rs. A. P. 65 14	
<i>Government Medical Schools.</i>												
1. Scaldah ...	1	312	240	46,270	...	...	7,515	...	53,785	192 12 8	31 5 0	
2. Dacca ...	1	170	169	15,729	...	...	5,183	...	20,917	93 1 1	30 11 2	
3. Patna ...	1	161	103	10,590	...	...	4,137	1,206	24,993	120 2 11	45 2 4	
4. Outtack ...	1	98	94	9,387	...	...	2,053	477	11,918	95 11 2	26 14 5	
Total ...	4	637	666	90,976	...	...	18,892	1,743	1,11,611	130 9 7	28 5 10	
<i>Unaided Medical Schools.</i>												
1. Calcutta Medical School ...	1	260	180	...	...	...	9,460	140	9,600	...	53 5 4	
2. Bengal Electric Medical School ...	1	27	30	...	...	...	600	...	600	...	20 0 0	
3. Calcutta Medical Institution ...	1	104	92	...	...	...	2,400	...	2,400	...	28 1 5	
4. Dacca Homœopathic School ...	1	52	40	...	...	...	60	...	60	...	1 4 10	
Total ...	4	443	342	...	...	...	12,520	140	12,660	...	30 6 0	

The only college affiliated in Medicine to the Calcutta University is the Medical College, Calcutta. It has three Departments—the College Department, to which only students who have passed the First Arts examination are admitted; the Military Pupil Department, training up students for Military Hospital duty, and the Female Certificate classes, training up females in Medical Science who have passed the Entrance or some equivalent examination in general subjects. Students of the College Department alone are eligible for admission to the University examinations in Medicine.

27. The following four tables show the strength of the three departments during the last three years :—

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INSTRUCTION.

*College Department.*

YEAR.	On roll at commencement of year.	New admissions.	Total.	Total number passed University and left College.	Number of pupils who left College otherwise.	Total number of pupils who left College.	Total remaining at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1897-98 ...	440	99	539	48	45	93	446
1898-99 ...	446	90	536	54	31	85	451
1899-1900	451	99	550	35	43	78	472

*Military Pupils' class.*

YEAR.	Number re-joined.	Number admitted.	Total.	Number passed and sent to Military duty.	Number removed or resigned.	Total number remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897-98 ...	18	10	28	7	...	21
1898-99 ...	21	5	26	11	1	14
1899-1900 ...	14	11	25	5	2	18

*Certificate class.*

YEAR.	On rolls at commencement of year.	New admissions.	Total.	Number passed examination.	Number ceased to attend.	Number remaining.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1897-98 ...	10	6	16	2	4	10
1898-99 ...	10	4	14	1	1	12
1899-1900 ...	12	4	16	4	...	12

*Strength of College.*

YEAR.	On rolls at commencement of year.	On rolls at end of session.
1	2	3
1897-98 ...	583	477
1898-99 ...	576	477
1899-1900 ...	591	502

It does not appear from these tables that the popularity of medical studies is increasing to any very material extent.

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28. The course of studies for matriculated students extends over a period of five years. At the end of the first, second, and fourth years students have to pass a college test examination as a condition of their promotion to the next higher class. Students of the second, third, and fifth-year classes are sent up for the University Preliminary Scientific, the 1st L.M.S. or 1st M.B., and the 2nd L.M.S. or 2nd M.B. examinations respectively. Failure at the first of these does not prevent a student's promotion to the third-year class, provided he passes the college test examination, but such a student has to pass the Combined Preliminary Scientific and 1st L.M.S. or 1st M.B. examinations at the end of his third year's studies. Promotion from the third-year to the fourth year class is given on the results of the University examination. Students of the first and second-year classes who fail a second time, at the same stage, to gain promotion to the next higher class are removed from the college. Third-year students are liable to removal on the same grounds, subject to the proviso that the Principal may relax the rule in favour of individual candidates.

29. The following table shows the results of the University Medical examinations held during the last three years:—

Year.	PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.		FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.		COMBINED PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC AND FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.		SECOND M.B. EXAMINATION.		PRELIMINARY L.M.S. EXAMINATION.		FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.		COMBINED PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC AND FIRST L.M.S. EXAMINATION.		SECOND L.M.S. EXAMINATION.		TOTAL.		Per cent. of those passed at the University examinations.
	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number of candi- dates.	Number passed.	Number at all Uni- versity examinations.	Number passed the University exami- nations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1897-98 ...	71	18(a)	21	5	8	5(t)	6	3	78	61	167	53	4	5(h)	85	46	440	190	44.54
1898-99 ...	69	25(b)	19	9	7	7	5	3	86	37	175	90	4	2	80	51	445	217	48.76
1899-1900 ...	78	23(c)	15	3	10	8(e)	7	2	81	11	143(t)	70(t)	18	10	79	35	431	161	37.35
Total ...	218	65(f)	55	17	25	13(g)	18	8	245	109	485	213	26	17	244	132	1,316	674	43.61

N.B.—(a) Including 7  
 (b) " 17  
 (c) " 13  
 (d) Includes 1 who failed, but attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination.  
 (e) " 4  
 (f) " 31  
 (g) " 5  
 (h) One passed both the first L.M.S. and the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination.  
 (i) Includes one female.

Looking to the totals, it is seen that during the last three years 132 candidates passed the 2nd L.M.S. examination, while only 8 passed the 2nd M.B. examination. The numbers of passes for last year were 35 and 2 respectively—figures lower than the corresponding figures for the two preceding years.

30. *Female Class—University Examination.*—One matriculated female student resumed her studies, who appeared and passed at the First L. M. S. Examination.

At the end of the session one remained.

*Certificate class.*—Twelve female students remained and 4 were newly admitted, making a total of 16. Of these, 4 passed and left, so that the strength of the class at the close of the session was 12.

The following is the 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 C. F. Cleophas, 4th year ...	Native Christian.	June 1897 ...	March 1899 ...	L. M. S. and M.B.	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 30.
2	" Millicent Bird, " ...	Eurasian ...	June 1896 ...	February 1901	Certificate class	Ditto, " 20
3	" Edith Maud Walker, " ...	European ...	June 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
4	" B. Browster, " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
5	" Maude Alice Oliver, " ...	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
6	" M. Schepelmann, 3rd year	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	February 1902	Ditto ...	Burma Government, " 40
7	" J. Nicholson, " ...	European ...	June 1899 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Duffrin Fund, " 20
8	" Kathleen Reed, " ...	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
9	" Edith Miner, " ...	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
10	" Annie Watson, 2nd year ...	Ditto ...	June 1899 ...	February 1903	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
11	" Flora Singh, " ...	Native Christian.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, " 20
12	" Merlin Kingsley, " ...	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burma Government, " 40
13	Mrs. Edith Holo " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bigandetto Scholarship, Rs. 25.

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

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NAMES.	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.	NAMES.	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.
1	2	3	1	2	3
Miss Nichel, Certificate class	1880		Miss S. Antonio	1893	
" L. E. Sykes	1890	Lucknow.	" W. Woods (Mrs. Collins)	"	Meerut.
" F. Dissent	"	Dufferin Fund, Ulwar.	Mrs. M. Neal	1894	Chandney Hospital, Calcutta.
" G. F. Pereira	"	" Ditto, Chittagong.	Miss E. George	"	Allghar.
" L. B. Smith	"	" Ditto, Nagpur.	" A. Iurie	1895	Mrs. Pettor's Hospital, Bulandshahr.
" J. Perry	"	" Ditto, Doshi.	" A. White	1896	Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.
" L. Kirkpatrick	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	" I. Statesbury	"	"
" A. D'Souza	"	Dufferin Fund, Tonk.	" E. Hedding	1897	Kalka.
" Ida M. Dissent	"	"	" E. Cardoso	1898	Kapurthala (on leave).
" W. Jahen (Mrs. W. M. Perimen).	"	Dufferin Fund, Bareilly.	" M. G. Langley	"	Fort Sandeman, Jubbulporo.
" Ida Brown	"	Private practice, Karnal.	" L. A. Watts	1899	Quetta.
" J. B. Muller	1891	Dufferin Fund, Rangoon (gone to Eng land).	" L. D'Souza	1900	"
" H. Forbes	"	Dufferin Fund, Berhampore.	" E. David	"	Kapurthala.
Mrs. M. Scott	"	Private practice.	" Patience Edge	"	"
Miss C. Brooking	"	"	" Abhoybala Singha	"	Gir Hospital, Hattra.
Mrs. J. C. Smythe	"	"	" V. M. Mitter, M.B.	1890	"
Miss E. L. Bridge	1893	Gone to Australia.	" B. M. Rose, M.B.	"	Private practice, Calcutta.
" S. E. Bridge	"	Dufferin Fund, Balrampore.	" B. B. Bose, M.B.	1891	"
" M. S. Martin	"	"	" Jamul Sen, L.M.S.	1896	Nepal.
" M. T. Watts	"	"	" R. Cohen, M.B.	1897	Rangoon.
" K. O'Byrne	"	Fyzabad.	" L. Pitt, L.M.S.	1899	Allahabad.
" L. Blong	"	Bhopal.	" Khirode Kumari Ghosh, L.M.S.	"	Private practice, Calcutta.
" D. E. Pratt	"	Srinagar.			
" J. George	"	Agra.			

32. There are four vernacular medical schools in Bengal managed by Government. These are the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta ; the Temple Medical School at Patna ; the Dacca Medical School, and the Cuttack Medical School. As stated previously during the past year the control of medical education was transferred from the Director of Public Instruction to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. I append here extracts from the Inspector-General's remarks on the medical schools giving a full report of their work during the last session:—

"The report for the Campbell Medical School, Sealdah, Calcutta, which was under Major Gibbons, I.M.S., throughout the year, relates to its 27th session ; that for the Temple Medical School (under Lieutenant-Colonel Cobb, I.M.S., Major Maynard, I.M.S., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. French-Mullen, I.M.S., respectively) to its 26th session ; that for Dacca (under Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae, I.M.S., and Major Green, I.M.S.) to its 25th session, and that for Cuttack (under Lieutenant-Colonel Zorab, I.M.S.) to its 24th session."

"The changes in the teaching staff were not numerous, except in the Campbell Medical School, in which two teachers retired, and one was promoted to the post of Civil Medical Officer at Bogra. The Teacher of Medicine at Dacca also retired. The places of these officers were taken by young and efficient Assistant Surgeons, with the exception of that of the Teacher of Midwifery at the Campbell Medical School, for which a specially qualified graduate of the Calcutta University was appointed for a term of five years. In future the teacherships are to be held, as a rule, for a period of five years, which will prevent, it is hoped, what has been sometimes noticed, viz., a want of freshness and modern character of the instruction which has been given in these schools. At my inspections I have been present while the different teachers lectured to their pupils, and although I have been impressed by their general ability and readiness, I have not always been sure that the instruction was of a sufficiently practical kind. The Superintendents have united with me in insisting upon the importance of practical training, and especially upon the necessity of giving full explanations of all difficult points, not only in English, but in the vernacular, in which the demonstrations are usually made. We have insisted on the necessity of ascertaining progress by constant questioning, particularly of backward students, the best test of a good tutor being the general advance of his pupils rather than the ability and quickness which are shown by a few lads at the top of the class. In this connection, I may note that the girls in some of the schools, if not in all, show perhaps most readiness to absorb and give out knowledge in the first year of their course, but that from lack of staying power and inferior education, they soon, with exceptions, fall behind the males. I was particularly struck with this in the anatomical class at Sealdah."

"The following table shows the number of old students on the rolls of each school at the beginning of the year, the number of admissions, the total at the end of the year, and the



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number of pupils who were finally successful and of those that remained at the close of the session :—

MEDICAL SCHOOL.	OLD PUPILS ON THE ROLLS.		ADMISSIONS.		TOTAL.			PASSED.			REMAINING.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Campbell ... ..	145	17	119	10	264	27	291	19	3	22	158	17	175
Temple ... ..	100	2	60	3	160	5	165	23	...	23	103	3	106*
Dacca ... ..	123	6	62	3	185	6	191	19	...	19	118	3	121
Cuttack ... ..	80	6	23	3	108	9	113	17	...	17	75	6	81
Total ... ..	448	31	264	16	712	47	759	78	3	81	454	29	483

\* Of this number 36 left the school.

“At the Campbell Medical School it is stated that there were 41 students over strength, viz., 291 instead of 250, but the discrepancy is more apparent than real, as it includes, for example, 27 females. The sanctioned strength should be raised so as to include the latter.”

“The percentage of students who passed their final examination was 86·38, the highest recorded for six years past. All the females passed, but only 3 went up for examination, as against 22 males. The conduct of the pupils was good.”

“In the Temple Medical School no women had completed the curriculum, but all the 23 male students who appeared for final examination passed. The Superintendent makes no remarks as to conduct, but I understood at my inspection that it was good. There were 165 students, of whom only 5 were females. At the Dacca Medical School there were 185 males and 6 females, total 191. At the final examinations, out of 23 males, 19 passed, and 1 female failed in Midwifery and was remanded for three months. The conduct on the whole was good, but supervision is difficult, as the students live in messes in the town, which, however, are regularly visited by the teachers who do their best to instruct the students in wholesome methods of living.”

“At the Cuttack School there were 103 males and 9 females. Ten male students out of 17 passed the final examination, of whom 2 are to be allowed to go up again in three months. There were no women in the 4th-year class. Lieutenant-Colonel Zorab reports favourably on the morals and conduct of his pupils. He observes that “Peace and discipline prevailed throughout the year.”

“Test examinations, which seem sufficiently strict, are passed at the close of each term of each month in all the schools.”

The percentage of daily attendance at the different schools was as follows :—

		Males.	Females.
Campbell Medical School ... ..	...	84·73	87·23
Temple ditto ... ..	...	91·7	91·0
Dacca ditto ... ..	...	99·3	92·11
Cuttack ditto ... ..	...	79·77	86·6
Total ... ..	...	355·0	359·94

The nationality of the students was as follows :—

MEDICAL SCHOOL.	Bengalis.	Beharis.	Muham- madans.	North-Western Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
Campbell ... ..	178	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	175
Temple ... ..	40	80	...	1	30	...	...	...	161*
Dacca ... ..	162	...	0	...	...	20	...	...	191
Cuttack ... ..	28	...	8	...	...	5	59	...	98
Total ... ..	400	80	18	1	40	27	59	...	625*

\* The nationality of 4 students has not been specified.

and the religions :—

MEDICAL SCHOOL.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Brahmos.	Budhist.	Total.
Campbell ... ..	11	157	1	5	1	175
Temple ... ..	4	80	80	1	...	165
Dacca ... ..	3	173	14	1	...	191
Cuttack ... ..	10	80	8	...	...	98
Total ... ..	28	490	103	7	1	629*

"Of the above, four came from Assam to the Dacca School and are paid scholarships by the Assam Government, and 37 came from Nagpur to Patna and receive scholarships from the Government of the Central Provinces.

As regards Assam, the opening of a medical school at Dibrugarh will end this source of supply of the Dacca School.

As to the Entrance examinations, there is general improvement in the standard for males but not for females.

In the Campbell Medical School 54.43 per cent. had passed the University Entrance examination, 7.59 had gone up for it and failed, and 13.91 per cent. had tried to pass the First Arts, but unsuccessfully. The fact of having tried shows that they had passed the school tests and had gone through the prescribed course of education. At Patna, of 165 students, 3 had failed at the F. A. examination; 46 had passed the Entrance, and 45 had failed at it; so here, again, the standard was good. At Dacca, out of 185 students 2 had passed the F. A. examination, 2 had failed for it, 47 had passed the Entrance, and 87 had failed for it. Here, again, the standard was high, and as all the entrants in 1899-1900 had either passed the First Arts or Entrance examination, or had failed for one or the other, the Principal is no doubt right in stating that the general education of his students has improved. At Cuttack, of the 26 new students 3 had read up to the Entrance 1st class, 4 to the 2nd class and 3 to the 3rd class. The standard is therefore lower than that of the other schools already mentioned. The Uriyas are said to be backward, but I am of opinion that there should be more improvement in this school. The boys are intelligent, I therefore think that more should be got out of them after they enter as medical students.

As regards practical training, the supply of bodies for dissection was sufficient, except at Patna, there having been 287, 30, 63 and 74 respectively.

In the *post mortem* rooms 113, 45, 104 and 79 bodies, respectively, were examined, thus affording ample opportunities of acquiring knowledge in a department in which it is of the utmost importance that all students should be competent. Here, again, Patna affords less facilities than the other schools.

Owing to the change of classification of surgical operations, those that are major being no longer distinguished from those that are minor, it is difficult to estimate the value of training in this branch. The figures for the different hospitals, which are associated with the schools, are as follows, and in the same table I have noted the number of in and out-patients and the number of police cases treated or examined in the presence of the students in 1898 and 1899 :—

MEDICAL SCHOOL.	Operations.		In-patients.		Out-patients.		Police cases.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Campbell ... ..	1,650	1,852	0,319	7,201	10,641	20,063	101	183
Temple ... ..	2,815	2,803	1,139	1,313	31,439	31,374	170	191
Dacca ... ..	4,830	4,392	3,051	3,230	33,368	32,140	388	254
Cuttack ... ..	1,308	915	744	708	5,897	6,044	127	136

The figures for the first-named institution were not given in the report, thus illustrating the want of uniformity to which I have already referred. The clinical instruction is generally efficient, and the results are tested by the Superintendents, who in most cases take a large share in this department themselves. I have, however, pointed out that the arduous nature of some of these duties in other places does not admit of their giving much personal attention to the details of tuition, and this I regard as a misfortune, but unfortunately money is not available for whole-time Principals.

I found at my first inspection of the Temple Medical School at Bankipore that there was practically no opportunity for the male students to see anything of women or their special diseases, as all females were treated in a separate institution. Such one-sided training, is obviously most injurious. I therefore gave orders that a certain number of women should be treated in the general hospital as in former times. But until the new hospital, which has been sanctioned, is constructed, the evil cannot be entirely remedied. There is not as much clinical material as I could wish at the Cuttack Hospital, which is remote from the town. But the difficulty is partly met by the deputation of advanced students to assist at the branch dispensary in the Main bazar.

At Bankipore, Dacca and Cuttack there are at present Lunatic Asylums in which the important subject of mental disease may be practically studied by the senior students, but the pupils of the Campbell Medical School have not enjoyed this advantage. The establishment of a Central Lunatic Asylum at Berhampore, to which passed students will be sent for two months, will make it possible to give all Government Hospital Assistants alike an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of this important subject.

During the past year, the Government of India has sanctioned the alteration of the designation of the diploma which is issued to the students from "Vernacular Licentiate," which led to confusion with the license of the University, to that of "Hospital Assistant." The words "Licentiate Class" which have been used in some of the reports is therefore inaccurate.

The libraries and museums are fairly equipped, except the one at Bankipore, but efforts are being made to improve them.

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In like manner the class-rooms and lecture theatres have not been forgotten. They are, however, generally sufficiently large and comfortable.

*Students' hostels and barracks.*—There are hostels for females at Sealdah and Cuttack, and many of the male students are also provided for on the premises at Bankipore and Cuttack. Where students are resident, it is more easy to supervise their work and their conduct and to teach them something of personal hygiene. I would gladly see all the schools similarly provided with residential quarters.

Some attention is given in most of the schools to physical exercises, but in all of them more attention is perhaps desirable to the subject.

Many things point in my opinion to the advisability of training females in a different medical school from the males. I do not think it is wise to teach young women and lads in the same class-rooms, wards and theatres, even though in the latter a curtain separates the sexes, and this is particularly applicable to India. At present there are difficulties in the way of having separate institutions, though I am hopeful that they may be overcome. Most of the girls are either Christians or Brahmans.

The school examinations are conducted by the teachers, those for the diplomas by Committees of Medical Officers appointed by Government on my recommendation. They are at present oral, but I am considering whether they should not in part be in writing.

The examinations for promotion of Government Hospital Assistants after 7 and 14 years of service are also held half-yearly at the medical school by the Superintendent and his staff, and this is no small part of their duties.

A compounders' class is also held at each school. The number of students was as follows:—

MEDICAL SCHOOL.	Males.	Females.	PASSED IN 1899-1900.	
			Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5
Campbell ... ..	21	2	...	...
Temple ... ..	14	...	8	...
Dacca ... ..	31	...	7	...
Cuttack ... ..	No information		1	...

Compounders who have received training outside the school, in chemists' shops which are licensed for the purpose, are also examined.

There is great difficulty in obtaining females to undergo training as compounders, especially on the low rate of salaries now obtaining.

The income and expenditure are shown in the accompanying table:—

MEDICAL SCHOOL.	Income.		Increase.		Decrease.		Expenditure.		Increase.		Decrease.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Campbell ... ..	7,514	11	4	1,166	8	0	217	3	2	53,784	14	0		
Temple ... ..	No particulars.													
Dacca ... ..	5,042	12	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,720	0	0		
Cuttack ... ..	2,642	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,307	5	1		
Total ... ..	15,200	1	7	1,166	8	0	217	3	2	1,14,287	2	2		
										4,975	2	10		
												5,911	0	5

The increase of income at the Campbell Medical School was chiefly due to the larger number of students. The increase of expenditure arose chiefly from the larger number of scholarships; and higher taxation by the municipality, which amounted to no less than Rs. 6,592-4 in all. On the other hand, there was a diminution under the head establishment on account mainly of there being no officer to pay to act for Major Gibbons who was present throughout the year.

It is difficult to give similar information as regards the other schools, owing to imperfection of the reports, nor do I think it advisable to delay my review in order to obtain it. For the same reason I cannot give the cost of education of each student. Full particulars on all these subjects will be available next year.

“In conclusion, I have the pleasure of being able to state that on the whole I consider vernacular medical education in Bengal to be in a satisfactory state, and that the Superintendents and teachers take much interest in their most important duties.”

## D.—ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

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33. The following table gives the statistics of Engineering and Survey Institutions:—

NAME OF SCHOOL, ETC.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st. March.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenue.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Engineering College.</i>											
1. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	286	293	Rs. 1,24,527	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 22,079	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,40,606	Rs. A. P. 385 8 6	Rs. A. P. 400 1 3
<i>Government Survey and Engineering Schools.</i>											
1. Dacca Survey School	1	123	139	10,122	...	...	2,853	2,776	15,751	72 13 1	113 5 1
2. Cuttack Survey School	1	80	87	2,943	...	...	1,125	...	4,068	33 13 3	45 12 1
3. Bihar School of Engineering	1	90	111	17,055	...	...	1,458	...	10,143	159 5 2	172 7 4
4. Angul Survey School	1	14	11	409	...	...	...	...	409	37 3 0	37 3 0
Total	4	316	348	31,159	...	...	5,430	2,776	30,371	89 8 7	113 2 3
<i>Unaided Survey School.</i>											
1. Tributary Mahals	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	280	280	...	46 10 8
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS	6	610	677	1,56,680	...	...	27,516	3,058	1,86,257	220 15 5	275 1 11
TOTAL FOR 1898-99	5	685	747	1,52,332	...	...	27,963	696	1,80,931	205 14 9	243 3 4

34. *The Civil Engineering College, Engineer Department.*—There were 99 students on the rolls of the Engineer Department of the College on the 1st April 1899, of whom 90 were Hindus, 5 were Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 were Muhammadans. For the B. E. and L. E. examinations for 1899, which are really one examination, there were 28 candidates, of whom 17 had been students of the College during the year under review and 11 were ex-students. In all 14 passed, 7 coming out in the first division and 7 in the second. For the F. E. examination there were 44 candidates, of whom 1 was absent; 30 passed, and 13 failed. The high percentage of passes at the B. E., L. E., and F. E. examinations is certainly gratifying, but I am inclined to accept the Principal's opinion that it was partly due to the leniency of the examiners.

The Civil Engineering College sends up its third-year students to the F. E. examination, and its fourth-year students to the B. E. or L. E. examination. Students of the first and second-year classes are not sent up to any University examinations, but they are subjected to a college examination at the end of each year, with a view to having their progress tested. Promotion to the next higher class is given on the results of these examinations. At the annual class examinations of 1899-1900, 27 passed out of 31 first-year students, and 18 out of 31 second-year students. Of the second-year students no less than 7 failed in the practical examination, but no first-year student failed at this examination. The failure of the second-year students was probably due to the circumstance that many students who have passed the B. A. examination in the B. course are admitted direct to the second-year class, and therefore lose the benefit of the first-year's experience in the workshop.

Under the rules of the College not more than 40 students can be admitted each year. There were no less than 113 applicants for admission in 1899, of whom 16 were admitted to the first-year class and 15 direct to the second-year. The second-year class began with 54 students, 15 having been admitted direct, 12 being re-admitted and 27 having been promoted from the first-year class. The direct admission of B. As. to the second year class always tends to make this class large, while the first-year class is comparatively small. This, it is said, causes difficulties in teaching, specially in the laboratories. The great disadvantage, however, from which these B. A.'s suffer, is that they

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lose the advantage of one year's practical training in the workshop, and also miss part of the full course of drawing and surveying.

On the 31st March 1900 there were 105 students on the rolls of the College, against 99 on the same date in 1899. Ninety-eight of these were Hindus, 5 were Europeans or Eurasians, and 2 Muhammadans.

In the last report it was stated that the guaranteed appointment annually given to a student of the College had been won by Babu Haridas Das. He had stood first at the final University examination, but as he was not well reported on by the officers of the Public Works Department under whom he worked in his year of practical training, he was passed over and the appointment was given to Babu Ashutosh Bose who stood second at the examination.

At the B. E. examination of 1899, Babu Karuna Kumar Dutta Gupta stood first. Of the 14 students successful at the final examination, 8 are under practical training under the Public Works Department, 2 are working in the East Indian Railway Collieries, 3 are employed on Famine Relief works, and 1 is employed under a District Board.

*Agricultural Department.*—Nine passed of the 11 students in the upper class and both the students of the lower class passed. The 11 passed students are under-going a course of practical training under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Babu Rajnarain Banerjea who stood first obtained a scholarship of Rs. 30 a month. The two students of the lower class obtained scholarships of Rs. 10 each.

There were 41 applicants for admission to the upper class and 11 for admission to the lower during the year under review. Fifteen were given permission to join, but only 14 actually joined the higher class and 6 were admitted to the lower class.

The final examination of those who joined the Agricultural Department of the College in 1898 will be held in June 1900, and as these will be the first batch of students who will have gone through a course of agricultural training it will be interesting to watch their future career.

*Apprentice Department.*—The following table shows the passes and failures at the annual examinations of the Apprentice Department of the Civil Engineering College :—

CLASS.	Number of candidate	Number absent.	Number of passes.	FAILURES.		Total failure.	Percentage of passes.
				Class.	Work-shops.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1st year ... ..	41	2	29	7	3	10	74.4
2nd year ... ..	44	1	28	15	...	15	65.1
3rd year (junior) ...	31	2	17	12	...	12	58.6
3rd year (senior) ...	43	1	27	14	1	15	64.3
4th year ... ..	33	2	25	...	6	6	80.6

Sub-overseers' certificates are granted on the results of the second year's examination, and third-grade overseer's certificates on the results of the final examination held at the end of three years and-a-half. The full course of instruction extends over five years, at the end of which an apprentice is entitled to a first or second-grade overseer's certificate according to the estimate formed of his work by the College authorities.

Twenty-eight full certificates were issued during the year. Thirty-one sub-overseers' certificates were issued—16 to students of the College and 15 to

students of technical schools which are affiliated to the Sibpur College and send up candidates for its second-year examination.

In December last 15 apprentices (14 senior and 1 junior) left the College before the completion of their time, for employment on famine relief work, Government having agreed to count this period of their service as part of their apprenticeship. Before their final certificates were signed, reports were received from the Executive Engineers under whom they served, and these proved in all cases satisfactory.

The strength of the Apprentice Department on the 31st March 1900 (excepting 6 artizans) was 156, of whom 132 were Hindus, 20 Europeans and Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. On this date, however, there was no first-year class. In fact there is no first-year class from February to June, the examination of the first year being held about February, and the new first-year class being formed about June after the publication of the results of the University Entrance examination.

The *Artizan class* showed a little more vitality than in the preceding year. There are now six artizans in the College, and it has been found possible by using the services of the junior draftsmen to give them some instruction in arithmetic, drawing and estimating. The teaching is done in the vernacular.

*The examination of students of Technical schools.*—Technical schools affiliated to the Civil Engineering College may send up students for its annual examination for the second-year class of the Apprentice Department.

The following table shows the results of 2nd-year examination of the students from technical schools:—

Name of Technical school.	Number of candidates	Number absent.	Number of passes.	Failures.		Total failures.	Percentage of passes.
				Class.	Workshops.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	12	2	5	1	4	5	60
Pabna ...	17	2	6	2	7	9	40
Comilla ...	13	...	4	5	4	9	30.8
Barisal ...	11	...	5	3	4	6	45.4
Rangpur ...	6	...	2	2	1	4	33.3
Midnapore ...	5	1	1	...	3	3	25

It will be seen that 23 students of technical schools passed the examination. Fourteen of these were admitted to the third-year class of the Apprentice Department. The failures occurred mainly in practical work.

*College staff.*—Mr. J. S. Slater, Principal, extended his furlough up to November 1900. Babu Mahendra Nath Dutt acted as a Professor of Engineering from June to the middle of August 1899, and the services of Mr. E. Arundel Smith were lent by the Public Works Department from November 1899 till the date of Mr. Slater's return. Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.E.E., delivered a special course of lectures on Electrical Engineering to the College students.

*Workshops.*—Articles to the value of Rs. 5,564 were turned out in the College workshops. These were mostly fittings for the laboratories and other parts of the College.

*Discipline.*—A Christian student was expelled for violently assaulting a mess servant. There was no other instance of serious breach of discipline.

*Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the College was Rs. 1,48,606, of which Rs. 1,24,527 were met from the Provincial Revenues and Rs. 22,079 from fees, as against Rs. 1,43,963, Rs. 1,23,419, and Rs. 20,544, respectively, for the previous year, showing an increase of expenditure of Rs. 2,643 and an increase of Rs. 1,535 in receipts.

The College cricket and football teams played several matches, winning a fair proportion. The students acquitted themselves well in athletic sports.

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One of the volunteers won the Burdwan Cup open to competition by all volunteers in Howrah and Burdwan.

On the 31st March 1900, there were 267 students in the College hostels—243 Hindus and 24 Christians. Of the former 31 pay Rs. 2 per head, the remainder paying Rs. 7 each, which is the full fee. Of the latter, 4 are free, 9 pay a reduced fee of Rs. 5, and 11 pay the full messing fee of Rs. 20.

The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Hindu mess was Rs. 16,814-6-4, the receipts for the period being Rs. 16,815-12-3. For the Christian students' mess the expenditure was Rs. 7,987-6, and the receipts Rs. 7,992-9-3. The health of the boarders was fair.

*Sibpur Farm.*—This was the second year of the connection of this farm with the Agricultural Department of the Civil Engineering College. There were during the year 13 students in the higher class and 6 in the lower, against 11 and 2 students, respectively, in the previous year. The students shared in all kinds of work done in the farm. The system of crops grown was aimed chiefly at giving the students the opportunity of managing a large variety of crops and implements. The crops grown during the year were—(1) Fourteen varieties of winter paddy, (2) one variety of autumn paddy, (3) wheat, (4) oats, (5) three varieties of maize, (6) *china* (*panicum mileaceum*), (7) *sorghum vulgare* and *saccharatum*, (8) *reana luxurians*, (9) *panicum muticum*, (10) Cabul gram, (11) *kalai*, (12) *mung*, (13) *peas*, (14) *cyamopsis psoriloides*, (15) Guinea grass, (16) *khesari*, (17) *arhar*, (18) linseed, (19) groundnut, (20) jute, *deshi* and *Sirajgunge*, (21) *hibiscus cannabinus*, (22) *crotolaria juncea*, (23) Egyptian, sea island, Garo Hills and *deshi* cottons, (24) *sesbania aculeata*, (25) *agani sisorlana*, (26) *fourcroya gigantea*, (27) *boehmeria nivea*, (28) mulberry, (29) arrowroot, (30) *cassava*, (31) an African yam, (32) potatoes, (33) turmeric, (34) cauliflower, (35) cabbages, (36) *knol-kohl*, (37) *beet*, (38) tomatoes, (39) *pophat* (*lab-lab vulgare* of the Central Provinces), and (40) four varieties of sugarcane.

The crops that attracted the special attention of the students and of other visitors to the farm were—(1) A fine variety of *aus* paddy, of which 6½ maunds were sold for seed, (2) some other varieties of paddy, (3) *cyamopsis psoriloides*, which is a leguminous fodder-crop growing equally well in the *rabi* and *kharif* seasons, (4) *pophat*, the seeds of which are appreciated by Europeans as being almost equal to *haricots*, (5) a fast-growing fodder-grass (*panicum muticum*), growing equally well in shallow water and on dry land, (6) the Cabul gram, (7) the *cassava*, (8) the African yam, (9) the *khari* sugarcane, and (10) Guinea grass. Seeds, cuttings, or roots of most of these were bought by students and others for experimental cultivation.

The implements that were used for the first time during the year were the Hunter hoe and a light and handy steelyard weighing up to 50 lbs. The former was found useful not only for hoeing proper, but also for hilling cabbages, sugarcane, maize, reana and potatoes. The other implements that were constantly used during the year, and which continued to give good results were the Sibpur plough, the turn-wrist plough, the double mould-board plough, the South Indian *bakhar*, a five-tined grubber, a zig-zag harrow in two sections, the Planet Jupiter wheelhoe, a root pulper, iron dons and the Barrakar chain-pump. The manure experiments worthy of notice were—(1) Mahua cake as a manure for paddy, (2) castor-cake as a manure for cabbages, (3) green manuring for potatoes.

Two experiments in methods of cultivation may be noticed as having given confirmatory results—(1) potatoes sown cut gave, both absolutely and relatively, a larger yield than potatoes sown whole; (2) potatoes sown in double lines gave absolutely a better result than potatoes sown in single lines, but the proportion between the seed used and the crop obtained was larger in the latter case.

*Receipts and expenditure.*—The receipts during the year came to Rs. 744-13-6, against Rs. 1,204-13 in the previous year. The expenditure came to Rs. 3,452-0-1, against Rs. 3,497-11-7 in the previous year.

The great falling off in the receipts was due to the comparative failure of several crops of the farm in the course of the year. The causes of this failure have been the subject of separate enquiry, and on the whole the working of the farm appears to leave considerable room for improvement.

35. *Bihar School of Engineering.*—The course of instruction followed in this school is the same as in the Apprentice Department of the Civil Engineering College, and it has been settled that it will teach up to the Overseer standard. The number of students on the rolls of the school on the 1st April 1899 was 137, of whom 107 were Hindus, 26 were Muhammadans, and 4 were Brahmos. On the 31st March 1900 there were 90 students, of whom 67 were Hindus, 22 were Muhammadans, and 1 was a Brahmo. Fifty-eight of the students were Biharis, and 32 were Bengalis, 23 of them being domiciled in Bihar. Sixty-three of the students were taught in English and 27 through the medium of the vernacular.

On the results of the examinations of 1899, 15 Sub-Overseers' certificates and 28 Final Survey Standard certificates were granted to the successful students of the third and second-year classes respectively. On the results of the examination held in January and February 1900, 31 Sub-Overseers' certificates were awarded—12 to third-year students and 19 to second-year students. The theoretical part of the examination was the same as at the Sibpur College. In the twelve passed students of the third-year class the foundation of the fourth-year or Overseer class has been for the first time laid.

The following table shows the results of the examinations in the Bihar School of Engineering for the year 1900:—

CLASS.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN—			Total number passed.	REMARKS.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Third year ...	20	1	6	5	12	} Were granted Sub-Overseers' certificates.
Second year ...	25	3	6	10	19	
First year ...	15	Nil	2	10	12	

In the examination of the *Amin* class held in April 1899, 23 passed out of 34 who appeared. These were awarded First Survey Standard certificates. The new *Amin* class was formed in July 1899 with 32 students.

The income from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 1,458-2-6, against Rs. 2,269 in the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,143 against Rs. 18,105. The total cost to Government for educating each pupil was Rs. 159-5-2 against Rs. 102-13-3. During the year an amount of Rs. 1,018-7-6, being the sale-proceeds of articles produced in the workshop, was paid into the Treasury.

During the year under review a European Foreman Mechanic was appointed in the workshops of the school, and he appears to be doing excellent work. The library has been increased by the addition of 134 volumes, including a set of the *Times'* reprint of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

36. *Dacca Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 123. Eighty-four of the students were reading the survey course and 39 for the Sub-overseers' examination. In the preceding year there were 98 students reading the survey course and 46 preparing for the Sub-overseers' examination.

Eleven students went up for the Sub-overseers' examination, and 9 of them passed. Thirty-eight students went up for the Survey Final examination, and 28 of them passed—9 in the second and 19 in the third division. Seventy-one students appeared at the first-year class annual examination, of whom 56 passed—43 from the survey class and 13 from the Sub-overseer class.

The total receipts during 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 5,281, of which Rs. 2,853 was realised from fees and fines and Rs. 2,428 was obtained by the sale of articles produced in the workshops. In the preceding year the corresponding figures were Rs. 4,101 and Rs. 187. The total expenditure amounted to



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Rs. 15,751 against Rs. 14,866, the increase being mainly due to the increased salaries of some of the teachers. The cost to Government was Rs. 10,122, against Rs. 10,234 in the previous year.

37. *The Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 89, against 88 on the same date of the previous year, showing an increase of one boy only. Of these 89 boys, 82 were Hindus and the remaining 7 Muhammadans.

The school now teaches the same course of studies as is taught at the Dacca Survey School.

The fees and fines realized during the year under report were Rs. 1,125, against Rs. 989 of the year before, showing an increase of Rs. 136. This was due to the increase in the average monthly roll-number. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 4,068, against Rs. 3,782 in the previous year, the increase being one to the remuneration paid to the examiners for the final examination. Fees were not paid to the examiners in the previous year. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 4,068, a sum of Rs. 2,943 was drawn from the Provincial Revenues. The total cost of educating each boy was Rs. 46-12-1, and the share of Government thereof was Rs. 33-13-3, against Rs. 34-15-7 of the previous year.

At the examination of the second-year class, 45 students appeared, of whom 36 passed—2 in the first division, 14 in the second, and 20 in the third.

## E.—ART AND INDUSTRY.

38. The following table gives the statistics of schools of Art and Industry:—

## IV.—Art and Industry.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.</b>												
1. Government School of Art ...	1	272	237	38,615	...	...	4,677	53	43,345	162 14 11	162 14 2	
2. Unaided Schools of Art in Calcutta	2	71	70	...	...	...	1,132	2,410	3,542	.....	50 9 7	
Total ...	3	343	307	38,615	...	...	5,809	2,463	46,887	.....	162 11 8	
<i>Government Industrial School.</i>												
1. Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	41	43	1,867	...	...	...	800	2,766	43 2 11	64 1 5	
<i>Board Industrial Schools.</i>												
1. Burdwan Technical School ...	1	46	34	...	1,267	240	483	410	2,400	44 5 2	70 9 5	
2. Rangpur " " ...	1	98	101	...	2,881	...	853	...	4,699	38 0 5	49 8 4	
3. Patna " " ...	1	118	111	1,000	1,560	...	2,408	1,310	6,838	23 1 0	61 9 8	
4. Bonga Sarcultural " " ...	1	27	33	...	629	...	...	...	629	19 1 0	19 1 0	
5. Barisal Technical " " ...	1	28	37	...	3,322	...	208	1,662	5,182	87 1 3	140 0 10	
6. Elliott Artisan School, Comilla ...	1	43	43	...	3,623	...	1,401	4,408	9,532	84 4 1	221 7 0	
Total ...	6	358	359	1,960	13,182	240	5,508	8,200	29,270	42 13 9	81 8 8	
<i>Aided Industrial Schools.</i>												
Burdwan Division ...	1	22	28	400	1,281	...	35	758	2,474	73 1 4	107 9 0	
Presidency " " ...	2	36	41	360	...	144	...	3,043	3,547	12 4 8	86 8 2	
Calcutta " " ...	1	64	64	300	...	...	1,513	681	2,494	4 11 0	39 0 0	
Bhagalpur Division ...	2	20	20	699	...	...	...	600	1,389	34 15 2	69 7 2	
Orissa " " ...	1	23	18	...	180	...	17	523	720	10 0 0	40 0 0	
Chota Nagpur " " ...	9	149	132	995	...	...	...	993	1,983	7 8 7	15 1 0	
Total ...	16	314	298	2,754	1,461	144	1,563	6,688	12,612	14 10 0	42 5 2	
<i>Unaided Industrial Schools.</i>												
Chota Nagpur Division ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	9	0	.....	0 14 4	
Bhagalpur " " ...	1	74	70	...	...	...	...	144	144	.....	2 0 11	
Total ...	2	84	80	...	...	...	...	153	153	.....	1 14 7	
<b>TOTAL ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>45,186</b>	<b>14,643</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>13,973</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>91,678</b>	<b>55 6 4</b>	<b>84 5 5</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ...</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1,023</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>33,304</b>	<b>16,547</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>76,511</b>	<b>54 4 7</b>	<b>82 5 8</b>	

39. *Government School of Art.*—The total number of students on the rolls on the 31st March was 272, against 265 in the previous year. This is the highest number recorded in the history of the school.

Of the total number, 255 students were in Division I, which is the practical or industrial side, and 17 in Division II, which is the Fine Art side.

The students of the Artisan class admitted on reduced fees numbered 9.

At the annual examinations of 1900 in Division I, 4 out of 11 passed in advanced Design, 58 out of 83 in elementary Design, 8 out of 10 in advanced Perspective, 8 out of 13 in elementary Perspective, 14 out of 25 in flower-painting, 30 out of 33 in light-and-shade studies, 58 out of 64 in drawing foliage from nature, 24 out of 29 in drawing from actual measurement, 20 out of 25 in Orthographic Projection, 21 out of 25 in Isometric Projection, 19 out of 30 in projection of shadows, 49 out of 72 in Geometry, 64 out of 88 in model drawing, and 62 out of 78 in free-hand drawing. The average percentage of success in this division was about 75, against 59 in the previous year.

At the examinations in Division II, 11 out of 14 passed in drawing studies of the head from life, 10 out of 13 in painting from still-life, 6 out of 10 in drawing figures from life, 8 out of 9 in painting from casts, and 4 out of 9 in painting studies of the head from life. The average percentage of success was about 71, against 52 in the previous year.

During the year under review 26 students of the school obtained appointments, 6 as drawing masters in Government and private schools on salaries varying from Rs. 20 to 40, 18 as draughtsmen in the Public Works Department, Survey of India Department, in Railway and Municipal offices and private firms on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, one as a lithographer on Rs. 45, and one as a painter on Rs. 25.

The exhibition of the work produced in the school was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 22nd January last. It was an important event in the history of the school, and, as the Superintendent remarks, was—

“.....decidedly successful in drawing public attention to the various branches of practical decorative work now taught in Division I, and in arousing a spirit of emulation among all the students. There were about 3,000 to 4,000 visitors to the Exhibition. A fair number of studies in oil colours by the students of the painting class were sold, and the purchase of work done by students of the advanced design classes in Division I, and orders given, were very encouraging.”

Mr. Havell urges that, in order to be a reality, art must be recognised as a part of domestic and public life, and not merely be confined to museums and picture galleries and the collections of connoisseurs, and remarks that it would be of great advantage to art education in India if schools of art were allowed to co-operate with the Public Works Department, which has the monopoly of all the most important architectural work of the country and guides the public taste regarding architectural decorative art. He writes:—

“All the methods of practical decoration now taught in the school, viz., fresco-work, lacquer-work, stencilling and stained glass windows, have practical and economical advantages to commend them. In some cases they can be substituted for more expensive kinds of improved decoration now employed. Moreover, the probability that a moderate expenditure in encouraging them would be the means of establishing several new art industries in Bengal is, I submit, worth consideration.”

The advanced students of the School of Art executed a number of excellent lithographs of objects in the Art Gallery. Before being cleaned off the stones these lithographs will be printed in sufficient numbers, so as to admit of their distribution to training schools at a nominal cost, where they can be framed and hung on the walls. I believe in this way myriads of students may be brought to appreciate art in a simple and effective way. I have already issued the necessary instructions on the subject of exhibiting these lithographs to Head Masters of training schools.

The opening of a class for elementary practical surveying in the School of Art has been sanctioned. The theoretical class has already been opened; practical work has been deferred to next cold weather.

40. *The Art Gallery.*—The gallery was open to the public on 180 days. The total number of visitors was 11,248, an increase of 1,058 on the number of the previous year. The number of European visitors was 2,510, of Hindu visitors 7,908, and of Muhammadan ones 740.

The grant for the purchase of works of art was mainly expended in increasing the metal-work collection in the Industrial Art section. Several fine specimens of old Burmese silver repousse work were acquired, and a beginning was

made of a series of examples to illustrate the kincob industry of Benares, which is, in Mr. Havell's opinion, one of the very few of the industrial arts of India in which modern examples, fit for a place in an art collection, can still be found.

No progress could be made in the illustration of Indian architecture on account of the continued delay in the publication of Parts II and III of the series of photographs by Messrs. W. Griggs & Sons, Limited, and also owing to the non-delivery of the model of Wazir Khan's mosque ordered from the Lahore School of Art three years ago. It is expected that these important additions to the Architectural section will be received in the present year. No suitable examples for the Fine Art section were offered.

A selection of metal work was made for illustration in the "Technical Art Series," a collection of photogravures brought out by the Survey of India for the use of art students and artisans.

The south room of the gallery was lent for the purpose of the School of Art Exhibition from the 22nd January to the 15th of March. The rest of the gallery was thrown open to visitors to the Exhibition, and arrangements were made in such manner that there was no undue interference with the gallery exhibits.

His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the gallery on the occasion of the opening of the School of Art Exhibition.

41. *Ranchi Industrial School*—Is a Government institution with 41 pupils on its rolls, against 43 in the preceding year. The average monthly roll was 43, and the average daily attendance 39·5. All the pupils belonged to aboriginal races, of whom 39 were Christians and 2 non-Christians. The school is maintained by Government grants supplemented by the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in the school, and the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund.

The students get stipends varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, and they are taught carpenter's and blacksmith's work, tinmanship, canework, carriage painting, and a little reading, writing, free-hand drawing, practical geometry and elementary arithmetic.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,756, against Rs. 2,465 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 1,857 was met from the Provincial revenues, Rs. 489 from the sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles, and Rs. 410 from the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund. The annual cost per pupil to public funds was Rs. 43-2-11, against Rs. 31-5-8 in the year before. The total amount deposited in the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,716, while the sum drawn for the purchase of raw materials was Rs. 1,227, as in the previous year. The net income therefore from the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured by the institution was Rs. 489, against Rs. 766 of the previous year.

42. The Board Industrial Schools are noticed below:—

*Burdwan Technical School*.—This school, which has completed the seventh year of its existence, is under the management of the District Board of Burdwan. Its roll number on the 31st March last was 46, against 21 on the corresponding date of the preceding year, showing a gain of 25 pupils. The average daily attendance rose from 72·4 to 73·5 per cent. The institution is gaining in popularity. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,279 to Rs. 2,400, of which Rs. 1,267 was paid from the District fund, Rs. 240 from municipal funds, and Rs. 893 from private sources. The organisation of classes and the curriculum of studies underwent no change during the year under report. The instructive staff consists of a Superintendent or Head Master, a second master, a blacksmith-instructor, a carpenter-instructor and an assistant carpenter-instructor. Ten candidates were sent up to the last Sub-overseership examination, of whom 5 were successful, against 7 out of 19 sent up in the previous year.

*Rangpur Technical School*.—The number on the rolls on the 31st March last was 98 (76 Hindus and 22 Muhammadans), against 102 (81 Hindus and 21 Muhammadans) on the same date of the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues amounted in both the years to Rs. 960, while that from District funds rose from Rs. 2,681 to Rs. 2,881, or by Rs. 200. The receipts from fees fell off from Rs. 891 to Rs. 858, or by Rs. 33, owing to the falling off in the number of pupils. Out of 6 candidates for the Sub-overseership examination from the English second-year class, two were successful, and out of

15 candidates for the final examination from the Bengali Department, 10 passed—three in the first and seven in the second division.

*Pabna Technical School.*—There are three departments in this school—the apprentice, amin and artizan. On the 31st March last there were 116 boys (105 Hindus and 11 Muhammadans), against 117 boys (110 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans) on the same date of the year before. This shows a gain of 4 Muhammadan boys and a loss of 5 Hindu boys in the school. The boys were thus distributed in different departments:—(1) Apprentice department, 55 students, against 46 of the preceding year; (2) Amin department, 43 against 57; and (3) Artizan department, 18 against 14.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,838, against Rs. 4,379 of the preceding year, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,459. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, or by Rs. 800, and that from District funds from Rs. 544 to Rs. 1,560, or by Rs. 1,016. The income from fees shows an increase of Rs. 1,290, but that from other sources a decrease of Rs. 617.

The explanation of the large decrease in the income from “Other sources” and of the great increase in expenditure and in the income from fees is not given.

Out of 15 candidates for the Sub-overseership examination, 6 came off successful, of whom 4 joined the 3rd-year class of the Sibpur Engineering College. Out of 15 candidates for the final Aminship examination, 13 passed: 2 candidates of the artizan class were examined and declared as passed. The boarding-house attached to this school, which was under construction in the preceding year, was completed during the year under report. It is now in good working order.

Both of the technical schools noticed above are aided by the Department.

*Boalia Diamond Jubilee Sericultural School.*—This school is managed by the Rajshahi District Board. It had on its rolls on the 31st March last 27 pupils (18 Hindus and 9 Muhammadans), against 26 (16 Hindus and 10 Muhammadans) in the previous year. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 629, against Rs. 718 paid from District funds. The total indirect expenditure was Rs. 4,362, of which Rs. 571 from District funds was spent in awarding scholarships, and of Rs. 3,791, from other sources, Rs. 1,808 was spent in building and Rs. 1,983 for furniture and apparatus. The total direct and indirect charges of the school amounted to Rs. 4,991, of which Rs. 1,200 was from District funds and Rs. 3,791 from other sources.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, received no report from the authorities on the working of this institution.

*Barisal Technical school.*—Is maintained by the District Board of Backergunge. It had 28 pupils (27 Hindus and one Christian), one less than in the preceding year, 12 in the Apprentice Department, which is affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, and 16 in the Artizan Department. There are 18 stipends of the value of Rs. 5 to Rs. 3, tenable for two years. The apprentices are prepared up to the Sub-overseer standard, and carpentry and blacksmithy are taught in the Artizan Department. The total expenditure of the past year was Rs. 5,182, against Rs. 6,420 of the preceding year. Rupees 298 was received in fees and Rs. 1,662 from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles. The balance of Rs. 3,222 was paid by the District Board, but there was a stock balance of manufactured articles valued at Rs. 1,254, including the cost of raw materials. Eleven boys appeared at the Sub-overseer's examination held at Sibpur. Five were declared successful. This is the first time that the school has passed boys at that examination. It is in contemplation to attach this institution to the Barisal Zilla School.

43. The District Board of Backergunge gives two scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College. The scholarships, which were unawarded in the past year, have now both been taken up, and another District Board's stipend of Rs. 10, tenable at the Sealdah Medical School, has been transferred to the Engineering College.

44. The District Board of Mymensingh spent Rs. 721 for scholarships tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College and at a Medical school.

45. The Aided Industrial Schools are noticed below:—

*Midnapore Technical School.*—The Technical School at Midnapore called Moishadal Raja's Technical School, is under the management of the Midnapore District Board. It receives aid from the Government Grant-in-aid Fund at Rs. 50 a month. It was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College on the 1st February 1898. Four candidates were sent up at the last Sub-overseership examination held at Sibpur, of whom only one passed, against three out of four sent up in the preceding year. The school consists of two departments, of which one is theoretical and the other purely practical. In the former are taught mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration and trigonometry) and the elements of drawing, surveying and engineering, in addition to carpentry, tinsmithy and blacksmithy, and in the latter only practical work in the three last-named subjects is done. The theoretical department consists of three classes, of which the first two are called Sub-overseer classes, and the third the Amin class. On the 31st March last the school had 22 pupils on its rolls, against 25 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Midnapore, is of opinion that the opening of a boarding-house in connexion with the school would go a great way to increase its popularity.

Of the 22 students receiving instruction in this school, 17 were in the theoretical and 5 in the mechanical department. There were two stipend-holders on the 31st March last. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,263 to Rs. 2,474, of which Rs. 400 was paid by Government and Rs. 1,281 by the District Board.

The Industrial School under the Oxford Mission is the only aided practical school working in Calcutta. There were 64 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, against 63 on the same date in the previous year. All the pupils are Native Christians (non-aboriginal), and they are taught carpentry mainly. Most of the boys attend the Bishop's Collegiate School for their general education. There is a hostel attached to the school, in which the pupils reside. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,494, of which Government paid Rs. 300; Rs. 1,513 were realised from fees and fines, and Rs. 681 were met from subscriptions and other sources.

There are only two industrial schools in the Presidency Division. The one at Kaorapukur in the 24-Parganas is under the London Missionary Society's management. It is evidently attached to the local middle school under the same agency, and its scope is to train up carpenters, for there is one teacher who teaches carpentry only. It had 12 pupils on the rolls, against 10 in the preceding year, and the total cost was Rs. 3,060, of which Government paid Rs. 360. The other school is the technical school at Murshidabad, in which the subjects taught are carpentry, embroidery, and *bidri*-making. It had 24 pupils on its rolls, and its total expenditure amounted to Rs. 487, of which Rs. 144 was paid by the local municipality.

The increase of one industrial school in the Bhagalpur Division is due to the inclusion of the Haripur (Katikund) Boarding Upper Primary School among the industrial schools. The school is said to have been thoroughly organised on the basis of an industrial school.

*Pakour Aided Industrial School in the Bhagalpur Division.*—The number on the roll was 11, against 6 in the previous year. The expenditure from Government and private sources was Rs. 315 and Rs. 690, against Rs. 170 and Rs. 718, respectively. It is a carpenter's workshop attached to the Pakour Orphanage, in which the Sonthal boys are taken as apprentices.

*Katikund Aided Industrial School.*—Roll number 9. All the pupils were boarders maintained entirely from the khasmahal grant. The total cost during the year was 384. Sonthals belonging to the families of *parganaitis* and *majhis*, with lower primary certificates, are taken as boarders, and taught carpentry in addition to the subjects of the Upper Primary examination.

*Madhupur Unaided Industrial School.*—The school is maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for imparting a knowledge of the rudiments of reading and writing to apprentices for the lower grades of the railway service. The roll number was 74 against 70, and the total expenditure Rs. 144 against Rs. 120, met from private sources. This school should not have been returned as an industrial school, notwithstanding its name, but it might go into the class of "Other schools."

The only industrial school in the Orissa Division is that situated at Allalpur, a village in the district of Balasore. It registered 23 pupils against 20 in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 720, of which the share contributed by the District Board of Balasore was Rs. 180. Carpentry and needle-work are taught in the school with good results, but no pupils are prepared here for any public examination.

Besides providing two scholarships of Rs. 20 each, tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College, the District Board of Cuttack gives four scholarships of Rs. 5 each and three of Rs. 4 each, tenable at the Jobra Workshop. It has also allotted a further sum of Rs. 100 per annum for the encouragement of the medical education of females.

The Puri District Board does not appear to have made any provision for the encouragement of technical education.

Of the 10 industrial schools in Chota Nagpur Division, 9 were aided and 1 an unaided institution. They are distributed as follows:—4 in the district of Hazaribagh, 3 in Ranchi, 2 in Singhbhum, and 1 in Manbhum. The number of pupils rose from 109 to 159, and the average monthly roll number from 106 to 142. In spite of the increase in the number of aided schools, the expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off from Rs. 1,032 to Rs. 995, while that from local sources increased from Rs. 361 to Rs. 1,002.

Of the 10 aided schools, 2 in the district of Singhbhum, 1 at Ghatsila, and the other under the S. P. G. Mission at Chaibassa are under the grant-in-aid system. The remaining 8 schools are in receipt of stipends varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 4 from the district primary allotments. Short notes on these schools are given below:—

In the Hazaribagh district there were four schools—

*Giridih.*—The Railway Industrial School at Giridih had 27 pupils on its rolls, against 13 in the preceding year. Of these, 19 were Hindus and 8 were Muhammadans. It received a monthly stipend of Rs. 10 from the Primary fund. The Railway Company's contribution amounted to Rs. 11 only.

*Chitrapur.*—Number of pupils 20, against 16 of the preceding year. Of the 20 pupils, 14 were Hindus and the rest Muhammadans. It received Rs. 46 from the district primary grant. The income from the sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles, after deducting the cost of raw materials, was Rs. 50. The school teaches blacksmith's work, besides a little reading, writing and arithmetic.

*Hurlung.*—Started in January last. It had 15 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March, and all of them were Hindus. The Government expenditure was Rs. 23, and the income from sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles was Rs. 9. It teaches blacksmith's work only.

*Bagda.*—Opened in January last to teach blacksmith's work. Roll number 10. All the pupils were Hindus. No stipend has as yet been given to it from any public fund. The net earning of the boys, after meeting the charges for raw materials, was Rs. 9.

There were three schools in the Ranchi district—

*Silli.*—Roll number 17. It teaches blacksmith's work. It received Rs. 72 from the District Primary fund.

*Barenda.*—Roll number 24. Grant from the Primary fund, Rs. 72. Teaches blacksmith's work.

*Bundu.*—Number on the rolls 26. Grant from the Primary fund, Rs. 192. Teaches carpenter's and blacksmith's work.

There were two schools in the Singhbhum district—

*Ghatsila.*—Roll number 4, against 12 in the preceding year. The Government grant is Rs. 32, besides Rs. 10 from the Dalbhum estate. The former teacher has been replaced by a properly qualified man from the Sibpur Civil Engineering College on a salary of Rs. 25, and the school has now been placed under the supervision of a new Secretary. The school was suffering under mismanagement, and it is now expected to thrive.

The other school of the class is at Chaibassa under the Anglican Mission. Roll number 8, against 7 of the preceding year. The teacher gets Rs. 15 a month. It is supported from a portion of the consolidated grant of Rs. 100 at the disposal of the Mission. (It teaches carpentry.)

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In Manbhum there was only one industrial school—  
*Jhalda*.—Started in June last as a smithy. Roll number 8, all of whom were Hindus. It enjoys a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 from the Primary fund.

F.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS AT ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH.

46. There has been an increase of two schools under the head of "Special institutions" by the transfer, under the orders of the Government of India, of the control of these two Reformatories from the Jail to the Education Department, the transfer having taken effect from the 1st January 1900.

These two schools have been and will, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, continue to be the subject of a special report embracing the calendar year. Such a report for the year 1899 has already been separately submitted to Government, and in the present report it is proposed to review these schools briefly.

The total number of boys in the two schools on the 31st December 1898 was 468, of whom 194 were at the Alipore and 274 at the Hazaribagh School. There were 99 admissions during the year 1899—46 at Alipore and 53 at Hazaribagh. The number of boys who were released or otherwise removed from the rolls of the schools was 151, and on the 31st December 1899 there remained 416 boys—179 at Alipore and 237 at Hazaribagh. Of these, 271 were Hindus, 137 Muhammadans, 5 aboriginals, 2 nondescripts, and 1 a native Christian. The daily average number of boys for the year was 186 at Alipore and 257 at Hazaribagh, as compared with 203 and 311 respectively for the year 1898, the falling off being due to the operations of both sections 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools Act), which empower Courts to discharge any youthful offenders after due admonition, or to deliver them to their parents or guardians on certain conditions.

The general health of boys in the Alipore school was good, the number of admissions into hospitals being 173 in 1899, against 250 in 1898, and the daily average of sick boys being 4·82, against 5·90. At Hazaribagh the number of admissions into hospital rose from 105 in 1898 to 170 in 1899, and the daily average of sick boys from 3·96 to 5·89, the increase being due to the prevalence of malarial fever.

The conduct of the boys of both the institutions appears to have been of about the average character, though the number of offences was rather lower than in the previous year. Marks for good conduct were earned by 164 boys, or 88 per cent., at Alipore, and by 251 boys, or 97 per cent., at Hazaribagh, as against 84 and 90 per cent. respectively during 1898. The total earnings on this account in the two schools amounted to Rs. 1,306, out of which Rs. 419 was spent on a present reward in fruits and sweetmeats and the remainder placed in the Post Office Savings Bank for the benefit of the boys on their release.

At Alipore the boys were taught reading and writing in Bengali or Hindi, and arithmetic up to the Lower and Upper Primary standards. Five boys from the Bengali Department at Alipore appeared at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, two of whom passed in the first division. In the Hazaribagh school the boys received instruction in reading and writing in Hindi and Bengali and elementary arithmetic (including mental).

The Alipore school was visited several times by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and the Hazaribagh school was visited once by the Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, accompanied by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hazaribagh.

Drill and gymnastics were attended by the boys of both the schools in the morning. At Alipore sports were introduced and small prizes offered for competition. Foot-ball too was introduced. These exercises are reported to have been very beneficial to the health of the boys.

The trades taught were the same as in the previous year, viz., carpentry, book-binding, cane-work, gardening, blacksmithy, tin-work and printing in the Alipore school, and cloth-weaving and tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy and gardening in the Hazaribagh school.

Of 54 boys discharged from the Alipore school in 1898, 34 were reported to be well-conducted, 13 could not be traced, 4 were in jail, 2 were looked on as suspicious characters, and 1 had died. Of the 54 boys released, 13 had

been taught agriculture, and of these, 11 were actually occupied in agriculture. Of the 41 of the released boys who had been taught various trades and handicrafts, only 4 were occupied actually in the trades and handicrafts which they had learnt at the school. On the other hand, 12 boys were following industries not taught at the school. Seven were unemployed or living with friends. Of 116 boys released from the Hazaribagh school, 74 were well-conducted, 18 not traceable, 9 in jail, 2 viewed with suspicion, 4 had died, and 9 had emigrated to other districts. Of the 116 released from this Reformatory, 73 were following different occupations, such as cultivation, shoe-making, goldsmith's work, tin-smith's work, brick-layer's work, &c., only 2 of these being engaged in weaving and 1 in tailoring. As the great majority of boys at this school learn weaving and tailoring, it is clear that the trades learned in the school are usually not followed in after-life. The returns show that only 13 were following the trades they had been taught in the school.

Three boys from the Hazaribagh school have been placed out as apprentices. Two of these will be taught printing, and one who has been taught carpentry in the school, will receive further training in that handicraft.

The financial results of the manufactures in the schools show a net profit at Alipore of Rs. 8,930, as against Rs. 9,862, and at Hazaribagh of Rs. 9,630, as compared with Rs. 9,268 in the previous year.

The total cost of the Alipore Reformatory was Rs. 21,800 and of the Hazaribagh Reformatory Rs. 19,909, the cost per head of the average number of boys at the former being Rs. 116-9-4 and that at the latter Rs. 77-5-10, as against Rs. 110-9-5 and Rs. 73-0-11 respectively in 1898.

The total cost of the two Reformatories in 1899 was Rs. 41,709. The profits from the school manufactures amounted to Rs. 18,560, covering nearly half the cost.

G.—OTHER SCHOOLS.

47. The following table gives the statistics of the institutions which are classed as "other schools" in the annual reports:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Government "Other Schools."</i>												
Calcutta	2	65	55	Rs. 116	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 457	Rs. 322	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 1 7 1	
<i>Aided "Other Schools."</i>												
Burdwan Division	40	710	647	3,344	...	605	233	7,868	12,110	6 3 1	18 11 5	
Presidency	30	558	533	8,736	45	152	...	7,840	16,773	16 12 2	31 7 6	
Calcutta	6	94	97	2,709	...	1,225	682	1,821	6,527	41 7 9	67 4 7	
Rajshahi Division	13	176	175	757	1,094	175	...	2,026	4,595	14 9 11	24 4 1	
Dacca	68	1,007	953	4,359	620	139	105	3,021	9,138	5 5 9	9 0 5	
Chittagong	7	159	149	318	303	57	16	183	969	4 13 3	6 2 11	
Patna	23	900	857	2,973	63	813	97	6,296	10,440	3 14 6	12 2 17	
Bhagalpur	1	80	0	300	...	...	...	563	803	3 2 0	9 1 4	
Orissa	15	296	289	1,099	472	...	268	4,139	5,950	5 6 5	29 9 5	
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	33	34	274	...	...	...	1,621	1,805	8 0 11	53 11 9	
Chota Nagpur Division	2	37	34	350	...	...	...	1,262	1,642	8 0 8	41 10 1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>25,231</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>34,241</b>	<b>70,782</b>	<b>8 0 10</b>	<b>18 4 10</b>	
<i>Unaided "Other Schools."</i>												
Burdwan Division	11	155	130	...	...	...	20	845	605	...	6 3 7	
Presidency	20	31	28	...	...	...	...	4,314	4,314	...	55 4 11	
Calcutta	5	82	82	...	...	...	180	1,097	1,277	...	39 14 6	
Rajshahi Division	1	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	51	792	629	...	...	...	...	705	705	...	1 1 11	
Chittagong	1	30	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patna	30	541	798	...	...	...	...	3,171	3,171	...	3 15 7	
Bhagalpur	7	303	289	...	...	...	418	896	1,413	...	4 14 3	
Orissa	23	272	252	...	...	...	742	267	1,009	...	4 0 0	
Do. Tributary Mahals	7	107	90	...	...	...	...	1,361	1,361	...	14 2 10	
Chota Nagpur	1	54	44	...	...	...	...	77	77	...	1 11 9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,336</b>	...	...	...	<b>1,358</b>	<b>12,833</b>	<b>14,191</b>	...	<b>5 15 2</b>	
<b>TOTAL OF "OTHER SCHOOLS"</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>25,176</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>2,752</b>	<b>51,511</b>	<b>85,273</b>	<b>4 14 5</b>	<b>12 15 9</b>	
<b>TOTAL FOR 1898-99</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>4,978</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>17,637</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>39,246</b>	<b>64,912</b>	<b>5 1 11</b>	<b>13 6 4</b>	

\* The above table does not include statistics for reformatory schools.

48. Most of these institutions are Sanskrit *tois*, a few only are of miscellaneous kind and do not fall under any special class. It would be desirable in



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future reports to class the *tols* together, and separate them altogether from the schools of the miscellaneous non-descript kind which alone ought properly to be classed as "other" schools.

49. *Sanskrit Tols*.—The first and second Sanskrit examinations were held on the 23rd and 24th February 1900. The examiners were appointed from among the Professors of the Sanskrit College and the pandits belonging to the several Sanskrit Associations in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The examinations were held at 24 different centres, all necessary arrangements being made by the Principal of the Sanskrit College, who is *ex-officio* Registrar of the Sanskrit examinations.

The number of candidates for the two examinations was 2,771 against 2,587, and the percentage of passes was 33 against 21. Since 1897 the number of examinees has steadily increased, a fact which testifies to the increasing popularity of these examinations. Within the period of four years the number of examinees has increased by 768. Six hundred and thirty-three candidates passed the first examination and 283 the second examination, making a total of 916.

The Principal of the Sanskrit College is in favour of levying small examination fees from candidates for the first and second examinations. As the proposal for levying a fee was, after discussion, negatived by Government a short time ago, I have informed the Principal that the question may drop for the present. With a constantly increasing number of examinees, entailing increased expenditure on account of the examinations, the time will probably come when the proposal will have to be rediscussed. At present expenses on account of the examinations are met from the contributions paid by the Sanskrit Associations as a condition of their continuing to be borne on the departmental list of recognised Associations. But this is at best a precarious source of income.

50. The following tables show the results of the Sanskrit first examination.—

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1899.			1900.			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 ...	63	5	7	33	3	7	
Navadvipa Bivudha Janani Sabha ...	53	0	7	32	5	6	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	89	0	0	128	8	8	
Bairasi Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	8	1	1	39	1	2	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	12	1	2	30	5	3	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	51	5	8	90	5	5	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	70	11	7	85	4	6	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	18	2	2	16	2	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	5	2	2	10	1	2	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	13	2	2	27	2	2	
Balasore ditto ...	14	2	2	15	2	2	
Kotwalipara Aryya Siksha Samaj ...	16	2	3	9	1	2	
Narail Vidyotsahini Sabha ...	17	3	3	20	4	3	
Bakla Aryya Sammilani Sabha ...	11	2	3	23	4	3	
Binnafair Sanskrit Association ...	5	1	2	19	2	3	
Hitalshini Sabha, Idilpur* ...	...	...	...	26	3	2	
Vidyavinodini Sabha, Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	15	1	1	
Dharma Sabha, Myruensingh* ...	...	...	...	11	1	1	
Total ...	445	54	60	633	54	60	

\* Newly recognised by the Department.

51. The following table shows the results of the Sanskrit second examination:—

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NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1899.			1900.			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 ...	41	3	4	20	9	2	
Navadwipa Bivudha Janani Sabha ...	31	3	6	20	1	3	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	43	8	6	53	9	5	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	10	2	1	9	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	15	2	2	15	2	4	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	49	4	4	14	2	3	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	71	3	6	49	5	5	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	9	2	1	17	4	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	7	1	1	6	1	3	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	6	2	1	13	3	2	
Balasore ditto ...	4	2	1	9	2	1	
Kotalipara Aryya Siksha Samaj ...	8	2	2	13	1	2	
Narail Vidyotsahini Sabha ...	6	2	2	12	1	2	
Bakla Aryya Sammilani Sabha ...	9	2	1	16	1	1	
Binnafair Sanskrit Association ...	1	1	1	4	1	1	
Vidyavinodini Sabha, Chittagong* ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Hitaisini Sabha, Idilpur* ...	...	...	...	5	1	1	
Dharna Sabha, Mymensingh* ...	...	...	...	7	1	1	
Total ...	300	39	39	233	39	39	

\* Newly recognized by the Department.

52. The Sanskrit Title examination was held at Calcutta, Bankipore, Barisal, Dacca, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Kotalipara, Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th February last. At Calcutta the examination was conducted under the direct supervision of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, who, as already stated, is *ex-officio* Registrar of Sanskrit examinations. The examinations at Bankipore, Cuttack, and Dacca were conducted by the Circle Inspectors. At the other centres the examinations were conducted by the local Sanskrit Associations.

The examiners were either Professors of the Sanskrit College or other Sanskrit scholars, who are specialists in the different branches of Sanskrit learning.

There were 147 candidates, against 119 in the preceding year, of whom 53 passed, 3 in the first division and 50 in the second. Sixteen of the candidates were absent.

Of the candidates, 83 were Bengalis, 16 Uriyas, and 48 Biharis or Hindustanis. No less than 140 of the 147 candidates were Brahmans.

53. The following is a tabular statement showing the results of the Sanskrit Title examination:—

DESCRIPTION OF TITLES CONFERRED.	Number of titles conferred.	Amount of Government rewards paid to pupils.	Amount of rewards paid to teachers.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Kabyatirtha ...	33	115	750	
2. Vyakarantirtha ...	12	245	150	
3. Jyotistirtha ...	2	25	...	
4. Smrititirtha ...	1	..	...	
5. Tarkatirtha ...	2	120	...	
6. Nyayatirtha ...	1	..	...	
7. Sankhyatirtha ...	1	20	...	
8. Mimansatirtha...	1	25	...	
Total ...	63	550	900	

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The most popular subject is Kavya or Literature, and next to it comes Vyakaran or Grammar. No candidate went up this year for the examination in Vedanta Philosophy.

54. The following table shows, division by division, the expenditure incurred from Provincial Revenues on account of stipends paid to teachers and pupils of Sanskrit *tois* during the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Burdwan ... ..	1,887	3,344
Presidency ... ..	7,041	8,736
Calcutta ... ..	718	549
Rajshahi ... ..	429	757
Dacca ... ..	2,079	4,350
Chittagong ... ..	151	348
Patna ... ..	1,642	2,973
Bhagalpur ... ..	60	120
Orissa ... ..	2,075	1,090
„ Tributary Mahals ... ..	92	274
Chota Nagpur ... ..	54	60
Total ... ..	16,228	22,601

55. *II. Miscellaneous Schools.*—Of the miscellaneous non-descript schools I need only notice the following:—

*The Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School*, which had 27 pupils on its rolls against 26 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,753. The Calcutta Municipality paid Rs. 1,200 as before, and Government Rs. 1,950 against Rs. 1,500. The usual fee-rate is Rs. 5 a month.

*The Kareya School for the blind* is included in the returns for the first time this year. It had 6 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last. The school is conducted by a Bengali Christian gentleman, Babu Lal Bihari Basak. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,277 raised from private sources.

*The Nawadih East Indian Railway School* (126 pupils) which is said to be intended for training native guards and drivers of the East Indian Railway. A total expenditure of Rs. 180 was incurred, of which Rs. 84 was paid by the Railway Company, and Rs. 96 was realised from fees.

*The blind school at Ranchi* (21 pupils against 20 in the preceding year) where the pupils are taught to read by means of raised types and to write by means of holes bored on thick paper to symbolise letters, and are besides taught canework and matting. It is under the management of the Rev. Mr. O'Connor of the Anglican Mission.

Some of these 'other' schools are music schools; the Burdwan Division returns no less than five such schools.

## VIII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

1. THE progress of female education has been partially noticed in connection with University education, and with the special instruction given in training schools for mistresses, and in medical institutions. This section deals with the general education imparted during 1899-1900 to Indian girls in secondary and primary schools; the education of European girls being considered in the section of the report describing European education. FEMALE  
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2. The following statement compares the statistics of these schools for the past two years:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Managed by Government ...	4	402	4	349
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	1	45	1	57
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,276	49,796	2,293	50,843
Unaided ...	451*	7,374	421*	7,088
Total ...	2,732	57,617	2,719	58,331
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	38,083	...	38,988
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	95,700	...	97,319

\* Including schools in native states.

It is most disappointing to find that the girls' schools are again smaller in number, and that they have been steadily decreasing in numbers for the last four years, *i.e.*, from 1896-97. The number of pupils attending these schools during the year under report has very slightly increased from 57,617 in 1898-99 to 58,331 in 1899-1900. But the loss of pupils sustained by these schools during the last four years is about 7,000. On the other hand in the present year the number of girls attending boys' schools shows some increase from 38,083 to 38,988. The number of boys attending girls' schools being 2,154, the actual number of female pupils receiving general education in secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year under review was 95,165 only.

3. The following figures will show the number of girls attending schools of all classes for boys and girls during the years 1889-90, 1895-96 and 1899-1900:—

YEAR.	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	490	342	2,053	12,146	62,213	77,244
1895-96 ...	480	268	1,679	10,082	88,246	100,755
1899-1900 ...	569	208	1,366	10,449	82,573	95,165

The bulk of the female pupils attend lower primary schools. It is a matter of great regret that their number largely diminishes, when they reach the upper primary and middle stages of instruction.

FEMALE  
EDUCATION.

4. The following table shows the comparative figures for girls' schools 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.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
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	31	34	66	59	2,322	2,252	352	399	5,878	5,490	410	388	8,231	7,710
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	4	4	409	401	...	...	...	...	2	1	139	134	10	13	652	551	304	338	9,231	9,203	410	390	9,883	9,764
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	168	175	11	10	1,267	1,559	78	72	4,751	4,673	95	94	6,626	6,707
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	238	233	37	36	358	310	155	167	2,411	2,442	170	171	2,937	2,933
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	91	111	5	7	872	802	582	577	0,171	0,210	621	618	10,411	10,301
Patna ...	1	1	150	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	25	125	7	5	358	204	120	122	2,281	2,344	137	129	3,226	3,139
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	809	830	7	10	323	420	105	98	2,409	2,300	117	113	2,601	2,673
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	6	604	560	...	...	...	...	19	19	1,061	1,142	176	173	7,101	7,126	2,532	2,521	48,851	48,497	2,732	2,719	57,617	58,331

The girls' schools decreased in numbers from 2,732 to 2,719, or by 13, but the number of pupils increased from 57,617 to 58,331, or by 714. The town of Calcutta lost in schools, but gained in pupils. In the Rajshahi Division the pupils decreased by 4, though the schools increased by 1. The Chittagong Division has shown considerable increase in the number of both schools and pupils. The Bhagalpur Division has lost 8 schools, but has had an accession of 12 pupils. The Orissa Tributary Mahals and the Chota Nagpur Division both show an increase in schools and pupils. The decrease in the number of schools and of pupils in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions has been considerable. The large increase in the number of schools and pupils in the Chittagong Division has been shared by all the districts in the Division except Chittagong in which the number of pupils only increased.

5. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure on primary and secondary schools for Indian girls during the year under review:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st of March.	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 ...	4	345	344	230	Rs. 22,833	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,531	Rs. 425	Rs. 26,789
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	1	57	42	30	...	...	201	27	...	228
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,293	50,843	47,347	35,406	65,625	37,828	9,177	29,714	1,26,470	2,68,814
Unaided* ...	421	7,088	6,638	5,164	...	...	...	739	10,081	10,820
Total for 1899-1900 ...	2,719	58,331	54,371	40,830	88,458	37,828	9,378	34,011	1,36,976	3,06,651
Total for 1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,664	...	...	1,70,967	...	3,30,742
Total for 1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	80,713	33,886	9,091	33,980	1,76,172	3,30,742
Total for 1896-97 ...	...	...	...	...	1,29,690	...	...	2,10,052	...	3,42,260
Total for 1895-96 ...	...	...	...	...	1,30,374	...	...	2,11,386	...	3,55,408
Total for 1894-95 ...	...	...	...	...	1,43,597	...	...	2,11,611	...	3,55,408
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	1,43,940	...	...	2,31,463	...	3,75,402

\* Includes schools in native states.

It is a matter of regret that the total expenditure on female education has been steadily decreasing with the decrease in the number of schools before alluded to. On the other hand the expenditure from public sources (provincial revenues, district and municipal funds taken together) has increased from Rs. 1,29,690 to Rs. 1,35,664 in the year under notice, but this amount is still much less than the sum spent on this account from these sources in the years 1895-96 and 1896-97.

6. It is to be regretted that in most of the divisional reports no detailed discussion is given as to the causes of the decrease which has taken and is taking place in the number of girls' schools and to a certain extent in the number of female pupils attending school. Again also the decrease in the expenditure in girls' schools is very briefly alluded to in most of the divisional reports. In future the precise causes for such decreases should be clearly explained in all divisional reports when such changes are shown.

7. In a few cases certain causes are assigned, and the following represent the views of some of the officers who have discussed the facts:—

In the Burdwan Division the Assistant Inspector of Schools indicates that in certain cases the closing of girls' schools has followed the disappearance of boys' *pathshalas* in the neighbourhood, for it is commonly the case that girls' schools are taught by the teachers of neighbouring boys' schools in their spare time. He also points out that in certain cases in the Hooghly district weak girls' schools have been amalgamated with boys' schools, and are now working as mixed schools. The closing of a few girls' schools formerly under Missionary management is also said to be one of the causes of deterioration of female education in the district of Burdwan.

The following remarks also occur in the report on girls' schools in the Burdwan Division:—

“The figures given above disclose no doubt a very unsatisfactory state of things; but one need not feel surprised when one sees the difficulties that lie in the way of female education in this country, especially among Hindu girls. With most of us, school education has a certain money value, which induces parents and guardians to send their *boys* to public schools, but in the case of *girls* who are not expected to earn anything, the necessity is not so keenly felt, and their education becomes oftentimes a matter of supreme indifference. Then again, the social customs present almost an insurmountable barrier, which nothing short of a social revolution can remove.

With more money at our disposal we can no doubt show better figures and ensure the stability of many weak and struggling schools, which form the great majority of girls' schools aided from the primary allotments of the District and Municipal Boards, but the time is perhaps yet far distant when we shall see Hindu girls pursuing their studies in village schools beyond the primary stage.”

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, sums up the obstacles in the way of the advancement of female education in Bengal as follows:—

(1) The system of early marriage, (2) the social objection to allowing grown-up girls to attend school, and (3) the want of female teachers.

but these obstacles in no way explain the retrogression which has occurred during the past few years in female education in Bengal.

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, gives his views with regard to the present aspect of female education more fully than in the other divisional reports. He writes with reference to his Division:—

“Female education has not progressed either in quantity or in quality. In a country where the customs of early marriage and seclusion of women are so prevalent and the traditions so opposed to female education, no great advance in it can be expected nor has it received the encouragement it deserved. As shown in a foregoing paragraph Government gives but a trifle for female education, nor are the District Boards very liberal in their support, and as it has no money value no great public support can be expected. It is the Government that must take the initiative in the promotion of female education. The condition of that branch of education is now what the condition of English education in this country was 50 or 60 years ago, and if female education were to receive the support and encouragement that English education had at that time it would be in a much more prosperous condition than at present. The grant-in-aid system under which alone Government grant is available is wholly unsuited to girls' schools. There should be model schools for girls at important centres such as district head-quarters, and the course of studies for those schools should be more suited to the requirements of women. As said in the past year's report it has become urgently necessary to devise some scheme for the promotion of female education.”

There is a good deal of truth in the argument that the grant-in-aid system is not well suited to the present conditions of female education in Bengal, and either a stipendiary system or a combination of the stipendiary system with the grant-in-aid system would appear likely to lead to better results.

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In the case of the Patna Division the Assistant Inspector reports a most regrettable incident which will undoubtedly throw back female education in the neighbourhood in which it occurred. The Assistant Inspector writes:—

“There was no loss of schools in Gaya, but the loss of girls was very heavy. So many as 725 girls have disappeared from last year's returns, and the loss has been ascribed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools to a very painful circumstance. It is stated that a girl in the Jahanabad subdivision eloped with her teacher, and this circumstance frightened the parents in the neighbourhood so much that they at once withdrew their girls from school. The offending guru has been arrested and punished with imprisonment, but the lamentable occurrence must have a deterrent effect on female education for sometime to come. The practice of allowing grown-up girls to read in boys' schools or with male teachers should always be discouraged. Little girls can be allowed to read in mixed schools or with male teachers with impunity, but grown-up girls should be jealously guarded against dangers that may happen under such circumstances.”

The remedy for this class of occurrence appears to be for the local authorities to exercise greater care in the selection of male teachers in girls' schools. The number of qualified female teachers is undoubtedly small, and their employment in the mufassal is attended with very serious difficulties. Indeed the difficulties seem so great that in many instances where the experiment has been tried, failure has been the result. Until the supply of female teachers is adequate and until the conditions just alluded to disappear, male teachers must be employed in large numbers. Hence it would appear to be wise for local authorities only to employ in girls' schools such male teachers as are of unimpeachable character and whose character has stood the test of years, young and untried teachers being at once rejected. At the same time the girls' schools should be only located in such positions where they can be constantly visited and inspected by those responsible for the management of the school.

The report of the Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division gives an account of the changes in the amount of female education which have occurred in his Division. In some of the districts of this Division following the usual history over Bengal, fewer girls have been at school, but in the district of Bhagalpur on the other hand considerable success appears to have met the efforts of those interested in female education:—

“The Chairman of the Monghyr District Board explains the decrease as the result of the Board having had to reduce, owing to financial reasons, the rates of capitation allowance and prizes to girls, in *sarcas*, &c. ‘To check any further decrease and bring about general improvement,’ he adds, ‘the Board has increased the allotment for girls' schools, and it is hoped that the number will increase.’

“The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malda, explains the decrease as ‘due partly to the fact that cholera and fever raged simultaneously in the district during the months of November, December and January, which caused quite a panic among the people and led to the abolition of many primary schools in the district, but chiefly to the fact that the *gurus* do not think it worthwhile to keep up girls' school, when they find that it does not bring them anything in the shape of fees or subscriptions; and the scanty allowance they get from the Department, the District or Municipal Board, is anything but attractive. The average monthly income of a *guru* of a girls' school was Re. 1-9-4, or roughly 10 pies a day.’

“The Deputy Inspector of Purnea explains the decrease as due to cholera which broke out in almost all the villages in the district.

“The large increase in Bhagalpur has been explained by the Chairman of the District Board as due ‘to the strenuous exertions made in the year under report to popularize this class of schools by liberal distribution of prizes and the establishment of 7 new stipendiary schools for the benefit of the girls.’

“As regards the weak-point in the present organization of female education, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, writes: ‘It is unsuitable to the social habits and customs of the females of the higher orders who would not appear in public after a certain age or attend a place of examination except in their own villages. To me the only solution of the difficulty seems to be the adoption of the methods of the Christian Zanana Mission where possible, and as the Zanana Mission, notwithstanding its religious propaganda, which makes even the non-sectarian portion of their teachings suspicious to the bigoted, has been a success, there is every reason to hope that a large measure of success would attend a body of Departmental zanana teachers working on the Christian Zanana Mission system. But the more pressing necessity is the appointment of a peripatetic examiner. Without a system of examination specially suited to females, their education is both aimless and unproductive. A certificate of proficiency granted by the Department has attractions even to the most orthodox advocate of the *pardu* system and is a very valuable acquisition to the females themselves in the matrimonial market, and if it were made possible to obtain it in the orthodox way, female education would become popular and show a considerable improvement.’”

The experience in Bhagalpur would tend to show that with the establishment of stipendiary girls schools, and with more liberal encouragement in

the way of prizes, etc., much better progress can certainly be achieved than is the case at present. The experiment suggested by the Deputy Inspector of Schools of Bhagalpur might also be tried.

8. *High schools for girls.*—The total number of high schools for girls was 6, the town of Calcutta returning 4 such schools, and the Dacca and Patna Divisions one each.

9. The high English schools for females managed by Government are—(1) the Bethune Collegiate School at Calcutta, and (2) the Eden Female School at Dacca.

*The Bethune Collegiate School.*—The Bethune Collegiate School is a Government school of this class. It had 138 pupils, against 155 in the preceding year. Of the pupils, 73 were Hindus, 45 Brahmans, and 20 Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The cost of the school to Government was Rs. 15,039, against Rs. 15,090 in the previous year. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 3,325, against Rs. 3,316. Three girls appeared at the last Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the first division and two in the second; one of the candidates also passed in drawing. This school does not prepare pupils for the Calcutta Standard examinations. The attached boarding-house had 32 boarders against 24 in the previous year, of whom 13 belonged to the College Department. The total expenditure on the hostel amounted to Rs. 3,941, against Rs. 3,315, of which Government paid Rs. 1,097, the rest being met from the boarders' fees. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir F. Maclean, K.C.I.E., was President to the College Committee of Management throughout the year.

*The Eden Female School, Dacca.*—The Eden Female School at Dacca is the only Government institution for girls in the Dacca Division, and is very liberally supported by Government. It had 107 girls, against 130 in the preceding year, of whom 82 were Hindus, 19 Brahmans, 4 Christians, and 2 Muhammadans. It cost Rs. 7,938, of which Government paid Rs. 7,307. Three girls appeared at the Entrance examination (after an interval of three years), and all passed in the third division. One, out of two candidates sent up, passed at the upper primary examination, and two, out of two sent up, passed the lower primary examination.

10. There are three other high schools in Calcutta and one in Bankipore, all of which are in receipt of Government aid.

In Calcutta—(1) *Christ Church School.*—There were 110 pupils in this school, against 126 in the previous year. Of these, 104 were Native Christians (non-aboriginal) and 6 Brahmans. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 9,035, of which Government paid Rs. 3,320. At the last Entrance examination 7 candidates appeared, of whom one passed in the first division, five in the second, and one in the third, three of the candidates passing in drawing. This school passed also 45 pupils at the Standard examinations, viz., 13 by Standard IV, 16 by Standard V, 13 by Standard VI, and 3 by Standard VII.

(2) *Free Church Normal School.*—This school had 19 pupils, against 23. There was one European or Eurasian, 16 Native Christians (non-aboriginal), 1 Native Christian (aboriginal), and 1 Hindu. It is both a training school for mistresses and a high school. The total cost of the school was Rs. 5,136, of which Government paid Rs. 1,384. It sent up and passed one girl at the last Entrance examination. At the Standard examinations 3 passed by Standard VI and 2 by Standard VII. It also passed one candidate at the Junior Teachership examination.

(3) *Brahmo Balika Sikshalay.*—It had 134 pupils, against 105 in the previous year, of whom 19 were boys. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,851, of which Rs. 3,523 was paid by Government. Five girls were sent up to the Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the second division and one in the third, both the candidates passing in drawing. At the Standard examinations 9 passed by Standard IV, 5 by Standard V, 8 by Standard VI, 4 by Standard VII, and 3 by Standard VIII. It passed also 4 candidates at the Junior Teachership and 2 at the Senior Teachership examinations.

*Bankipore High English School.*—In the Patna Division, there is only one aided high English school for females working at Bankipore. This school had 58 girls on the rolls on the 31st March, against 65 on the corresponding date of the year before. The number of Brahmo girls had increased from 28 to 34, whereas that of Hindu girls decreased from 40 to 24. Almost all the girls are Bengalis, hence part of the object of the school which is to give higher



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education to Bihari girls is not fulfilled. The institution receives a monthly grant of Rs. 90 from Government. The municipal grant to the school was raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month during the year under review. The total cost of the school came up to Rs. 2,175, against Rs. 2,064 in the previous year, out of which Rs. 887 against Rs. 893 were received from Provincial revenues, Rs. 290 against Rs. 180 from the Municipality, and Rs. 997 against Rs. 991 from private sources. The school sent up two candidates to the last Entrance examination, against one in the preceding year, and out of these one girl passed in the second division; one girl was also successful at the last Lower Primary Scholarship examination. The staff consists of seven teachers, of whom three are males and four females.

11. *Middle Schools for Indian girls.*—There was no middle English school for girls in the Province during the year under review. The number of middle vernacular schools remained the same, viz., 19, in both the years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900. The loss of one school in Calcutta has been neutralized by an increase of one school in the Bhagalpur Division. These middle vernacular schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division and the town of Calcutta returned one each; the Rajshahi and the Dacca Divisions four each; the Chittagong and the Bhagalpur Divisions two each, and the Orissa Division five schools. It is to be regretted, however, that some of these are middle schools in name only and they rarely teach up to the middle school standard and they pass only very few girls at this examination.

12. *Upper Primary Schools for Indian girls.*—These schools decreased from 175 to 173. The Burdwan Division lost 7 schools, the Presidency Division 3 schools, the Divisions of Rajshahi and Dacca and Orissa Tributary Mahals one school each, and the Bhagalpur Division lost two schools; while Calcutta has shown an increase of 6 schools, the Chittagong Division of 2 schools, the Orissa Division of 3 schools, and the Divisions of Patna and Chota Nagpur of one school each.

13. *Lower Primary Schools for Indian girls.*—These schools decreased from 2,532 to 2,521, or by 11. The loss took place in almost all the Divisions except Rajshahi, Chittagong, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Tributary Mahals. The total decrease being very small requires no detailed explanation.

14. The town of Calcutta and its suburbs may be said to be the most advanced part of Bengal in respect of female education. The female schools situated in this part are mostly under the management of different religious missions. The majority of these schools are aided from the Grant-in-aid Fund. There are, besides, some girls' schools under native management, which are paid from the primary grant for Calcutta.

15. The following statement shows the amounts of grants paid from Provincial revenues to the different societies in Calcutta working in the cause of female education:—

			Total grant sanctioned for the year 1899-1900.
			Rs.
Grant-in-aid schools—			
Church of England	...	...	10,237
Baptist Mission	...	...	3,711
Diocesan	...	...	4,702
Free Church of Scotland	...	...	3,589
Hindu management	...	...	5,693
London Mission	...	...	3,497
Methodist	...	...	2,328
Scotch Mission	...	...	3,022
Wesleyan Mission	...	...	795
Miscellaneous	...	...	706
American Mission	...	...	2,081
		Total	40,361
Primary fund schools—			
(a) Hindu management	...	...	437
(b) Church Missionary Society	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	60
		Total	497
		GRAND TOTAL	40,858

Grants to these schools are generally paid on the results of examinations.

16. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Girl Schools, inspects *in situ*, the girls' schools in and about Calcutta and examines the girls attending the several classes in the schools teaching the Standards I—VIII.

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The following statement shows the results of the examinations held by her:—

No.	NAME OF AGENCY.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN STANDARDS—											NUMBER OF PUPILS NOT PASSED.											Infants.	Not examined.	Absent.	GRAND TOTAL.	
		I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Teacher-ship.	Total passed.	I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Teacher-ship.	Total not passed.					
		a	b										a	b														
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	
<i>In Calcutta.</i>																												
1	American Zanana Mission.	180	120	87	31	17	10	5	4	2	...	465	...	15	14	8	17	10	4	3	...	...	68	475	4	41	1,033	
2	Baptist Zanana Mission	66	60	54	43	30	12	7	3	5	6	288	...	3	...	10	6	3	...	3	...	4	24	230	8	24	699	
3	Diocesan Zanana Mission	80	10	20	24	17	7	6	7	4	...	131	...	2	10	2	11	4	3	...	3	...	37	70	13	0	290	
4	Church of England Zanana Mission.	141	86	63	40	29	26	24	6	...	3	320	...	3	18	14	7	8	7	3	...	5	...	50	300	43	32	654
5	Church of Scotland Zanana Mission.	129	83	77	30	7	4	5	1	1	1	338	...	3	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	10	330	10	23	683	
6	Free Church of Scotland.	70	48	38	42	17	8	7	2	...	1	233	...	16	10	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	31	167	44	16	491	
7	Hindu management ...	10	4	10	2	23	13	0	4	3	5	95	...	2	5	10	6	5	2	1	...	3	54	169	64	37	380	
8	London Zanana Mission	24	7	20	7	25	7	7	...	...	...	97	...	10	8	10	4	8	7	3	7	...	67	100	23	22	294	
9	Miscellaneous ...	16	7	3	3	15	6	2	...	...	1	53	...	7	7	8	14	0	1	2	...	1	40	100	0	10	291	
	Total ...	681	425	383	232	183	93	73	27	16	10	2,118	...	13	74	71	49	69	48	16	21	8	7	373	1,929	218	221	4,858
<i>Out of Calcutta.</i>																												
1	American Zanana Mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Baptist Zanana Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	...	48	57	32	38	14	3	...	...	...	194	533	70	71	1,133	
3	Diocesan Zanana Mission	127	41	45	32	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Church of England Zanana Mission.	307	210	142	116	23	9	6	...	...	...	871	...	19	34	27	24	15	2	1	...	...	129	983	40	93	2,116	
5	Church of Scotland Zanana Mission.	28	6	10	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	48	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	80	...	10	121	
6	Free Church of Scotland Zanana Mission.	18	20	22	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	68	...	40	21	17	6	7	...	...	...	...	91	146	...	0	314	
7	Hindu management ...	11	10	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	23	17	8	15	2	...	...	...	...	64	137	...	17	250	
8	London Zanana Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Miscellaneous ...	48	60	61	23	4	1	4	...	...	...	291	...	25	13	12	1	15	3	2	...	...	71	428	77	54	833	
	Total ...	591	347	286	186	38	10	9	...	...	...	1,476	...	154	144	106	85	63	0	6	...	...	540	2,274	206	207	4,764	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,272	772	669	408	221	112	81	27	16	18	3,594	...	167	218	167	134	122	67	21	21	8	7	919	4,205	423	427	8,626
	Total for 1898-99 ...	1,012	507	412	291	226	95	53	20	7	11	2,703	...	114	211	191	118	80	80	60	39	8	...	608	3,076	189	307	7,239

The examinations in the Calcutta standards for girls' schools are held annually for the award of prizes and certificates to the successful girls passing in the different standards from the schools in and about Calcutta; girls from schools in mufassal districts which adopt the Calcutta standards for girls are also admitted to these examinations, which are held at some convenient centres in the mufassal. Altogether 12 centres were fixed for the examinations in the mufassal districts, viz., three in the district of 24-Parganas, two in each of the districts of Nadia and Midnapore, and one in each of the districts of Murshidabad, Burdwan, Hooghly, Dacca, and Backergunge.

17. In the following table the results of these examinations for the last years are compared:—

STANDARDS.	Number of candidates.		Number successful.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	1	2	3	4
Standard VIII	16	22	8	17
" VII	76	51	38	28
" VI	119	113	66	87
" V	183	189	113	125
" IV	319	361	242	221
Total	716	736	457	478

The number of candidates examined and of those passed has increased when compared with the previous year. This is one of the few satisfactory points in the aspect of female education in Bengal at the present time. The increase in the number of passes probably tends to show that female education

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in Bengal is becoming more thorough than was the case formerly. It is to be feared that in the earlier stages of female education in Bengal the mere presence of girls at school was accepted as sufficient to prove they were being educated. A higher standard is now demanded and obtained.

At the Teachership examination, held simultaneously with the examinations in girls' standards, 7 passed by the senior, and 11 by the junior, standard, against 8 and 6, respectively, of the previous year.

18. The following table shows the success of the girls at the departmental examinations for boys. With a view to make the Middle, Upper Primary, and Lower Primary Scholarship courses more suitable for the examination of girls, needlework in one form or another has been substituted in place of the subjects—Geometry, Mensuration, and Science, which are compulsory in the case of boys:—

DIVISION.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—				NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—			
	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	...	...	20	75	...	2	2	96
Presidency	...	...	1	93	...	...	1	93
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	3	35	...	...	5	43
Dacca	...	11	28	243	...	5	17	225
Chittagong	...	...	4	61	...	4	4	64
Patna	...	...	1	34	...	...	18	43
Bhagalpur	...	...	23	103	...	4	18	107
Orissa	2	7	17	116	1	5	5	125
Do. Tributary Mahals	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	13
Cota Nagpur	1	1	3	48	1	...	...	101
Total	3	22	108	827	2	16	57	915
				960				990

The total number of passes has increased from 960 to 990, which is satisfactory. On the other hand the number of passes in the middle and upper primary standards of examination shows a large decrease, which is most unsatisfactory.

It will be noticed that for 915 girls who passed by the lower primary stage, only 57 passed by the upper primary stage and 18 by the middle standard of examinations. This indicates to how low a standard female education in Bengal usually only rises, and it would appear that the time has not yet come in Bengal when we may expect to see any large increase in the number of native girls passing at the examinations above the upper primary standard; and we must rest satisfied at present with the small number of girls passing either the upper or lower primary examination, until the people generally (specially those of the middle class) renounce their prejudice against the attendance of their daughters in school after they reach the age of about 11 or 12 years, or until perhaps a still deeper social change is brought about, namely, that of a distinct increase in the age at which girls are married in Bengal, for, as is well known, female children frequently begin their studies for the higher examinations, say for the middle or upper primary standards, but before they are able to complete the course, they are removed from school to be married and practically at once cease to attend school.

Mr. Prothero in his annual report for the Rajshahi Division thus describes the difficulties lying in the way of educational career of Hindu girls:—

“In a district where no scholarships are reserved for girls, they have to compete with the boys, and sometimes they do so successfully. But they are hardly destined to enjoy long their hard-earned scholarships. Early marriages either soon remove them from the field, or they find no schools to go to where they can enjoy their scholarships. Many of these scholarships remained unused. If the wishes of the guardians can be ascertained beforehand, the scholarships earned by girls who do not mean to enjoy them might advantageously be replaced by prizes; but the guardians themselves do not know when a period will be put to the educational career of their girls by marriage,.....”

19. Besides the departmental agencies and the different missions, there are in different parts of the Province a few private associations which are at work in the cause of female education.

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Female education in the Burdwan Division owes much for its advancement to the efforts of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, which examines the girls by its own standards. The Hitakari Sabha examinations were held annually in the month of February formerly, but the authorities have found it convenient to change the time, and hold them henceforth simultaneously with the departmental examinations. For this reason no examinations of this Sabha were held in February last.

The Midnapore Zanana Agency has under it nine zanana schools taught by as many peripatetic female teachers under the supervision of Miss L. C. Coombs of the American Baptist Mission. There were 118 pupils under instruction, against 113 of the previous year. None of these pupils were beyond the lower primary stage; of these, 111 were Hindus and 7 Muhammadans, against 112 and 1, respectively in the previous year. The total expenditure on this agency was Rs. 912, of which Rs. 533 was contributed by Government from the Grant-in-aid Fund, against Rs. 1,491 (including the Government grant of Rs. 589) of the previous year.

There are associations in the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge in the Dacca Division, which receive Rs. 250, Rs. 96, and Rs. 150 a year, respectively, for the purpose of fostering female education in their districts. These associations prescribe their own standards, conduct the examinations, and give prizes and rewards. The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is of opinion that with this small expenditure better results are obtained with the co-operation of these associations than it would be possible to obtain in any other way.

## IX.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

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EDUCATION.

(Chiefly written by H. A. BAMFORD, ESQ., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.)

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

CLASS.	31ST MARCH 1899.			31ST MARCH 1900.				
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary schools. { Government ... ..	2	155	72	227	2	138	76	214
{ Aided ... ..	40	2,525	2,513	5,038	42	2,793	2,096	4,889
{ Unaided ... ..	12	1,307	380	1,683	12	1,417	449	1,866
Total ... ..	54	3,987	2,971	6,958	56	4,348	3,221	7,569
Primary schools. { Aided ... ..	18	427	605	932	18	389	411	800
{ Unaided ... ..	3	30	15	45	2	23	6	29
Total ... ..	21	457	620	977	20	412	417	829
Government schools ... ..	2	155	72	227	2	138	76	214
Aided schools ... ..	58	2,952	3,018	5,970	60	3,182	3,107	6,289
Unaided schools ... ..	15	1,337	401	1,738	14	1,440	455	1,806
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS ...	75	4,444	3,491	7,935	76	4,700	3,638	8,398

The total number of schools has increased by one during the year through the inclusion of the Bengal and North-Western Railway School at Samastipur under the head of "Primary Unaided Schools."

The Loretto Free School, Dhurumtolla, and St. Placid's School, Chittagong, which were returned last year as primary aided schools, have, in this report been classed as secondary. The East Indian Railway School, Jhajha, which was returned last year under the head "Unaided," is now aided.

The Government Boys' School at Kurseong shows a decrease of 17 pupils, whilst the Girls' School shows an increase of 4. The latter is now quite full, but in the former, there is yet room for about 30 pupils.

There is an increase of 319 pupils in aided schools and 157 pupils in unaided schools, the total increase for all schools being 463, as against a decrease of 285 last year. The grand total, therefore, compared with the grand total for the year 1897-98, thus shows an increase of 178, and is the highest number of pupils yet obtained.

2. In the next table the schools are classified according to management :—

MANAGEMENT.	31ST MARCH 1899.			31ST MARCH 1900.		
	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 ... ..	2	227	2·86	2	214	2·55
Church of England ... ..	14	1,678	21·15	14	1,643	19·56
Roman Catholic ... ..	30	4,237	53·40	30	4,568	54·39
Non-Conformist ... ..	6	497	6·28	6	570	6·79
Undenominational ... ..	6	507	6·39	6	528	6·29
Railway ... ..	11	353	4·45	12	435	5·18
Jewish ... ..	1	199	2·51	1	209	2·49
Armenian ... ..	1	84	1·05	1	93	1·11
Private ... ..	4	153	1·93	4	138	1·64
Total ... ..	75	7,935	100·00	76	8,398	100·00

3. The number of schools under each form of management except under the head of Railway (Bengal and North-Western Railway, Samastipur), remains unchanged, and the percentage of scholars, with the exception of a small falling off in the Church of England schools and a small increase in Roman Catholic schools, is about the same as that of the two preceding years.

The schools returned as "undenominational" are the two Martinière schools, the Doveton College and Institution, the European school at Dinapore, and the Christian Girls' School at Chinsura.

4. 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:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction ... ..	(a) 1,54,343	11,67,892	(d) 1,64,537	11,90,207
Primary ditto ... ..	14,739	37,325	11,044	38,716
Buildings and furniture ... ..	(b) 23,894	2,44,569	(e) 25,519	1,72,107
Scholarships ... ..	6,816	6,816	6,886	6,988
Cadets ... ..	5,344	7,063	6,690	7,214
Superintendence ... ..	15,313	15,313	15,404	15,404
Annual examinations ... ..	(c) 1,818	(c) 6,759	(f) 2,295	(f) 7,203
Total ... ..	2,22,767	14,85,737	2,33,075	14,37,929

(a) The following grants are not included owing to their not having been paid through the department:—

- Rs. 150, a grant for medicine to the Calcutta Free School.  
 " 2,400 to the European Female Orphan Asylum.  
 (b) Rs. 2,298 were spent on furniture for the two Government schools at Kurseong and the balance on aided schools.  
 (c) The remuneration paid to examiners amounted to Rs. 4,928-12-0, the expenses in connection with examination to Rs. 926-7-6, and the fees returned on account of poor scholars to Rs. 901. Against this total of Rs. 6,755-9-6 fees amounting to Rs. 4,930 and Rs. 11 on account of the sale of pass lists were recovered and credited to Government.  
 (d) A grant of Rs. 2,400 to the European Female Orphan Asylum is not included owing to its not having been paid through the department.  
 (e) Rupees 3,369 were spent on the two Government schools at Kurseong, and the balance on aided schools.  
 (f) The remuneration paid to examiners amounted to Rs. 5,487, the expenses in connection with the examination to Rs. 795-12-3, the fees returned on account of poor scholars to Rs. 634, and the sum of Rs. 37-14 was paid on account of last year's examination. Against this total of Rs. 7,201-10-3, fees amounting to Rs. 4,900 and Rs. 9-8 recovered on account of the sale of pass lists were credited to Government.

The above figures include the expenditure on the two Government boarding schools at Kurseong amounting to Rs. 80,337 on salaries, food, fuel, lighting, furniture, &c., but not Government expenditure incurred through the Public Works Department:—

- (i) Excluding Rs. 150, cadet grant, the cost to Government of the Victoria Boys' School, Kurseong, was Rs. 24,646, an average of Rs. 165 per scholar.  
 (ii) Excluding Rs. 2,000 spent in furniture and Rs. 449 in fitting a cookery class, the cost to Government of the Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, was Rs. 15,156, an average of Rs. 200 per scholar.

NOTE.—The average cost per scholar given above is the cost per scholar calculated on the average numbers on the rolls throughout the year.

When compared with last year's figures, the average cost per scholar is higher in both the Kurseong schools. The excess is chiefly due to increments to salaries, and to extraordinary expenditure. Under the head of salaries there is an increase of Rs. 2,607 in the Victoria School, and of Rs. 3,139 in the Dow Hill School.

5. The grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 1,38,756 made up of the annual grants Rs. 1,25,220, the sicca rupee grant to the Calcutta Free School Rs. 10,032, the pupil teachers' grants Rs. 650, special boarding grants Rs. 170, several monthly grants aggregating to Rs. 1,800, and Rs. 884 on account of examination fees of poor scholars. The Government expenditure on aided schools amounted in the case of secondary schools to Rs. 1,25,655, an average of Rs. 29-13-11 per scholar, and in the cases of primary schools to Rs. 11,644, an average of Rs. 17-13-9 per scholar.

NOTE.—The average cost per scholar given above is calculated on the "ordinary attendances" throughout the year, and not as before on the actual number present on 31st March.

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## 6. The distribution of scholars throughout the province is as follows:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—					
	On the 31st March 1899—			On the 31st March 1900—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	595	4,265	4,860	431	4,737	5,168
Presidency ...	...	663	663	...	727	727
Burdwan ...	110	442	552	110	442	552
Rajshahi ...	61	885	946	83	851	934
Dacca ...	...	73	73	...	71	71
Chittagong ...	55	132	187	...	189	189
Patna ...	101	301	402	128	332	460
Bhagalpur ...	21	93	114	24	86	110
Orissa ...	...	120	120	...	134	134
Chota Nagpur ...	44	...	44	53	...	53
Total ...	977	6,958	7,935	829	7,569	8,398

All the schools in the Presidency Division are in the suburbs of Calcutta, and four out of the nine schools in the Burdwan Division are in Howrah; the scholars in these schools along with those in Calcutta number 6,105, or 72·7 per cent. of the total number in Bengal.

All the scholars in the Rajshahi Division, with the exception of 90 scholars at Saidpur, are in schools situated in Darjeeling and Kurseong.

7. Mr. Bamford was in charge throughout the year, except during the time Mr. Russell officiated for him from the 15th March 1900, when the former officer proceeded to England on special leave. During part of the year, from the 22nd November 1899 to the 29th January 1900, Mr. Bamford officiated as Inspector of the Presidency Circle, in addition to his own duties, as Inspector of European Schools.

8. Mr. Bamford was on tour 45 days, travelled 2,298 miles, and made 111 visits to schools. Mr. Russell was on tour 13 days, travelled 894 miles, and visited 12 schools.

9. *Secondary Schools.*—The following table shows for each high school the number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, the amount of Government grant received, and the total expenditure for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1899.		1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
1	Calcutta Girls' ...	Protestant ...	26	231	30	242	Rs. 5,430	Rs. 5,372	Rs. 39,314	Rs. 38,177
2	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	13	81	5	73	(a) 8,462	(b) 7,389	53,505	59,503
3	Loretto House ...	Roman Catholic ...	19	100	27	197	4,460	(c) 6,317	44,702	35,411
4	Pratt Memorial ...	Protestant ...	7	105	11	123	3,844	3,887	32,006	24,867
5	St. James's High ...	Ditto ...	97	...	110	...	(d) 2,737*	(e) 2,926	23,241	27,052
6	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar...	Roman Catholic ...	320	...	343	...	(f) 8,733	(g) 8,840	20,956	21,286
7	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	178	...	187	...	(h) 7,763	(i) 6,287	32,434	33,203
8	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	103	...	83	...	(j) 8,650	(k) 9,905	1,07,613	70,059
	Total ...	.....	767	583	601	641	60,109	64,013	3,47,771	3,15,558
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Armenian College ...	Greek Church ...	84	...	83	...	(l) 378	(m) 342	26,150	26,051
2	Dorseton College ...	Protestant ...	184	...	159	...	(n) 372	(o) 426	41,067	47,341
3	Jewish Girls' ...	Jewish ...	84	115	96	173	...	...	8,515	9,959
4	La Martiniere College for Boys	Christian ...	163	...	104	...	(p) 444	(q) 480	1,15,104	92,495
5	La Martiniere College for Girls	Ditto ...	34	85	34	105	...	...	45,038	50,830
6	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	Roman Catholic ...	34	71	34	88	...	...	50,500	50,830
7	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	210	...	243	...	(r) 552	(s) 558	93,310	1,25,749
8	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ...	315	...	581	...	(t) 402	(u) 654	74,243	33,230
	Total ...	.....	1,264	271	1,370	306	2,238	2,460	4,67,567	3,92,785

- (a) Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 200.  
 (b) Ditto ditto of " 3,000 ditto ditto " 500.  
 (c) Ditto ditto of " 5,000.  
 (d) Ditto a cadet grant of " 240.  
 (e) Ditto ditto of " 305.  
 (f) Ditto ditto of " 588.  
 (g) Ditto ditto of " 100.  
 (h) Ditto ditto of " 44 and a special boarding grant of Rs. 180.  
 (i) Ditto ditto of " 474 ditto ditto " 170.  
 (j) Ditto ditto of " 510 and a building grant of Rs. 2,550.  
 (k) Ditto ditto of " 408 ditto ditto " 5,000.  
 (l) Cadet grants.

*Diocesan Girls' High School, Darjeeling.*—The school buildings were wrecked in the September landslip, and the site was condemned as unsafe. Two rented houses on Birch Hill have been converted into temporary quarters, pending the erection of new school buildings on a fresh site.

*Pratt Memorial School.*—A Kindergarten class has been opened in the course of the year.

10. *High School Pass Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years :—

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1	2	1898.								1899.									
		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.
Candidates under 17 years of age.	Boys ...	9	40	...	7	19	4	30	65.2	6	10	41	...	8	11	5	21	51.2	3
	Girls ...	9	18	...	3	6	1	10	55.6	2	6	13	...	5	5	1	11	61.1	2
	Total ..	18	64	...	10	25	5	40	62.5	8	16	54	...	13	16	6	32	56.0	5
Candidates 17 years of age and upwards.	Boys ...	9	41	1	6	10	2	18	45.1	...	9	42	...	1	15	3	19	45.2	...
	Girls ...	7	17	...	1	5	...	6	35.3	...	9	30	...	3	14	6	23	76.7	...
	Total ..	16	58	1	7	15	2	24	42.1	...	18	72	...	4	29	9	42	64.3	...
Both classes	...	19	122	1	17	40	7	64	52.0	8	20	126	...	12	45	15	72	57.1	5

There has been again a slight increase both in the number of candidates and in the percentage of passes.

11. One candidate presented herself for the High School Honours Examination in Group II—Mathematics, but was unsuccessful.

12. The following table shows the results gained by each school and the distribution of scholarships at the last two examinations :—

No.	SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1898.					Scholarships gained.	1899.					Scholarships gained.
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.					Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				
			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
1	Calcutta Boys' ...	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
2	Calcutta Free Boys' ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
3	Calcutta Girls' High ...	8	3	2	...	5	3	6	...	2	1	3	...
4	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
5	Jewish Girls' ...	3	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	...
6	La Martinière, Boys' ...	5	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7	La Martinière, Girls' ...	3	...	1	1	2	...	6	...	4	1	5	1
8	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	3	...	...	...
9	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...
11	Loretto Boarding, Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...
12	Loretto House	5	...	2	...	2	...	7	3	3	...	0	1
13	Pratt Memorial High	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	St. Helen's, Kurseong	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
15	St. James's High	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
16	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	11	2	3	...	5	1	13	...	8	3	11	...
17	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	18	6	4	3	13	2	10	2	4	1	7	2
18	St. Michael's, High, Coorjee	5	2	2	...	4	1	7	2	1	...	3	...
19	St. Patrick's, Asansol	5	2	...	...	2	...	14	...	1	...	1	...
20	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	20	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	4	1	5	1
21	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	2	10	2
22	St. Xavier's College	14	...	6	...	6	1	4	...	2	...	2	1
23	Welland Memorial	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Private students	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	122	17	40	7	64	8	125	12	45	15	72	6

13. *Entrance Examination.*—The statistics relating to this examination are given below :—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1899.					Scholarships gained.	1900.					Scholarships gained.	
	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.					Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.					
		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>													
Loretto House	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	
St. Gregory's, Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
St. James's High	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	2	1	
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>													
Armenian College	4	3	...	1	4	...	4	1	...	1	3	...	
Doverton	22	4	7	4	15	...	22	4	3	4	11	...	
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Total	26	7	7	5	19	...	27	5	4	5	14	...	
GRAND TOTAL	26	7	7	5	19	...	32	6	5	5	16	1	



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There were only 32 candidates who appeared from European schools. By far the larger number were sent up from unaided schools which admit a large number of non-European scholars. One special scholarship for females was gained by an aided school.

14. *Middle Schools.*—The following table gives statistics concerning the number of scholars on the roll, the receipts from Government, and the total expenditure for the last two years:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1899.		1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Government.</i>										
1	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	Undenominational.	185	...	138	...	(a)19,681	(b)24,793	46,034	49,885
2	Dow Hill School, Kurseong.	Ditto	...	72	...	76	(c)10,328	*17,605	21,734	20,472
	Total ...	...	185	72	138	76	20,000	42,401	67,828	60,357
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
1	Arcadia Girls', Darjeeling ..	Protestant	8	25	6	17	1,320	1,015	16,195	15,492
2	Calcutta Boys' ...	Ditto	108	...	173	...	(d)2,940	(e)2,857	17,337	21,307
3	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto	252	...	251	...	(f)15,397	(g)11,763	62,285	49,983
4	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto	...	214	...	204	(h)10,908	(i)10,410	36,413	45,169
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	241	...	224	...	(j)5,597	(k)5,884	25,000	25,126
6	Darjeeling Home	Protestant	6	11	4	14	300	300	6,033	5,645
7	Eastern Bengal State Railway, Night School, Saidpur.	Ditto	5	...	7	...	54	56	90	129
8	East Indian Railway, Day, Jamalpur.	Ditto	23	21	26	16	785	975	2,982	3,444
9	East Indian Railway, Night Jamalpur.	Ditto	48	...	44	...	592	392	2,083	2,141
10	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	Roman Catholic	10	71	10	61	2,978	2,296	19,418	19,160
11	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto	...	243	...	203	5,788	5,735	32,666	34,080
12	Loretto Convent, Asansol ..	Ditto	3	80	9	83	1,979	2,666	25,471	20,607
13	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay Department.	Ditto	17	120	23	120	...	2,667	...	6,425
14	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free Department.	Ditto	56	104	76	183	6,945	4,078	17,136	3,494
15	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah, Pay Department.	Ditto	41	153	44	154	3,009	2,894	11,569	9,510
16	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah Free Department.	Ditto	35	129	31	121	1,628	1,094	2,760	2,542
17	Miss O'Brien's Day	Protestant	24	49	26	30	1,675	1,445	6,635	3,710
18	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto	28	35	34	27	1,412	1,444	7,165	7,622
19	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	8	34	12	37	1,116	1,036	7,265	7,288
20	St. Aloysius', Howrah ...	Ditto	72	...	70	...	1,242	1,157	1,978	1,956
21	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto	32	71	25	63	1,592	1,410	3,554	4,849
22	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto	41	32	38	33	(l)3,927	(m)3,830	8,176	6,434
23	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Ditto	3	48	...	52	(n)4,778	(m)1,700	61,825	65,608
24	St. Joseph's Boarding School, Bankipore.	Ditto	3	59	3	63	1,691	1,544	13,931	17,779
25	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto	...	61	...	60	2,484	1,910	6,610	6,153
26	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto	254	...	286	...	(o)4,140	(p)4,231	7,873	8,231
27	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto	13	44	21	63	(q)1,275	(r)1,989	4,076	5,133
28	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto	153	...	167	...	(s)6,308	(t)8,784	38,449	47,627
29	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant	76	88	67	84	2,765	2,829	15,029	16,295
30	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	55	...	54	...	1,530	1,304	2,094	1,997
31	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto	37	95	41	94	2,146	2,032	4,016	4,063
32	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	Ditto	75	55	71	43	2,276	2,485	28,271	27,994
33	St. Thomas', Howrah ...	Protestant	30	44	38	28	1,020	1,375	7,772	5,942
34	Weiland Memorial ...	Ditto	63	88	77	102	4,106	2,746	11,677	13,222
	Total ...	...	1,848	2,059	1,992	2,055	1,05,113	87,873	5,15,984	5,46,564
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Darjeeling Boys' ...	Protestant	16	...	11	...	...	...	3,542	5,292
2	Doveon Institution ...	Ditto	9	44	14	60	...	...	13,561	13,174
3	European Female Orphan Asylum.	Ditto	...	43	...	52	(u)2,400	(v)2,400	14,743	13,321
4	Victoria Seminary ...	Ditto	18	29	22	31	...	...	1,274	1,568
	Total ...	...	43	116	47	143	2,400	2,400	33,110	33,415

\* Includes Rs. 2,000 for furniture and Rs. 449 for initial expenses for a cookery class.  
 (a) This amount includes Rs. 1,114 expended on furniture.  
 (b) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 150, and Rs. 920 for fitting up a carpenter's shop.  
 (c) This amount includes Rs. 834 expended on furniture.  
 (d) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 300.  
 (e) Ditto ditto of " 222.  
 (f) Includes a sicca rupee grant of Rs. 6,323, a building grant of Rs. 3,510; a furniture grant of Rs. 209, and a cadet grant of Rs. 330. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 63 not paid through the department.  
 (g) Includes a sicca rupee grant of Rs. 5,071; a building grant of Rs. 448; and a cadet grant of Rs. 834.  
 (h) Includes a sicca rupee grant of Rs. 4,799, a furniture grant of Rs. 541, a building grant of Rs. 451, and a grant of Rs. 726 for pupil-teachers. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 61 not paid through the department.  
 (i) Includes a sicca rupee grant Rs. 4,961, a building grant of Rs. 62, and a grant of Rs. 650 for pupil-teachers.

(j) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 390.  
 (k) Ditto ditto of " 360.  
 (l) Ditto a building grant of " 2,000.  
 (m) Ditto ditto of " 1,600 and a cadet grant of Rs. 84.  
 (n) Including a building grant of Rs. 3,450.  
 (o) Ditto a cadet grant of " 305.  
 (p) Ditto ditto of " 402.  
 (q) Ditto a furniture grant of " 40.  
 (r) Ditto a building grant of " 500.  
 (s) Ditto ditto of Rs. 3,000 and a cadet grant of Rs. 198.  
 (t) Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,250 and a cadet grant of Rs. 324.  
 (u) These are Government grants not paid through the department.

*Government Boarding Schools, Kurseong.*—Further improvements have been made in the Victoria School compound, and a play-shed and gymnasium have been added to the buildings. The carpentry class is now in full working order.

A domestic science and cookery class has been opened at the Dow Hill School for girls.

*Arcadia Girls' School.*—The school buildings were destroyed in the landslip, and ten of the children lost their lives. The school has been moved to Queen's Hill.

*Calcutta Free School.*—A Kindergarten class has been opened in the girls' department.

*St. Helen's School, Kurscong.*—The school has been moved into the new building.

A Technical Department has been opened, and is doing good work. The course of study, which lasts for one, two, or three years, comprises general house-management, gardening, sick-nursing, and various branches of needle-work.

*Welland Memorial School.*—Satisfactory progress has been made in the Kindergarten Department. Five teachers have completed their course of training, three of whom are now employed in Calcutta schools, one in Allahabad, and one in Rangoon.

15. *Middle School Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years:—

	1898.										1899.									
	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		
Candidates under 15 years of age.	Boys ...	13	04	...	0	20	21	47	75.4	8	12	53	1	3	0	16	28	54.9	0	
	Girls ...	18	30	1	1	6	12	10	65.0	4	10	23	...	3	8	8	19	48	0	
	Total ...	20	04	1	7	26	33	66	71	12	21	80	1	6	17	24	47	50.5	13	
Candidates 15 years of age and upwards.	Boys ...	15	91	2	7	28	23	63	70	...	15	73	...	2	16	20	39	52.1	...	
	Girls ...	25	75	...	...	12	20	41	54.7	...	25	76	...	4	15	25	44	57.0	...	
	Total ...	37	166	2	7	40	57	104	63.4	...	36	149	...	6	31	45	83	55	...	
Both Classes ...	38	260	3	14	66	90	177	68.10	12	39	229	1	12	48	69	120	50.3	13		

There has been a gradual falling off in the number of candidates at this examination since 1897, when the standard of these examinations was raised, thus preventing the promotion of scholars as rapidly as before from the primary to the middle section of the schools. It is a matter which will right itself in time, and there will probably be an increase at the next examination.

16. The following table shows the result gained by each school, and the distribution of the scholarships at the last two examinations. The scholarships

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were equally divided between boys and girls, the full number being awarded:—

No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1898.							1899.						
		Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships awarded.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of 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
1	Arcadia Girls' ...	3	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Armenian Collegiate ...	5	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Calcutta Boys' ...	6	...	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Calcutta Free Boys' ...	10	...	...	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Calcutta Free Girls' ...	5	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Calcutta Girls' High ...	8	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	4	...	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Darjeeling Boys' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Darjeeling Home ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	4	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Low Hill Girls', Kurseong ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	E. B. S. Railway Aided, Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Immaculate Conception, Chandernagore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jewish Girls' ...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	La Martinière, Girls' ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	3	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay ...	7	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Loretto Day, Dhurumtollah, Pay ...	3	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Loretto House ...	10	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	5	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Pratt Memorial High ...	2	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Protestant European, Cuttack ...	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Rockingham Girls', Darjeeling ...	3	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	St. Agnes', Howrah ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	St. James's, High ...	8	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	10	...	...	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	32	1	5	5	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar ...	10	...	4	7	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	St. Michael's High, Coorjee ...	14	...	2	7	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	21	...	...	13	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	8	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	St. Paul's Mission ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	12	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	St. Thomas', Howrah ...	11	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	St. Xavier's College ...	6	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Victoria, Kurseong ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Wolland Memorial ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Private students ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	260	3	14	60	90	170	12	229	1	12	48	69	129	12

17. Primary Schools.—Statistics concerning these schools are given below:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT—		TOTAL EXPENDITURE—	
			1899.		1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
1	B. N. R., Chakradharpur ...	Protestant	13	12	22	14	Rs. 435	Rs. 505	Rs. 1,309	Rs. 1,231
2	B. & N.-W. Railway, Samastipur.	Ditto	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	834
3	E. I. R., Asansol ...	Ditto	24	32	25	39	820	800	2,237	3,649
4	E. I. R., Buxar ...	Ditto	6	6	10	8	320	270	1,279	1,548
5	E. I. R., Jhajha ...	Ditto	11	10	14	10	...	300	142	1,381
6	E. I. R., Khagoul ...	Ditto	31	34	20	45	742	787	2,085	3,129
7	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto	9	10	9	8	285	270	1,095	1,020
8	E. I. R., Raniganj ...	Ditto	3	4	5	4	215	195	1,122	971
9	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto	12	12	9	10	670	655	1,821	1,869
10	E. B. S. R., Saidpur ...	Ditto	29	23	45	38	987	871	2,928	3,335
11	London Mission, Day ...	Ditto	6	9	5	11	440	535	1,284	1,002
12	Old Church Free, Day ...	Ditto	89	104	84	97	2,223	2,234	4,164	5,029
13	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	8	31	7	23	585	639	2,353	3,105
14	St. James' Parochial ...	Protestant	27	25	24	24	835	726	2,341	2,105
15	St. John's Parochial ...	Ditto	25	39	35	32	946	896	2,035	2,893
16	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	23	16	18	15	557	549	2,787	2,737
17	St. Stephen's, Hastings ...	Protestant	21	11	30	18	623	423	1,649	1,519
18	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto	12	9	10	18	800	387	1,499	1,121
	Total ...	.....	348	386	339	411	11,581	11,017	33,920	38,568
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Christian Girls', Chinsura ...	Protestant	3	5	1	6	...	627	157	627
2	St. Chrysostom's ...	Roman Catholic	16	...	23	...	...	...	483	480
	Total ...	.....	19	5	23	6	...	627	640	1,107

*Bengal and North-Western Railway School, Samastipur.*—This school was placed under the Code on the 1st of February 1900, but drew no grant during the year under report.

*Christian Girls' School, Chinsura.*—This school receives a grant from an old Dutch fund through the office of the Inspector of European Schools, but does not work under the rules of the European Code.

18. *Primary School Examination.*—A summary of the results for the last two years is given below:—

1	1898.									1899.									
	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.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Candidates under 12 years of age.	21	89	4	14	18	19	51	60.3	14	24	92	1	15	17	14	46	50.5	12	
Boys ...	30	59	1	14	15	19	35	60.3	0	25	54	...	2	12	10	33	51.1	8	
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	148	5	15	33	38	56	60.1	90	42	146	1	17	39	31	79	54.5	20	
Candidates 12 years of age and upwards.	28	260	3	13	50	53	115	44.7	...	38	271	3	14	37	29	119	44.4	...	
Boys ...	59	211	3	4	24	70	98	47.1	...	40	241	8	5	30	24	119	50.4	...	
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	59	471	6	17	74	123	213	45.8	...	60	512	8	10	57	103	239	47.2	...	
Both classes ...	60	619	11	32	107	160	229	49.2	20	61	658	9	30	66	105	317	48.9	20	

There has been a steady increase in the number of candidates year by year. In 1890 there were only 234 candidates. On the other hand the percentage of passes has shown a considerable decrease, which is chiefly due to the more rigid requirements of the syllabus of studies under the new code. The full number of scholarships was awarded, of which 12 were gained by boys and 8 by girls. Comparing the examinations of the last three years, i.e., since the revised code came into operation, the percentage of passes has remained practically stationary.

19. The next table gives the results gained by each school and the distribution of the scholarships:—

Number.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1898.							1899.						
		Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arcadia Girls' Darjeeling ...	5	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Armenian Collegiate ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	B. N. E., Chakradharpur ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Calcutta Boys' ...	13	...	...	4	7	13	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Calcutta Free Boys' Department ...	3	...	...	7	5	13	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Calcutta Free Girls' Department ...	19	...	...	2	16	16	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Calcutta Girls' ...	25	1	...	3	11	14	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	40	...	...	6	5	11	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Darjeeling Boys' ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Darjeeling Home ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	20	...	...	1	5	3	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Doveton College ...	20	1	...	...	4	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Doveton Institution ...	6	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Dow Hill Girls' Kurseong ...	8	...	...	1	3	4	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	R. B. S. H., Saidpur ...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	E. I. R., Assansol ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	E. I. R., Jalpaiguri ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	E. I. R., Raniganj ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	European, Dinapore ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	European Female Orphan Asylum ...	8	...	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Immaculate Conception, Chandernagore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Jewish Girls' ...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	La Martinière Girls ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Loretto Convent, Assansol ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay Department.	9	...	...	1	3	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free Department.	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1
28	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah, Pay Department.	9	...	...	...	3	2	5	10	...	...	...	...	5	5

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Number.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1898.							1899.						
		Number of candidates	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Number of scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Number of scholarships gained.		
				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	16
29	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah, Free Department.	8	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
30	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	0	...	1	...	3	4	...	8	...	...	3	4	7	...
31	Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	18	...	...	1	0	7	...	19	1	...	...	15	15	...
32	Loretto House ...	8	...	1	4	...	5	...	13	...	...	2	5	7	...
33	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Mrs. Bella ...	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
35	Old Church Free, Day ...	11	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	...	...	...	4	4	...
36	Pratt Memorial ...	9	...	...	4	3	7	1	14	...	1	3	7	11	...
37	Protestant European, Cuttack ...	5	...	...	...	4	4	...	5	1	...	3	1	4	1
38	St. Agnes' Howrah ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
39	St. Aloysius' Howrah ...	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	8	1	1	2	1	4	...
40	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	2	...
41	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
42	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	1	2	3	...
43	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	7	...	...	1	2	3	...	7	...	...	1	4	5	...
44	St. James' High ...	11	...	...	3	3	0	...	24	...	...	3	4	7	...
45	St. James' Parochial ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
46	St. John's Parochial ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore ...	12	1	...	1	4	5	...	7	...	...	3	2	5	...
48	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
49	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	...
50	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	1	...	1	3	...	4	2	7	...	1	4	2	7	2
51	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar ...	21	1	...	2	3	5	...	30	...	...	...	5	6	...
52	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar ...	38	...	3	18	6	24	2	49	1	6	7	6	18	...
53	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	28	1	5	8	7	20	1	27	...	7	7	7	21	...
54	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	21	1	5	3	2	10	2	30	...	7	4	3	14	...
55	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	18	1	...	6	4	10	...	18	...	2	...	9	9	1
56	St. Paul's Mission ...	12	...	1	2	2	5	...	17	...	...	...	7	9	...
57	St. Placid's, Obhittagong ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
59	St. Stephen's Hastings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	1	1	...
60	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	St. Thomas', Howrah ...	8	...	...	...	4	4	...	7	...	1	...	1	3	...
62	St. Xavier's College ...	10	...	3	2	2	7	2	24	...	...	1	1	6	...
63	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	30	...	1	2	8	11	2	54	...	...	...	6	1	...
64	Victoria Seminary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	0	2
65	Weland Memorial ...	4	...	...	1	2	3	...	10	...	...	...	6	1	...
66	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Private students ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	610	11	82	107	160	299	20	668	0	86	86	195	317	20

20. *Pupil Teachers.*—Four pupil teachers were examined during the year all from the Girls' Department of the Free School, Calcutta. Two passed the third-year examination and completed their apprenticeship. The other two also passed, one the second-year, and the other the first-year examination. The pupil teachers' grant amounted to Rs. 650.

21. *Volunteer Cadets.*—During the year under report there were 1,228 efficient cadets, distributed in the various schools as follows:—

Armenian College 66; Calcutta Boys' School 41; Calcutta Free School 101; Catholic Male Orphanage 62; Doveton College 78; La Martinière College 93; St. Gregory's School, Dacca, 20; St. James' High School 63; St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, 114; St. Joseph's High School 233; St. Michael's High School, Coorjee, 76; St. Patrick's, Asansol, 52; St. Paul's High School, Darjeeling, 53; Victoria School, Kurseong, 46; and St. Xavier's College 130. In every one of these schools there was an increase in the number of efficient except in the case of St. Michael's, St. Patrick's and St. Paul's.

The Cadet grant paid during the year amounted to Rs. 6,690, on account of 1,115 cadets who became efficient during the year 1898-99. The number of these efficient given in last year's report was incorrect, 14 efficient from St. Gregory's School at Dacca having been omitted, owing to the failure of that school to send in its returns until the report had gone to press.

As in past years, the grant was spent by the schools in a manner likely to popularise volunteering among the boys, and this no doubt accounts for the steady increase in the number of cadets year by year.

22. Three subjects of discontent were mentioned in last year's report in connection with the Cadet Companies. With regard to (1), the insufficiency of the target range and (2) the supply of rifles, it has been found useless to submit any definite proposals, when the re-arming of the whole body of volunteers is under consideration: but it is to be hoped later on the target accommodation may be increased and the whole corps re-armed with more satisfactory weapons.

With regard to (3), the date of the drill competition, there is considerable difference of opinion as to the desirability of a change; but on the whole the second or third week of March would seem to be a more suitable date than that on which it has hitherto been held. It is true, as has been objected, that the muster of cadets from all schools will be poorer after the Xmas holidays; but the promotion of real efficiency is a more vital matter than any consideration of mere show, and this can hardly be effected except by encouraging steady drill throughout the drill season; in other words, throughout the cold weather.

The following are the performances of the various Calcutta companies:—

23. *Drill competition.*—The Armenian College Company again won the prize offered by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Catholic Male Orphanage coming in second.

*Musketry.*—A member of the Armenian Company won the Viceroy's gold medal for the best marksman in the three battalions.

The Calcutta Boys' Company won the Avatoon cup, a silver medal, and some small battalion prizes.

The Calcutta Free School won the second prize in the Volley-firing Competition for the silver bugle, and five battalion prizes.

The Catholic Male Orphanage won three prizes in the competition for the Viceroy's medal and a special prize for the best shot amongst the recruits of the battalion.

The St. James' High School won the Halford shield, and the silver bugle for volley firing. They also won several prizes in the Regimental and Battalion Competition.

A member of St. Joseph's Company won the first prize and the Viceroy's medal offered to the second Battalion, the other prizes won by this Company including the Ballin shield, six prizes for the highest aggregate in the five Club matches, and the prize for the aggregate cup.

The St. Xavier's College won the Toker cup and the second prize in the Halford Shield Competition.

The cadet companies outside Calcutta have no prizes to compete for, except in the case of the two companies at Darjeeling, where the St. Joseph's College Company won all the five first prizes given by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

*Summary of Progress.*—Mr. Bamford gives the following summary of progress:—

“There is little calling for special mention under this head. There is the same need for trained teachers, and the same frequent changes in the teaching staff of many of the boys' schools and in some of the girls' schools (caused by the low salaries which are paid, and resulting in serious interference with steady work), which have so frequently been noticed in previous reports. Taking these drawbacks into consideration, however, satisfactory progress has been made.”

“It has at last been definitely decided to open a training college for teachers in connection with the Victoria School at Kurseong. The structural alterations and other necessary arrangements for that purpose are being rapidly pushed forward, and everything will be in readiness for beginning work in February next if the Principal, whom the Secretary of State has been requested to appoint, arrives in India in time.”

“At the last High, Middle and Primary School Examinations, very great pains were taken to fix a suitable standard in point of difficulty, &c., for the various question-papers, a good deal of discontent having been expressed at the want of this shown at the two previous examinations, *i.e.*, since the introduction of the new syllabus given in the revised Code. It was unfortunate that on each of those occasions there was no one in charge sufficiently familiar with the working of the schools to establish a just standard. The question-papers set at the last examination, although not easy, were received with general satisfaction.”

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### X.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

1. The subjoined table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions for the last two years:—

1	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Public Institutions—</i>						
Arts colleges ... ..	7,204	7,868	419	419	5·7	5·7
High English schools ... ..	99,070	100,638	10,728	12,300	11·00	11·2
Middle " " ... ..	74,028	71,680	10,560	10,242	14·1	14·3
" Vernacular schools ... ..	61,263	58,181	10,741	9,868	17·5	16·9
Upper primary schools ... ..	181,897	186,071	41,772	42,084	22·9	22·7
Lower " " ... ..	1,110,394	1,117,383	297,252	306,844	26·7	27·5
Professional colleges ... ..	2,091	2,048	82	92	3·9	4·5
Technical schools ... ..	7,608	9,647	404	537	5·3	5·8
Training " " ... ..	1,264	1,514	20	23	1·6	1·8
Madrasas ... ..	2,624	2,079	2,613	2,054	99·5	99·2
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,546,243</b>	<b>1,566,018</b>	<b>374,694</b>	<b>385,393</b>	<b>24·3</b>	<b>24·6</b>
<i>Private Institutions—</i>						
Advanced ... ..	31,772	28,698	15,934	14,247	60·1	49·6
Elementary ... ..	31,772	31,961	4,973	5,560	15·6	17·4
Teaching the Koran only ... ..	60,461	57,847	56,459	57,520	99·9	99·9
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.	2,537	3,071	338	317	13·3	10·3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>122,542</b>	<b>121,577</b>	<b>77,704</b>	<b>77,650</b>	<b>63·4</b>	<b>64·1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1,668,785</b>	<b>1,687,595</b>	<b>452,398</b>	<b>463,043</b>	<b>27·1</b>	<b>27·4</b>

It is satisfactory to record that there has been an increase of 11,045 Muhammadan pupils attending all classes of institutions. In the previous year there was an accession of 7,119 Muhammadan pupils. The increase is shared both by public and private institutions, but in the latter class the increase was very small.

There was an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of public institutions except middle English and vernacular schools. The latter, however, are the institutions in which the total number of pupils of all creeds under instruction also fell off. Under private institutions the attendance advanced in the elementary and Koran schools, but decreased in the others.

In all the Divisions except Presidency, Dacca, Patna and Orissa there was an increased number of Muhammadan pupils. No very satisfactory account of the decrease in the number of pupils in these cases has been furnished in the divisional reports, although "unhealthy" climate and agricultural distress have been assigned as the causes in some.

2. The following table exhibits the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, together with the amount of actual expenditure from the fund as returned by the Accountant-General:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1899-99.		1899-1900.	
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
Maintenance of Madrasas ... ..	Rs. 38,442	Rs. 31,833	Rs. 37,817	Rs. 31,134
Scholarships ... ..	10,080	8,230	10,080	8,261
Short-fee payments ... ..	15,566	11,448	15,466	7,438
Miscellaneous ... ..	50	3,725	50	3,489
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>64,138</b>	<b>55,306</b>	<b>63,413</b>	<b>50,332</b>

In comparison with the estimate the actual expenditure is shown by these figures to be less by Rs. 13,081, the marked falling off being against "short-fee payments." Under "miscellaneous," on the other hand, the actual figures exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,449. But as the Accountant-General states that these figures are provisional, any discussion about them is needless.

3. The table below exhibits the success attained by Muhammadan candidates during the year under report at the different University and Departmental examinations:—

	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADANS—			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M.A. ... ..	2	1	63	73*	3.1	1.3		
B.A. ... ..	23	24	410	401	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7
F. A. ... ..	69	59	1,084	1,143	6.3	5.1		
Entrance ... ..	263	253	2,979	3,199	6.8	7.9	11.1	11.3
Middle Scholarship	728	507	5,637	4,332	12.9	12.06	15.0	15.4
Upper Primary .. ..	1,337	1,341	7,427	7,507	18.1	17.8	22.9	22.7
Lower .. ..	7,261	8,704	40,579	42,100	17.9	20.6	16.7	17.5
Total ... ..	9,622	10,889	58,185	58,774	...	...	...	...

\* Excludes 19 private candidates whose caste and creed are not known.

The number of successful candidates advanced by 1,267. There was a paucity of such candidates in the M.A. and F.A. examinations. On the other hand while in the B.A. examination there was one more candidate than in the preceding year, in the Entrance examination the number was more by 50. Their success in comparison with that of the previous year was poorer at the Middle Scholarship examination, better at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, and decidedly better at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination.

The success of 10 Muhammadan girls in the Chittagong Division and of 3 in the Chota Nagpur Division at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination is an encouraging feature of the year and promises well for the future of Muhammadan education in these areas.

4. The following table shows the general results of the Central Examination of Madrasahs for the last two years:—

NAME OF MADRASAH.	1899.					1900.				
	Number of candidates.	Passed—				Number of candidates.	Passed—			
		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
Calcutta ... ..	61	37	9	4	50	59	25	13	6	48
Dacca ... ..	39	4	7	13	24	47	7	7	10	24
Chittagong ... ..	40	11	8	8	27	53	13	3	16	32
Hooghly ... ..	16	2	2	5	9	18	3	4	2	9
Tippera Hussania ... ..	13	1	3	4	8	16	2	3	6	11
Saarjam ... ..	5	...	2	2	4	7	...	2	2	4
Bitakund ... ..	7	...	2	1	3	0	1	...	...	1
Phatikcherri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	190	55	33	37	125	203	50	31	44	125

The net result was very much the same as in the previous year. The Calcutta Madrasah heads the list, but passed fewer candidates. Chittagong Madrasah did better in these examinations than in the previous year, and so did Tippera Hussania Madrasah.



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5. The next table shows in fuller details the result of the Madrasahs mentioned in the previous paragraph :—

CLASS.	Madrasahs,	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total number passed.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
FOURTH-YEAR CLASS	Calcutta ... ..	7	5	4	16
	Dacca ... ..	1	5	2	8
	Chittagong ... ..	4	1	4	9
	Hooghly ... ..	...	...	1	1
	Tippora Hussania ... ..	...	2	1	3
	Sitakund ... ..	...	...	...	...
THIRD-YEAR CLASS	Sasaram ... ..	...	1	1	2
	Calcutta ... ..	7	1	1	9
	Dacca ... ..	1	...	2	3
	Chittagong ... ..	3	...	2	5
	Hooghly ... ..	...	1	...	1
	Tippora Hussania ... ..	...	...	1	1
SECOND-YEAR CLASS	Sitakund ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram ... ..	...	...	1	1
	Calcutta ... ..	6	3	2	11
	Dacca ... ..	1	...	3	4
	Chittagong ... ..	3	...	6	9
	Hooghly ... ..	...	2	1	3
FIRST-YEAR CLASS	Tippora Hussania ... ..	...	...	2	2
	Sitakund ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram ... ..	...	1	...	1
	Calcutta ... ..	5	3	1	9
	Dacca ... ..	4	2	3	9
	Chittagong ... ..	3	2	4	9
Total	Hooghly ... ..	2	1	...	3
	Tippora Hussania ... ..	2	1	2	5
	Sitakund ... ..	1	...	...	1
	Sasaram ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	...	50	31	44	125
Total for 1898-99	...	55	33	37	125

6. The statement below shows the attendance and expenditure of all Madrasahs under Government management for the last two years :—

	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	369	316	Rs. 10,697	Rs. 10,971	Rs. 12,777	Rs. 12,964
Dacca ... ..	553	636	.....	.....	17,395	14,471
Chittagong ... ..	500	483	.....	.....	12,854	12,041
Hooghly ... ..	69	67	.....	.....	2,469	2,617
Rajshahi ... ..	55	46	.....	.....	3,332	3,212
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah ...	56	57	15,321	16,152	15,321	16,152
Total	1,601	1,605	26,018	27,123	64,188	62,067

The Madrasahs at Dacca, Chittagong, Hooghly and Rajshahi are supported from the Mohsin Fund, hence no receipts from Government are shown against their names. The total number of students in the Madrasahs as a whole under Government management rose by 4, but the numbers fell off in all except in Dacca and Murshidabad. The expenditure from provincial revenues increased by Rs. 1,110 above that for the year 1898-99. In the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 4,883 in the provincial expenditure.

7. *The Calcutta Madrasah.*—The Madrasah and its branch school had 854 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 848 on the same date in the preceding year. They were distributed as follows:—College Department 43, Arabic Department 317, Anglo-Persian Department 323, Collinga Branch School 166. Two hundred and six pupils of the Arabic Department attended the English classes attached to it. The number of students learning English in all the departments was 743 against 713 in the preceding year. The total expenditure of the Madrasah in all its branches was Rs. 49,741, against

Rs. 47,697 of the previous year. The amount of fees and fines realised was Rs. 7,821, against Rs. 7,178 of the year before. There were 20 candidates for the F.A. examination, 15 for the Entrance examination, and 53 for the Central Examination of Bengal Madrasahs. Of these, 14, 10, 45 respectively were successful.

Various forms of physical training are energetically encouraged. There is a gymnasium attached to the Calcutta Madrasah, and an Athletic and Sporting Club. An Army Instructor of Gymnastics from Fort William has been engaged to teach drill and gymnastics to the pupils.

Every possible attention is paid to the furtherance of moral culture among the pupils of the Madrasah. Moral instruction is now given for one hour a week in all classes of the Anglo-Persian Department and the Branch School.

The library was added to at a cost of Rs. 379.

8. *Dacca Madrasah.*—There were changes in the Superintendentship during the past year. Shams-ul-ulum Abul Khair Muhammad Siddiq, M.A., was transferred, and Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., was appointed in his place. After a short stay he was succeeded by the present Superintendent, Maulvi Abdul Munim. The number on the rolls increased from 553 to 636, of which 347 pupils were in the Arabic and 289 in the Anglo-Persian Department. The instructive staff consists of a Superintendent, and six Maulvis for the Arabic Department, and nine English masters and one Maulvi for the Anglo-Persian Department. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 17,395 to Rs. 15,787, of which Rs. 4,164 was met from fees, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The attached boarding-house had 34 inmates against 23 of the previous year. At the Central Examination of Bengal Madrasahs 41 candidates appeared, of whom 24 passed, 4 in the first, 7 in the second, and 13 in the third division. At the Entrance examination of 1900, out of the class of 12 boys 10 appeared, of whom 8 passed—2 in the first, one in the second, and 5 in the third division. The merit-marks for this Madrasah as calculated for high English schools equalled 8·6. The school has a gymnasium, but no gymnastic master. It does not appear that drill is taught in this institution.

9. *The Chittagong Government Madrasah.*—The number of pupils declined from 509 to 483; of these 367 belonged to the Arabic Department and 116 to the Anglo-Persian Department. Altogether 227 pupils were learning English. The percentage of attendance fell from 93·1 to 85·2. The Madrasah is maintained from the Mohsin Fund. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,641, against Rs. 12,854. The fee-receipts declined from Rs. 2,337 to Rs. 2,323. Seven candidates appeared at the last Entrance examination and 6 passed—2 in the second and 4 in the third division. In the previous year only one passed out of 6 sent up. Hence a great improvement has taken place in this Madrasah. The hostel attached to the Madrasah had 28 boarders, against 36 in the preceding year. The expenditure, which is also met from the Mohsin Fund, increased from Rs. 1,089 to Rs. 1,194.

10. *Hooghly.*—*The Hooghly Madrasah.*—This is a Mohsinia Madrasah teaching up to the highest Arabic standard prescribed for the Central Bengal Madrasahs. There were 67 names on the rolls on the 31st March 1900, against 69 on the same date in the preceding year. Twenty candidates from the Madrasah competed for the higher and lower standard examinations, against 29 in the preceding year. The results were not communicated to the Department. The total cost of the Madrasah during the year under review was Rs. 2,617, against which the fee-receipts were only Rs. 281. The Madrasah is under the immediate supervision of the Principal of the Hooghly College.

11. *Rajshahi.*—*The Rajshahi Madrasah.*—This is a Mohsinia Madrasah teaching up to the junior standard of the Calcutta Madrasah. The total cost of its maintenance during the year under review was Rs. 3,212, or Rs. 120 less than the preceding year. The number on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 46, against 55 on the same date in the preceding year. This institution is under the immediate supervision of the Principal of the Rajshahi College.

12. Besides the above Madrasahs there is a large number of institutions bearing this name, intended solely or chiefly for the education of Muhammadans. These may be classified into three classes, viz., (1) Madrasahs which prepare candidates for the Central Examination, (2) Madrasahs which do not conform to any departmental standard, and (3) Madrasahs which prepare

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The following are brief notes on some of the principal institutions:—

*The Bohar Jaluisa Madrasah.*—This is an old Madrasah of historical importance. It was once the foremost of all the Madrasahs in Bengal, and was renowned for the splendour of its equipment and for its high standard of instruction in Arabic. From that primitive state of prominence, it has now dwindled into its present obscurity and insignificance. Even now it teaches Arabic and Persian after the old Nizamat method. It has a middle English school attached to it. Its present monthly expenditure is Rs. 150.

*The Sitapur Madrasah.*—It is an old endowment Madrasah of a quasi-religious character. The Mutwalli having transferred the endowed landed property to Government received in return a monthly grant of Rs. 158, which was intended to meet the current expenses of the attached mosque and the Madrasah. An additional grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned from Provincial Revenues for the repairs of the Madrasah building last year. It teaches the same subjects as are taught in the junior classes of the Calcutta Madrasah, from which one Maulvi is deputed every year to conduct the examination of its boys.

*The Joraghat Madrasah.*—Elementary Arabic and Persian are taught together with English and Bengali. It receives a monthly aid of Rs. 40 from the Mohsin Fund.

*The Rangpur Madrasah.*—This receives a monthly aid of Rs. 25 from the Mohsin Fund and of Rs. 60 from the District Fund. The curriculum of studies embraces the subjects prescribed for the junior classes of the Calcutta Madrasah with Bengali and English as optional subjects.

*The Gopalpur Madrasah.*—It teaches the junior Madrasah standard, and also prepares students for the Departmental Lower Primary Scholarship examination.

*The Kumedpur Madrasah.*—It is maintained from the proceeds of the landed property endowed by the late Chowdhry Umaruddin of Kumedpur. It sent up two candidates to the Central Madrasah Examination.

*The Sirajganj Madrasah.*—It teaches Arabic and Persian up to the junior Madrasah standard, and also sends up boys to the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations. It received a monthly grant of Rs. 30 from Government and one of an equal amount from the Municipality.

*The Radhanagore Madrasah.*—It teaches the standard prescribed for the lower classes of the Calcutta Madrasah. The Pabna Municipality paid Rs. 10 a month as aid to it.

*The Bansia Madrasah.*—It receives a grant of Rs. 16 a month from the Dacca District Board. It teaches up to the fourth class standard of a first grade Madrasah.

*The Mir Yaha Madrasah.*—It is attached to the Chittagong Government Madrasah. Its expenditure is met from fees and from contribution from the Mir Yaha Endowment Fund.

*The Sitakund Madrasah.*—It receives a monthly grant of Rs. 10 from the Mohsin Fund and prepares students for the Central Examination of Bengal Madrasahs.

*The Husnia Madrasah at Comilla.*—It teaches the full course of Government Madrasahs and receives a monthly grant of Rs. 30 from the Mohsin Fund.

*The Nuria Madrasah at Chandpur.*—It receives a grant of Rs. 12 from the Mohsin Fund. It is, however, not yet sufficiently advanced to send pupils to the Central Examination of Bengal Madrasahs.

*The Khankuh Madrasah at Sasaram.*—There is a boarding-house attached to it. Seven candidates were sent up to the central examination.

*The Delulpur Madrasah.*—It is in the Pakur subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas and teaches Muhammadan theology. The pupils are mostly Wahabis.

*Minghyr Anjuman Himayet-i-Islam.*—It is an unaided institution. Arabic Literature, Logic and Philosophy are taught, but Moslem theology is the principal subject and receives most attention.

13. The following table shows the distribution of the special scholarships reserved for successful Muhammadan candidates, and also such other ordinary

junior and senior scholarships as were carried off by Muhammadans in open competition with candidates of other persuasions.—

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	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin graduate scholarship	2	Of Rs. 25 each.
2	Madrasah ditto ditto ...	2	Of Rs. 20 each.
3	Mohsin senior ditto ...	5	One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special do. ditto ...	20	Ten of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed scholarship ...	2	Of Rs. 10 each.
6	Government senior scholarship	4	One of Rs. 25 and three of Rs. 20 each.
7	Ditto junior ditto ...	6	Two of Rs. 15 and 4 of Rs. 10 each.
8	Mohsin do. ditto ...	8	Two of Rs. 10 and 6 of Rs. 8 each.
9	Special do. ditto ...	20	Of Rs. 7 each.
10	Endowed do. ditto ...	4	Of Rs. 10 each.

## XI.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

EDUCATION OF  
NATIVE CHIEFS  
AND NOBLEMEN.

1. The Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad in the Presidency Division is the only institution in the whole of Bengal which is maintained for the education of the relations of native Chiefs and noblemen. In this institution the bulk of the pupils are the relations, grandsons and great-grandsons of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Though called a Madrasah, the standard taught is that of a high English or Entrance school. The pupils are all of the *Shia* persuasion. This school has not been working satisfactorily for some time, and in the previous year one pupil only passed the Entrance Examination, while in the year under review the results were still worse, and the only candidate who was sent up was unsuccessful.

Arrangements are being made to bring about a better state of affairs in this school in the immediate future.

At the close of the year there were 61 pupils against 56 in the year before, of whom 20 (against 22) were boarders. Of these, 34 were grandsons and great-grandsons of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and there were also two sons of the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad.

There were six English teachers (with Mr. Tiery, B.A., as Head Master) and two *maulvis*. The sixth master teaches Bengali also, for which he gets an annual *bonus* of Rs. 50. The boarding department is in charge of an *Ataliq*. The diet expenses of the boarders averaged Rs. 9 per month, while the total expenditure for a boarder, including establishment charges, came to an average of Rs. 20 a month.

The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 16,152 against Rs. 15,321 in the preceding year. The whole of this amount was met from Provincial revenues. The increased expenditure was due to the fact that the former second master, who was a Hindu, was replaced by an experienced Muhammadan graduate, who occupies a rather high position in the graded list of officers and whose pay is Rs. 250 a month, while the pay of the previous incumbent was Rs. 160 a month. In addition, too, there had been a decrease in expenditure in the previous year, owing to Mr. Tiery having been on leave for six months.

2. In the Orissa Division the minor Rajas of the Dhenkanal, Narasinghpur, and Pal Lahera Tributary States, and the minor zamindars of Kanika and Madhupur are receiving their education in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack, and on the whole they appear to be making satisfactory progress.

3. In the Chota Nagpur Division the heir of the Panchet Raja is receiving his education in the Purulia Government school, and in the district of Palamau two sons of Rai Thakurai Govind Prasad Sing Bahadur of Ranka are attending the Palamau zilla school. Two boys of the same family competed at the last Entrance Examination, one of them being successful. In the district of Singhbhum the children of the local political Chiefs are receiving their education in the middle English schools at Seraikala, Kharsawan, and Icha.

XII.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF  
ABORIGINAL  
AND BACK-  
WARD RACES.

1. THE Chota Nagpur Division has the largest aboriginal population; next comes the Bhagalpur Division, the Burdwan Division being the third in this respect. The Dacca Division stands fourth, Rajshahi fifth, and Presidency Division sixth; while the Divisions of Chittagong, excluding the Hill Tracts, and of Orissa, excluding the Tributary Mahals, show a very small aboriginal population.

The Sonthals of Mayurbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Southal Parganas, Birbhum, and its adjoining tracts are included in the Kolarian group. This large division of the aboriginal races includes also the Mundas or Munda Kols of the district of Ranchi and the Hos or Lurka Kols of Singhbhum. The Uraons of Ranchi and other parts of Chota Nagpur and the Paharias of the Sonthal Parganas belong to the Dravidian races. The Garo, Khasi, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai, the Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese and Indo-Burmese races occupying the eastern and south-eastern frontiers of Bengal, are classed as the eastern aborigines. Besides these, there are others, such as Khararias, Bhuniyas, Gunjas, Tamarias in the Chota Nagpur Division, and Khonds, Pans, Khairas, Gonds and Savars in the Orissa Division.

2. The following table shows the distribution of aboriginal pupils in each division in the year under review:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1900.								CREED OF PUPILS OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.			
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls*.	Special and private.	Total.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
									Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ... ..	10	43	8	194	2,660	17	199	3,424	309	3,116	323	3,327
Presidency ... ..	1	5	...	28	135	34	1	204	76	128	88	113
Calcutta ... ..	3	...	1	...	25	2	1	31	22	9	35	10
Rajshahi ... ..	8	24	...	7	753	31	39	801	354	447	280	514
Dacca ... ..	...	23	1	58	732	13	...	854	103	751	48	734
Chittagong ... ..	42	...	1	33	718	2	...	796	14	782	...	802
Patna ... ..	...	...	...	...	345	43	...	388	...	288	...	354
Bhagalpur ... ..	25	19	68	680	4,716	502	149	6,189	928	5,261	1,041	6,254
Orissa ... ..	1	...	9	111	678	1	8	808	2	804	2	870
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	30	11	134	1,462	7	25	1,680	32	1,648	28	1,327
Chota Nagpur ... ..	353	521	373	1,483	16,296	971	441	20,434	5,421	15,017	4,959	13,137
<b>Tota ... ..</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>28,770</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>35,605</b>	<b>7,269</b>	<b>28,336</b>	<b>6,865*</b>	<b>27,444</b>
<b>Total for 1898-99 ... ..</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>28,226</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>34,266*</b>	<b>35,065*</b>	<b>31,204</b>	<b>31,264</b>	

\* Excluding aboriginal pupils attending Arts and Professional Colleges.

The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 34,266 to 35,605, or by 1,339. Thus during the last two years not even half of the whole loss of aboriginal pupils, recorded in the year 1897-98, has been recovered. The increase of the year under review has been shared by all classes of schools, public and private. The number of both Christian and non-Christian aboriginal pupils also shows an increase.

3. The divisions showing an increase in the number of aboriginal pupils are the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and Chota Nagpur, while the Burdwan Division, Calcutta, and the Divisions of Bhagalpur and Orissa show some decrease. The largest increase of 1,542 pupils took place in the Chota Nagpur Division, and the large falls of 228 and of 115 pupils were returned by the Burdwan and Bhagalpur Divisions. In the Burdwan Division the loss is attributed to the emigration from the district of Bankura of some of the permanent aboriginal settlers to East Bengal in quest of employment, while no explanation for the change has been offered in the Annual Report of the Bhagalpur Division, except that, it is stated, the aboriginal Christians have decreased everywhere. The fluctuations in other divisions being very slight require no special notice.

4. The spread of education among the aborigines of Chota Nagpur is chiefly due to the efforts of the several Christian agencies working in this Division.

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The subjoined statement shows the results of the labours of these agencies for the last two years:—

NAME OF MISSION.	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						EXPENDITURE.							
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.			1899-1900.			1898-99.				1899-1900.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Berlin Evangelical ...	92	67	2,234	744	2,978	1,853	672	2,525	3,014	20,663	36	24,812	3,823	41,716	33	45,571
S. P. G. Anglican ...	67	66	1,007	439	2,046	1,700	403	2,103	3,040	9,105	43	12,793	3,896	11,371	55	15,322
Free Church (Scotch) ...	41	75	745	173	918	1,318	170	1,488	3,016	8,530	...	11,586	3,303	5,514	...	8,817
St. Xavier's ...	18	16	505	117	622	622	47	669	264	2,784	...	3,048	23	538	...	302
Dublin University ...	2	7	228	...	228	280	87	367	25	5,295	...	5,320	23	4,233	...	4,256
Total ...	220	231	5,319	1,478	6,792	5,713	1,169	7,182	10,589	46,386	84	57,059	11,309	63,371	88	74,768

There has been an increase in the total number of schools working under the several missionary agencies all over the Division. The number of pupils attending these schools also shows an advance. The Berlin Evangelical Mission lost in both the number of schools and pupils. The schools under the S. P. G. Anglican and the St. Xavier's Mission declined very slightly. The Free Church and the Dublin University Mission gained in both the number of schools and pupils. The schools under the Roman Catholic Mission in Ranchi and Palamau did not furnish the Department with any annual returns.—

5. With the increase in the number of schools and pupils, there has been a corresponding increase in the expenditure both from public and private sources. The total cost from Provincial Revenues rose from Rs. 10,589 to Rs. 11,309, and that from the Mission funds from Rs. 46,386 to Rs. 63,371. The municipal expenditure on these schools is insignificant. The increase in expenditure in comparison with the previous year, by Rs. 21,053 under Mission funds, or by 102 per cent., which has been incurred by the Berlin Evangelical Mission, in spite of a very considerable decline in the number of schools and pupils under its superintendence, is very striking.

6. It is worth noticing that during the year the High School under the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh was raised to a second-grade College. It is hoped that this College will do much to help the cause of high education among the most promising boys of the aboriginal races in Chota Nagpur, but at first probably the number of such students will be small. There were 11 candidates sent up to the F. A. examination of the year, and of these 9 were successful. It is believed, however, that the great majority of these students cannot be considered to belong to the aboriginal races, but to families from other districts in Bengal domiciled in Chota Nagpur. The Collegiate school passed four boys also at the last Entrance examination. No candidate was successful at the Entrance examination from the German Mission High School at Ranchi: two boys and one girl passed the Middle English Scholarship examination from the school under the S. P. G. Mission at Chaibassa. The number of passes at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination from the Mission schools was four (one in Maubhum and three in Singhbhum); also 15 boys and 7 girls passed the Lower Primary Scholarship examination from the several Mission schools in the districts of Maubhum and Singhbhum.

7. The number of the railway elementary schools advanced from 36 to 39, and that of their pupils from 1,504 to 1,512. Of the 1,512 pupils, 970 against 958) were Hindus, 462 (against 467) Muhammadans, and 80 (against 79) non-Christian aborigines. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,694 against Rs. 3,262, of which the Government share was Rs. 1,510 against Rs. 1,696 in the preceding year. The remainder (Rs. 1,184) was paid from local sources, viz., Rs. 25 from fees, and Rs. 1,159 contributed by the East Indian Railway Company. At the last Upper Primary Scholarship examination four boys competed and two were successful. The number of passes at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination was 58, against 64 in the preceding year. One lower

primary scholarship was awarded to a boy from these schools. As in previous years, there was an inspecting pandit for the supervision of these railway schools. The two miners' elementary schools in Manbhum under the Equitable Coal Company continued to work as in previous years. Five boys competed at the last Lower Primary Scholarship examination and two were successful.

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8. The total aboriginal population of the district of Sonthal Parganas, in Bhagalpur Division as ascertained by the last census, consists of 726,284 souls. The Sonthals, who form 88 per cent., of the population number 642,335 and the Paharias, who stand next, number 73,484. Five thousand five hundred and fifty-five pupils were under instruction, against 5,637 of the preceding year. The total number of aboriginal boys of school-going age being 108,942, it appears that there was one boy out of 19.6 at school, against 19.3 in the previous year. The number of aboriginal Christians was 884 against 985 and non-Christians 4,671 against 4,652 in the previous year. Of the total number of aboriginal pupils at school, 5,295 against 5,448 in the previous year were Sonthals, 208 against 147 were Paharias, one against the same number in the previous year was a Kol, 30 against 24 were Dhungars, and 21 against 17 were Mahulis, showing an increase in the number of all the aboriginal races except the Sonthals and Kols. One Sonthal pupil in every 20.5 boys and one Paharia pupil in every 52.9 boys of school-going age were at school, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 17.6 and 74.9. The decrease in the number of Sonthal pupils was due to the disappearance of some nominal schools with large roll-numbers, kept up by the late Sub-Inspector for Sonthal schools, Munshi John Chand Rai of Pakur. Those schools disappeared with the dismissal of the Sub-Inspector. There were 255 schools for educating aboriginal pupils, against 248 of the previous year.

The Sonthal education grant of Rs. 7,500 was wholly spent during the year, and an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned with effect from the 1st April 1900.

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

DIVISION.	1899.					1900.				
	Entrance examination.	Middle Scholarship examination.	Upper Primary Scholarship examination.	Lower Primary Scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle Scholarship examination.	Upper Primary Scholarship examination.	Lower Primary Scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	...	2	7	99	108	...	...	14	60	74
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Dacca ...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	1	9	10
Chittagong ...	1	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	20	20
Patna ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
Bhagalpur ...	...	17	53	153	223	1	11	39	270	321
Orissa ...	...	2	1	21	24	...	...	4	17	21
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	6	6
Chota Nagpur ...	3	14	26	148	191	...	4	24	351	379
Total ...	4	36	88	443	570	1	16	83	736	834

The total number of passes of all descriptions has increased from 570 to 834. The passes under all the higher examinations have much declined, while those by the Lower Primary Scholarship examination increased by 293.



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The decline in the number of passes by the higher standards is very unsatisfactory, and the only explanation offered is that it is due to "a decrease in the number of examinees," but this, again, does not explain why there was a decrease in the number of boys taught in the higher standards and sent up for the examination. In the Dacca Division one Garo pupil of a Mission school passed the Upper Primary Scholarship examination. Of the 9 aboriginal pupils who passed the Lower Primary Scholarship examination from this Division, one was a Hajan, who obtained a scholarship.

XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

1. THIS section deals with those schools that do not follow the ordinary departmental standards of instruction and do not submit to any public test, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition.

2. The following table gives the statistics of such institutions for 1899-1900, Division by Division :—

DIVISION.	ADVANCED.				ELEMENTARY.				Teaching the Kuran only.		OTHER SCHOOLS.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.		Schools.	Pupils.	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 ... ..	22	370	220	1,574	37	289	...	...	63	1,065	5	301	...	...	347	3,847
Presidency ... ..	8	170	33	210	1	3	...	...	2	37	1	104	...	...	45	636
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	190	...	...	81	1,423	7	238	...	...	94	1,403
Rajshahi ... ..	30	740	11	71	67	655	3	34	78	1,146	1	13	...	...	190	2,617
Dacca ... ..	37	983	309	3,357	231	2,243	7	22	3,197	26,733	...	...	...	...	2,931	31,308
Chittagong ... ..	178	3,245	83	820	38	582	...	...	1,270	23,239	41	801	...	...	1,343	25,747
Patna ... ..	640	8,266	517	5,461	1,650	14,390	7	101	349	2,634	51	743	...	...	3,014	33,541
Bhagalpur ... ..	354	3,312	143	1,276	739	6,940	...	...	117	1,413	8	71	...	...	1,355	12,317
Orissa ... ..	38	650	16	135	1,140	6,973	...	...	1	4	3	67	...	...	1,207	7,253
Do. Tributary Mahals ... ..	...	...	4	40	15	124	...	...	2	73	2	26	...	...	33	298
Chota Nagpur ... ..	40	739	15	308	44	327	...	...	10	193	12	331	...	...	121	1,298
Totals ... ..	1,283	16,430	1,351	12,259	3,918	31,764	17	207	4,060	57,847	138	2,704	6	304	10,702	121,577
Totals for 1899-00 ... ..	1,308	18,072	1,412	13,100	3,982	31,074	24	198	4,112	56,461	141	2,333	8	304	11,078	122,542

The above figures show a net loss of 316 schools. On the other hand, the Divisions of Chittagong, Patna, and Chota Nagpur show an increase of 200 schools, while in the other Divisions there has been a decrease of 516 schools. The large increase of 155 schools took place in the Chittagong Division: the heaviest loss of 367 schools was returned by the Dacca Division. The Bhagalpur Division lost 76 schools. The gain or loss of schools in the other Divisions is not so serious as to require any special notice. The number of pupils attending these institutions decreased from 122,542 to 121,577, or by 965. The Divisions which gained in pupils are the Chittagong Division, showing an increase of 4,026 pupils, Chota Nagpur of 753 pupils, and Rajshahi Division and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. of 97 and 3 pupils respectively; while on the other hand the following are the losses shown in other Divisions: Burdwan 211, Presidency 83, Dacca 3,648, Patna 797, Bhagalpur 638, and Orissa 210 pupils. Calcutta lost 257 pupils in these schools.

3. The loss of schools and pupils in this section of education is less serious than in most other branches of work, for the schools treated of under this head are usually of an unsatisfactory nature and the instruction given in them, it is feared, is in many instances merely nominal.

4. *Advanced Arabic and Persian schools.*—These schools show a net loss of 116 schools and of 2,233 pupils. The Divisions in which the schools and pupils increased are (1) the Burdwan Division, showing a gain of 4 schools with 136 pupils; (2) the Presidency Division, showing a gain of 5 schools with 82 pupils; (3) the Chittagong Division with a gain of 9 schools and 391 pupils; (4) the Chota Nagpur Division, with a gain of 10 schools and 288 pupils; while, on the other hand, the Rajshahi Division lost 6 schools, but with no loss of pupils; the Dacca Division lost 111 schools with 1,883 pupils; the Patna Division lost 20 schools with 1,005 pupils, and the Bhagalpur Division lost 3 schools with 275 pupils. The Orissa Division lost 4 schools, but gained 33 pupils. The large decrease in the number of schools and pupils in the Dacca Division, and the heavy loss of pupils in the Patna Division have not been explained in the divisional reports.

5. *Sanskrit tols (not conforming to the prescribed standards).*—These schools decreased from 1,412 to 1,351, or by 61, and their pupils from 13,100 to 12,259, or by 841. The Divisions in which both schools and pupils decreased are (1) the Burdwan Division, showing a loss of 14 schools and 165 pupils; (2) the Presidency Division, a loss of 6 schools with 67 pupils; (3) the Rajshahi Division, a loss of 6 schools with 49 pupils; (4) the Dacca Division, a loss of 49 schools with 421 pupils. The Town of Calcutta lost 4 schools with 21 pupils; and the

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Orissa Tributary Mahals lost one school with 9 pupils; while the Chittagong Division showed a gain of 3 schools with 99 pupils. The Patna and Orissa Divisions gained 6 and 2 schools, but lost 309 and 11 pupils respectively; the Bhagalpur Division gained 2 schools with 37 pupils; and the Chota Nagpur Division gained 6 schools with 75 pupils. The loss of 49 schools in the Dacca Division has been explained by their transfer from the heading or class of private to that of public institutions.

6. *Elementary schools*.—The elementary schools for boys teaching a vernacular (only or mainly) decreased from 3,982 to 3,918, while their pupils increased from 31,574 to 31,754; those for girls also decreased by 7, but their attendance increased from 198 to 207. The majority of these schools were returned (1) from the Patna Division, 1,557 schools for boys and girls with 14,527 pupils, against 1,518 schools with 13,402 pupils of the previous year; (2) from the Orissa Division with 1,149 schools for boys with 6,993 pupils; and (3) from the Bhagalpur Division with 730 schools for boys and 5,940 pupils. The increase of schools and pupils in the Patna Division has not been explained in the divisional report.

These schools are generally *embryo* lower primary schools, and are classed as elementary schools instead of as lower primary schools, so long as their attendance remains below 10 pupils, or until they are properly organised.

7. The Keran schools decreased from 4,113 to 4,060, but their attendance increased from 56,461 to 57,847.

8. The "other schools" also decreased in number, but their attendance showed some increase. The Chittagong and Patna Divisions returned 41 and 51 of these schools respectively.

In the Burdwan Division two of the "Other schools" were middle English schools, which conformed to no departmental standards, and were necessarily transferred to the list of private institutions. The district report threw no light on the character of the work done by the three "other" schools returned from the district of Burdwan.

In the Presidency Division one middle English school with 102 pupils has been returned under the head of "Other schools," on the ground that it has not yet been recognised by the Department.

In the Chittagong Division the "Other schools" are kyongs or religious institutions of the Buddhists in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Raolis or high priests of these institutions give their pupils lessons in religious as well as in secular subjects in the Burmese and Pali languages. But as instruction is imparted in an unsystematic way, and as the priests are averse to innovations, no improvement of these schools can be expected.

In the Patna Division the "Other schools" are non-descript institutions. They include private schools kept by rich men to teach a smattering of English to their own sons and the sons of their neighbours and dependants.

In the Bhagalpur Division the "Other schools" are girls' schools, formed of small groups of young women in the zenanas, who are visited in their homes or at other convenient places and receive instruction in needlework and other elementary subjects from missionary ladies. These schools are all in the district of Bhagalpur.

The three "Other schools" with 67 pupils in the Orissa Division are situated in the Cuttack cantonment, and are attended by Telegu children.

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

PREPARATION AND  
DISTRIBUTION OF  
TEXT BOOKS AND  
OTHER SCHOOL  
LITERATURE.

1. The Calcutta Central Text-Book Committee at present consists of 18 members, including the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, who is the Secretary of the Committee. Since the resignation tendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gura Das Banerji, M.A., B.L., who had been President of the Committee for some years, no new President has been appointed by Government. The members present at each meeting elect from amongst themselves a President for the meeting. All the members with two exceptions are Fellows of the Calcutta University, and ten are unconnected with the Education Department.

I cannot let this opportunity pass without recording my appreciation of the invaluable work done by Mr. Justice Banerji in connection with the Text-Book Committee. His erudition and character are as is well known of a very high order. He did his work as President of the Committee cheerfully amidst his other multifarious and onerous duties, and the duties of the Text-book Committee have also been most laborious. The Department, hence, is under deep obligation to him for his unwearied labour in the cause of education as President of the Committee.

The number of books submitted for examination by the Committee during the year under review was 211. Of these, 96 were approved for various purposes, 88 were rejected as being considered unsuitable or too difficult, and 27 were remanded for revision or for the supply of a sufficient number of copies for use in the examination by the Committee or the consideration of the books was postponed.

The Committee held 14 meetings during the year not only for the consideration of new books received, but for the disposal of miscellaneous references of an important character.

2. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee meeting at Calcutta, there is a branch Committee at Patna for the selection of Hindi, Persian and Urdu books, and another at Cuttack to consider Uriya publications.

3. Certain important changes were introduced into the method of procedure of the Committee at Patna. Originally each book was sent to five members for examination. In order, however, to facilitate the work without detriment to the interest of the authors, the number was reduced to three. This rule was followed up to December 1899. Mr. Willson, late Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, being of opinion that the rule was in many ways undesirable, convened a meeting of the Committee to consider the question. At this meeting, which took place in the month of December, the following important resolutions were passed:—

“(1) That the Committee do form itself into as many sections as there are subjects in which books are submitted for their opinion, and that the opinion of all the members of each section be asked for in books for which that section is appointed.”

According to this Resolution, books in the Hindi, Persian and Urdu languages will have to be sent to 13 members, those on Mathematics and Science to seven, and books on History and Geography, including Physical Geography, to 11 members. As, however, under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 64-75, dated the 8th February 1900, the size of the Committee is to be reduced to five members, excluding the President, the new rule will have to be considerably modified. The number of members at present on the Committee is 30, excluding the Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, who acts as Secretary to the Committee.

“(2) That Sub-Committees of five members selected from the Branch Committees be formed to consider which of the books already passed should be excluded from the approved list on account of their being out of print or containing objectionable matter.”

In accordance with the above Resolution, four Sub-Committees were formed, and Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, was appointed to act as Secretary to each of these Committees.

“(3) That it is desirable to have uniformity in the use of technical terms in school-books.”

Each of the members has been requested lately to prepare a list of technical terms for the consideration of the Committee.

During the year under report 30 books were received—three were approved as text-books, six as prize-books, and ten were rejected, while final orders have not been issued in the case of 11 books.

A new weekly journal (entitled *Siksha*), edited by Babu Ram Deni Sinha, proprietor of the Khudgavilas Press, Bankipore, has been published in the Patna Division. In his Administration Report for 1898-99 the Commissioner of this Division remarked on this publication as follows: “Only one new newspaper has arisen, viz., a periodical called *Siksha*, published at Bankipore, which aims at supplying in Bihar the place of the *Education Gazette* in Bengal. It deserves and will probably obtain support.”

4. The work of the Orissa Text-Book Committee is confined to the examination of new publications in Oriya intended for use in middle and primary schools, and of revised editions of books already sanctioned. The Committee consists of 16 members, six of whom are officers of the Education Department, the Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, being *ex-officio* Member and Secretary.

The Committee held two meetings during the year. The number of new books submitted to the Committee was only three. These were examined, with the result that two were approved and the third was rejected. A revised edition of an old book was also examined.

The distribution of Oriya school-books is effected by means of private agencies in no way controlled or recognised by the Department, with the result that books are sold in the mufassal at prices higher than those marked on the books as publishers' prices. Pupils of mufassal schools are thus placed at a disadvantage. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, suggests that it would be an advantage, if Sub-Inspectors of Schools and inspecting pandits were required to arrange for the sale of prescribed text-books at the published prices, on the understanding that publishers allow a proper trade discount for the sale of the books at retail prices. It appears to me, however, that this would be a dangerous innovation and one which might easily lead to trouble and to official interference with trade. Hence I should not be prepared to support the proposal.

5. The Calcutta School-Book Society is one of the chief mediums for the distribution of school-books throughout the country by means of its numerous agencies. The affairs of this Society and its method of working have received much more attention during the year under review than in previous years, it having been found that it was working at a considerable annual loss.

Several meetings of the Committee of the Society were held, and certain reforms and new rules were introduced into its working so as to place the Society on a more satisfactory basis. These changes have now come into operation, and, so far as can be judged, they are likely to effect a salutary change in the position of the Society, but their full effect will only be seen in subsequent annual reports.

DARJEELING,

The 16th October 1900.

A. PEDLER F. R. S.,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1899-1900.

(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		
168,930	Towns ... 187 Villages ... 238,463 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions	For males ...	41	19	2,466	46,118	19	456	51,119	2,633	3,918	3,761	129	61,569	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	28.7	
				For females...	3	...	56	2,768	10	...	2,772	...	17	290	6				3,094
			Total ...	44	19	2,522	50,881	29	456	53,891	...	2,633	3,935	4,060	134	64,663	27.0		
			Scholars ...	Males ...	7,222	2,036	234,294	1,208,265	813	12,551	1,466,411	...	22,227	31,414	51,816	2,724	1,680,192	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	28.9
				Females ...	46	12	5,214	93,289	701	48	99,607	...	371	547	6,431	247	107,403	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1.9
				Total ...	7,268	2,048	239,508	1,301,554	1,514	12,622	1,566,018	...	22,608	31,961	57,247	3,071	1,687,606	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	15.4
				Total ...	7,268	2,048	239,508	1,301,554	1,514	12,622	1,566,018	...	22,608	31,961	57,247	3,071	1,687,606		

\* 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.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

(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.			Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	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	18	19			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1.—Institutions	7,31,472	3,82,720	34,45,585	30,06,087	1,04,930	4,24,579	80,95,373	5,51,965	63,644	6,15,609	1,83,111	62,195	6,73,033	2,31,694	8,28,067	25,93,709	1,06,89,032			
{ For males ...	7,31,472	3,82,720	34,45,585	30,06,087	1,04,930	4,24,579	80,95,373	5,51,965	63,644	6,15,609	1,83,111	62,195	6,73,033	2,31,694	8,28,067	25,93,709	1,06,89,032			
{ „ females ...	12,070	...	3,84,746	2,58,969	49,691	...	7,05,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,05,476			
Total ...	7,43,542	3,82,720	38,30,331	32,65,056	1,54,621	4,24,579	88,00,849	5,51,965	63,644	6,15,609	1,83,111	62,195	6,73,033	2,31,694	8,28,067	25,93,709	1,13,94,558			
2.—(a) Percentage of provincial ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial ex- penditure on public instruction	8.2	11.1	21.9	9.4	4.2	9.2	64	7.7	.5	8.2	...	2.6	15.9	6.8	2.5	36.0	100.			
(b) Percentage of district fund ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruc- tion ... ..	...	...	18.7	47.1	.03	1.5	67.3	.4	.2	.6	...	...	24.1	2.6	5.3	32.6	100.			
(c) Percentage of municipal ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal ex- penditure on public instruction	...	...	18.8	64.5	...	3.6	86.9	3.3	.5	3.8	...	...	3.7	.4	5.1	13.0	100.			

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction ... ..		6.5	8.3	33.6	28.7	1.4	3.7	77.2	4.8	6	5.4	1.6	5	5.9	2.0	7.3	22.7	100
<b>3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—</b>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	* 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.									
Government institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	82 11	3246 6 7	13 8 4	3 5 3	153 0 7	58 3 1	37 9 6										
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	0 0 7	...	0 10 11	...	0 0 8										
Total cost from all sources ...		177 5 9	313 13 6	33 4 5	3 5 2	154 1 6	79 6 5	64 10 7										
Municipal and District Board institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	13 9 3	...	0 1 10	...	...	5 7 4	0 5 0										
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	3 14 8	2 8 10	...	37 6 2	4 11 11										
Total cost from all sources ...		88 8 8	73 5 4	11 3 8	4 0 4	...	81 8 6	13 2 5										
Aided Institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	16 2 11	...	2 5 0	0 3 8	19 9 8	6 4 8	0 8 6										
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	1 8 1	0 10 0	...	1 14 5	0 11 8										
Total cost from all sources ...		108 11 4	...	15 12 5	2 14 0	76 8 4	19 1 8	4 9 10										
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.		48 4 9	42 14 6	15 14 8	2 1 1	...	12 7 11	6 8 6										
Cost to provincial revenues ...		24 13 6	131 5 10	2 5 7	0 8 0	96 11 4	18 9 0	1 1 1										
Cost to district and municipal funds ...		...	...	1 0 8	0 8 2	0 4 1	1 13 6	0 9 7										
Total cost from all sources ...		53 0 9	187 8 3	16 15 3	2 11 8	105 12 1	35 7 10	6 1 6										

GENERAL STATISTICS.



Return of Schools, and Scholars in the Lower

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.		
		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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>												
<b>ARTS COLLEGES.</b>												
English ... ..	11	1,803	2,004	1,840	1	48	57	44	...	...	...	...
<b>COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.</b>												
Law ... ..	7	230	230	186	1	10	12	9	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	1	502	536	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	1	286	323	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education ...	20	2,911	3,182	2,778	3	68	89	63	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.</b>												
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS.</b>												
<i>For Boys—</i>												
High schools ... English ... ..	49	14,836	14,020	11,384	5	2,405	2,394	1,791	2	289	286	182
Middle " ... { English ... ..	7	758	737	618	25	1,840	1,800	1,403	10	703	716	454
Middle " ... { Vernacular ... ..	36	2,753	2,578	2,006	142	6,190	7,645	6,219	14	771	735	465
<i>For Girls—</i>												
High schools ... English ... ..	3	245	251	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... { English ... ..	1	76	76	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools ...	97	18,668	17,671	14,267	172	12,485	11,729	9,418	26	1,769	1,737	1,101
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</b>												
For boys ... { Upper Primary ... ..	10	366	346	197	11	376	346	246	60	2,219	2,060	1,360
For boys ... { Lower Primary ... ..	13	406	378	194	8	398	352	298	890	11,091	9,900	8,200
For girls ... { Upper Primary ... ..	2	98	98	55	1	57	42	30	2	92	103	54
For girls ... { Lower Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	125	124	74
Total, Primary Schools ...	25	860	817	446	20	825	770	574	904	13,527	12,187	9,688
<b>SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.</b>												
Schools of Art ... ..	1	272	277	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ... ..	11	531	549	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	4	637	606	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools ... ..	4	316	348	204	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Industrial schools ... ..	1	41	43	39	6	358	359	277	...	8	...	...
Madrasahs ... ..	6	1,606	1,529	1,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	3	461	470	449	...	...	...	...	7	107	90	67
Total, Special Schools ...	30	3,853	3,843	3,191	6	358	359	277	8	115	102	73
<b>TOTAL SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION</b> ...	<b>172</b>	<b>20,301</b>	<b>25,612</b>	<b>20,682</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>13,676</b>	<b>12,927</b>	<b>10,322</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>15,411</b>	<b>14,026</b>	<b>10,861</b>

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) Besides these, 1 learn French.  
 (b) " " 42 girls attend



## Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC																	
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.															Maintained by		
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.										
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.*	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>																		
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>																		
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																		
English ... ..	1,73,187			1,85,397		12,817	3,71,401	774			2,424		1,849	5,047				
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.</i>																		
Law ... ..	—5,487			16,018			10,531				890			850				
Medicine ... ..	1,49,056			35,209			1,84,265											
Engineering ... ..	1,24,527			22,079			1,46,606											
<b>Total University Education</b>	<b>4,41,283</b>			<b>2,58,703</b>		<b>12,817</b>	<b>7,12,863</b>	<b>774</b>			<b>3,304</b>		<b>1,849</b>	<b>5,927</b>				
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.</b>																		
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																		
<i>For Boys—</i>																		
High schools... English ... ..	1,52,559			3,10,284	2,698	4,908	4,70,475	1,326	1,200	145	42,805	500	1,445	47,421	6,487			165
Middle " ... Vernacular ... ..	32,858		708	12,187		2	45,047		30	6,784	1,655	8,985	2,502	313	19,938	6,618		50
	16,979			8,057	1,403	8	20,754			35,963	200	24,439	3,046	72	69,355	4,407		220
<i>For Girls—</i>																		
High schools... English ... ..	22,346			3,531	809	116	20,302											
Middle " ... Vernacular ... ..	15,150			4,289			19,445											
<b>Total Secondary Schools</b>	<b>2,38,928</b>		<b>708</b>	<b>3,38,948</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>5,88,023</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>43,952</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>75,929</b>	<b>6,649</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,31,714</b>	<b>17,602</b>			<b>441</b>
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>																		
<i>For Boys—</i>																		
Upper primary ... ..	1,178						1,178		542	714	191		2	1,440	5,070			1,179
Lower " ... ..	1,057						1,057		224	287	910			1,421	6,243			32,850
<i>For Girls—</i>																		
Upper primary ... ..	487						487			201	27			228	776			24
Lower " ... ..															900			
<b>Total Primary Schools</b>	<b>2,720</b>						<b>2,720</b>		<b>766</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>1,128</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>13,078</b>			<b>34,083</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.</b>																		
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																		
Schools of Art ... ..	38,616			4,077		53	43,345											
Training schools for masters ... ..	84,018	377		158		45	84,598											
Training schools for mistresses ... ..																		
Medical schools ... ..	90,973			18,892	300	1,383	1,11,611											
Engineering and surveying schools ... ..	31,150			5,430		2,776	39,371											
Industrial schools ... ..	1,857					890	2,758	1,060	13,182	240	5,598	2,000	6,290	29,270	280			
Madrassahs ... ..	37,123			8,940		28,988	62,057											
Other schools ... ..	1,901					437	3,338											
<b>Total Special Schools</b>	<b>2,75,640</b>	<b>377</b>		<b>38,109</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>81,581</b>	<b>3,46,076</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>13,182</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>5,598</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>29,270</b>	<b>1,641</b>			
<b>Total of Direct Expenditure</b>	<b>9,58,680</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>6,35,820</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>49,430</b>	<b>10,49,682</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>57,900</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>85,929</b>	<b>8,649</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>1,70,009</b>	<b>33,321</b>			<b>34,524</b>
<b>INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>																		
Buildings (see note VII) ... ..	1,50,412		20		88,081	230	2,39,343		1,208	1,524	78	423	9,443	12,076	894			
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ... ..	7,189					300	7,489		983	198		0	2,155	3,345	433			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,57,601</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>88,081</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>2,46,832</b>		<b>2,191</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>16,021</b>	<b>757</b>			
University ... ..																		
Direction ... ..																		
Inspection ... ..																		
<b>Total</b>																		
Scholarships held																		
— Arts colleges ... ..																		
— Professional colleges ... ..																		
— Secondary schools ... ..																		
— Primary " ... ..																		
— Special " (vide note VI) ... ..																		
<b>Total charges for scholarship</b>																		
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>																		
Hotel charges ... ..																		
Charges for abolished schools ... ..																		
Charges for conducting examinations ... ..																		
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabas ... ..																		
Payments to other private schools ... ..																		
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ..																		
<b>Total of Miscellaneous charges</b>																		
<b>Total of Indirect Expenditure</b>	<b>1,57,601</b>		<b>20</b>		<b>88,081</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>2,46,832</b>		<b>2,191</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>16,021</b>	<b>757</b>			
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1899-1900</b>	<b>11,16,181</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>6,35,820</b>	<b>93,448</b>	<b>49,960</b>	<b>13,06,514</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>60,091</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>86,037</b>	<b>9,081</b>	<b>21,569</b>	<b>1,86,030</b>	<b>33,078</b>			<b>34,524</b>

\* Includes Rs. 10 paid to an unaided school in the  
(a) Shows an excess  
(b) Excludes Assam scholarship of Rs. 3,311, Burma scholarship of  
(c) Excludes Assam scholarship of



B.—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 1899-1900.

VIII

GENERAL STATISTICS.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	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
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS.</b>																					
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																					
High English	Government	49	14,886	5,428	...	5,426	4,339	...	4,339	3,425	...	3,425	1,631	...	1,631	15	...	15	14,886	...	14,886
	District Fund	3	1,706	681	...	681	462	...	462	439	...	439	137	...	134	...	...	...	1,706	...	1,706
	Municipal	2	699	234	...	234	234	...	234	155	...	155	78	...	78	...	...	...	699	...	699
	Native States	2	283	90	...	90	88	...	88	45	...	45	68	...	66	...	...	...	283	...	283
	Unaided	211	40,467	9,943	1	9,944	10,897	...	10,897	11,981	...	11,981	7,476	1	7,476	109	...	109	40,467	2	40,467
Middle English	250	49,985	13,621	...	13,621	13,008	...	13,008	12,923	1	12,924	10,296	20	10,316	116	...	116	49,985	81	49,985	
Middle Vernacular.	Government	7	758	...	...	...	161	...	161	249	...	249	348	...	348	...	...	758	...	758	
	District Fund	21	1,415	...	...	...	260	...	260	376	...	376	632	4	636	139	4	143	1,407	8	1,415
	Municipal	4	425	...	...	...	90	...	90	147	...	147	181	...	181	7	...	7	425	...	425
	Native States	10	709	...	...	...	69	...	69	166	...	166	305	12	317	151	6	157	691	18	709
	Unaided	658	49,099	...	...	...	7,630	32	7,662	13,633	63	13,696	23,182	144	23,326	2,140	75	2,215	48,785	314	49,099
Total	250	16,887	...	...	...	2,324	...	2,324	4,066	1	4,067	9,485	29	9,514	956	6	962	16,887	36	16,887	
Girls' Schools.	Government	88	2,753	...	...	...	383	...	383	556	...	556	1,317	1	1,318	496	...	496	2,753	1	2,753
	District Fund	141	6,123	...	...	...	1,251	...	1,251	2,009	3	2,012	3,904	21	3,925	934	1	935	6,098	25	6,123
	Municipal	1	67	...	...	...	24	...	24	31	...	31	12	...	12	...	...	67	...	67	
	Native States	14	771	...	...	...	115	...	115	196	...	196	328	1	329	180	1	181	769	2	771
	Unaided	742	38,858	...	...	...	5,103	3	5,106	9,406	14	9,420	21,128	196	21,324	2,934	74	3,008	38,571	267	38,858
Total	109	6,467	...	...	...	805	1	806	1,625	3	1,628	3,626	21	3,647	472	14	486	6,467	39	6,467	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																					
High English	Government	2	245	...	26	26	...	30	30	...	48	48	...	141	141	...	...	...	245	...	245
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	8	1,035	...	140	140	...	3	230	233	...	8	263	270	30	292	233	52	108	160	93
Total	3	436	1	24	25	3	61	64	15	80	95	49	71	120	62	70	132	130	306	436	

Middle English...	Government	1	76	...	...	...	17	17	...	34	34	...	19	19	...	6	6	...	76	76	
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular.	Aided	20	2,141	...	...	...	27	326	363	54	464	518	88	407	550	240	480	720	404	1,737	2,141
	Unaided	3	179	...	...	...	...	32	32	1	45	49	13	33	51	22	25	47	36	143	179
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	18	1,089	...	...	...	8	58	66	22	119	125	91	597	638	...	190	190	180	619	1,089
	Unaided	1	83	...	...	...	...	0	9	...	17	17	...	15	15	...	12	12	...	53	83
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		2,522	239,508	29,896	193	30,188	47,474	799	48,273	61,449	1,151	62,599	86,392	2,000	68,992	8,984	1,072	10,656	234,204	5,214	239,508
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary	Government	10	866	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63	145	2	147	156	...	156	364	2	366	...
	District Fund	6	150	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	93	...	93	35	1	35	149	1	150	...
	Municipal	5	220	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	73	121	2	123	81	2	83	215	5	220	...
	Native States	60	2,210	...	...	...	5	238	...	3	291	1,219	23	1,242	661	30	691	2,163	60	2,210	...
Lower Primary	Aided	4,071	163,003	...	...	...	330	330	24,441	97	24,538	112,999	2,109	115,018	26,883	1,234	28,117	164,563	3,440	167,993	...
	Unaided	157	6,296	...	...	...	53	...	65	...	65	895	3	898	4,224	76	4,299	1,777	140	6,296	...
	Government	13	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	3	129	267	9	276	533	12	405	...
	District Fund	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	44	...	...	...	39	5	44	...
Total	Municipal	6	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	324	30	...	...	...	30	354	...	...
	Native States	806	11,001	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	6,764	175	6,939	3,952	115	4,097	10,801	290	11,091	...
	Aided	30,715	830,030	...	...	...	...	...	4,189	33	4,222	589,429	17,217	616,646	198,163	11,059	290,182	801,721	28,309	829,030	...
	Unaided	12,177	225,965	...	...	...	...	...	201	...	201	137,341	2,695	140,036	82,152	3,666	85,716	219,004	6,261	225,965	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		48,118	1,245,132	...	...	...	398	...	398	30,176	137	80,318	802,754	22,300	895,060	313,287	16,084	329,371	1,206,695	28,637	1,245,132
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary	Government	3	98	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	56	56	...	31	31	...	98	98	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	18	33	51	...	...	...	18	30	57	...
	Native States	2	99	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	45	45	61	...	35	35	...	92	92	...
Lower Primary	Aided	172	7,424	...	...	...	13	13	44	56	640	163	4,532	4,685	250	1,530	2,066	467	6,997	7,424	...
	Unaided	4	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	185	137	...	3	3	146	147	...
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Municipal	6	125	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	72	77	4	41	45	9	116	125	...
	Native States	2,109	42,708	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	101	1,040	27,094	28,134	373	14,199	14,472	1,414	41,194	42,708	...
	Aided	409	6,671	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	193	2,377	3,670	167	2,928	3,066	360	6,311	6,671	...	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		50,641	1,392,454	...	...	...	368	13	401	30,211	878	31,099	864,175	67,640	921,815	314,081	25,058	349,139	1,208,568	63,649	1,392,454
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).																					
		53,348	1,541,962	29,996	193	30,188	47,862	812	48,676	91,659	2,029	93,698	950,567	59,640	1,010,297	323,065	30,120	359,196	1,445,159	89,683	1,541,962

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.						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.	Brahmos.	Muhammadians.	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	24	
<b>ARTS COLLEGES—</b>																								
1. Master of Arts ... ..	5	3	3	11	114	30	5	...	158*	55	12	3	...	73*	...	2	60	1	1	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Arts ... ..	8	4	12	24	515	307	785	...	1,007	167	110	104	...	461	2	4	422	8	24	...	...	...	1	
3. First Examination in Arts ... ..	12	6	23	41	660	432	1,836	...	3,037	334	165	653	...	1,142	7	12	1,048	13	59	1	...	...	2	
<b>COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—</b>																								
<i>Law—</i>																								
1. Honours in Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Bachelor of Law ... ..	7	...	9	16	84	...	307	...	451	20	...	82	...	102	...	...	94	2	6	...	...	...	...	
<i>Medicine—</i>																								
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. ... ..	1	...	...	1	81	...	...	...	81	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. First L.M.S. ... ..	1	...	...	1	143	...	...	...	143	70	...	...	...	70	2	...	67	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ... ..	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Second L.M.S. ... ..	1	...	...	1	79	...	...	...	79	35	...	...	...	35	...	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ... ..	1	...	...	1	78	...	...	...	78	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. First M.B. ... ..	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ... ..	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Second M.B. ... ..	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Honours in Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. M. D. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Engineering—</i>																								
1. B.E. ... ..	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. First Examination in Engineering ... ..	1	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	44	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	
3. L.E. ... ..	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—</b>																								
1. Matriculation ... ..	56	195	157	408	1,037	1,421	2,673	0	5,139	794	999	1,355	3	3,151	10	23	2,871	20	253	1	...	...	...	3
2. High School examination for Europeans ... ..	2	5	...	7	6	16	...	...	22	6	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Middle English examination ... ..	31	590	148	769	1,005	361	275	2,342	75	1,060	294	181	1,550	63	7	1,968	3	103	1	1	4	...	...	
4. Middle Vernacular examination ... ..	187	995	231	1,413	611	2,820	645	432	4,517	356	1,710	332	100	2,528	...	5	2,105	...	404	6	3	6	...	
5. Upper Primary examination ... ..	154	3,532	900	3,976	634	9,187	648	253	10,821	302	6,090	524	118	7,094	159	20	5,491	1	1,339	25	40	20	...	
6. Lower Primary examination ... ..	105	17,738	390	18,235	471	62,359	1,119	280	64,252	361	39,848	627	219	41,055	2	109	1,663	...	8,659	122	627	73	...	
<b>SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION—</b>																								
1. Training Schools' examination for English Vernacular Masters ... ..	4	...	...	4	28	...	...	2	30	6	...	...	1	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	
2. School of Arts examination ... ..	1	...	...	1	238	...	...	...	238	159	...	...	...	159	1	3	149	3	3	...	...	...	...	
3. Vernacular Medical examination ... ..	4	...	...	4	98	...	...	...	98	80	...	...	...	80	1	...	63	2	14	...	...	...	...	
4. Final examination of Survey School ... ..	3	...	...	3	130	...	...	...	130	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	95	1	8	...	...	...	...	
5. Amin class attached to Survey School ... ..	3	...	...	3	138	...	...	...	138	114	...	...	...	114	...	...	98	...	21	...	...	...	...	

\* Excluding 46 private candidates (including teachers), of whom 19 passed, the caste and creed of the passed candidates being not known.

**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—			
	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.	Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>															
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>															
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.</b>															
<i>Secondary Schools</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
High schools ... .. English ...	9	1,706	1,608	1,241	...	1,200	...	30,575	500	1,445	33,720	...	...	6,100	7,306
Middle ... .. { English ...	21	1,415	1,360	1,064	...	4,131	...	5,527	1,771	313	14,042	...	353	1,10,304	1,17,088
... .. { Vernacular...	141	8,123	7,086	6,161	30	35,068	...	23,076	5,040	72	63,002	...	...	68,356	94,564
<i>For Girls—</i>															
High schools ... .. English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... .. Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Secondary Schools</b> ...	<b>165</b>	<b>11,244</b>	<b>10,623</b>	<b>8,466</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>48,600</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>60,078</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>1,830</b>	<b>1,11,454</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>1,74,600</b>	<b>2,18,768</b>
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys</i> ... .. { Upper primary	6	150	133	91	...	542	...	04	...	2	038	...	...	1,57,364	1,67,906
... .. { Lower ditto	2	44	41	33	...	221	...	10	...	...	234	...	...	3,65,588	3,66,812
<i>For Girls</i> ... .. { Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,876	2,876
... .. { Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,952	34,962
<b>Total Primary Schools</b> ...	<b>8</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,80,780</b>	<b>5,51,546</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.</b>															
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>															
Training Schools for Masters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Industrial Schools ... ..	6	358	350	277	1,960	13,182	240	5,508	2,000	6,200	20,270	...	...	1,461	14,643
Madrassahs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	925	925
Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,128	3,128
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>6</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>13,182</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>20,270</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>10,073</b>
<b>Total of Direct Expenditure</b> ...	<b>170</b>	<b>11,786</b>	<b>11,156</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>57,847</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>63,780</b>	<b>7,917</b>	<b>8,122</b>	<b>1,41,696</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>7,31,100</b>	<b>7,80,377</b>
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,208	600	...	423	0,443	11,074	...	...	3,420	4,037
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	983	...	...	9	2,165	3,147	...	...	1,069	2,952
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>6,089</b>
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,818
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,274
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,728
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,832
Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,060
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,500
<b>Total Indirect Expenditure</b> ...	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>11,598</b>	<b>14,821</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>3,82,003</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900</b> ..	<b>170</b>	<b>11,796</b>	<b>11,156</b>	<b>8,807</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>59,738</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>63,780</b>	<b>8,349</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>1,56,417</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>7,35,508</b>	<b>11,71,350</b>

\* This table does not include the expenditure and the

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.\*

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	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	43	57	46	774	..	...	3,424	...	1,849	5,047	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	699	716	550	1,326	148	...	12,230	...	...	12,701	...	...	6,001	6,806	14,112	
4	425	431	344	...	1,023	353	3,158	732	...	5,800	...	...	4,000	5,033	1,22,741	
1	67	69	58	...	200	...	403	...	...	603	708	...	2,722	3,030	97,004	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	290	290	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	908	908	
7	1,191	1,210	962	1,326	1,998	353	15,851	732	...	20,200	708	...	14,031	17,337	2,30,006	
5	220	213	185	...	714	...	97	...	...	811	...	...	15,893	16,607	1,74,813	
9	354	341	285	...	327	...	900	...	...	1,187	...	...	34,071	34,938	3,10,770	
1	57	42	30	...	201	...	27	...	...	328	...	...	5,724	3,185	8,661	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,145	4,145	30,007	
12	681	598	450	...	1,202	...	1,024	...	...	2,226	...	...	58,403	50,086	6,11,241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	577	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	144	344	15,027	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	240	1,108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,728	2,728	5,255	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	5,112	3,352	22,485	
10	1,822	1,812	1,402	1,326	3,200	353	15,875	732	...	22,480	708	240	70,230	89,984	8,60,701	
...	...	...	...	...	024	...	78	...	...	1,002	20	600	1,550	2,103	7,740	
...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	223	420	2,472	
...	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	78	...	...	1,200	20	600	1,781	2,522	10,212	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	2,80,517	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	00	2,234	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	12,417	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11,456	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	4,220	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,707	60,802	
...	...	...	...	...	1,122	...	78	...	...	1,200	20	600	1,781	12,065	2,04,050	
20	1,870	1,800	1,446	2,100	4,322	353	19,377	732	1,840	22,733	722	240	78,017	92,440	12,05,220	

attendance of the Law class attached to the Municipal College at Midnapore

## B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF					EXPENDITURE FROM—					REMARKS.
	Hostels or board- ing-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial treas- uries.	District or Muni- cipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>For Males—</i>													
Managed by Govern- ment.	32	1,207	338	539	...	300	Rs. 11,811	...	Rs. 3,737	Rs. 66,374	Rs. 81,923		
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	3	87	...	1	...	86	Rs. ...	Rs. 525	...	Rs. 2,521	Rs. 3,046		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	34	1,631	43	1,560	...	70	Rs. 2,484	...	Rs. 42,055	Rs. 87,156	Rs. 1,31,693		
Unaided ... ..	167	4,141	103	2,830	716	492	...	...	Rs. 53,634	Rs. 9,04,744	Rs. 2,58,378		
Total ... ..	226	7,186	484	4,930	716	1,047	Rs. 14,295	Rs. 525	Rs. 99,426	Rs. 3,60,795	Rs. 4,75,041		
<i>For Females—</i>													
Managed by Govern- ment.	3	125	13	95	...	17	Rs. 1,007	...	...	Rs. 11,423	Rs. 13,419		
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	27	1,845	7	1,307	156	375	...	...	Rs. 36,151	Rs. 98,810	Rs. 1,34,961		
Unaided ... ..	24	1,165	...	257	766	102	...	...	Rs. 23,370	Rs. 46,014	Rs. 69,384		
Total ... ..	54	3,155	20	1,659	923	564	Rs. 1,997	...	Rs. 59,521	Rs. 1,56,246	Rs. 2,17,764		
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	280	10,341	504	5,598	1,639	1,601	Rs. 16,292	Rs. 525	Rs. 1,58,947*	Rs. 5,17,041	Rs. 6,92,805*		

\* Excludes Rs. 155 spent on Hostels in Native States, viz., Orissa Tributary Mahals.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

IV

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 1899-1900.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM—						Total.	REMARKS.	
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).</b>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
For boys	High English ... ..	180	35,613	1,13,637	120	4,604	4,48,026	78,074	60,833	7,00,734	
	Middle " ... ..	134	11,787	76,939	...	3,040	79,105	47,739	53,336	2,61,039	
	" vernacular ... ..	64	5,400	11,779	...	2,375	27,629	11,034	2,643	45,515	
	Upper primary ... ..	21	612	7,174	...	96	4,970	4,795	2,313	20,304	
	Lower " ... ..	128	8,770	6,585	...	89	3,439	31,283	1,462	42,539	
	Total ... ..	528	57,391	2,16,068	120	10,210	5,90,868	1,73,516	1,49,579	10,90,330	
For girls	High English ... ..	8	1,035	35,079	...	200	60,743	5,043	48,253	1,80,107	
	Middle " ... ..	20	2,141	40,309	...	...	51,629	21,943	1,13,423	2,30,104	
	" vernacular ... ..	18	1,089	5,647	...	958	1,344	10,829	90	16,963	
	Upper primary ... ..	93	5,458	31,035	237	2,314	13,487	37,750	10,374	96,347	
	Lower " ... ..	180	8,478	19,536	...	644	4,134	39,734	10,539	80,090	
	Total ... ..	319	18,234	1,40,655	237	4,206	1,31,337	1,15,237	1,80,179	5,80,951	
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS—</b>											
TRAINING	For masters ... ..	5	251	4,235	...	...	144	10,794	...	35,231	
SCHOOLS.	" mistresses ... ..	10	669	12,572	...	...	1,945	16,908	18,368	49,691	
Other special schools	... ..	15	628	6,171	1,281	1,453	2,863	4,099	6,074	21,930	
	Total for special school ... ..	30	1,548	23,038	1,281	1,453	4,943	31,761	24,860	86,854	
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900</b> ... ..			877	77,163	3,79,761	1,688	15,868	6,97,117	3,20,263	3,43,138	17,01,185
<b>DITTO FOR 1898-99</b> ... ..			875	73,494	3,82,545	1,587	16,412	6,47,458	3,25,799	3,31,498	17,15,171
<b>B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).</b>											
For boys	Middle vernacular ... ..	240	9,030	30,764	90	...	21,095	2,181	286	84,053	
	Upper primary ... ..	33	1,734	4,044	28	...	2,761	163	91	7,000	
	Lower " ... ..	3	71	104	12	...	43	...	...	158	
	Total ... ..	296	11,475	34,912	97	...	24,499	2,344	383	92,303	
For girls	Middle vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Lower " ... ..	1	30	179	...	...	...	...	...	179	
	Total ... ..	1	30	179	...	...	...	...	...	179	
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF CIRCLE SCHOOLS FOR 1899-1900</b> ... ..			297	11,505	35,091	97	...	24,499	2,344	383	92,322
<b>DITTO FOR 1898-99</b> ... ..			305	11,796	36,000	40	...	25,841	2,307	347	94,704
<b>C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.</b>											
For boys	Middle English ... ..	1	54	300	...	...	242	...	71	618	
	Upper primary ... ..	261	10,501	18,236	1,233	90	13,349	1,628	1,341	37,877	
	Lower " ... ..	1,331	33,140	35,590	1,678	449	59,273	8,929	5,494	86,413	
	Total ... ..	1,593	43,695	54,126	2,911	539	74,864	7,557	6,906	1,24,908	
For girls	Middle vernacular ... ..	5	140	579	86	...	...	...	...	664	
	Upper primary ... ..	47	873	1,774	119	...	112	368	63	2,924	
	Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ... ..	52	1,013	2,353	205	...	112	368	63	3,591	
Special schools	... ..	7	183	1,610	...	...	...	930	4,067	6,636	
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF GOVERNMENT ESTATES SCHOOLS FOR 1899-1900</b> ... ..			1,652	43,900	56,689	3,116	599	84,976	9,864	9,028	1,36,139
<b>DITTO FOR 1898-99</b> ... ..			1,392	39,739	54,471	2,858	216	45,813	12,935	3,060	1,19,868

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(a).

Return of Expenditure from Provincial Revenues (excluding the Circle grant) allotted for Primary Education in Non-Board Districts or Areas, and in Government Estates in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1899-1900.

[SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE TO BE EXCLUDED.]

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS. (a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards after examination in standards A and B or any local standard.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	425	18,269	Rs. 30,034	Rs. 496	Rs. 30,530
... { Lower " ...	2,053	57,942	80,415	1,796	82,211
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	19	618	1,623	.....	1,623
... { Lower " ...	199	4,638	8,031	174	8,205
Total for 1899-1900 ...	2,696	81,467	1,20,153	2,466	1,22,619
Total for 1898-99 ...	2,013	77,914	1,14,838	4,112	1,18,950

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS. (a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION IN STANDARDS A AND B OR ANY LOCAL STANDARD, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	45	1,717	1	Rs. 19	Rs. 833
... { Lower " ...	1,791	40,312	18	288	17,652
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
... { Lower " ...	50	900	.....	.....	871
Total for 1899-1900 ...	1,886	48,019	19	304	19,556
Total for 1898-99 ...	2,007	47,434	31	431	22,083

(a) These do not include primary schools included under (A) and (B) in Subsidiary Table II (b) and Circle Fund schools, though they receive aid from this fund.  
 NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III, and primary schools receiving small payments for submission of returns, are not included in the above table.  
 (2) Advance rewards are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	* DETAILS OF THE REWARDS PAID IN 1899-1900 TO TEACHERS FOR PASSING PUPILS AT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A) ...	1,22,619	1,18,030	(1) Paid to stipendiary schools ... { Upper ...	2,474
.. non-stipendiary schools (B) ...	10,556	22,083	... { Lower ...	3,638
.. payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department or such as are not included in the above tables ...	4,510	1,317	(2) Do, to non-stipendiary schools ... { Upper ...	1,110
.. rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations* ...	12,334	9,319	... { Lower ...	5,213
.. charges for abolished schools ...	2,400	3,592	Total ...	12,334
.. buildings and furniture ...	5,716	6,733		
.. subordinate inspecting agency ...	15,174	13,640		
.. lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant ...	3,227	2,453		
.. miscellaneous ...	13,291	14,026		
Total payments ...	1,98,836	1,93,716		
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors ...	21,778	20,706		
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,20,612	2,13,422		
Total allotments† for primary education under the Department ...	2,03,260	1,98,526		
			† DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	
			Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	4,139
			Prizes to pupils for passing scholarship examinations ...	1,462
			Commission for money-orders ...	2,220
			Contingencies including examination charges ...	6,470
			Total ...	13,291
				14,625

† Details.	Allotment for 1899-1900.	Expenditure.	Savings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Allotment for primary education in non-Board districts, in municipalities and cantonments, originally made by the Director of Public Instruction.	Rs. 1,40,798	Rs. 1,30,204	Rs. 1,532	
2. Additional allotments made subsequently under separate orders for non-recurring charges.	3,119	870	1,249	
3. Allotment for education in Government estates ...	62,845	51,262	1,583	
4. Sonthal Education Fund ...	7,500	7,500	.....	
Total allotments for primary education ...	2,03,260	1,98,836	4,424	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(b).

Return of Expenditure from District funds allotted for Primary Education under the control of the District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1899-1900.

[SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE TO BE EXCLUDED.]

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS. (a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards after examination in standards A and B or any local standard.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	1,784	73,041	1,09,377	835	1,03,213
{ Lower        " ...	1,083	34,327	31,449	1,674	34,123
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	41	844	2,018	.....	2,018
{ Lower        " ...	603	11,422	20,042	394	20,866
Total for 1899-1900 ...	3,511	120,534	1,58,886	2,833	1,61,719
Total for 1898-99 ...	3,361	115,097	1,48,835	5,266	1,54,101

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS. (a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION IN STANDARDS A AND B OR ANY LOCAL STANDARD, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	1,523	61,271	248	4,590	20,057
{ Lower        " ...	24,456	661,173	1,846	22,129	2,41,881
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	11	288	.....	.....	176
{ Lower        " ...	1,013	15,706	68	1,600	12,039
Total for 1899-1900 ...	26,983	728,438	2,162	28,328	2,84,053
Total for 1898-99 ...	26,037	716,360	2,323	27,257	3,27,647

(a) These do not include primary schools included under (A) and (B) in Subsidiary Table II (a) and Circle Fund schools, though they receive aid from this fund.  
 NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III, and primary schools receiving small payments for submission of returns, are not included in the above table.  
 (2) Advance rewards are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1899-1900.	1898-99.	* DETAILS OF THE REWARDS PAID IN 1899-1900 TO TEACHERS FOR PASSING PUPILS AT SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.	
	Rs.	Rs.		
To stipendiary schools (A) ...	1,61,719	1,54,101	(1) Paid to stipendiary schools ... { Upper ...	8,430
.. non-stipendiary schools (B) ...	2,84,983	3,27,647	{ Lower ...	3,678
.. payments to primary schools under the District Board or Department or such as are not included in the above tables ...	7,507	3,010	(2) Ditto in non-stipendiary schools { Upper ...	20,084
.. Rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations* ...	96,311	81,432	{ Lower ...	67,149
.. charges for abolished schools ...	10,935	12,095	Total ...	96,311
.. buildings and furniture ...	1,563	2,055		
.. subordinate inspecting agency ...	87,916	87,887		
.. lower primary scholarships ...	24,862	24,443		
.. miscellaneous† ...	45,441	82,153		
Total payments ...	7,21,437	7,14,626		
Add 30 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors ...	1,55,809	1,42,505		
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,77,246	8,57,131		
Total allotment‡ for primary education under the District Boards ...	9,52,149	9,50,508		
			† DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS,"	
			Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	662
			Prizes to pupils for passing scholarship examinations ...	3,626
			Commission for men y-orders ...	5,670
			Contingencies, including examinations charges ...	31,995
			Stipends held in Training schools ...	377
			Do. held in Professional Colleges and schools ...	2,935
			Total ...	46,441
				82,153

‡ BUDGET HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Allotment for 1899-1900.	Expenditure.	Savings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Inspection—				
(1) Salaries and travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors, including wages of servants; office expenses, including purchase and repairs of furniture, and miscellaneous charges.	2,04,263	1,94,917	9,346	
(2) Subordinate Inspecting Agencies ...	90,130	87,916	2,214	
IV. Primary schools aided under other rules—				
Stipends and rewards to boys' and girls' schools, including prizes, stipends to gurus under instruction in training schools, and cost of lower primary scholarship examinations, and miscellaneous charges.	6,21,623	6,05,764	15,859	
V. Scholarships, lower primary and others, including scholarships held in professional schools and Colleges.	36,133	27,917	8,216	
Total ...	9,52,149	9,16,354	35,795	

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 1899-1900.

1	Expenditure from District Funds in schools maintained by the Department.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.*			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.†			Total expenditure from District Funds, as shown in columns 5 and 8.
		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	
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION.</b>								
<i>High and Middle Schools.</i>								
<b>For Boys—</b>								
High schools ... English*	...	3	11,706	1,200	21	4,036	6,106	7,306
Middle " ... { English ...	...	21	1,415	6,431	514	38,479	1,10,657	1,17,088
... { Vernacular...	...	141	8,123	35,968	433	23,425	58,306	94,304
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	165	11,244	43,599	968	63,940	1,75,159	2,18,758
<b>PRIMARY EDUCATION.</b>								
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>								
<b>For Boys—</b>								
Upper primary ... { Stipendiary ...	...	6	150	542	1,433	57,725	80,088	80,610
... { Paid by rewards ...	...	...	...	...	1,552	62,128	47,469	47,469
... { Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	362	16,246	29,827	29,827
Total ...	...	6	150	542	3,337	136,099	1,57,364	1,67,006
Lower " ... { Stipendiary ...	...	2	44	224	675	30,557	22,984	23,208
... { Paid by rewards ...	...	...	...	...	24,621	664,357	3,10,385	3,10,385
... { Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	408	13,764	16,219	16,219
Total ...	...	2	44	224	25,704	688,678	3,55,588	3,55,819
<b>For Girls—</b>								
Upper primary ... { Stipendiary ...	...	...	...	...	41	850	2,305	2,305
... { Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	11	288	435	485
... { Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	1	23	86	86
Total ...	...	...	...	...	53	1,170	2,876	2,876
Lower " ... { Stipendiary ...	...	...	...	...	537	10,121	18,121	18,121
... { Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	1,015	15,731	14,106	14,106
... { Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	66	1,301	2,726	2,726
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1,618	27,153	34,952	34,952
Grand Total of Primary Schools ...	...	8	194	766	80,712	853,100	5,50,780	5,51,646
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>								
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	1	15	377	377
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Technical schools ...	...	6	358	13,182	2	45	1,461	14,643
Other special schools† ...	...	...	...	...	34	772	4,053	4,053
Total Special Schools ...	...	6	358	13,182	37	832	5,801	19,078
Buildings and furniture(a) { Secondary and other schools ...	...	...	...	2,101	...	...	2,935	5,126
... { Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,663	1,663
Total ...	...	...	...	2,101	...	...	4,498	6,689
Inspection { Sub-Inspectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,902
... { Subordinate inspecting agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,916
Scholarships held in— { Arts or professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,274
... { Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,728
... { Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,832
... { Special institutions, including medical and other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,066
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>								
Charges for { Secondary and other abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,131
... { Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,886
Examinations, { Secondary and other prizes, and rewards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
... { Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,361
Contingent charges { Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,303
... { Primary " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,382
... { Special and private schools and libraries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,75,314
Total expenditure on Public Instruction for 1899-1900 ...	...	179	11,790	59,738	31,717	917,878	7,36,328	11,71,380
Ditto ditto for 1898-99 ...	...	180	11,915	60,992	31,532	902,490	7,13,037	11,37,424

\* Schools managed by Joint-Committees are shown as schools maintained by District Boards.  
 † " Schools aided by District Boards" includes schools maintained by the Department or Municipal Board if in receipt of aid from the District funds.  
 (a) Grants to unaided schools for buildings and furniture have been shown in columns 8 and 9, and specified in foot-notes.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL STATISTICS—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

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.				
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.		1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Secondary Education.</b>															
For Boys—					Rs.	Rs.									
High schools, English ... ..	3	2	703	690	471	145	20	24	6,400	5,300	7,043	6,091	8,414	6,806	
Middle " " vernacular ... ..	3	4	405	425	1,167	1,333	35	34	3,101	3,147	4,003	4,000	5,850	3,633	
" " vernacular ... ..	1	1	73	07	156	200	36	34	3,570	3,037	3,752	3,430	3,008	3,630	
For Girls—															
High schools, English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	65	58	180	230	180	200	
Middle " " vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	460	...	...	...	...	...
" " vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Total secondary schools ... ..	6	7	1,181	1,101	1,814	1,968	111	103	14,116	12,133	17,404	15,330	19,308	17,337	
<b>Primary Education.</b>															
For Boys—															
Upper Primary { Stipendiary ... ..	5	5	245	220	817	714	133	134	6,212	6,350	6,724	10,007	10,511	10,721	
Upper Primary { Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	31	1,200	1,683	1,475	1,719	1,475	1,714	
Upper Primary { Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	38	2,701	2,006	5,087	4,174	6,037	4,174	
Total ... ..	5	5	245	220	817	714	204	203	10,200	10,039	10,336	15,898	17,063	16,607	
Lower Primary { Stipendiary ... ..	6	6	340	354	312	287	270	290	10,109	10,581	11,375	12,087	11,687	12,374	
Lower Primary { Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	835	838	30,001	24,729	10,074	19,450	10,074	18,450	
Lower Primary { Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	83	3,033	3,464	4,231	4,115	4,230	4,125	
Total ... ..	6	6	340	354	312	287	1,203	1,210	44,063	43,707	34,685	34,671	34,607	34,638	
For Girls—															
Upper Primary { Stipendiary ... ..	1	1	45	57	213	201	36	37	1,365	1,330	3,107	3,464	3,410	3,063	
Upper Primary { Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	301	...	320	...	320	
Upper Primary { Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	450	...	450	...	
Total ... ..	1	1	45	57	213	201	41	40	1,734	1,640	3,663	3,784	3,860	3,085	
Lower Primary { Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	1,574	1,601	3,210	3,175	3,210	3,175	
Lower Primary { Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	38	877	1,177	785	903	785	903	
Lower Primary { Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	64	15	94	08	04	04	
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	99	2,515	2,883	4,089	4,145	4,089	4,145	
Grand Total of primary schools ... ..	12	12	636	631	1,342	1,209	1,545	1,558	68,545	68,320	68,663	64,403	69,005	69,005	
<b>Special Instruction.</b>															
Training schools for masters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	40	70	383	384	383	384	
Other special schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	30	428	734	2,438	2,008	2,438	2,008	
Total Special Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	32	534	804	3,021	3,332	3,021	3,332	
Buildings and furniture—															
For Secondary and other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	389	1,120	...	...	...	...	244	1,543	678	2,703	
Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	37	2	...	...	...	...	1,500	810	1,807	821	
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,003	3,400	
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,171	6,024	
Total Municipal expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,581	4,323	...	...	...	...	61,122	70,545	94,877	92,440	

\* Including Government and District Fund schools, and also schools managed by Joint-Committees which are in receipt of Municipal grants.



Return of Colleges and Schools for Europeans and Eurasians

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.									UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.										
	Managed by Government.			Managed by District or Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.			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 roll 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	18	19	20	21
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>																				
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																				
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	388	360	305	4	56	40	47
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.</b>																				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																				
<i>For Boys—</i>																				
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	728	693	604	5	1,210	1,051	904
Middle „ ... English ...	1	138	140	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,704	1,504	1,298	1	11	24	27
<i>For Girls—</i>																				
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	714	640	530	3	436	408	371
Middle „ ... English ...	1	76	76	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,141	2,109	1,764	3	179	181	149
Total Secondary Schools ...	2	214	225	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5,287	4,946	4,244	12	1,860	1,689	1,511
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																				
<i>For Boys—</i>																				
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	245	215	170	2	42	37	23
Lower „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	42	46	30	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																				
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	602	630	496	...	...	...	...
Lower „ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	4	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	980	900	700	2	42	87	23
<b>TOTAL SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>223</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>62</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>6,212</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,581</b>

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

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.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
6*	412	435	323†	...	48	16	268	3	60	...	...	8	1	...	...	
9	1,068	1,068	1,930	00	1,074	14	118	18	43	...	...	101	...	...	...	
10	1,853	1,853	305	20	1,730	47	17	...	22	...	...	28	108	...	...	
7	1,150	1,150	020	...	1,080	20	...	31	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
24	2,396	2,396	511	7	2,201	13	6	2	2	...	...	83	...	...	...	
50	7,367	7,367	2,720	126	6,784	103	141	48	67	...	...	224	108	643	...	
9	200	200	...	...	285	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	105	...	...	
2	42	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	
8	692	692	...	...	665	7	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	
1	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1,031	1,031	...	...	990	7	1	...	...	...	...	24	124	200	...	
82	8,840	8,833	3,019	126	7,831	186	440	51	130	...	...	250	203	800	...	

\* Two being colleges unattended and one unattended for girls attended by 7 girls.  
 † Two also learn Armenian and 15 French.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTI																					
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																MAINTAINED BY NATIVE STATES.					
	Managed by Government								Managed by District or Municipal Boards.								Maintained by Native States.					
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>																						
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																						
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>																						
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.</b>																						
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																						
<i>For Boys—</i>																						
High schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto ...	23,726	...	...	7,002	...	...	31,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																						
High schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto ...	15,150	...	...	4,289	...	...	19,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	33,682	...	...	11,891	...	...	50,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Schools (English).</i>																						
<i>For Boys—</i>																						
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																						
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>																						
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grant only)	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—																						
Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>																						
Boarding charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges on European Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1899-1900.</b>	<b>42,251</b>	...	...	<b>11,891</b>	...	...	<b>54,142</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* This amount includes the expenditure of La Martinière Girls' High School as  
 † This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 2,400 to the European Government Schools  
 ‡ Aided " "  
 § Unaided " "  
 ¶ Aided " "  
 § Unaided " "

DIARY TABLE VI.

Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1899-1900.

TUTIONS—											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
Aided by Government.						Unaided.											
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, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	All other sources.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,400	...	...	14,541	...	13,899	33,840	2,100	...	4,960	7,050	5,400	...	...	10,041	18,840	40,890	
20,900	...	...	32,117	4,091	46,025	1,03,603	58,915	2,354	1,10,514	*1,71,783	20,900	...	...	91,092	1,03,514	2,75,440	
30,783	...	...	20,091	9,673	30,495	1,00,945	1,275	...	...	1,275	60,512	...	...	38,909	40,168	1,39,528	
10,566	...	...	49,211	906	33,335	1,00,077	17,259	3,399	1,843	22,501	10,565	...	...	60,470	39,543	1,22,574	
48,757	...	...	51,378	20,195	31,524	1,51,854	4,114	5,063	7,125	19,992	63,913	...	...	59,781	67,597	1,91,201	
1,23,008	...	...	1,02,697	34,955	1,41,979	4,62,539	81,563	14,416	1,19,482	2,16,461	1,61,890	...	...	2,56,181	3,10,732	7,28,773	
3,744	...	...	4,300	1,910	2,725	13,679	690	668	...	1,358	3,744	...	...	4,090	5,301	14,035	
744	...	...	1,069	331	953	3,607	...	...	...	...	744	...	...	1,069	1,284	3,067	
9,872	...	...	4,428	3,197	5,461	22,658	...	...	...	...	9,872	...	...	4,428	8,638	22,658	
627	...	...	...	...	...	627	...	...	...	...	627	...	...	...	...	627	
14,687	...	...	10,397	5,438	9,130	39,661	690	668	...	1,358	14,687	...	...	11,087	16,243	41,017	
21,800	...	...	151	2,863	1,07,043	1,31,857	1,242	1,391	16,644	19,277	21,800	...	...	1,993	1,27,041	1,51,134	
570	...	...	100	...	14,620	15,290	95	...	5,671	5,707	3,939	...	...	190	20,297	24,322	
22,370	...	...	251	2,863	1,21,669	1,47,163	1,338	1,391	22,316	26,044	25,739	...	...	1,649	1,48,238	1,76,600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,404	...	...	...	...	16,404	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	...	...	...	3,050	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	...	...	...	3,050	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,086	...	...	...	...	6,086	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,82,709	73,655	4,56,764	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,321	...	...	...	...	6,321	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,090	...	...	...	...	7,214	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,011	...	...	3,82,709	73,579	4,56,290	
1,65,466	...	...	1,87,386	49,166	2,56,686	6,83,193	85,091	10,473	1,46,747	2,48,011	2,43,117	...	...	0,08,177	6,00,641	14,77,653	

the accounts of both the Martindale schools are kept together.  
Female Orphan Asylum not paid through this office.

- Rs. 150.
- " 4,080.
- " 2,440.
- " 187.
- " 367.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in European Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1899-1900.

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.									
			1			2			3			4			5						
			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	
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS.</b>																					
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																					
High English ... { Aided ...	4	728	89	...	89	236	...	236	227	...	227	119	...	119	57	...	57	728	...	728	
High English ... { Unaided ...	5	1,240	215	...	215	468	...	468	290	...	290	171	...	171	87	...	87	1,240	...	1,240	
Middle ,, ... { Government	1	138	...	...	...	44	...	44	46	...	46	48	...	48	...	...	...	138	...	138	
Middle ,, ... { Aided ...	14	1,704	...	...	...	387	30	417	397	55	452	302	37	390	400	46	440	1,536	168	1,704	
Middle ,, ... { Unaided ...	1	11	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	11	
Total ...	25	3,821	304	...	304	1,140	30	1,170	904	55	1,019	701	37	738	544	46	590	3,653	168	3,821	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																					
High English ... { Aided ...	4	714	...	54	54	...	169	169	3	193	196	18	117	185	52	108	160	73	641	714	
High English ... { Unaided ...	3	436	...	24	25	...	61	64	15	80	95	40	71	120	62	70	133	130	306	436	
Middle ,, ... { Government	1	76	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	34	34	...	19	19	...	6	6	...	76	76	
Middle ,, ... { Aided ...	20	2,141	...	...	...	27	326	353	54	464	518	83	467	550	240	480	720	464	1,737	2,141	
Middle ,, ... { Unaided ...	3	179	...	...	...	...	32	32	1	49	49	13	38	51	22	25	47	36	143	179	
Total ...	31	3,548	1	78	79	30	605	635	73	819	892	163	712	875	378	689	1,065	643	2,908	3,548	
Total Secondary Schools ...	56	7,369	305	78	383	1,170	635	1,805	1,037	574	1,911	864	749	1,613	920	733	1,655	4,290	3,071	7,367	
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</b>																					
<i>For Boys.</i>																					
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	7	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	26	47	43	29	72	88	41	129	152	96	248	
Upper primary ... { Unaided ...	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	7	7	4	11	20	4	24	33	9	42	
Lower Primary... Aided ...	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	20	13	9	22	23	10	42	
Total ...	11	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	54	60	43	103	121	54	175	208	124	332	
<i>For Girls.</i>																					
Upper primary ... Aided ...	8	692	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	95	136	62	164	216	162	178	340	255	437	692	
Lower ,, ... Aided ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	3	3	1	6	7	
Total ...	9	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	95	136	63	167	220	162	181	343	256	443	699	
Total Primary Schools ...	20	1,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	122	100	113	210	323	283	235	518	464	567	1,031	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS), AS IN GENERAL TABLE V (A).	76	8,398	305	78	383	1,170	635	1,805	1,105	990	2,101	977	659	1,936	1,203	970	2,173	4,760	3,633	8,393	
DITTO FOR 1898-99 ...	75	7,935	294	60	360	1,029	597	1,626	1,100	944	2,050	929	635	1,864	1,080	949	2,035	4,444	3,491	7,935	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the state of Education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High ...	7	2,440	...	Rs. 16,588	Rs. 108	Rs. 145	Rs. 55,542	Rs. 1,407	Rs. 72,772	29.8	186	...
{ Government ...	50	19,297	1	20,006	...	...	1,25,413	15,150	1,05,877	16.2	451	...
{ Aided ...	30	6,509	13	...	...	...	48,700	39,040	87,740	13.3	273	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	99	10,216	14	85,698	108	5,841	3,29,634	65,000	3,26,335	16.9	912	...
Middle English ...	8	859	3	1,261	2,031	405	5,728	254	9,082	11.2	68	...
{ Government ...	105	12,035	24	2,023	31,574	1,410	65,201	35,000	1,36,204	11.3	597	...
{ Aided ...	60	4,388	11	...	...	...	15,600	17,742	33,342	8.2	294	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular ...	24	1,784	14	...	5,044	...	6,797	659	12,091	6.0	67	...
{ Government ...	113	9,815	75	3,504	11,631	1,211	27,289	13,873	67,088	8.3	311	...
{ Aided ...	25	1,525	10	...	...	...	5,363	3,300	8,663	5.6	64	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	401	27,050	137	7,478	50,578	3,082	1,29,038	70,416	2,57,534	9.4	1,431	...
Upper primary ...	429	14,463	2,204	7,279	15,309	2,447	24,037	15,499	64,771	3.8	763	...
{ Aided ...	458	18,330	763	99	12,578	290	35,410	5,845	64,291	2.8	2,013	...
{ Stipendiary ...	61	2,616	95	235	2,500	933	4,421	67	8,777	3.2	140	...
{ Paid by results ...	41	1,758	95	...	...	...	4,193	3,128	7,331	3.9	70	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	989	37,166	3,097	7,611	30,387	3,873	68,100	25,169	1,35,139	3.3	2,993	...
Lower primary ...	284	4,409	2,800	3,823	5,169	1,097	3,400	6,010	20,207	2.8	840	...
{ Aided ...	6,604	173,643	9,409	1,807	52,885	4,321	2,09,511	28,892	3,87,410	2.1	18,531	...
{ Stipendiary ...	159	4,046	555	1,276	2,300	1,825	6,214	595	14,210	3.1	2,100	...
{ Paid by results ...	1,960	37,569	1,606	...	...	...	60,614	7,281	67,895	1.7	3,629	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9,207	210,807	14,376	6,906	60,334	7,243	3,71,838	43,387	4,89,728	2.1	24,862	...
Special ...	4	230	63	14,386	...	...	88	4,503	18,977	67.7	1	...
{ Training ...	2	68	...	400	2,548	...	518	1,168	4,874	71.0	7	...
{ Industrial ...	61	1,043	...	3,634	...	...	640	12,657	17,382	16.0	169	...
{ Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	67	1,347	63	18,340	2,548	963	1,152	18,928	41,233	28.0	177	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	44,894	49,189	531	...	...	94,014	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	12,163	13,701	2,500	16,098	62,841	1,07,605	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,763	304,652	17,717	1,32,985	2,09,860	23,485	8,13,480	2,76,729	14,62,639	4.5	30,317	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-99 ...	11,016	303,954	18,290	1,26,433	2,17,569	23,656	7,76,510	2,43,025	13,87,223	4.8	29,930	...

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High ...	8	2,280	...	Rs. 33,619	Rs. 744	Rs. 145	Rs. 30,397	Rs. 793	Rs. 64,809	29.3	359	...
{ Government ...	62	10,314	...	25,146	...	...	1,21,347	23,807	1,71,194	16.5	849	...
{ Aided ...	36	5,241	...	...	...	...	60,841	18,956	68,898	13.1	403	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	17,841	...	58,765	744	...	2,02,685	42,715	3,04,800	17.0	1,611	...
Middle English ...	121	6,771	44	4,200	21,000	395	40,200	30,000	1,02,050	11.6	1,208	...
{ Government ...	39	2,764	6	...	...	...	11,600	8,800	20,400	7.3	505	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular ...	9	608	2	208	2,265	...	2,307	402	5,342	9.4	73	...
{ Government ...	181	9,989	140	9,856	13,694	329	34,241	10,450	77,473	7.0	1,480	...
{ Aided ...	19	1,254	2	...	...	...	2,017	5,018	7,035	6.3	175	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	369	23,345	194	14,414	30,939	724	97,394	64,732	2,14,208	9.1	3,208	...
Upper primary ...	337	13,307	794	7,213	10,042	2,554	20,580	10,992	51,987	3.6	3,382	...
{ Aided ...	192	9,452	113	...	7,114	...	14,000	3,917	25,030	2.7	2,751	...
{ Stipendiary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	15	602	20	...	...	...	817	674	1,491	2.1	298	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	544	23,491	933	7,213	18,056	3,474	35,712	14,853	70,306	3.2	6,296	...
Lower primary ...	522	8,000	7,398	13,425	5,822	4,740	10,481	29,738	64,620	4.1	2,535	...
{ Aided ...	3,161	100,599	4,351	355	47,118	4,579	1,41,150	19,642	2,13,444	2.0	34,018	...
{ Stipendiary ...	6	188	...	...	180	...	324	112	616	5.2	143	...
{ Paid by results ...	397	9,403	831	...	...	...	12,110	3,351	15,407	1.6	3,659	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,055	118,580	12,660	13,780	63,120	9,639	1,64,771	62,443	2,94,153	2.8	41,246	...
Special ...	5	41	129	3,891	...	...	938	9,213	14,942	33.0	...	...
{ Training ...	2	36	...	360	...	...	114	3,437	5,845	18.5	16	...
{ Industrial ...	70	700	...	24,888	45	...	152	12,164	37,239	62.7	67	...
{ Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	77	783	129	29,139	45	290	938	24,410	64,824	60.1	72	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	40,579	35,018	...	...	...	75,597	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	18,472	8,227	1,290	23,770	81,657	63,425	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,175	184,130	13,835	1,82,642	1,62,144	15,479	5,25,170	2,31,210	11,66,618	5.0	62,734	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-99 ...	6,310	187,643	13,560	1,97,947	1,48,301	16,628	5,15,443	2,38,427	11,16,740	5.4	65,252	...

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of Education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900—continued.

CALCUTTA.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
		3a Boys	3b Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
													4
High	Government ... 5 Aided ... 4 Unaided ... 41	1,275 308 13,882	138 243 ...	Rs. 40,831 8,947 ...	Rs. ... ... ...	Rs. ... ... ...	Rs. 45,577 13,046 2,27,590	Rs. 2 6,345 34,502	Rs. 86,410 29,238 2,02,092	01'1 53'0 18'8	329 71 015	...	
Middle English	Government ... 2 Aided ... 10 Unaided ... 7	209 1,573 699	... 30 ...	Rs. 6,597 1,438 ...	Rs. ... ... ...	Rs. ... 133 ...	Rs. 1,793 13,556 5,305	Rs. ... 2,188 849	Rs. 8,390 17,315 6,154	40'1 10'7 8'8	168 49 24	...	
Middle vernacular	Government ... 1 Aided ... 8 Unaided ... 3	193 859 309	... 114 ...	Rs. 8,915 1,727 ...	Rs. ... ... ...	Rs. ... 348 ...	Rs. 2,137 6,709 1,594	Rs. ... 4,001 746	Rs. 6,052 12,755 2,340	31'3 13'1 7'5	... 9 6	...	
Upper primary	Stipendiary ... 15 Paid by results ... 18 Mixed ... ... Unaided ... 3	1,129 156 ... 152	1 1,531 ... ...	Rs. 2,107 6,590 ... ...	Rs. ... ... ... ...	Rs. ... 170 370 ... ...	Rs. 6,566 6,126 ... 640	Rs. 469 12,063 ... ...	Rs. 9,312 25,089 ... 840	8'2 14'9 ... 5'5	89 4 ... ...	...	
Lower primary	Stipendiary ... 83 Paid by results ... 140 Mixed ... ... Unaided ... 3	3,285 3,847 ... 120	515 3,070 ... 18	Rs. 4,226 11,705 ... ...	Rs. ... ... ... ...	Rs. ... 220 1,495 ... ...	Rs. 11,673 14,232 ... 609	Rs. 3,983 28,392 ... 612	Rs. 20,401 53,324 ... 1,221	5'3 7'1 ... 9'2	625 1,257 ... 9	...	
Special	Training ... 6 Industrial ... 1 Other ... 20	94 64 1,318	409 ... 21	Rs. 25,350 300 59,925	Rs. ... ... ...	Rs. ... ... 1,325	Rs. 1,116 1,513 2,5,962	Rs. 29,614 681 5,905	Rs. 56,110 2,434 91,017	89'6 89 67'9	2 ... 405	...	
Inspection	Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	Rs. 7,238 14,254	Rs. ... ...	Rs. ... ...	Rs. ... 49,838	Rs. ... 10,238	Rs. 7,238 74,330	... ...	... ...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	309	29,475	7,040	1,05,225	...	3,961	4,34,982	1,40,520	7,74,097	21'1	3,860	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	...	368	29,578	6,708	2,12,647	...	113	4,21,657	1,78,275	8,16,692	22'5	3,698	60'3

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
		Boys.	Girls.										
High	Government ... 7 Aided ... 14 Unaided ... 11	2,312 2,444 2,004	... ... ...	Rs. 10,063 6,677 ...	Rs. ... 113 ...	Rs. ... 360 ...	Rs. 43,415 26,300 20,140	Rs. 742 11,534 20,504	Rs. 60,210 45,043 20,504	28'0 18'4 14'0	492 406 275	...	
Middle English	Government ... 6 Aided ... 99 Unaided ... 17	297 4,477 1,250	5 5 1	Rs. 291 2,009 ...	Rs. 603 12,563 ...	Rs. 1,248 180 ...	Rs. 1,502 19,758 2,653	Rs. 1,044 23,104 8,255	Rs. 4,983 57,879 10,938	18'4 12'8 8'5	125 1,515 421	...	
Middle vernacular	Government ... 24 Aided ... 65 Unaided ... 11	1,243 3,652 520	4 168 3	Rs. ... 1,186 ...	Rs. 5,342 11,475 ...	Rs. ... 510 ...	Rs. 3,931 11,567 1,208	Rs. 794 12,168 2,428	Rs. 10,067 36,906 3,636	8'0 9'5 6'9	659 1,790 278	...	
Upper primary	Stipendiary ... 94 Paid by results ... 211 Mixed ... 136 Unaided ... 20	2,009 7,924 5,460 635	256 96 120 6	Rs. 2,263 7,078 1,142 ...	Rs. 6,555 7,078 9,097 ...	Rs. 743 ... 189 ...	Rs. 5,667 11,665 8,088 1,188	Rs. 6,456 4,319 2,004 1,233	Rs. 21,689 23,116 21,780 2,421	6'6 2'8 3'9 3'7	1,531 4,831 3,396 279	...	
Lower primary	Stipendiary ... 359 Paid by results ... 233 Mixed ... 223 Unaided ... 434	6,400 69,578 5,805 9,471	1,389 2,174 285 699	Rs. 9,931 349 3,765 ...	Rs. 6,896 40,187 4,310 ...	Rs. 2,588 860 649 ...	Rs. 6,526 89,810 7,592 8,642	Rs. 3,507 11,028 1,600 1,949	Rs. 20,748 1,42,834 18,006 10,591	3'5 3'2 2'9 1'0	3,211 41,215 3,231 7,025	...	
Special	Training ... 3 Industrial ... 3 Other ... 20	87 241 693	... ... ...	Rs. 7,191 1,060 1,036	Rs. ... 5,070 2,481	Rs. ... ... 385	Rs. 7 3,326 1,195	Rs. 4,097 1,810 5,745	Rs. 11,295 12,168 10,765	129'3 40'4 18'1	6 42 408	...	
Inspection	Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	Rs. 45,075 9,806	Rs. 36,331 10,416	Rs. 199 800	Rs. ... 14,049	Rs. 29 17,998	Rs. 51,034 53,067	... ...	... ...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	4,106	118,631	5,811	1,08,853	1,50,066	8,634	3,89,179	1,32,286	6,98,048	...	71,060	19'3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	...	3,093	114,530	5,570	1,12,098	1,83,800	8,662	3,70,832	1,47,316	6,72,703	...	68,564	18'6

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of Education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900—continued.

DACCA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
				4	5	6	7	8	9			
High ...	5	1,472	107	Rs. 13,709	Rs. 1,513	Rs. 300	Rs. 37,734	Rs. 1,513	Rs. 52,858	...	190	...
{ Aided ...	51	7,897	...	8,803	1,278	...	77,311	12,008	94,759	...	887	...
{ Unaided ...	41	10,891	8	...	...	...	97,622	30,011	1,28,233	...	187	...
Total ...	77	20,370	115	23,611	1,278	300	2,12,697	44,231	2,28,007	13.7	2,010	...
Middle English ...	1	127	...	812	...	...	582	...	1,394	...	24	...
{ Aided ...	187	9,465	15	1,731	22,694	276	40,028	24,030	64,759	...	1,637	...
{ Unaided ...	66	4,323	7	...	...	...	13,408	10,358	32,706	...	572	...
Middle vernacular ...	16	1,025	...	1,060	3,413	...	4,484	411	9,876	...	201	...
{ Aided ...	202	8,545	212	14,854	8,727	306	28,847	13,300	66,181	...	1,938	...
{ Unaided ...	33	1,460	78	...	...	...	4,600	4,550	0,080	...	446	...
Total ...	445	26,635	342	18,466	34,833	672	97,849	61,709	2,13,520	6.2	4,198	...
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	425	14,314	1,037	4,373	14,978	1,735	25,290	7,050	54,332	...	3,380	...
{ Paid by results ...	500	17,229	410	18	12,301	237	31,129	7,215	60,950	...	3,807	...
{ Mixed ...	4	137	...	132	67	190	309	23	736	...	73	...
{ Unaided ...	42	1,297	94	...	...	...	1,961	1,080	3,041	...	423	...
Total ...	971	32,967	1,641	4,623	27,340	2,912	68,096	16,873	1,00,649	3.8	11,694	...
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	386	7,549	2,808	5,233	5,080	2,427	0,760	4,532	28,011	...	5,022	...
{ Paid by results ...	3,354	70,946	0,196	280	40,429	685	1,13,160	32,254	1,56,810	...	40,107	...
{ Mixed ...	10	326	10	159	108	163	586	110	1,103	...	190	...
{ Unaided ...	3,207	58,742	4,143	...	...	...	63,610	30,616	94,234	...	41,145	...
Total ...	6,956	146,663	13,167	5,711	40,515	3,265	1,87,133	67,540	3,10,164	1.9	61,567	...
Special ...	1	81	...	12,008	...	...	18	...	12,081	...	5	...
{ Industrial ...	1	23	...	...	3,222	...	298	...	5,182	...	...	...
{ Other ...	114	2,701	5	30,201	748	139	12,020	17,713	61,421	...	701	...
Total ...	116	2,906	5	48,169	3,970	139	12,031	19,375	79,684	27.3	704	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	41,644	44,080	418	...	...	87,042	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	32,305	14,695	256	20,223	41,720	1,18,220	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,565	228,435	15,100	1,80,829	1,73,617	7,262	5,98,528	2,51,468	12,00,204	4.1	106,977	32.0
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ...	8,572	222,843	15,223	1,00,904	1,72,058	6,899	5,64,050	2,20,290	11,24,816	4.7	108,094	29.0

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
				4	5	6	7	8	9			
High ...	4	1,174	...	Rs. 11,207	Rs. 1,660	Rs. ...	Rs. 10,208	Rs. 247	Rs. 31,593	29.7	270	...
{ Aided ...	18	3,391	...	3,052	1,660	...	31,531	2,243	38,540	11.4	601	...
{ Unaided ...	7	1,050	...	...	...	...	15,197	2,189	17,332	10.4	443	...
Total ...	24	6,221	...	14,250	1,850	...	60,666	4,678	87,943	14.0	1,310	...
Middle English ...	3	206	...	...	797	...	675	16	1,498	7.9	67	...
{ Aided ...	38	3,084	3	674	0,178	180	11,793	4,623	25,660	8.3	814	...
{ Unaided ...	20	2,048	...	...	...	...	6,389	4,801	11,190	5.4	016	...
Middle vernacular ...	8	621	...	335	2,322	...	1,601	...	4,348	8.3	141	...
{ Aided ...	102	5,154	128	0,907	6,506	102	18,777	3,637	34,034	0.6	1,121	...
{ Unaided ...	8	422	...	...	...	...	1,371	028	1,800	4.8	137	...
Total ...	186	11,436	181	10,816	18,832	378	35,060	13,727	78,813	6.8	2,072	...
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	290	12,650	234	5,238	12,754	1,106	21,313	2,700	43,371	3.3	4,583	...
{ Paid by results ...	171	6,899	100	149	6,883	25	11,907	1,966	20,230	2.8	2,503	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	8	533	3	...	...	...	1,166	096	1,762	3.2	204	...
Total ...	469	20,082	330	6,377	19,637	1,191	33,726	5,332	68,268	8.5	7,612	...
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	227	5,136	1,250	7,275	5,355	002	4,440	548	18,529	2.9	2,727	...
{ Paid by results ...	2,425	63,009	8,109	908	39,359	59	70,329	23,260	1,43,014	1.9	45,463	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	850	16,391	1,695	...	...	...	15,510	6,310	21,820	1.3	18,144	...
Total ...	3,578	85,186	10,963	8,243	44,714	061	90,318	30,127	1,83,363	1.9	61,174	...
Special ...	1	51	...	6,761	...	...	23	...	6,773	132.4	3	...
{ Industrial ...	1	43	...	...	3,023	...	1,401	4,498	9,522	221.4	13	...
{ Other ...	13	1,067	...	348	305	57	3,770	12,030	17,416	10.3	674	...
Total ...	15	1,161	...	7,099	3,028	57	5,240	17,379	33,711	29.0	604	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	16,099	23,978	...	...	...	40,076	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	9,110	8,109	41	4,300	16,396	37,094	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,271	124,060	11,430	71,611	1,20,837	2,022	2,44,183	67,599	5,26,931	3.9	78,774	37.4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ...	3,959	111,114	9,759	63,460	1,00,840	2,725	2,25,000	79,876	4,77,317	3.3	63,927	25.3



EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900—continued.

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF IN DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
		3a	3b	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
													Boys.
High ...	7	2,536	...	Rs. 15,038	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 290	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,725	Rs. 74,964	20'5	632	...
{ Aided ...	10	1,958	68	5,828	...	...	...	...	20,893	7,071	10'8	648	...
{ Unaided ...	22	6,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,681	90,166	13'4	1,661	...
Total ...	39	11,214	68	20,866	...	...	290	...	1,49,509	34,457	18'2	2,743	...
Middle English ...	3	261	...	Rs. 1,490	Rs. 840	...	Rs. 372	...	Rs. 657	Rs. 972	12'3	25	...
{ Aided ...	24	1,758	...	...	4,094	...	7,488	...	8,817	22,270	12'7	207	...
{ Unaided ...	14	898	2	...	...	...	2,735	...	5,211	7,046	6'8	142	...
Middle vernacular ...	37	1,961	2	1,470	6,529	320	4,295	841	10,453	8'4	233	...	
{ Aided ...	5	258	...	332	357	250	721	501	2,291	7'9	12	...	
{ Unaided ...	10	660	...	...	...	...	122	3,440	3,562	6'3	30	...	
Total ...	93	5,772	4	3,310	14,659	942	16,008	19,672	54,991	9'5	357	...	
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	123	5,011	12	468	8,874	2,807	6,565	1,898	20,012	3'5	376	...	
{ Paid by results ...	19	935	18	...	564	136	1,004	954	2,038	2'8	32	...	
{ Mixed ...	85	4,597	134	957	7,400	1,360	4,671	2,401	16,818	3'5	395	...	
{ Unaided ...	7	228	20	...	...	...	15	500	681	2'4	3	...	
Total ...	234	11,669	184	1,425	16,847	4,333	12,255	5,849	40,699	3'4	806	...	
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	241	7,254	464	1,463	5,758	1,351	7,131	2,374	16,077	2'3	1,141	...	
{ Paid by results ...	3,934	109,010	4,758	428	61,063	5,044	1,17,677	55,065	2,41,017	2'2	11,020	...	
{ Mixed ...	140	4,779	631	206	6,295	400	4,708	2,317	13,926	2'6	765	...	
{ Unaided ...	1,567	28,630	801	...	...	...	36,145	19,416	55,561	1'9	4,051	...	
Total ...	5,782	148,652	6,714	2,097	74,016	7,695	1,65,661	70,112	3,28,561	2'2	16,977	...	
Special ... { Training ...	2	95	...	13,982	377	...	7	...	14,370	151'3	7	...	
{ Industrial ...	60	2,246	5	40,248	62	312	5,692	17,649	63,963	28'4	354	...	
{ Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	65	2,341	5	54,240	439	312	5,699	17,649	78,339	33'4	361	...	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	47,567	46,672	1,352	...	...	95,681	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	14,251	25,400	2,793	3,543	23,421	60,417	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,216	174,578	6,965	1,43,746	1,78,242	17,707	8,52,675	1,80,360	8,72,730	4'8	21,544	16'2	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ...	6,261	176,717	7,315	1,30,055	1,84,093	18,338	8,71,665	1,56,073	8,70,744	4 11 8	21,509	7'4	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF IN DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
		3a	3b	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
													Boys.
High ...	5	1,588	...	Rs. 9,891	Rs. 1,200	...	Rs. 300	Rs. 30,474	Rs. 1,950	Rs. 43,515	...	342	...
{ Aided ...	11	1,539	...	3,904	1,014	...	...	19,579	15,937	40,754	...	285	...
{ Unaided ...	8	1,349	...	...	...	...	...	16,630	13,989	20,026	...	380	...
Total ...	24	4,476	...	13,795	2,214	...	300	65,689	31,290	1,13,294	25'8	1,007	...
Middle English ...	3	106	...	Rs. 1,197	Rs. 1,197	...	Rs. 618	Rs. 619	Rs. 463	Rs. 2,279	...	14	...
{ Aided ...	21	1,325	6	3,192	3,391	...	...	5,947	5,152	17,360	...	150	...
{ Unaided ...	9	515	...	...	...	...	...	769	4,570	5,339	...	69	...
Middle vernacular ...	23	1,532	1	906	4,739	528	4,494	851	11,578	...	...	356	...
{ Aided ...	25	1,486	64	2,381	2,591	390	5,244	6,349	16,885	...	...	309	...
{ Unaided ...	1	87	...	...	...	...	176	...	317	...	...	13	...
Total ...	82	6,110	91	6,530	10,918	1,476	17,248	17,527	53,708	10'8	911	...	
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	63	2,731	77	463	4,430	1,063	4,112	1,996	12,003	...	...	405	...
{ Paid by results ...	74	2,798	71	1,544	1,136	...	5,619	1,190	9,389	...	...	635	...
{ Mixed ...	138	5,893	405	7,865	6,691	1,113	6,897	4,517	29,083	...	...	1,007	...
{ Unaided ...	7	276	3	...	...	...	359	36	395	...	...	64	...
Total ...	282	11,608	656	9,872	12,257	2,175	18,887	7,799	50,930	4'1	2,231	...	
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	210	5,181	433	2,081	4,230	849	6,460	1,526	15,152	...	...	773	...
{ Paid by results ...	2,131	46,734	2,074	7,364	26,382	641	89,062	16,759	1,40,208	...	...	9,956	...
{ Mixed ...	311	8,108	616	5,881	4,318	808	5,966	4,023	20,555	...	...	1,335	...
{ Unaided ...	949	15,296	695	...	...	...	23,396	8,254	31,650	...	...	2,411	...
Total ...	3,501	78,319	4,308	14,826	34,930	2,368	1,24,889	30,562	2,07,565	2'6	14,504	...	
Special ... { Training ...	3	92	11	1,488	...	...	...	2,640	4,128	...	...	52	...
{ Industrial ...	3	94	...	69	...	...	...	831	1,533	...	...	...	...
{ Other ...	11	526	1	300	...	...	...	435	5,937	6,087	...	230	...
Total ...	17	642	12	2,457	...	...	...	435	9,426	12,348	15'8	282	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	40,011	23,962	180	...	...	64,153	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	11,750	9,858	603	6,386	18,054	46,659	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,906	95,155	5,027	99,289	94,139	7,091	2,38,634	1,14,004	5,48,657	5'4	18,335	14'9	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ...	3,936	96,596	5,050	1,03,664	91,139	8,010	2,38,623	1,13,076	5,54,311	5'8	19,494	15'1	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of Education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900—continued.

ORISSA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Boards' funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High ... ..	3	752	...	Rs. 6,737	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 503	Rs. 14,248	Rs. 4	Rs. 20,989	27'9	63	...
{ Aided ... ..	7	1,081	1	3,783	1,200	503	11,871	4	18,977	18'4	130	...
{ Unaided ... ..	1	163	...	...	...	...	1,354	2,004	3,319	20'3	3	...
Total ... ..	11	2,006	1	10,600	1,200	503	27,373	4,708	44,994	23'06	230	...
Middle English ... ..	5	333	...	Rs. 201	Rs. 1,303	...	Rs. 1,414	Rs. 60	Rs. 3,002	8'8	43	...
{ Aided ... ..	34	2,150	14	3,008	6,443	113	6,938	8,383	24,007	11'5	240	...
{ Unaided ... ..	3	173	5	...	...	...	276	1,626	1,626	8'0	11	...
Middle vernacular ... ..	14	693	3	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 3,268	...	Rs. 615	...	Rs. 4,871	8'2	27	...
{ Aided ... ..	19	1,055	233	2,120	3,480	...	1,685	5,683	12,980	9'6	58	...
{ Unaided ... ..	2	85	...	...	...	...	22	600	622	5'1	...	...
Total ... ..	27	4,419	313	6,438	14,808	119	10,070	15,855	47,868	10'1	427	...
Upper primary ... ..	181	6,149	564	Rs. 3,254	Rs. 9,073	Rs. 1,158	Rs. 8,614	Rs. 2,381	Rs. 24,480	3'6	203	...
{ Aided { Stipendiary ... ..	3	90	1	...	70	...	148	103	380	3'8	...	...
{ Aided { Paid by results ... ..	72	2,758	148	1,584	9,770	78	3,423	920	9,753	3'3	87	...
{ Aided { Mixed ... ..	17	542	35	...	...	...	671	135	806	1'4	4	...
{ Unaided ... ..	278	9,548	748	4,778	12,923	1,230	12,858	3,004	38,309	3'4	354	...
Lower primary ... ..	87	1,202	633	Rs. 2,264	Rs. 2,100	Rs. 890	Rs. 840	Rs. 2,518	Rs. 7,848	5'0	198	...
{ Aided { Stipendiary ... ..	3,359	32,230	2,304	1,900	22,185	707	1,24,471	20,046	1,00,309	5'1	643	...
{ Aided { Paid by results ... ..	141	2,125	778	3,477	1,437	209	3,410	375	6,017	5'07	163	...
{ Aided { Mixed ... ..	2,472	33,400	1,077	...	...	...	60,580	14,197	91,086	5'3	437	...
{ Unaided ... ..	8,059	89,028	5,010	7,641	25,723	1,262	1,96,410	87,130	3,67,100	5'8	1,691	...
Special ... ..	2	74	...	Rs. 10,004	...	...	Rs. 50	Rs. 13	Rs. 10,078	148'5	...	...
{ Training ... ..	1	23	...	...	180	...	17	833	720	31'3	...	...
{ Industrial ... ..	41	793	6	13,820	472	...	4,177	4,974	21,369	30'3	15	...
{ Other ... ..	44	890	6	24,733	652	...	4,250	5,410	25,045	40'4	18	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	21,210	22,793	819	...	...	44,821	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ... ..	...	...	...	11,839	8,081	186	684	3,150	24,769	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	6,474	105,859	6,078	87,138	86,475	4,040	2,61,854	69,880	4,99,335	4'4	2,615	25'5
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ... ..	6,023	103,293	6,440	85,034	80,824	4,061	2,50,018	71,627	5,02,484	4'3	2,617	30'4

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

High ... ..	2	280	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	...	...
{ Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ... ..	2	280	...	...	...	...	165	6,487	6,052	23'	6	...
{ Unaided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	2	280	...	...	...	...	165	6,487	6,052	23'	6	...
Middle English ... ..	7	523	16	...	...	...	10	5,470	5,480	10'3	8	...
{ Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ... ..	7	523	16	...	...	...	10	5,470	5,480	10'3	8	...
Middle vernacular ... ..	12	709	1	...	...	...	90	4,107	4,107	8'9	20	...
{ Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ... ..	12	709	1	...	...	...	90	4,107	4,107	8'9	20	...
Total ... ..	19	1,231	17	...	...	...	190	9,677	9,677	7'7	28	...
Upper primary ... ..	60	2,098	148	...	...	...	1,047	7,030	8,086	8'6	12	...
{ Aided { Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided { Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided { Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ... ..	60	2,098	148	...	...	...	1,047	7,030	8,086	8'6	12	...
Total ... ..	60	2,098	148	...	...	...	1,047	7,030	8,086	8'6	12	...
Lower primary ... ..	1,243	13,940	596	...	...	...	47,928	5,161	56,089	5'9	43	...
{ Aided { Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided { Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided { Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ... ..	1,243	13,940	596	...	...	...	47,928	5,161	56,089	5'9	43	...
Total ... ..	1,243	13,940	596	...	...	...	47,928	5,161	56,089	5'9	43	...
Special ... ..	10	148	...	Rs. 274	...	...	...	Rs. 2,302	Rs. 2,586	25'9	...	...
{ Training ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Industrial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other ... ..	10	148	...	274	...	...	...	2,302	2,586	25'9	...	...
Total ... ..	10	148	...	274	...	...	...	2,253	2,536	23'9	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	3,523	...	...	...	4,086	7,569	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ... ..	...	...	...	868	...	...	...	4,853	5,721	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	1,334	17,708	761	4,666	...	...	49,240	43,415	97,320	5'3	88	13'9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ... ..	1,363	18,068	840	3,386	...	...	61,453	41,711	94,366	4'6	84	14'1

\* Excludes Rs. 586 as payments to private schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

Return showing the state of Education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900—concluded.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High ...	5	1,206	...	Rs. 13,588	...	...	Rs. 22,124	500	36,212	30'	104	...
{ Aided ...	3	548	...	2,554	...	...	3,219	10,261	16,034	29'2	21	...
{ Unaided ...	2	240	...	...	...	...	1,511	7,640	9,051	36'3	10	...
Total ...	10	2,008	...	16,142	...	...	26,854	18,301	61,207	30'5	144	...
Middle English ...	35	3,411	5	9,567	...	288	5,055	17,706	32,076	13'6	166	...
{ Aided ...	6	271	2	...	...	...	199	2,018	2,217	8'1	5	...
{ Unaided ...	29	3,140	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78	4,699	9	18,576	...	492	9,369	21,941	50,378	10'7	298	...
Middle vernacular ...	24	1,492	8	6,887	...	60	2,325	1,119	10,391	6'9	106	...
{ Aided ...	9	525	...	1,822	...	144	1,790	1,038	4,794	9'1	31	...
{ Unaided ...	15	967	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	78	4,699	9	18,576	...	492	9,369	21,941	50,378	10'7	298	...
Upper primary ...	87	2,263	710	5,856	...	814	1,394	6,780	14,323	4'9	77	...
{ Aided ...	2	67	...	81	...	54	160	284	4'2	5	...	
{ Paid by results ...	94	4,224	96	8,073	...	288	4,394	3,900	16,310	3'7	108	...
{ Mixed ...	3	112	...	...	...	...	60	720	...	6'9	...	...
{ Unaided ...	87	2,263	710	5,856	...	814	1,394	6,780	14,323	4'9	77	...
Total ...	155	6,656	806	14,894	...	636	6,007	10,460	31,097	4'2	250	...
Lower primary ...	781	18,454	2,233	22,277	...	427	10,365	31,768	64,667	3'1	778	...
{ Aided ...	659	14,568	766	8,563	...	282	16,308	4,902	29,175	1'8	1,047	...
{ Paid by results ...	548	12,485	1,424	24,909	...	140	13,428	4,805	43,289	2'7	1,050	...
{ Mixed ...	370	7,562	843	...	...	...	5,250	5,323	10,873	1'8	283	...
{ Unaided ...	2,317	55,009	5,285	55,740	...	888	44,409	47,158	1,43,204	2'4	3,156	...
Total ...	2,317	55,009	5,285	55,740	...	888	44,409	47,158	1,43,204	2'4	3,156	...
Special ...	2	82	...	4,968	...	...	...	...	4,968	155'2	1	...
{ Training ...	11	200	...	2,852	...	...	...	1,901	4,753	23'7	14	...
{ Industrial ...	4	313	7	2,336	...	...	...	1,339	3,675	11'6	67	...
{ Other ...	17	544	7	10,154	...	...	...	3,240	13,394	24'3	72	...
Total ...	17	544	7	10,154	...	...	...	3,240	13,394	24'3	72	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	50,550	...	...	...	168	50,718	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, etc.) ...	...	...	...	17,002	...	140	5,319	37,874	60,335	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,672	68,911	6,087	1,82,767	...	2,156	91,058	1,39,142	4,16,023	5'5	3,920	29'1
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-00 ...	2,489	64,994	5,833	1,77,372	...	2,115	80,714	1,13,534	3,81,735	5'4	3,776	19'0

SUMMARY.

Return showing the state of Education given in secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on it during the year 1899-1900.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS WITH OTHER HEADS OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.		Boys.		Girls.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
High ...	56	17,941	245	1,76,261	1,260	145	3,56,620	9,972	5,44,198	...	2,909	...					
{ Aided ...	311	30,697	303	89,078	8,106	6,951	4,57,429	1,07,220	6,67,884	...	4,339	...					
{ Unaided ...	201	40,018	21	...	...	...	4,54,103	1,87,957	7,32,018	...	4,910	...					
Total ...	468	165,951	569	2,65,939	7,306	7,006	13,58,210	3,05,049	19,43,600	18'2	12,227	...					
Middle English ...	31	2,452	8	9,133	6,784	1,633	13,270	2,618	39,657	...	531	...					
{ Aided ...	644	47,249	146	30,292	1,10,394	4,000	2,27,553	1,60,151	5,36,300	...	6,692	...					
{ Unaided ...	259	17,531	54	...	...	...	59,004	78,360	1,37,364	...	2,995	...					
Total ...	180	10,917	28	16,009	35,068	908	33,096	5,128	91,100	...	1,982	...					
Middle vernacular ...	760	88,701	1,246	47,785	88,396	3,680	1,31,870	79,670	3,21,401	...	6,716	...					
{ Aided ...	124	7,197	94	...	...	...	17,282	24,865	42,127	...	1,170	...					
{ Unaided ...	1,009	124,047	1,874	1,03,316	2,11,452	10,241	4,82,055	3,50,892	11,67,958	9'2	20,086	...					
Total ...	2,014	78,875	5,970	38,488	82,915	14,396	1,24,500	56,451	3,16,740	...	16,974	...					
Upper primary ...	1,048	63,889	3,042	8,545	47,724	2,032	1,16,415	37,601	2,12,817	...	18,700	...					
{ Aided ...	690	25,595	998	20,531	30,143	4,174	34,795	13,583	1,03,226	...	6,185	...					
{ Paid by results ...	281	8,281	430	...	...	...	12,307	15,917	28,124	...	1,325	...					
{ Mixed ...	4,473	173,040	10,440	67,564	1,60,782	20,592	2,88,017	1,23,452	6,60,407	3'5	42,084	...					
{ Unaided ...	3,129	67,053	20,798	72,048	41,310	14,977	71,699	87,432	2,87,486	...	17,567	...					
{ Stipendiary ...	28,275	698,888	41,010	33,728	3,30,508	19,873	19,873	2,40,849	17,09,057	...	2,04,478	...					
{ Paid by results ...	1,437	37,352	4,197	30,153	...	...	44,234	14,036	1,20,622	...	9,026	...					
{ Mixed ...	13,487	230,874	12,068	...	...	...	3,40,718	1,05,709	4,46,487	...	76,783	...					
{ Unaided ...	46,323	1,034,761	82,573	1,44,920	3,90,764	30,103	15,40,750	4,48,068	25,03,032	2'2	3,06,844	...					
Total ...	29	818	701	1,01,917	877	...	2,217	50,080	1,54,021	...	29	...					
Special ...	25	797	...	6,571	14,643	384	7,163	10,030	44,791	...	143	...					
{ Training ...	430	11,612	45	1,76,039	4,053	2,063	52,493	1,00,080	3,36,443	...	3,334	...					
{ Industrial ...	484	13,122	746	2,85,427	10,073	3,352	61,813	1,66,190	5,35,855	38'6	3,600	...					
{ Other ...	...	...	...	3,50,333	2,82,818	3,499	...	4,293	6,49,833	...	...	...					
Total ...	...	...	...	1,51,838	90,185	8,567	1,54,110	2,68,129	6,81,810	...	...	...					
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,751	1,451,621	96,911	13,78,248	11,71,350	92,440	88,84,955	16,66,131	81,03,154	5'2	3,84,771	26'5					
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-00 ...	53,890	1,434,620	94,393	13,87,536	11,37,424	94,877	37,74,350	10,06,139	80,00,326	5'2	3,74,055	26'2					