



Government of Bengal

Report on  
Public Instruction  
in Bengal

For the Year  
1927-28

CALCUTTA  
Bengal Secretariat Book Depot  
1929

**Published by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot,  
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.**

**Agents in India.**

**Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Printers and Booksellers, College Street, Calcutta.**

**Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.**

**Customers in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe  
may obtain publications either direct from the High Commissioner's office  
or through any bookseller.**

### TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chapter.	Subject.	PAGE.
I	Introduction .. .. .	5
II	Controlling Agencies .. .. .	6
III	University and Collegiate Education .. .. .	9
IV	Secondary Education .. .. .	15
V	Primary Education .. .. .	17
VI	Training of Teachers for Indian Schools. .. .. .	22
VII	Professional and Technical Education .. .. .	25
VIII	Education of Indian Girls and Women .. .. .	31
IX	Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians .. .. .	34
X	Education of Muhammadans .. .. .	39
XI	Education of Special classes .. .. .	42
XII	Unrecognised Institutions .. .. .	46
XIII	Physical and Moral Training .. .. .	46
XIV	Conferences .. .. .	49
XV	Text-Book Committees .. .. .	50
XVI	Education in the Legislative Council .. .. .	51
	General statistics .. .. .	53

**Erratum.**

On page 11, first line, *for* “ Rs. 75·5 ” *read* “ Rs. 475·5.”

# Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1927-28.

## CHAPTER I.

### Introductory.

**Institutions and pupils.**—This report sets forth briefly the progress of education in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1928. The total number of recognised and unrecognised institutions rose from 60,443 in 1926-27 to 63,354 in 1927-28, and that of pupils attending them from 2,343,380 to 2,501,712. Recognised institutions increased in number from 58,833 to 61,786; unrecognised institutions on the other hand fell from 1,610, to 1,568. The number of pupils reading in recognised institutions rose from 2,289,876 to 2,446,678 or by 156,802; in unrecognised institutions pupils increased from 53,504 to 55,034 or by 1,530. Of the total number of pupils reading in all classes of institutions on 31st March 1928, 2,039,786 were males and 461,926 were females as compared with 1,918,228 boys and 425,152 girls, respectively, returned on the corresponding date of 1927.

2. **\*Different classes of recognised institutions.**—Of the total number of recognised institutions existing in Bengal on the 31st March 1928, 65 (including the University classes) were arts and professional colleges; 1,062 were high; 1,822 middle; 55,603 primary; and 3,234 special schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 64; 1,045; 1,760; 52,809 and 3,155, respectively. Of the recognised institutions 327 were managed by Government, and 4,270 by District and Municipal Boards; of the rest 48,132 were aided, and 9,057 unaided. The corresponding figures in 1926-27 were 329; 4,090; 45,427 and 8,987, respectively. The decrease in the number of institutions managed by Government was again due to reduction in the number of old-type guru-training schools.

3. **Expenditure on public instruction.**—The total expenditure on public instruction amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 4,14,72,735 as compared with Rs. 3,97,76,068 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,49,88,087 were met from provincial revenues Rs. 16,20,005 and Rs. 8,90,210 were provided from District and Municipal funds, respectively, while Rs. 1,70,95,255 accrued from fees and Rs. 68,79,178 from private sources. The corresponding figures in 1926-27 were Rs. 1,47,94,686; Rs. 16,41,190; Rs. 6,34,463; Rs. 1,62,19,593 and Rs. 64,86,136, respectively.

4. **Noteworthy features of the period under review.**—During the year preliminary discussions took place regarding the constitution and functions of the proposed Board of Secondary Education for Bengal.

---

\* Excludes the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

These have since found concrete form in a Bill for submission to the Council. Apart from this the following points deserve mention:—

(i) Revival of a public examination at the close of the Primary (Maktab) Final Course.

(ii) Publication of the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill, 1927, which aims at making primary education free and compulsory in the rural areas of the province.

(iii) Distribution of an additional grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs for improving the pay and prospects of teachers employed in non-Government secondary schools.

(iv) Introduction from January 1928 of a scheme of Provident Fund for teachers in non-pensionable service.

(v) Opening of a class at the Dacca Farm for imparting agricultural training to selected teachers of non-Government secondary schools.

(vi) Distribution of a further sum of Rs. 2,70,000 out of the grant of Rs. 5,51,000 mentioned in the last Quinquennial Report to supplement the pay of trained and untrained teachers of aided primary schools and maktabas for boys in District Board areas. This increased aid granted at the same time as the discussion regarding the Government Primary Bill was going on, resulted in the year under report in a most satisfactory increase of 7.6 per cent. in the number of boys enrolled in primary schools, as compared with the increase of 5 per cent. in the previous year (when Rs. 2,81,000 was made available out of the new grant), and only 1.7 per cent in 1925-26, before the additional grant was sanctioned. The problem of the general removal of illiteracy would therefore appear to be capable of being solved within a reasonable time by a judicious combination of increased expenditure and propaganda in the districts and villages of Bengal.

## CHAPTER II.

### Controlling agencies.

Educational institutions in Bengal are controlled mainly by officers of the Education Department, the two Universities of Calcutta and Dacca, the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education, Dacca, District and Municipal Boards, and Missionary Societies, both Indian and non-Indian. During the year under review the Education Department except for European Education which, in terms of the Government of India Act, is administered by a Member of His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council) was controlled by a Minister. The Education Ministry was at first in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarty, M.A., Bar.-at-Law; but in August 1927 it was entrusted to the Hon'ble Nawab Musharraf Hossain, Khan Bahadur, when the former resigned in consequence of the passing of a motion of no-confidence in the Bengal Legislative Council.

2. The Education Department is manned, as stated in previous reports, by members of (1) the Indian Educational Service, (2) the Bengal Educational Service, (3) the Subordinate Educational Service and (4) officers holding posts not included in any of the services mentioned above.

3. **Indian Educational Service.**—(i) *Men's Branch.*—The Men's Branch of the Indian Educational Service consisted, as in the previous year, of 67 appointments (excluding that of the Director of Public Instruction) of which 3 were in the higher selection grade, 10 in the lower selection grade, and 1 on a special rate of pay. The remaining 53 appointments were on the ordinary time-scale of the service. Of the 67 posts, however, 3 are in abeyance and 24 vacant.

(ii) *Women's Branch.*—The Women's cadre of the Indian Educational Service had, as previously, 4 appointments including 1 selection grade post. Of the 4 posts 1 is vacant.

4. **Bengal Educational Service.**—(i) *Men's Branch.*—The strength of the cadre comprised 219 appointments on 31st March 1928, including 3 temporary posts created during the year under report. On the corresponding date of 1927 the strength of the cadre stood at 217 posts.

(ii) *Women's Branch.*—This branch of the Bengal Educational Service included 20 appointments in 1927-28—the same number as in the preceding year.

5. **Miscellaneous posts.**—Posts outside the classified lists numbered 12 on 31st March 1928, all, except the post filled by Mr. A. H. Harley, Principal of the Islamia College, being created on a temporary basis. The number of special posts was 41; most of these are in connection with the Government European schools at Kurseong.

6. **Subordinate Educational Service.**—The posts comprising the Subordinate Educational Service or services below the Bengal Educational Service were distributed as follows, these have varying scales of pay:—

	On 31st March 1928.	On 31st March 1927.
Teaching .. .. .	1,373	1,359
Inspecting .. .. .	321	327
Outside the graded service (excluding 12 posts created for duplication of classes at the School of Engineering, Dacca) .. .. .	65	53 Special.
Ministerial (including the establishments of the Director of Public Instruction and the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education) .. .. .	415	403
Miscellaneous .. .. .	59	80

7. **Direction.**—During the year under review the Director (Mr. E. F. Oaten) was assisted in his work by Mr. A. C. Macdonald, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, and Mr. K. C. Roy, the temporary Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Mr. Oaten proceeded to England on leave at the beginning of March 1928 and Mr. Macdonald acted as Director, in addition to his own duties, till the close of the year.

8. The subjoined table indicates the strength of the departmental inspecting staff, as it stood on 31st March 1928. There was no change in the duties of the various grades of inspecting officers as described

in the last Quinquennial Review of Education in Bengal. Owing, however, to the curtailment of the allotment available for the travelling allowance of inspecting officers, some officers were unable during the year under report to do the required amount of touring work with the result that a considerable number of schools remained unvisited.

Inspecting staff.	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division including Calcutta.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Total.
Inspectors and Additional or Second Inspectors .. ..	3	4*	3	2	2	14
Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	5
District Inspectors of Schools .. ..	6	6	4	4	8	28
Sub-divisional Inspectors of Schools .. ..	16	11	14	7	13	61†
Sub-Inspectors of Schools .. ..	50	41†	66	40	46	243
Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools .. ..	10	7	..	..	..	17
Assistant Inspectresses of Schools .. ..	6		6			12
Inspectresses of Schools .. ..	1		1			2
Inspector of European Schools, Bengal .. ..	1					1

\* Includes the post of a Second Inspector of Schools which has been kept in abeyance.

† Includes the post of the Special Sub-Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, for the surveillance of ex-pupils of Reformatory Schools.

‡ Excludes four posts not yet filled for want of funds.

9. **Extra—departmental agencies.**—The interest shown in Education by Executive Officers, viz., District, Subdivisional and Circle Officers, continued unabated. The District Magistrate has to be consulted by the Department in all cases relating to grant-in-aid and his views are usually accepted. The District and Subdivisional Officers, many of whom are presidents of the managing committees of secondary schools in their jurisdiction, constantly assisted the Department with valuable advice and active co-operation. Thanks are also due to the Chairmen of District and Municipal Boards for the zeal which they evinced in developing primary and technical education in their respective areas. Special mention should be made also of the various missionary bodies, Indian and non-Indian, who have rendered yeoman service in fostering education among girls and women, and the members of backward communities. Finally, the Corporation of Calcutta, has opened a large number of free primary schools for boys and girls in suitable localities in the city and has provided for their maintenance and supervision.



## CHAPTER III.

### University and College education.

**University.**—The Universities of Calcutta and Dacca continued their work, each on its characteristic lines, under the able guidance of Mr. J. N. Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E., and Mr. G. H. Langley, M.A., respectively. No decision has yet been arrived at with regard to the question of the reconstitution of Calcutta University on the basis of the recommendations of the Sadler Commission. The question of the constitution and functions of the proposed Board of Secondary Education for Bengal was, however, examined during the year by a small committee of the Calcutta University, and an officer (Dr. W. A. Jenkins) was placed on special duty in the Education Department, after the close of the period under review, to draft a workable scheme. The arts and science classes of the Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University had 640 and 310 students, respectively, on 31st March 1928 as compared with 696 and 293 students reading in these classes on the corresponding date of 1927. There were also 133 students in the University Commerce classes.

The most noteworthy event of the year in connection with Dacca University was the sanction given by Government to the construction of the Muslim Hall at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,06,884. The underground sewerage scheme in the University area is also nearing completion. The Government of India having decided to raise a unit of two platoons at Dacca, work in connection with the University Training Corps has been started; about 100 students and 16 teachers participated in the training which commenced in November 1927. For the purpose of introducing higher instruction in Agriculture it is proposed to add a Department of Botany and Bacteriology, and ultimately a Department of Bio-Chemistry and Chemical Technology; and Government have been approached in the matter of provision of the necessary funds. On the 31st March 1928 there were 729 students (including 9 women and 21 research scholars) in the Arts and Science classes of Dacca University as compared with 710 students on the corresponding date of the previous year. Besides these 28 students were under instruction in the Commerce classes of the University.

2. **Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The Board which was constituted in 1921 has completed the seventh year of its life. Mr. J. R. Barrow and Dr. M. P. West, who were directed by Government to review the work of the Board from 1921 to 1926, submitted a report which was published in 1927. The Board has had to work under various disabilities as mentioned in previous reports; but in spite of these difficulties the authorities have attempted to improve intermediate education by the introduction of teaching in smaller sections and reorganisation of the Intermediate courses; a compulsory paper in general English has been introduced and an oral test has been instituted, while some vocational courses have been prescribed. Thus the spirit of the recommendations made by the Sadler Commission has been kept in view. The number of Intermediate Colleges under the Board remained 4 as previously, viz., the Dacca Intermediate College, the Jagannath Intermediate College, the Imperial Salimullah Intermediate College and the Eden Intermediate

College for girls. Of the four, the first and the fourth were maintained by Government as before; while the second and the third were aided. The Salimullah Intermediate College has struggled on through adverse circumstances. The Jagannath Intermediate College continued to impart instruction in dyeing and commerce besides teaching the usual arts and science courses prescribed by the Board.

3. **Arts colleges.**—On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 42 arts colleges for men and 4 (including the intermediate classes of the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca) for women with 20,820 students on the rolls; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 41, 4, and 22,420, respectively. The adoption of the Calcutta University Intermediate course by St. Joseph's College, Calcutta—a Higher Secondary School for Europeans and Anglo-Indians—accounts for the increased number of arts colleges in 1927-28. The larger fees demanded by certain colleges and the stiffening of the standard of examination, combined with the fact that a purely literary education does not directly lead to a remunerative career, are mainly responsible for the decreased enrolment in 1927-28. The cost of maintaining arts colleges rose from Rs. 35,16,844 in 1926-27 to Rs. 36,81,956 in 1927-28. The average annual cost of maintaining an arts college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 80,042·5, and that of educating a student in an arts college increased from Rs. 156 to Rs. 177·0.

4. **Number of Arts colleges for Men.**—On the 31st March 1928 there were 42 arts colleges for men as against 41 in the preceding year; the rise in the number has been explained in the preceding paragraph. Of the 42 colleges 10 were maintained by Government, the rest being under private management.

5. **Number of students.**—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men fell from 22,131 in 1926-27 to 20,514 in 1927-28, of whom 17,347 were Hindus, 2,772 were Muhammadans and 395 were of other communities. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 18,662, 3,126 and 343, respectively.

6. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure for the upkeep of arts colleges for men increased during the year under review from Rs. 33,81,031 to Rs. 35,35,370, of which Rs. 13,17,535 were borne by provincial revenues, Rs. 4,924 by municipal funds, Rs. 18,77,961 by fees and Rs. 3,34,950 by other sources.

7. **Grants to Private Colleges.**—A sum of Rs. 1,29,000 was distributed by Government, as previously, on the recommendations of Calcutta University among private colleges mainly for the improvement of libraries and laboratories. In addition to this amount a sum of Rs. 2,80,423 was spent by Government directly in giving capital and maintenance grants to non-Government arts colleges during the year under review.

8. **Government Colleges.**—(i) *Presidency College.*—On the 31st March 1928, the Presidency College had on its rolls 1,083 students (including 173 post-graduate students) as compared with 1,044 students on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students, 944 were Hindus, 132 were Muhammadans, and 7 were of other communities. The cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 5,24,118, of which Rs. 3,32,457 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a

student worked out at Rs. 75·5, of which Rs. 301·5 was borne by provincial revenues. Mr. T. S. Sterling, the officiating Principal, went on leave preparatory to retirement on 24th September 1927. Mr. H. E. Stapleton, who, on his return from leave resumed the duties of the Principal on 5th November 1927, held charge of the college for the rest of the period. As it has not yet been possible to recruit an English graduate for the purpose of teaching English at the College, the temporary Indian Professor has been allowed to continue. The most important event of the year was the publication of the Historical Register of Presidency College, which owes its success largely to the industry of Mr. S. C. Majumdar, M.A., Professor of History. In connection with the development scheme additional land was acquired for the college during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 1,55,033; further land acquisition is necessary for providing play-grounds, a Muhammadan hostel, and a Hindu hostel for post-graduate students. The construction of the new Astronomical Observatory is nearing completion. Application for affiliation in Intermediate Geography was renewed during the year under review, as this subject is considered indispensable to improving the educational facilities offered by the college. Admissions of Honours students—particularly to the M.Sc. classes in Physics and Chemistry—are stated to have fallen off owing to the introduction of increased rates of fees; and it may be necessary to consider whether certain provision should not be made for more free and half-free studentships to be awarded to Honours graduates. Physical Training is compulsory for 3rd and 1st year students; while about 30 per cent. of the 4th and 2nd year students also attend the gymnasium regularly. The college also maintains two platoons in connection with the University Training Corps. As regards the gradual substitution of a college cadre for the existing service cadre advised by the Presidency College Committee no decision has yet been arrived at by Government. The incidents of *Hartal Day* (3rd February 1928) as well as previous ones arising out of the management of the College Union had some adverse effect on discipline in the college, but when the college reopened after a month's closure normal conditions were found to have been completely re-established.

(ii) *Dacca Intermediate College*.—This college had 329 students on its rolls on 31st March 1928, as compared with 316 students returned on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 204 were Hindus and 125 were Muhammadans. The upkeep of the college cost Rs. 1,41,682, of which Rs. 1,12,637 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted last session to Rs. 431·9, of which Rs. 343·4 was borne by provincial revenues. The college moved to new Government House, Dacca, in the summer of 1927; but some time will elapse before the building can be fully adapted to the needs of the college. There has been a marked fall in the number and quality of students seeking admission to the I.Sc. course; on the other hand the I.A. course is said to be attracting a better class of students. The Dacca College football team did well last session; a cricket team has also been organised.

(iii) *Hooghly College*.—On the 31st March 1928 there were 276 students on the rolls of Hooghly College as against 273 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 254 were Hindus,

21 were Muhammadans, and 1 an Indian Christian. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 1,44,872, of which Rs. 1,20,044 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student worked out at Rs. 515.5, of which Rs. 427.2 was met from provincial revenues. During the year under review affiliation was secured by Hooghly College in B.Sc. (Physics) Honours; this affiliation necessitated the recruitment of a second demonstrator in Physics. The Hooghly College and Hooghly Madrasah are still housed in the same building to the detriment of both institutions. The question of providing separate accommodation for the two institutions has been dragging on for upwards of 10 years, and should be settled at an early date. The Hooghly College platoon of the University Training Corps had a satisfactory year's work; every member not prevented by sickness attended the camp held during Christmas. From the point of view of games, however, the year was not very successful.

(iv) *Sanskrit College*.—The English Department of the College had 106 students—all Hindus—on 31st March 1928 as compared with 103 returned on the corresponding date of the previous year. In the Oriental or Tol Department there were 90 pupils. The cost of maintaining the college department amounted in 1927-28 to Rs. 62,305, of which Rs. 57,010 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student in the college department was Rs. 556.3, of which Rs. 509 was borne by provincial revenues. The English and the Tol Departments are under separate Governing Bodies. The students of the Sanskrit College have continued to attend lectures in Honours History and Honours Philosophy at the Presidency College without any additional fees. The College Library, which contains about 3,800 rare manuscripts, attracted as usual numerous Indian and foreign scholars. The College Union worked satisfactorily.

(v) *Krishnagar College*.—This college had 211 students on 31st March 1928 as against 235 on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 193 were Hindus, 16 were Muhammadans and 2 were of other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted last year to Rs. 1,23,129 of which Rs. 1,00,185 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted to Rs. 535.3 of which Rs. 435.6 was borne by provincial revenues. There was a slight fall in the numerical strength of the college which is believed to have been due partly to the alleged unhealthiness of the place and partly to the discontinuance of the Honours classes in Mathematics owing to the smallness of the Mathematics staff. The new Hindu hostel building erected in the college compound was opened by the late Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Nadia on 11th July 1927; nearly all the seats were occupied at the beginning of the session. The work of constructing additional class rooms and a Muhammadan hostel which have been administratively approved has not yet been taken in hand. Rai Rakhal Raj Biswas Bahadur, Vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics, retired from service in May 1927. Regular tutorial work in small groups of 10—20 students and the system of periodical examinations which are generally held each month during term time undoubtedly contributed towards the excellent University results of the college. Attendance at games is compulsory.

(vi) *Chittagong College*.—On the 31st March 1928 there were 537 students on the rolls of Chittagong College as against 604 on the corresponding date of 1927. Of the total number of students 359 were Hindus and 146 were Muhammadans; while 32 belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year to Rs. 1,22,982, of which Rs. 70,983 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted last session to Rs. 208.4 of which Rs. 120.3 was borne by provincial revenues. The demand for admission to the I.Sc. and B.Sc. classes was as great as before, but the accommodation at the disposal of the college is inadequate. The practical classes have been placed on a more satisfactory basis by the permanent raising of the annual laboratory grant from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The attendance of the students at the gymnastic classes once a week was, as usual, compulsory. It is in contemplation to provide a small hostel for about 25 Buddhist students of the college. The scheme for the expansion of the college building is still under the consideration of Government. The temporary English Lecturer appointed in July 1926 was permanently added to the staff last session.

(vii) *Rajshahi College*.—On the 31st March 1928 Rajshahi College had an enrolment of 805 students as compared with 828 students returned on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 642 were Hindus and 163 were Muhammadans. The cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 2,25,420, of which Rs. 1,52,180 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted last session to Rs. 285.3 of which Rs. 192.6 was borne by provincial revenues. A larger gas plant was installed during the year under review, and a tube-well (fitted with a pump and engine) has also been sunk; the laboratories will thus have a constant supply of gas and water. The Fuller Hostel, originally meant for students of the Rajshahi Collegiate School, was made over to Rajshahi College in January 1928 for the use of Moslem students. Quarters for the Principal are nearing completion. The question of the affiliation of the College in Economics Honours and in Botany up to the Intermediate standard is still under discussion. A scheme for improved medical supervision of the hostels received Government sanction in October 1927 and all the students in the college underwent medical examination three times during the year. A few lectures on sanitation illustrated by lantern slides were also delivered. Football and rowing are the chief athletic features of the college, and many students did excellent social service work.

(viii) *Islamia College*.—On the 31st March 1928 the Islamia College had on its rolls 292 students—all Muhammadans—as compared with 164 students reported on the corresponding date of 1927. The cost of maintaining the college amounted last session to Rs. 69,999, of which Rs. 42,092 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student worked out at Rs. 248.2 of which Rs. 149.2 was borne by provincial revenues. A poor fund for the assistance of students was inaugurated during the session. Second and fourth year classes were opened last session and the Governing Body of the Islamia College have recommended that B. Sc. classes should also be opened at the college. The college football team played 42 football matches; but cricket needs further encouragement. The proposal for acquisition of additional land for a play-ground for the

college materialised after the close of the year. The college contributed 21 students to the University Training Corps. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for purchase of books for the library and the management of the Baker Hostel was transferred from the Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, to the Principal, Islamia College, in August 1927.

The Islamic Intermediate Colleges maintained by Government have been dealt with in Chapter X.

9. **Aided colleges.**—There were 20 aided private colleges in 1927-28 with 9,876 students on the rolls as against 20 aided colleges attended by 10,101 students reported in the previous year. Of the total number of students 8,247 were Hindus, 1,337 were Muhammadans, and the rest were of other communities. The total cost of maintaining aided colleges amounted during the year under review to Rs. 13,30,573, of which Rs. 2,76,944 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student in an aided college amounted last session to Rs. 134.7, of which Rs. 28.0 was borne by provincial revenues. The Wesleyan College, Bankura, is urgently in need of additional hostel accommodation. Social service is specially encouraged in this college, and a number of the students assisted in the distribution of relief in the flooded area of Orissa. The Bagerhat College, Khulna, is stated to have improved its library, gymnasium and laboratory, mainly with the assistance of the Government grant. The Weaving Department attached to this college made some successful experiments in weaving silk fabrics. At St. Paul's College Calcutta, the introduction of Civics has proved very popular. The authorities of the Hindu Academy, Daulatpur, have been advised by the Director of Agriculture to make a tentative start on a small scale with the scheme of agricultural education, which was under discussion in previous years. Lectures on the constitution, objects, and the present activities of the League of Nations were delivered at the Academy. The Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, constructed last year a gymnasium for the students at a cost of over Rs. 6,000; it has fortunately not suffered like so many other private colleges by the reduced number of admissions, which was a common feature last year.

10. **Unaided colleges.**—During the year under review the Presidency had 12 unaided arts colleges for men attended by 7,034 students; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 12 and 8,560, respectively. The upkeep of the unaided colleges cost Rs. 7,45,198 during the year under review, the average annual cost of educating a student in an unaided college being Rs. 105.9. The Modern Topics class started at the Saadat College, Karatia, is said to have proved a success. During the year under review the Vidyasagar College obtained affiliation to the B.A. Pass standard in Bengali as second language; and a B. Com. class will be opened here from the session 1928-29. About 80 students of the City College are reported to have joined the University Training Corps, and provision is made for weekly exercises every Saturday for 2 hours. Owing to a strike in connection with the last Saraswati Puja the college has been passing through a period of great difficulty and at one time there was a crisis owing to a falling-off in the number of students; happily, the troubles seem to be now over. The Ripon College received last session additional affiliation in Physics and Chemistry Honours. The Honours class in Economics and the Intermediate class in Civics are

reported to be very popular. The Ripon College sends a platoon to the University Training Corps; physical exercise is compulsory; a First Aid class is also regularly held.

11. **Advisory Committee for Higher Education.**—An account of the constitution and functions of the Advisory Committee for Higher Education has been included in the reports of previous years. No meeting of the Committee was held during the year under review.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Secondary education.

**General statistics.**—During the year under report the number of secondary schools of all types in Bengal rose from 2,805 to 2,884; high and middle English schools for both boys and girls increased, but the number of middle vernacular schools again declined, owing to the unpopularity of purely vernacular education. Secondary school pupils increased in number from 403,440 to 422,032 or by 4·6 per cent. The total cost of maintaining these schools amounted during 1927-28 to Rs. 1,36,85,653 as compared with Rs. 1,28,34,655 in the preceding year. Each school cost Rs. 4,745·4 on an average, the cost per pupil being Rs. 32·4.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION OF INDIAN BOYS.

(The Secondary education of Indian girls and of Europeans is dealt with in other chapters.)

2. **Schools and pupils.**—The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys comprising high, middle English and middle vernacular schools rose from 2,675 to 2,747; high schools increased from 985 to 998 and middle English schools from 1,616 to 1,682; middle vernacular schools on the other hand declined from 74 to 67. Pupils reading in high and middle English schools rose by 5,804 and 10,864, respectively; while middle vernacular schools reported a decrease of 279 pupils.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 1,14,05,252 as compared with Rs. 1,07,37,075 in the previous year. Of the total direct expenditure Rs. 20,90,989 was met from public funds, and Rs. 93,14,263 was contributed by private sources; the corresponding figures in 1926-27 being Rs. 19,30,337 and Rs. 88,06,738, respectively. High English schools cost Rs. 88,39,911, and middle English schools Rs. 25,04,203 against Rs. 83,35,947 and Rs. 23,35,361, respectively, in the previous year. In middle vernacular schools the expenditure declined from Rs. 65,767 to Rs. 61,138.

4. **Manual instruction.**—In 1927-28 the number of secondary schools which maintained manual training classes was 23 against 22 in the previous year. Many other high and middle English schools under private management are said to have added to their courses instruction in metal-work, carpentry, weaving, agriculture, etc. These manual

instruction classes are not intended for vocational training in the strict sense of the phrase, but they add variety to the school curriculum and stimulate an interest in work. Towards the close of the year 1926 administrative approval was given by Government to (i) the starting of 20 more manual training classes (10 in Government schools and 10 in aided schools) each year for a period of five years (ii) establishment on a temporary basis for 5 years at the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, of a centre for the training of new manual instructors with refresher courses for manual instructors already in service, (iii) creation of work-sheds at the four Government schools (Jamalpur High English School, Dacca Collegiate School, Faridpur Zilla School and Hooghly Branch School). The last-mentioned item of work was carried out in 1927-28 but the other two projects await the provision of funds.

5. **School Final classes (Science side).**—The Science course classes attached to 6 Government high schools in the Presidency had an enrolment of 82 pupils on 31st March 1928. Sanction was accorded during the year 1927-28 to the opening of School Final classes at the Chittagong Collegiate School. Out of 34 candidates who were sent up for the School Final Examination 19 were successful. The School Final classes do not appear to have achieved their object owing possibly to the inferior calibre of the bulk of students admitted, and the nature of the curriculum, which is considered stiffer than the Matriculation syllabus.

6. **High schools under the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The number of high schools for boys under the Board has remained unchanged, but the number of pupils reading in them has increased. History and Geography are compulsory subjects under the Dacca Board, while a classical language and general science have been included in the list of optional subjects. It has been further provided that candidates for the High School Examination may use the vernacular in answering the History and Geography papers. A centre for teaching Science to the students of the Dacca Collegiate and the Moslem High schools has been established at the former institution. Mr. Barrow and Dr. West, who were appointed by Government to review the work of the Board, reported thus: "The Board was established in a hurry in order to circumvent a legal difficulty; its area is a diminutive island surrounded on all sides by institutions affiliated to Calcutta; it has never possessed the financial resources or the freedom of control which were necessary if it was to make any real attempt to improve the institutions in its charge." In spite, however, of the unfavourable conditions under which it has to work, the Board has undoubtedly effected some improvement in secondary education in its area.

7. **Additional grant for secondary schools.**—An additional grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs was made available during the year under report for the improvement of non-Government secondary schools in the province; it was distributed on the same principles as those which regulated the distribution of the 3 lakhs grant in 1925-26, viz., enhancement of the rates of fees by schools participating in the grant, enhancement of the salaries of teachers, and the institution, where possible, of provident funds for the benefit of teachers.

8. **Experiments in education.**—The Dalton Laboratory plan of study introduced in the 3rd and 4th classes of the Hindu School, Calcutta, was continued during the year under report. The system is



said to be working satisfactorily, as it enables teachers to pay individual attention to boys. The plan of supervised study adopted by the Jalpaiguri Zilla School has been in operation for more than a year; and the results so far achieved indicate that it is full of possibilities. The direct method of teaching English was attempted in the lower forms of a few high English schools in the Burdwan Division, but the results do not appear to have been altogether satisfactory.

**9. Provident Fund scheme.**—A Provident Fund scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service was introduced by Government with effect from 1st January 1928. One difficulty that has been experienced is that the authorities of schools, who have already invested their provident fund deposits in co-operative and other local banks on high rates of interest are not willing to come under the operation of the Government Provident Fund scheme owing to the rule prescribing that all deposits should be made in Post Office Savings Banks. In the majority of schools, however, the scheme has been welcomed by teachers. Usually the teachers contribute one anna in the rupee and the school authorities half an anna.

**10. General.**—The condition of secondary education continues unsatisfactory; by increasing rates of fees, and making additional grants from Government, as well as by the institution of provident funds, the lot of the teachers has been somewhat improved, but the majority of teachers employed in schools under private management are still ill-paid and in many cases insufficiently qualified. There is much room for improvement in the method of recognition of high schools, the courses taught by them, and in the nature of examination to which high school pupils are presented. The draft Regulation passed by the Senate of Calcutta University with the object of revising the character of the Matriculation is still under discussion between Government and the University. Reform in these directions can only be hoped for, when the Provincial Board of Secondary Education comes into existence. Dr. W. A. Jenkins was placed on special duty in the Education Department after the close of the period under review for working out a feasible scheme, and a Bill to establish such a Board is under preparation.

## CHAPTER V.

### Primary education.

**General statistics.**—The number of primary schools for boys and girls rose from 52,809 in 1926-27 to 55,603 in 1927-28, or by 5.3 per cent. Pupils attending primary schools of all types also increased from 1,741,504 to 1,868,866 in 1927-28, an increase of 7.3 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year. The total cost of maintaining these schools amounted during the year under report to Rs. 74,81,356 as compared with Rs. 67,61,075 in 1926-27. Each primary school cost on an average Rs. 134.5 annually and the cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 4.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION OF INDIAN BOYS.

(The Primary education of Indian girls and of Europeans is dealt with in other chapters.)

2. **Schools.**—Primary schools for Indian boys increased from 38,187 in 1926-27 to 39,990 in 1927-28; the increase was shared by all the Divisions. The sub-joined table indicates the number of primary schools for Indian boys and their enrolment division by division during the last two years:—

Division.	1926-27.		1927-28.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency (excluding Calcutta) ..	6,437	2,39,707	6,759	258,011
Calcutta .. .. .	415	28,942	456	33,817
Burdwan .. .. .	8,693	2,79,234	9,087	296,676
Dacca .. .. .	9,762	369,791	10,279	391,611
Chittagong .. .. .	6,066	245,580	6,269	259,862
Rajshahi .. .. .	6,814	235,688	7,140	257,700
Total ..	38,187	1,398,942	39,990	1,497,677

3. **Pupils.**—On the 31st March 1928 primary schools for Indian boys were attended by 1,497,677 pupils (including 65,191 girls) as compared with 1,398,942 pupils (including 58,443 girls) on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Besides this number the primary department of secondary schools had 192,682 pupils against 183,753 in 1926-27. Pupils studying in primary schools for Indian boys and in the primary department of secondary schools together, therefore, numbered 1,690,359 against 1,582,695 in the previous year; there was thus a gain of 107,664 pupils. This large increase of nearly 7 per cent. in a single year would appear to indicate that the masses are at last beginning to take a real interest in the education of their children. If immediate action is now taken both by passing the Primary Education Bill as well as by intensive propaganda, it would not be at all unreasonable to look forward to the enforcement of compulsory education throughout Bengal within the next 10 years.

4. **Relative progress of Hindus and Muhammadans.**—Primary schools for Indian boys registered 681,418 Hindus and 800,503 Muhammadans on the 31st March 1928 as compared with 642,538 and 746,053, respectively, on the corresponding date of 1927. Thus the number of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils rose by 38,880 and 54,450, respectively, during the year under report. Of the total Hindu male population 6.5 per cent. and of the total Muhammadan male population 6.2 per cent. were enrolled in boys' primary schools

on 31st March 1928. In the previous year the percentages were 6·1 and 5·7, respectively.

5. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining primary schools for Indian boys amounted during the year under review to Rs. 62,36,249 as compared with Rs. 55,90,162 spent for the purpose in the previous year. Of the total direct expenditure Rs. 30,84,336, or 49·46 per cent., was met from public funds, and Rs. 31,51,913, or 50·54 per cent., was provided from private sources. In 1926-27 public and private funds represented 49·4 and 50·6 per cent., respectively, of the total direct expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys. The expenditure from public funds was made up of Rs. 20,00,397 from provincial revenues, and Rs. 7,01,928 and Rs. 3,82,011 from District and Municipal funds, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 17,74,820, Rs. 7,27,857 and Rs. 2,57,046, respectively. An additional sum of Rs. 2,70,000 out of the Rs. 5,51,000 sanctioned in 1926-27 was distributed by Government during the year under review for supplementing the pay of trained and untrained teachers employed in aided primary schools and maktabas for boys in District Board areas. The expenditure incurred on primary education in 1927-28 by the District Boards of (1) Bogra, (2) Chittagong and (3) Noakhali was smaller than it was in the year preceding; the case of the Bogra District Board is under enquiry; smaller receipts from cesses were responsible for the decreased expenditure in the other two cases. The Mymensingh District Board is also reported to have curtailed the expenditure on primary education owing to the transfer of the pound income to Union Boards.

6. **Panchayati Union schools.**—The number of Panchayati Union schools or primary schools managed by District Boards has kept on increasing steadily, as the funds required for both capital and maintenance charges are provided by Government. The unschooled areas are being gradually provided with this type of schools. The Panchayati Union schools are on the whole better-housed and better-staffed than most of the aided primary schools; but many of the school houses built years ago are reported to be in a state of disrepair, owing partly to the indifference of the local people, who do not take sufficient interest in the schools, as they are managed by District Boards. In 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 41,000 was sanctioned by Government for the construction of 41 Panchayati Union schools. Administrative approval has been also given to an additional recurring expenditure for raising the pay of the teachers employed in Board lower primary schools. On this subject the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, states: "It is doubtful, however, if the pay of the second teacher can be met from fees and contributions from local bodies."

7. **Primary schools under Mr. Biss's Scheme.**—This type of school is more expensive than the Panchayati Union school, and hence the scheme is making slow progress, owing chiefly to the reluctance of local bodies to contribute their share of the cost or to levy a cess. The scheme aims at providing each Municipal or Union Board area eventually with a central school, and as many ancillary schools as are required—the cost being shared equally by Government and the local authority concerned, and the latter having the option of levying an education cess under the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919. Some progress has, however, been made; and in 1927-28 a sum of Rs. 16,619 was sanctioned for opening primary schools of

this type in the Municipal and Union Board areas mentioned below:—

(1) Chittagong Municipality	...	...	9
(2) Birbhum (Union Board area)	...	...	1
Midnapur (Union Board area)	...	...	1
Bankura (Union Board area)	...	...	8
Hooghly (Union Board area)	...	...	9
(3) Burdwan Municipality	...	...	2
(4) Gopalganj Maktab (Faridpur)	...	...	1
(5) Joteram in Baikunthapur Union (Burdwan)	...	...	1
(6) Kumrul in Gopinathpur Union (Hooghly)	...	...	1
(7) Metal and Steel Factory at Ichapur (24-Parganas)	...	...	1
		Total	34

It may be noted in this connection that the Chittagong Municipality has been the first local authority to make primary education compulsory within its area under the Act of 1919. With the exception of Chittagong Municipality there is no locality in Bengal where compulsory primary education has been adopted. In the municipal area at Chittagong primary education is also free, and cess has been found necessary.

**8. Primary schools in Calcutta.**—On the 31st March 1928 there were 456 primary schools for Indian boys in Calcutta, with 33,817 pupils, as compared with 415 schools and 28,942 pupils in the preceding year. Of the pupils 20,917 were Hindus and 12,782 were Muhammadans. The boys reading in primary schools and in the primary department of secondary schools together numbered 45,197 on the 31st March 1928 as against 40,581 on the corresponding date of 1927. The total cost of maintaining the primary schools of Calcutta amounted in 1927-28 to Rs. 4,13,620 as compared with Rs. 2,85,302 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,99,144 was borne by public funds, while Rs. 1,14,476 came from private sources. The Corporation free primary schools for boys, which are included in the foregoing figures, numbered 117 on 31st March 1928. The Corporation primary schools are of two types, viz., (i) part-time schools held in the premises of other schools outside the usual school hours, and (ii) whole-time day schools held mostly in rented houses and taught by whole-time teachers. The Corporation free primary schools are gradually absorbing the lower class pupils of secondary schools, some of which have already abolished their infant department. These schools have quickly won a measure of popularity for the simple reason that they charge no fees. The number of inspecting officers employed by the Corporation for supervision of the schools controlled and aided by it has risen from 5 to 6, including an Inspectress for girls' schools.

**9. Night and Continuation schools.**—On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 1,527 night schools with 35,871 pupils in them as

compared with 1,533 schools having 35,276 pupils in the previous year. These schools are held in the evening for about two hours daily and are attended usually by pupils (a large proportion of them being young men) who, owing to other occupations, are unable to go to school during the day. The question of improving the condition of adult education is still under discussion. The District Board of Malda is reported to have opened 25 schools for adults on a tentative basis; and a two-year curriculum has been introduced in these schools.

Continuation schools, which exist only in the Presidency Division and Calcutta, are of two types, the first being meant for boys below 15 and the latter for adults above that age. The former, or Group I schools, are primary schools of the lower type and teach simply the 3 R's. Continuation, or Group II, schools are permitted to teach a language, arithmetic and a technical or commercial subject, but the teaching of the vocational subject is often unsatisfactory. Steps have, however, been taken to effect improvement. In 1927-28 the number of continuation schools was 228, and they taught 6,047 pupils at a cost of Rs. 15,672 from public funds.

**10. Revival of the Primary Final Examination.**—The Public Examination on the completion of the final primary course was revived last year; it has replaced the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination. The examination is held in the subjects prescribed in the revised curricula for primary schools and maktabs, and is partly written and partly oral. The examination was held for the first time in November 1927. Out of 8,328 candidates who appeared at the examination 3,387 came out successful. The examination is expected to rouse the teachers to a greater sense of responsibility, besides creating in the boys a spirit of emulation.

**11. The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill, 1927.**—The chief features of this important Bill, which was published for information during the year under review, deserve to be briefly summarised:—

(1) Primary schools will be under the control and management of a Board, called the District School Board, with the District Magistrate as President, for the first three terms of 3 years each. The members will be the District Inspector of Schools, the Subdivisional Officer, three members for each subdivision to be appointed by Government from among the members of Union Boards or Panchayati Unions, and three members elected by District Boards.

(2) A cess at the rate of 5 pice per rupee of rent will be levied in the same way as the road cess is levied at present. The zamindars will contribute 1 pice for each rupee of the revenue they pay to Government, the remaining 4 pice being met by the raiyats, whose children will benefit by the additional facilities for education provided under the terms of the proposed Act.

(3) The District School Board will exercise all the powers which are now vested in the District Board regarding the control and management of primary schools.

(4) Government, after consulting the Board concerned, may declare that primary education shall be compulsory within any particular area in which adequate provision for primary education has been made.

(5) No fees will be charged in the primary schools of any area where primary education has been made compulsory.

With the passing of the Bill it will be possible to give a minimum salary of Rs. 15 a month to all trained teachers of recognised primary schools and maktabas.

12. **School post offices.**—The number of teachers who worked as postmasters during the year under review was 536 against 519 in the year 1926-27. As before, the remuneration for postal work varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 a month.

## CHAPTER VI.

### The Training of Teachers for Indian schools.

#### A—THE TRAINING OF MEN TEACHERS.

**Training Colleges (general).**—The two colleges maintained by Government at Calcutta and Dacca for the training of secondary school teachers had an enrolment of 133 students on 31st March 1928 as compared with 136 who were under training in the two colleges on the corresponding date of 1927. The bulk of the pupils now admitted to the training colleges are teachers of private schools together with a fairly large number of young men who desire to enter the teaching profession. All but 3 of the students were reading for the B.T.; and now that Government has brought into effect the rule that candidates for appointment as English teachers or as Sub-Inspectors of Schools must have obtained the B.T. degree except in the case of first-class M.A.'s or M.Sc.'s, it is doubtful whether there is much scope for the L.T. course. It—or a similar course—may, however, be utilised in the short-course training scheme referred to in last year's Quinquennial Report. This question is unfortunately still undecided, though in view of the fact that only 4,157 out of 22,703 teachers in our secondary schools are trained, it constitutes a problem which ought to be dealt with in the immediate future.

2. **David Hare Training College, Calcutta.**—On the 31st March 1928 the David Hare Training College had on its rolls 58 students—all in the B.T. class; the L.T. class was not held during 1927-28, as a sufficient number of applicants were not available. The cost of maintaining the institution amounted to Rs. 68,966. All the 58 students appeared at the Final Examination and of these 54 passed. During the year under report special tutorial classes were organised in English, Civics, History, Nature Study, Bengali and Mathematics, and a course of lectures was given on general topics. In addition, more attention was bestowed on drill, games, drawing, and hand-writing, special prizes being offered for proficiency in these subjects. Lectures on hygiene and sanitation, illustrated by lantern slides, were arranged as before by the Bengal Social Service League; and other subjects like the League of Nations, scouting, food of students, etc., were also dealt with. During the year groups of students visited the Natural History and the Ancient History and Archæological sections of the Calcutta Museum. Basket-ball and volley-ball were introduced

for the first time in 1927-28 and a games fee of Rs. 2 was levied from each student to supplement the Government grant for games and sports. The Training College and the attached demonstration school were visited by the President and two members of the Public Services Commission, and by the Inspectors of Colleges, Calcutta University.

**3. Teachers' Training College, Dacca.**—The Teachers' Training College, Dacca, recorded an enrolment of 75 students—72 in the B.T. and 3 in the L.T. class—on 31st March 1928. Of the 75 students 1 came from Hyderabad (Deccan), 1 from Cooch Behar, and 16 from Assam, the rest being deputed from the three eastern divisions of Bengal. The college cost Government Rs. 94,419 in direct expenditure. It passed 58 out of 70 students in the B.T. Examination; in the L.T. Examination 2 students appeared, and both were successful. A scheme has been administratively approved by Government for the conversion of 9 non-stipendiary into 7 stipendiary places (besides reserving 2 additional places for Government officers at the college), but the additional funds required for giving effect to the scheme have not been made available. It is proposed to institute an admission test for applicants seeking admission to the college in future years. During the year under report the teaching staff of the college did valuable research work, and contributed 5 papers to the Indian Science Congress of 1928 and 1 paper to the Indian Journal of Psychology. Experiments are being conducted at present in the teaching of English speech and writing, and materials collected for the better teaching of Sanskrit and Bengali. A research student attached to the Teachers' Training College also continued to investigate problems in the teaching of Arithmetic. The college course in Psychology has been modified and a course in Biology introduced. The system of teaching the vernacular is being re-designed and the number of hygiene lectures has been increased. Better hostel accommodation and a meeting-hall are urgently required.

**4. State scholarships.**—The two State scholarships, of the value of £250 a year each (with war bonus of £37½ annually) for the professional training of graduate teachers employed in Government secondary schools in the Presidency, were again awarded during the year under report to one Moslem and one non-Moslem teacher to enable them to undergo a course of training in Great Britain for two years.

**5. Normal or first-grade training schools.**—During the year 1927-28 the number of normal or first-grade training schools in Bengal remained unchanged at 6, of which 5 (one in each division) were directly managed by Government as previously, and 1 was aided. There were 452 pupils on the rolls of these schools on 31st March 1928 as compared with 441 on the corresponding date of 1927. The charges for maintaining the first-grade training schools amounted during the year to Rs. 1,32,934 as against Rs. 1,24,328 in the preceding year; of the total expenditure Rs. 1,27,914 was borne by provincial revenues. These schools passed 112 students out of 150 candidates who appeared at the Final Examination. The question of the improvement of the course is under consideration by the Department.

**6. Guru-training and Muallim-training schools.**—On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 89 schools for training teachers of primary schools and maktabs with a total of 1,868 pupils in them, as

compared with 90 schools attended by 1,749 pupils in the preceding year. Of the total number of schools 83 were managed by Government, 1 by the Corporation of Calcutta, and 5 by Missionary societies. During the year under report a Muallim-training school of the improved type was started at Natore in Rajshahi, and a guru-training school of the new type in Howrah. The guru-training schools presented 1,562 candidates to the Final Examination and of these 1,156 were successful. The reform of the guru-training school course is also under consideration. If the education imparted in primary schools is to be effective, it is essential that steps should be taken as soon as possible to increase the remuneration of primary school teachers, and to prescribe a higher qualification, e.g., Matriculation pass, for teachers who desire to be admitted to guru-training schools. The introduction of a new experiment in the training of teachers called the Punjab or Moga scheme has been sanctioned by Government in connection with the Mission Guru-Training School at Hat Chapra, Nadia. The aim of the scheme is to train men who will make village schools a vital factor in the uplift of the village. Applicants for admission to the training school are required to have passed the middle school standard. Students under training, in addition to spending more than a third of their time on the study of educational principles and the theory and practice of teaching, also take part in agricultural work, wood and iron work, tailoring, and weaving.

#### B—THE TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

7. **Training colleges for Women.**—A scheme for providing training facilities for women teachers employed in girls' schools is now under the consideration of Government. Pending orders on this, women teachers of secondary schools continue to be trained at the training departments attached to the Diocesan College, and to Loreto House, which had 14 (B.T. 11 and L.T. 3) and 12 (B.T. 2 and L.T. 10) students, respectively, on 31st March 1928. The expenditure incurred for the upkeep of the Diocesan College Training Department amounted during the year under report to Rs. 8,403. The expenditure of the Loreto Training Department is included in that for the general department of the college. In the B.T. and L.T. Examinations of 1928 the Diocesan Training class passed 10 and 2 students out of 11 and 3 candidates, respectively, who sat for the examinations. The Loreto Training class passed 9 out of 10 students in the L. T. Examination; 2 students appeared at the B. T. examination from this training class, and both were successful. The Principal of the Diocesan College is of opinion that the period of training should be increased from 1 to 2 years.

8. **Training schools for Women.**—The number of training schools and classes which have facilities for training women teachers employed in primary schools and the lower classes of secondary schools remained unchanged at 10, viz., 3 (2 in Calcutta and 1 in Dacca) directly managed by Government, and 7 controlled by Christian and Brahmo Missions. These training schools altogether had 213 pupils under training on 31st March 1928, against 201 on the corresponding date of 1927. The total cost of maintenance amounted during the year under report to Rs. 92,963 against Rs. 70,970 in the previous year; of the total expenditure, Rs. 71,690 was borne by provincial revenues.



The Hindu Female Training Class, Calcutta, has been reorganised with effect from 1st September 1927. The scheme of improvement includes the appointment of an additional teacher on Rs. 100—150 a month and an additional assistant mistress on Rs. 35—90, besides 10 additional stipends at Rs. 15 a month each; sanction has also been accorded to the additional house rent, and contingent expenditure involved. The Moslem Women's Training School, Calcutta, was also reorganised, but its location does not seem to be satisfactory and it may require to be moved elsewhere. The results of the training school examinations for 1927-28 are as follows:—

	Candidates.	
	Presented.	Passed.
(1) Senior Vernacular Teachership Examination .. .. .	29	15
(2) Junior Vernacular Teachership Examination .. .. .	59	32
(3) Teachership Examination .. .. .	30	23

## CHAPTER VII.

### Professional and Technical Education.

**Law colleges and classes.**—As in previous years, facilities for the study of law existed only in three institutions in the Presidency, viz., the Calcutta University Law College and the Law Departments of the Ripon College and the University of Dacca. There were 3,122 students on the rolls of the three institutions on 31st March 1928, as compared with 3,638 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of these students 2,514 were Hindus and 577 were Muhammadans; the rest belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the Law Departments of Calcutta University and the Ripon College amounted during the year under review to Rs. 2,78,694 against Rs. 3,03,846 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred for the upkeep of the Law Department of Dacca University is included in the attached tables under the head "Universities," as it has not been shown separately in the University returns. The three institutions altogether passed 591 students out of 1,298 candidates who appeared in the Final B. L. Examination during the year under review.

**2. Medical colleges and schools.**—As previously, there were three institutions in Bengal for higher medical studies, viz., the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The three institutions together had 1,481 pupils (including 17 women) on the rolls on 31st March 1928, against 1,616 students on the corresponding date of 1927. Of these students 1,307 were Hindus, 130 were Muhammadans, 36 were Christians, and 8 were of other creeds. The total cost of maintaining the three institutions amounted during the year under report to Rs. 10,01,686 as compared with Rs. 9,23,337 in the year 1926-27. Of the total expenditure Rs. 7,39,368 was borne by provincial revenues. Of the 912 students who appeared in the final examination from these institutions during the year under report only 198 were declared to have passed.

On the 31st March 1928, there were 11 medical schools in the Presidency with 2,111 pupils (including 22 women) on their rolls, against 10 schools having 2,282 pupils in the year 1926-27. The upkeep of these schools cost Rs. 3,68,987, against Rs. 3,37,758 spent for the purpose in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,02,141 was met from provincial revenues. Out of 435 students who sat for the final examination, 255 were successful.

3. **The Veterinary College, Belgachia.**—It had 144 pupils under training on 31st March 1928, as compared with 125 in the previous year. Of this number 80 were Hindus, 52 Muhammadans and 12 of other creeds. The upkeep of the College cost Rs. 2,17,821 during the year under review, the whole of which was borne by provincial revenues.

4. **Bengal Engineering College.**—On the 31st March 1928. the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, recorded an enrolment of 268 pupils (viz., 134 in the Civil Engineering classes, 74 in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering classes, 6 in the Mining, and 54 in the Industrial classes) against 291 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 231 were Hindus, 24 Muhammadans, 9 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3 Indian Christians and 1 Buddhist. The cost of maintaining the College amounted during the year under report to Rs. 3,65,100, of which Rs. 3,25,444 was met from provincial revenues; the corresponding figures in 1926-27 were Rs. 3,38,692 and Rs. 3,01,825, respectively. The college workshops turned out work valued at Rs. 6,416 approximately in the year under report. The results of the college in the various examinations held during 1927-28 are noted below:—

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passes.
B. E. .. ..	27	23
I. E. .. ..	60	35
Associateship in Mechanical Engineering ..	4	4
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	19	15
Diploma in Mining .. ..	3	3

The Principal also reports that the artisan boys trained at the college workshop are readily absorbed by the various workshops in Calcutta.

During the year under report the Bengal Engineering College lost through retirement the services of Mr. F. W. Allum, Professor of Civil Engineering, Mr. H. C. Read, Professor of Mining, and Mr. G. R. Ballantine, Foreman Instructor of the College Workshop. Mr. Anwarul Hasan, B. Sc. in Mining Engineering (Birmingham), has been appointed temporary Professor of Mining until the Mining classes at the college are finally closed. The guaranteed post in the Indian Service of Engineers was awarded to Babu Nirmal Kumar Roy, who had been posted to State Railways. A Sussex Trust scholarship tenable in England was awarded to Mr. W. R. C. Littlewood, who stood first in the Associateship in Mechanical Engineering. A revised scheme for a Selection Examination at Purulia for Public Works Department appointments in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, has been sanctioned; the first examination under

the new scheme will be held in 1929. According to the new University regulations the Civil Engineering students are having lectures in Technical Chemistry and Metallurgy in their third year instead of in the second year. The annual mining camp was held at Seebpur Colliery, where the students did surface and underground surveying and levelling. As usual, a spirit of keen competition was shown by students in the annual sports. The two Bengal Engineering College platoons attached to the University Training Corps were slightly short of full strength in 1927-28, but continued to do good work.

**5. Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca.**—The Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca, had 468 students (163 in the Upper Subordinate, 241 in the Lower Subordinate and 64 in the Artisan classes), on the rolls on 31st March 1928, against 440 in the previous year. Of these students 394 were Hindus and 74 Muhammadans. The upkeep of the school cost Rs. 1,24,955 of which Rs. 95,418 was borne by provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,19,868 and Rs. 91,821, respectively. The four-year Overseer course having replaced the three-year course at the school, the last final examination according to the latter course was held last March. The opening of the four-year course has necessitated the extension of the term of the 10 junior scholarships which are awarded on the results of the School Final Examination (Science side) from 3 to 4 years. The construction of a hostel for 200 students, which was sanctioned in 1926, is progressing rapidly. Plans and estimates have been also prepared for effecting necessary additions to and alterations in the two buildings situated in the school compound and permanently allotted to the school to make them fit for use as subsidiary hostels. In sports the usual activities were continued; and a swimming competition was introduced in the year under report. The Survey Training Class for pleaders was held for six weeks as usual, under canvas at Gandaria; in the Survey Examination 7 out of the 25 candidates that appeared were successful. The practical survey training of Overseer and Sub-Overseer students was carried on for about 7 weeks in the country and 6 weeks in the vicinity of the school. The Principal refers in his report to the inadequacy of camp accommodation and survey instruments. The school workshops turned out work aggregating Rs. 11,448 during the year under report. The results of the examinations are noted below:—

Examinations.	Candidates.	Passes.
Overseer Examination, Part B	.. 132	70
Sub-Overseer Examination ..	.. 121	80

Fourteen artisan students completed their training last session.

**6. Mainamati Survey School.**—The Survey School at Mainamati, which is under the control of the Director of Industries, Bengal, had on 31st March 1928, 80 students—including 1 kanungo—against a total enrolment of 78 students on the corresponding date of 1927. The maintenance charges amounted during the year under review to Rs. 16,974, of which Rs. 12,123 was met from provincial revenues. Twenty-eight candidates sat for the Final Survey Examination and of these 22 were successful. Of the 45 candidates sent up to the Amin Examination 39 passed. In conformity with the orders issued by

Government in January 1928, admissions to the second year class are to be restricted in future to those candidates only who have passed the Amin and the Matriculation Examinations. The proposal of the Survey Education Advisory Board that holders of the Second Year Survey Final Certificates should be eligible for appointment as District Kanungoes is under the consideration of Government. During the year 1927-28 only three passed students joined the special training class in mine-surveying. A demonstrator was added to the teaching staff in December 1927.

7. **Art schools.**—*The Government School of Art, Calcutta.*—On 31st March 1928, the total number of art schools in Bengal was 5, with 628 pupils on their rolls, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6 and 567, respectively. Of these the most important is the Government School of Art, Calcutta, which had 412 students on 31st March 1928, against 335 in the preceding year. Of these students 387 were Hindus, 14 Muhammadans, 7 Christians, and 4 of other creeds. The cost of maintaining the school amounted during the year under review to Rs. 57,416 against Rs. 59,133 in the previous year, of which Rs. 38,570 was met from provincial revenues. Mr. Percy Brown, Principal of the institution, having retired in May 1927, Mr. J. P. Ganguli, the Vice-Principal, officiated in the vacancy until Mr. M. C. Dey was appointed Principal in July 1928; a teacher of painting was also added as a temporary measure to the staff. The constitution of a Governing Body of 8 members has been sanctioned by Government for the school. Administrative approval of Government has also been accorded to the permanent retention of the Commercial Art Section, which was opened on a temporary basis in December 1925.

8. **Commercial schools.**—*The Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta.*—The Presidency had 31 commercial schools with 2,040 pupils on 31st March 1928, as compared with 26 schools having 1,585 pupils on the corresponding date of 1927. The chief of these is the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, which recorded an enrolment of 253 students on 31st March 1928 against 225 in the previous year. Of these students 241 were Hindus, 5 Muhammadans, and 7 of other communities. The day and evening classes of the institution were attended by 93 and 160 pupils, respectively, in the year under review. The upkeep of the institute cost Rs. 59,800 in 1927-28, of which Rs. 41,796 was borne by provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for 1926-27 were Rs. 61,523 and Rs. 48,141, respectively. Twenty-four students, of whom 13 passed, appeared at the Final Commercial Course Examination. In the Special Commercial Course Examination 108 students passed out of the 284 candidates who presented themselves. After considering the report of the Commercial Education Committee Government have decided that action should be taken in respect of better housing of the institute, reorganisation of the staff and the constitution of a Governing Body for the school. A proposal is now under consideration which involves a general delegation of powers from Government to the Governing Body of the institute which should, besides controlling the school, exercise functions similar to those exercised by a Board of Secondary Education in respect of commercial education in the province. The classes in connection with the Subordinate Railway Accounts Service (opened temporarily), the London Institute of Bankers, the Government Diploma in Accountancy and Junior Book-keeping are reported to be popular.

9. **Weaving schools.**—*The Government Weaving Institute, Serampore.*—The weaving schools in the Presidency are controlled by the Director of Industries, Bengal. The most important of these schools is the Weaving Institute maintained by Government at Serampore which recorded 86 pupils (including 22 women) on 31st March 1928 as compared with 75 in the year preceding. Of these students 56 were Hindus, 16 Muhammadans and 14 of other creeds. The upkeep of the institute cost Rs. 71,589 during the year under review, the entire cost being borne by Government; the corresponding figure in 1926-27 was Rs. 72,540. Twelve students appeared from the institute in the Final Diploma Examination and of these 7 were declared to have passed. In 1927, the Industrial Training Class for women passed 2 students; 11 artisan students also completed their course. In the London City and Guilds Examination held in textile subjects 9 candidates were successful. A sum of Rs. 1,12,955 was allotted during the year under review for the construction of permanent buildings for the institute; the buildings, when completed, will accommodate about 200 students. Administrative approval was given during the year under review to the establishment of 10 additional peripatetic weaving schools, and 5 demonstration parties. About 1,237 spinning wheels, fly-shuttle looms and labour-saving devices were introduced. Nearly 1,000 enquiries regarding hand-loom and spinning factories were disposed of by the institute. The Principal suggests that more should be done to dispose of the goods produced by students by opening up fresh markets in India. Demonstration parties were sent by the institute to 25 different centres for showing the processes of spinning, weaving, dyeing and bleaching of cotton, silk, wool, coir, jute, etc.

10. **The Calcutta Technical School** which is affiliated to the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training had an enrolment of 129 students on 31st March 1928. The cost of maintaining the school amounted during the year under review to Rs. 80,642, of which Rs. 50,000 was provided from provincial revenues. The school holds its own admission examination for those candidates who have not passed the Board of Control's apprenticeship examination. Preference is given to apprentices of engineering firms. At present, on account of financial restrictions, the school can only provide instruction for mechanical and electrical apprentices. The school urgently needs additional accommodation and equipment. Only one apprentice appeared at the annual examination of the Board of Control; and he passed in one subject. Of the three apprentices that appeared at the examination for admission to the Diploma Course of the Bengal Engineering College one was successful. A short course of lectures in Motor Engineering was given at the school from July 1927 which was attended by 42 apprentices; no fee was charged for this course and the lectures appear to have been much appreciated.

11. **Agricultural education.**—In compliance with the scheme approved by Government for giving agricultural training to teachers of selected high and middle English schools in the Presidency, 15 teachers belonging as far as possible to the *bonâ-fide* agricultural classes, were deputed to the Dacca Agricultural School during the year under review to undergo a two-year course. Among secondary schools, which have already provided facilities for teaching agriculture to their pupils, may be mentioned the Durgapur High English

School, Chittagong, Bara Bainan Middle English School and Amarapur High English School, Burdwan, and the Sultanpur and Mitrabhum High English Schools, Birbhum. A sum of Rs. 3,400 was distributed during the year under review to the undermentioned schools for the purchase of furniture and equipment for the agricultural classes conducted by them:—

	Rs.
(1) Durgapur High English School, Chittagong ...	800
(2) Sriram High English School, Sultanpur, Birbhum ...	800
(3) Hat Chapra Middle English School, Nadia ...	800
(4) Benodepur High English School, Jessore ...	400
(5) Nalininath Memorial High English School, Jessore ...	400
(6) Amtola High English School, Murshidabad ...	200
Total ...	3,400

Of agricultural schools proper there were three, viz., Manipur (Dacca), Hat Chapra (Nadia) and Chinsura (Hooghly).

12. **Vocational courses at other centres.**—The subjoined table indicates the progress made in the vocational courses followed at other centres. The Commerce syllabus of Dacca University has been modified; the course provides for a general training in the principles of Economics, Commercial Geography, Business Organisation, Trade and Transport, and Mercantile Law, besides a special training in Advanced Accounts.

Centre.	Subjects taken up.	Candidates.	Passes.
(1) Calcutta University	.. B. Com. Examination.	76	27
(2) Dacca University	.. Ditto ..	31	15
(3) Vidyasagar College, Calcutta	I. Com. ..	80	37
(4) Jagannath Intermediate College, Dacca.	I. Sc. with Dyeing.	34	11
(5) Ditto	I. A. with Com- merce.	25	11
(6) Krishnath College, Berham- pore.	B. Com. ..	29	13

13. **Music Schools.**—On 31st March 1928 there were six music schools in the Presidency outside Calcutta with 144 pupils on their rolls against eight schools having 168 pupils in them on the corresponding date of 1927. The upkeep of the schools cost Rs. 984, of which Rs. 264 was met from public funds. The Sangit Vidyalaya conducted by the Sangit Sammillanee, with 100 pupils, is the only school in

Calcutta at present that is aided. Efforts are now being made by the Department to deal systematically with the question of musical education in the Province.

14. The great majority of technical and industrial schools in Bengal are controlled by the Department of Industries. With the exception of two or three schools only which seek to impart higher technical education (both theoretical and practical) so as to fit their students to occupy positions in local firms and railways, the bulk of the schools train students in iron and wood work of various kinds, weaving, spinning and allied subjects.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Education of Indian girls and women.

The year 1927-28 has not witnessed any striking developments in the education of Indian girls which is still confined in the main to the lowest rungs of the educational ladder; the demand for higher education of Indian girls exists at present only in the larger centres of population. Recognised and unrecognised schools of all grades and types for Indian girls increased during the year under review from 15,040 to 15,964, and the number of pupils attending them from 363,961 to 394,025. Girls reading in girls' schools (after excluding 5,147 boys under instruction in them) together with those reading in boys' schools numbered 456,804 on 31st March 1928. Of this number 201,537 were Hindus, and 246,914 were Muhammadans; the rest were of other creeds.

2. **Controlling agency.**—The Departmental inspecting staff for girls' schools consisted, as in previous years, of 2 Inspectresses and 12 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools divided equally between East and West Bengal.

3. **Collegiate education.**—During the year under review there were, as previously, 4 arts colleges for women including the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School, Dacca. Two of the arts colleges, viz., the Bethune College, Calcutta, and the Eden Intermediate College, Dacca, are maintained by Government; while the Diocesan College, and the Loreto House, Calcutta, are under private management, the former being aided. The four arts colleges altogether had 306 pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1928. Besides these, 18 women were under instruction in the University classes, and 34 in the men's colleges, making a total of 358 against 321 in the previous year.

The Bethune College had 141 students on its rolls on 31st March 1928 as compared with 135 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. The upkeep of the college cost Rs. 90,406, of which Rs. 80,721 came from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 684-14-3. The college presented 17 students at the B.A. Examination, of whom 15 were successful. In the Intermediate Examinations 20 out of 29 girls passed in Arts, and 2 out of 3 girls in Science. During the year under report the Bethune College secured affiliation in Physics up to the

Intermediate standard. The Principal is of the opinion that, in Arts, affiliation should be secured in Bengali up to B.A. Honours standard and that Civics should be added to the curriculum. The English composition of the students has distinctly benefited by the system of coaching in small groups introduced in the previous year. The periodical examinations also have been evenly distributed throughout the course; it is further proposed to make the terminal examinations longer and more searching. A system of library supervision by members of the staff has been introduced, which, it is hoped, will be fruitful in inducing and guiding private reading by students. The Old Girls' Guild, the College magazine, and Debating society have continued to flourish, and one of the hostels has embarked on a course of lessons in Folk Dancing. Large parties of girls attended the lectures organised by the Bengal Women's Education League, and those on the League of Nations and on the Stream of Indian History kindly delivered by Mr. J. H. Lindsay, I.C.S., and by Mr. J. N. Sarkar, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University. The discipline of the college was adversely affected by the disturbances consequent on the all-India *hartal* of 3rd February 1928, but normal conditions were soon re-established.

The Eden Intermediate College, Dacca, had 38 students on 31st March 1928 against 31 in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the intermediate classes amounted during the year under review to Rs. 17,820, the annual cost per pupil being thus Rs. 445-8. Of the 16 girls that were sent up to the I.A. Examination in 1928, 9 were successful. The college continues to occupy rented premises. The scheme for opening Science classes in Physics, Chemistry, and Botany has not yet materialised though it has been administratively approved. The lectures on Home-Nursing and Hygiene and the League of Nations were continued as usual; courses of lantern lectures on village sanitation, tuberculosis, child-welfare, school hygiene, food value and economic problems were also organised by a member of the Social Service League. A proposal is under consideration for replacing the present ticca gharries by motor buses for conveying girls to and from the school.

The numbers in the Diocesan College, and Loreto House were 74 and 53, respectively, on 31st March 1928, as against 76 and 47, respectively, on the corresponding date of the previous year. The two colleges cost Rs. 27,310 and Rs. 11,050, respectively, in 1927-28; the cost per pupil being Rs. 369 and Rs. 201. The Diocesan College passed 16 out of 19 girls in the I.A. and 10 out of 11 in the B.A. Examination. The Loreto House passed 14 out of 15 girls in the I.A. Examination; in the B.A. Examination all the 7 candidates were successful. The Diocesan College has recruited from England a lecturer for Botany and one for Mathematics. The college premises underwent substantial repairs during the year under report. The College has a magazine, a debating society, and a games club. Drill is taught to resident students only during the "Rains" term.

4. **Secondary education.**—(i) *High schools.*—The number of high English schools for Indian girls rose during the year from 19 to 22; the conversion of the girls' middle English schools at Rangpur, Madaripur, and Comilla into high schools accounts for the increased number in 1927-28. A few more high schools are in the process of formation. Of the 22 high schools 5 were managed by Government, the rest being



aided. The total number of girls in high schools increased from 4,789 in 1926-27 to 6,130 in 1927-28. The girls' high schools with few exceptions have well-built houses. In addition to the University syllabus the Mission high schools teach Botany, Natural History, Physical Science, Cooking and Advanced Needle-work. The direct method of teaching English has been introduced in two high schools in West Bengal with some amount of success. Administrative approval of Government has been accorded to the appointment of a teacher of painting and drawing, and of a temporary teacher of instrumental music for the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca. At the Matriculation Examination of 1928, 252 candidates appeared from girls' high schools of whom 189 were successful.

(ii) *Middle schools.*—On 31st March 1928 there were 51 middle English schools for Indian girls with 6,776 girls in them as compared with 48 schools having 6,233 girls on 31st March 1927. Middle vernacular schools declined in number from 22 to 19; they had 1,857 girls on 31st March 1928 against 2,036 in the preceding year. Of the middle schools in West Bengal the Diocesan Boarding School and the Duff School, Calcutta, the L. M. S. School, Berhampore, the Beltola Girls' School, the Sakhawat Memorial School, and the Shamseah Madrasah deserve special mention. There is a proposal to establish a middle English school at Burdwan. In East Bengal the middle schools at Barisal, Chandpur, Rajshahi, Kurseong and Kurigram are reported to be doing well.

5. **Primary education.**—On the 31st March 1928, primary schools for Indian girls, which numbered 15,597, had 431,023 girls in them, as compared with 14,605 schools having 396,056 girls on the corresponding date of 1927. Primary schools for Indian girls in Bengal may be grouped under one or other of the following main types:—

*Panchayati Union schools.*—These schools, numbering 163, are managed by District Boards, and are on the whole better housed and better staffed. Government provide, as in the case of boys' schools, Rs. 1,000 towards the initial cost of the house, and (usually) Rs. 16 per month towards the maintenance charges of these schools. No fresh funds have been allotted since 1924-25 for the establishment of schools of this type.

*Free primary schools.*—A number of free primary schools for girls has been started recently in the Province, chiefly in towns. Of these, the sixty-six schools managed by the Corporation of Calcutta are the most flourishing. They have rapidly won popularity, and 7,436 girls are now being taught in these schools.

*Aided primary schools.*—Of these schools, those that are in receipt of aid from the Department or Municipalities—and there are some hundreds of such schools—are in a more or less satisfactory condition. The aid given by District Boards on the other hand is small, varying usually from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 a month.

*Urban girls' schools (East Bengal).*—These are peculiar to East Bengal only; this type of schools appear to be gradually declining.

*Home-girls' schools (East Bengal).*—These consist of small classes taught by a single mistress, who is given a monthly grant of Rs. 15.

*Peasant girls' schools (West Bengal).*—All (22) are in the Presidency Division; the condition of these schools is reported to be unsatisfactory

owing chiefly to the lack of sympathy on the part of the local people. Supervision of these schools is difficult, as they are mostly situated in remote corners.

*Primary schools for backward communities.*—Schools for the benefit of girls of backward classes are maintained in various localities by Missionary Societies, the Narisikhya Samiti, and the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, Bengal and Assam. They number in all 277.

6. **Special schools.**—In 1927-28 there were 46 technical, industrial, and other special schools for Indian girls with 2,121 girls reading in them; the figures for the previous year being 48 and 1,990, respectively. Most of the technical schools are under Mission management; they usually teach needle-work of various kinds, lace-making and embroidery, besides giving some general education.

7. **Zenana education.**—On the 31st March 1928 there were 54 zenana governesses, who taught 1,304 pupils. The object of zenana education is to break down illiteracy among married women, and this it is attempted to accomplish in two different ways, viz., by house-to-house visits and by central gatherings. Constant changes of centres and pupils militate however against any real progress. The experiment has been given a fair trial for about a quarter of a century but without any marked improvement. Some years ago it was thought that the present system of zenana education might be replaced by a scheme based on the Parents' National Union Scheme of education, which has achieved conspicuous success in England. With this end in view an experimental centre was conducted at Dacca by Dr. West, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca, during the last three years; the chief features of the scheme have been described fully in previous reports. The experimental period being over, the scheme has been discontinued, as it has not proved a success.

8. **Needle-work.**—The quality of needle-work in girls' schools has much improved in recent years, under the guidance of trained mistresses, who usually spend 4 to 6 weeks in each school for teaching the subject. The Lady Carmichael diploma has acted as a great incentive to the work. A diploma has been also instituted by the Ladies' Indian National Association, and a large number of schools compete for it. To ensure further improvement the Inspectress of Schools, Dacca Circle, suggests that needle-work should be made compulsory for girls' schools.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

**Institutions.**—As has been mentioned in previous reports, European schools in Bengal are mainly concentrated in important centres like (1) Calcutta and Howrah, (2) Darjeeling, Kurseong and Kalimpong, (3) Dacca, (4) Chittagong, (5) Asansol, and along the different Railway systems. On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 64 recognised

institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians as compared with 62 on the corresponding date of 1927. This number excludes the Ishapur Park European School, and the Jesuram Free School, Manook Lane, Calcutta—both of the primary type—as they did not receive recognition before the close of the year. Of the 64 institutions 61 were schools for general education and 3 for special instruction; the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 58 and 4, respectively. The decrease of 1 school for special instruction is due to the exclusion of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Apprentices' Night School at Kharagpur, as the school authorities failed to submit the usual returns. Of the schools for general education 14 were higher secondary, 8 secondary, 20 higher grade, 17 primary and 2 ungraded. As before, Government directly controlled 3 institutions, viz., the Victoria Boys' School, the Dow Hill Girls' School, and the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong; the remaining schools were in the main managed by Railway authorities and the various Christian denominations.

2. **Pupils.**—The following table compares the numerical strength of European schools by stages during the two years 1926-27 and 1927-28:—

Schools.	1926-27.				1927-28.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of institutions.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.
Higher Secondary ..	14	2,465	1,514	3,979	14	2,264	1,510	3,774
Secondary ..	7	686	550	1,236	8	531	662	1,193
Higher grade	19	1,883	2,369	4,252	20	2,297	2,461	4,758
Primary ..	17	649	354	1,003	17	634	387	1,021
Ungraded ..	1	157	..	157	2	229	..	229
Special ..	4	46	148	194	3	10	102	112
Total ..	62	5,886	4,935	10,821	64	5,965	5,122	11,087

Several European schools are mixed schools containing both boys and girls. For report purposes they are classified as boys' schools or girls' schools according as they contain respectively a majority of boys or girls.

The above figures include 1,927 (1,210 boys and 717 girls) non-European pupils attending European schools on 31st March 1928 against 1,685 on the corresponding date of 1927.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in Bengal amounted during the year under review to Rs. 39,30,915 (including boarding charges of

Rs. 13,54,813) as compared with Rs. 38,94,104 in the year preceding. The amount was derived from the following sources:—

	Rs.
(i) Provincial revenues .. .. .	10,23,169
(ii) Municipal grants .. .. .	24,521
(iii) Fees .. .. .	17,04,076
(iv) Subscriptions, endowments and other sources .. .. .	11,79,149
Total .. .. .	39,30,915

Thus in 1927-28 public funds contributed 26·6 and private funds 73·4 per cent. of the total cost of European education. The proportion from public funds was much less than that spent on schools for Indian pupils (43 per cent.).

4. **Scholarships.**—A sum of Rs. 30,410 was spent on scholarships during the year 1927-28 as compared with Rs. 31,512 in the preceding year; this figure represents the amounts actually drawn by the pupils, but excludes the scholarships which were awarded in other provinces but paid in Bengal. The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, emphasises the urgent need for the provision of a larger number of collegiate scholarships and stipends, now that considerably larger numbers of Anglo-Indian students are seeking a University education, and states that the few scholarships which are now sanctioned for the purpose are inadequate.

5. **Teachers.**—There were 725 teachers employed in European schools on 31st March 1928 as compared with 691 on the corresponding date of 1927. Of this number 72 (about 10 per cent.) were graduates. 401 (including 46 graduates) were trained, and 324 (including 26 graduates) were untrained.

6. **Training of teachers.**—There being no separate college in Bengal for the training of European male teachers, the Government of Bengal assist men who desire to proceed to the Chelmsford Training Class at Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Punjab, for training as elementary school teachers. No candidate, however, could be deputed from Bengal last year. The Dow Hill Training College, which trains European and Anglo-Indian female teachers, had 17 students on 31st March 1928 as compared with 19 on the corresponding date of 1927. At the annual examination held in November 1927 all the 6 senior or second-year students, who sat for the final examination, passed; and all the 9 junior or first-year students were permitted to complete their course of training during 1928. The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, reports that a satisfactory type of pupil teacher is admitted yearly to the Dow Hill Training College. To raise the standard of their general education it is proposed in future to allow the pupil teachers to study for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate during their course of training for the diploma in teaching. To find extended opportunities for the students of Dow Hill Training College as teachers, Bengali or Urdu has been added to the list of compulsory subjects for the final examination.

7. **Vocational training.**—In 1927-28, 23 schools for general education had technical or vocational classes attached to them. (a) Of

this number 18 taught the school final courses comprising commercial, industrial, domestic or telegraphy courses; the classes had 159 pupils on 31st March 1928. (b) Special classes in domestic science (plain cookery and plain needle-work) were maintained in the Dow Hill School, Kurseong, St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, Loreto House, Calcutta, Calcutta Girls' School and Diocesan Girls' School, Darjeeling. These classes had 30 pupils on 31st March 1928. In the examination of the domestic science subjects, which was conducted by the City and Guilds Examination Committee at Kurseong in November 1927 for candidates from Dow Hill School and St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, the entries and results were as follows:—

	Entries.	Passes.
Plain needle-work	12	7
Plain dressmaking	7	2
Plain cookery	6	2

(c) Special classes for probationary sick-nurses were held at Entally Convent, St. Andrew's Colonial Homes and Loreto House, Calcutta. (d) Special classes for children's nurses were held at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. (e) Special classes in practical agricultural training were held at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. The Telegraphy classes at the last-named institution have been discontinued.

8. The following table shows the results of the various examinations for which pupils entered in 1927-28 and 1926-27:—

	1927-28.				1926-27.			
	Number sent up.		Number passed.		Number sent up.		Number passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Higher Grade Schools.</i>								
1. Higher Grade School Scholarship Examination ..	20	10	8	5	20	12	13	10
2. Higher Grade School Final Examination ..	54	24	28	18	42	21	14	18
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
1. Cambridge Junior Certificate .. ..	92	88	62	50	84	68	67	45
2. Cambridge School Certificate .. ..	79	64	63	29	83	66	54	44
3. Cambridge Higher School Certificate ..	1	..	..	..	6	2	..	1

These statistics are interesting, since they reveal that the percentage of successful girls in the Higher Grade School Final Examination is higher than that of boys, although the examination is of greater immediate utility to boys than to girls.

Number of European and Anglo-Indian candidates that appeared and passed at the Apprenticeship Admission Examination conducted by the Board of Control for Apprenticeship Training:—

		Number appeared.	Number passed.
1926-27	..	62	21
1927-28	..	83	29

9. **Collegiate education.**—During the year under review St. Joseph's College, Calcutta, had arrangements for preparing boys for the Intermediate Examination conducted by the University of Calcutta and passed nine candidates. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, and St. James' College, Calcutta, have also received permission from the University to teach the Intermediate Arts and Science courses and the Intermediate Science course respectively. "This movement in favour of University education," says the Inspector of European Schools, "is undoubtedly due to the extended recognition granted by Calcutta University to the Cambridge Certificate Examination; and it has been further stimulated by the demand for a University degree from those who propose entering the Civil Services. There is every indication that a new direction has been given to the higher studies of Anglo-Indians, and that University qualifications will be more largely sought after than was the case in the past. This forward movement deserves every encouragement, and the opportunity afforded by college classes to bring about better understanding between Indians and Anglo-Indians should be assisted in every possible way."

10. **Education of deficient and defective children.**—The Children's House, Kurseong, continued to train by special methods physically and mentally defective European children. It had 19 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1928. A sum of Rs. 1,800 was paid from provincial revenues towards the upkeep of the institution.

11. **Sussex Trust.**—The income derived from the Sussex Trust Fund was utilised during the year 1927-28 for the objects noted below:—

		Rs.	AS.	P.
(i) Scholarships	..	12,232	8	0
(ii) Maintenance charges of schools for backward communities	..	4,332	7	9
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>16,564</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>

Altogether 25 students benefited by the scholarships awarded.

12. **Doveton Trust Fund.**—The total amount of receipts during the year 1927-28 (including the total balance on 31st March 1928 of Rs. 5,531-4-6 and also the interest accruing on the securities up to the half year ending 31st October 1927) was Rs. 12,429-13-10. The total expenditure for the same period amounted to Rs. 6,836-2-0,

leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,593-11-10. Twenty-two scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 a month were renewed and seventeen scholarships varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 a month were awarded. In all 39 scholarships were paid during the year under report. The Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, is the administrator of the Fund.

13. **New scholarships.**—In May 1927 administrative approval of Government was accorded to the creation of two scholarships of £300 a year each tenable for three years in the United Kingdom with war bonus at the rate of 15 per cent.—one to be awarded triennially to a male student and the other to be awarded triennially to a female student of the Domiciled Community. In the absence of budget provision no scholarship has yet been awarded.

14. **Controlling agency.**—Mr. W. F. Papworth was in charge of the duties of the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, throughout the period under review.

15. **Fee rates for Victoria and Dow Hill Schools.**—In October 1927, orders were issued by Government to the effect that the children of persons of European descent employed under Governments of provinces other than Bengal should pay fees at slightly higher rates than those of employes of the Government of Bengal.

16. **European Schools in India Improvement Association.**—The Association which has been formed in London with the object of promoting the education in British India of the children of European or Anglo-Indian descent, has the following paragraph in their annual Report for 1927:—“ This (the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled Community) has become one of the established minority communities in India. Owing largely to recent reforms and the advance in education of the Indians, the people of European descent are now faced with special problems, chief among which is the difficulty in obtaining suitable employment, such as was readily open to them in the past. It is recognised that the main solution of this problem lies in the better education of the children.” In 1927 the Association voted a sum of Rs. 40,396 in favour of five European schools in Bengal for purposes of capital expenditure.

## CHAPTER X.

### Education of Muhammadans.

**Statistics of Muhammadan pupils.**—The number of Muhammadan pupils enrolled in all types of educational institutions for Indians rose from 1,139,949 in 1926-27 to 1,235,706 in 1927-28. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of students under instruction on 31st March 1928 was 49·6 per cent. as compared with 48·8 per cent. on the same date in 1926-27. In arts and professional colleges the proportion of Muhammadans to the total number of students on the rolls was 13·7 and 14·8 per cent. against 14·2 and 14·06 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the high and middle stages of instruction the proportion of Moslems was 14·8 and 19·5 per cent., respectively, of the pupils of all communities, as compared with 15·5 and 19·3 per cent. in the preceding year. The decline in the

relative number of Muhammadans in these stages that was noted in the Quinquennial Report as having extended over the last ten years was again observed in the year under report in the case of the high stage and for the first time for five years there was also an actual decrease of 224 in the number of Muhammadans in this stage against an increase of 3,383 in the total number of high stage pupils. Some decisive action is obviously necessary in the direction of encouraging Muhammadan boys to remain on at school in the top 4 classes of high schools, so that more Muhammadans may be available year after year for passing on to increase the all too small number of Moslem students in colleges. In the primary stage of instruction the proportion was 51·8 against 51·4, and in other special schools it was 71·9 against 66·1 in the previous year.

2. **Hindu and Muhammadan pupils.**—Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March 1928, 988,792 were males, and 246,914 were females compared with 1,023,634 Hindu boys and 201,537 Hindu girls.

3. **Special institutions for Muhammadans.**—Facilities for higher education for Moslem boys are offered by the Muslim Hall of Dacca University, and the Islamia College, Calcutta, an account of which has been given in chapter III of this report. The other special institutions may be classified under the following main heads:—

(i) *Islamic Intermediate Colleges.*—The number of Islamic Intermediate colleges rose from 2 in 1926-27 to 3 (2 maintained by Government and 1 under private management) in 1927-28; the opening of a first-year intermediate class at the Chittagong Madrasah in July 1927 accounts for the increased number in 1927-28. Chittagong is an old centre of Islamic culture and the intermediate college here meets a long-felt need. The total number of pupils under instruction in these colleges on 31st March 1928 was 154 as against 119 on the same date in the previous year. Fifty-seven students appeared in the Islamic Intermediate Examination held in March 1928 and of these 33 were successful. Shamsul-Ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., Principal, Dacca Islamic Intermediate College, retired in course of the year and was succeeded by Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Musa, M.A. The College is in need of additional staff and equipment. The Islamic Intermediate College, Chittagong, is well-housed and adequately staffed.

(ii) *Madrasahs.*—On the 31st March 1928 there were altogether 665 madrasahs in the Presidency with 59,560 pupils on their rolls; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 538 and 50,999, respectively. Of the total number of madrasahs 501 were of the reformed type, the remaining 164 being old-type. The total cost of maintaining madrasahs amounted in the year under review to Rs. 11,59,101, towards which public funds contributed Rs. 4,53,963: the corresponding figures for 1926-27 were Rs. 10,41,064 and Rs. 4,43,514, respectively.

(a) *Reformed-type Madrasahs.*—Two hundred and fifty-six candidates sat for the High Madrasah Examination (or Matriculation Examination on an Islamic basis), of whom only 71 passed. In the junior Madrasah Examination (or Middle Examination on Islamic basis)



807 students passed out of the 1,512 candidates who presented themselves. In the matter of recognition, all reformed-type high madrasahs in the province have to satisfy the Board of Secondary Education, Dacca, that they possess the minimum requirements in respect of staff, salaries, financial stability, tuition fees, accommodation and equipment. In regard to the readjustment of Madrasah courses by the Board of Secondary Education the following passage may be quoted from the report drawn up by Messrs. Barrow and West: "The aloofness of Muhammadans from the general scheme of secular education has admittedly for many years been one of the most serious obstacles to the educational progress of Bengal. \* \* \* \* The Board has set itself to bring the madrasahs within the general educational pale by devising courses which should combine some general training with special Islamic subjects." No exception could be taken to this, provided satisfactory results in the final examination could be ensured and the successful students from high madrasahs could be induced to go on to the Intermediate examination.

(b) *The Old-type Madrasahs.*—Calcutta Madrasah is the chief of the old type senior madrasahs in the province; 17 madrasahs in Bengal, 1 in Assam, and 1 in Bihar and Orissa are affiliated to Calcutta Madrasah for the purpose of examinations in advanced Arabic studies. During the year under review 655 students sat for the Central Madrasah Examination conducted by the Calcutta Madrasah, and of these 369 were declared to have passed. It is proposed to have a Board for the management of these examinations in future. The sanction of Government was given during the year under review to the introduction of a revised course of studies, involving additional staff, scholarships and stipends recommended by the Madrasah Committee in 1922. The Muslim Institute attached to the Calcutta Madrasah which aims at promoting friendly intercourse and mental and physical culture among younger members of the community continued to thrive. The control of the Baker hostel has been transferred from the Principal, Calcutta Madrasah, to the Principal, Islamia College; in respect of accommodation in this hostel preference is given to the students of the Islamia College.

The Hooghly Madrasah continues to occupy the same building as the Hooghly College; this joint occupation has proved inconvenient to both the institutions, and it is desirable that early provision of funds be made for giving the madrasah a building of its own.

(iii) *Maktabs.*—The number of maktabs or primary schools for Moslems rose from 20,723 in 1926-27 to 22,892 in 1927-28; of these 14,599 were for boys and 8,293 were for girls. The number of pupils enrolled in maktabs increased during the year under review from 628,446 to 705,439, of whom 507,736 were boys and 197,703 were girls. The total direct expenditure on maktabs rose from Rs. 17,71,586 in 1926-27 to Rs. 20,77,941 in 1927-28, of which Rs. 9,51,318 was met from public funds; the corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 8,36,630. The arrangement referred to in previous reports whereby the inspection of maktabs is carried out by special Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools was continued during the year under report.

(iv) *Quran schools.*—These schools—numbering in all 617—teach the recitation of the Quran and a book of Muhammadan ritual; they are being gradually converted into secularised maktabs.

(v) *Muallim Training Schools*.—These schools have been set up with the object of training maktab teachers. The number of schools remained unchanged at 6; the proposal to start another Muallim training school at Raipura in Dacca has not yet materialised. The Hooghly Muallim Training School adopted in the year under review the higher grade Guru Training School Course.

4. **Education of Muhammadan girls.**—On 31st March 1928 the number of Muhammadan girls enrolled in recognised institutions was 242,483 against 221,206 in the previous year. Of these 5 were in arts and professional colleges, 29 were in the high stage, 60 in the middle stage, 242,092 were in the primary stage, and 297 read in special schools. As every analysis of the primary school enrolment shows that most of the girls do not advance beyond the bottom class, it is evident that increase in roll numbers is no indication of any real progress in the education of Muhammadan girls.

5. **Special facilities for Muhammadans.**—Muhammadan students continued to enjoy during the year under report the special concessions stated in previous reports, viz., reservation of places in Government and aided schools, the grant of special scholarships and stipends, and free studentships to the extent of 15 per cent. of their own enrolment. During the year under review some generous donations were received by Dacca University from the Nawab of Dacca and Mr. Syed Abdul Hafeez for the grant of scholarships and stipends to students of the Muslim Hall.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Education of Special Classes.

**Education of Chiefs and Nobles.**—The Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad provides special facilities for the education of the Nizam family, one of the four hostels attached to the school being reserved exclusively for the boys of that family. During the year under review the number of boys (26) in residence in the special hostel remained unchanged and a sum of Rs. 6,167 was spent from provincial revenues for its maintenance.

2. **Education of Aborigines and the children of Backward Communities.**—Among aboriginal races the Sonthals, and among educationally backward classes the Mahishyas, Namasudras and Pods appear to be making steady progress in education. On the 31st March 1928, altogether 319,952 boys and 47,958 girls belonging to backward communities as shown below were under instruction in various grades of institutions in the Presidency as compared with 307,784 boys and 36,395 girls in the year preceding:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In arts colleges .. .. .	870	..	870
In professional colleges .. .. .	820	..	820
In secondary and primary schools .. .. .	302,722	47,256	349,978
In special schools .. .. .	10,222	259	10,481
In unrecognised schools .. .. .	5,318	443	5,761
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>319,952</b>	<b>47,958</b>	<b>367,910</b>

The following paragraphs indicate what educational progress was made by the children of backward communities during the year under review in each part of the Presidency separately:—

*Calcutta.*—Missionary societies maintained 12 primary schools in Calcutta. (7 for boys and 5 for girls) exclusively for the education of backward classes with the aid of subsidies received from the Department and the Corporation of Calcutta. The Hindu Relief Society maintained 15 primary schools and 1 industrial school in the city, towards the upkeep of which the Corporation contributed a sum of Rs. 528 during the year under review. To supervise the schools under its control the Society employs 3 inspectors at a monthly cost of Rs. 245. The total number of pupils of backward classes under instruction in all grades of recognised and unrecognised schools in the city on 31st March 1928 was 7,987 (including 2,293 girls).

*Presidency Division outside Calcutta.*—The number of secondary schools intended specially for the children of backward communities in the Division remained stationary at 17, viz., 1 high English and 16 middle English. Three primary schools in the district of the 24-Parganas were maintained, as in previous years, for backward communities, from the income of the Sussex Trust Fund. The society for the Improvement of Backward Classes is also reported to be doing useful work by controlling and aiding several primary schools in the area. Altogether 80,134 boys and 11,919 girls belonging to backward communities attended different grades of schools in the Division on 31st March 1928. Pupils of these classes were awarded 7 Middle and 11 Final Primary scholarships during the year under report. The Chandra Nath Sapuri Gold Medal is awarded annually to a Pod boy who secures the highest marks in the Middle English Examination.

*Burdwan Division.*—On the 31st March 1928 altogether 95,496 boys and 9,736 girls of backward classes were under instruction in the recognised schools of the Division; while the unrecognised schools were attended by 1,597 boys and 152 girls. Systematic efforts have been made in recent years to spread education among the Sonthals, who constitute the bulk of the aboriginal population in this area. For this purpose Boards of Sonthal education have been set up in the districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Birbhum. During the year under report there were 255 schools, viz., 1 high, 1 middle vernacular, 251 primary schools, 1 training and 1 industrial school, maintained chiefly for the education of Sonthals. The total expenditure on Sonthal education amounted during the year 1927-28 to Rs. 66,427. The Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes also maintains or aids a fairly large proportion of the schools in this Division which are attended mainly by the children of backward classes.

*Dacca Division.*—On the 31st March 1928 altogether 71,507 boys and 15,050 girls belonging to backward communities were under instruction in all grades of schools in the Division; of these numbers 707 boys and 189 girls were drawn from aboriginal tribes. In the year under review the Dacca Division had 6 special primary schools for muchis, 9 for fishermen, 54 for aboriginals, and 2 for Mugh pupils in the colonisation area of the Sunderbans. Ten high English, 23 middle English, and 1,029 primary schools are intended exclusively for Namasudra children; while 8 middle English, 13 final primary

and 12 preliminary primary scholarships have been reserved for the encouragement of the pupils of backward classes.

*Chittagong Division.*—Altogether 22,161 boys and 3,472 girls of non-aboriginal backward races were under instruction on 31st March 1928 in all classes of schools in the Chittagong Division. The 156 recognised schools, including 1 Government high English, 1 aided middle English, 1 aided middle vernacular, 134 aided and 18 unaided primary schools and 1 aided training school in the Hill Tracts, had 3,227 pupils at the end of the year under report; most of the pupils were of the hill tribes. The Lalmai Hills in Tippera had 2 aided primary schools with 36 Tipra boys and 9 girls. The schools (including 1 high English, 1 middle English and 7 primary) in the Cox's Bazar subdivision reported the enrolment of 391 Arakanese Mughs on 31st March 1928. There were also 30 Kyangs, or Buddhist monastic schools, in the subdivision with 703 children. During the year under report 9 middle, 13 final primary and 24 preliminary primary scholarships were awarded to the pupils of backward communities.

*Rajshahi Division.*—The schools in this Division had 46,895 pupils (including 3,731 Sonthal and aboriginal children) of the backward races on 31st March 1928, of whom 5,336 were girls. One middle English school in Dinajpur and one in Bogra are attended chiefly by Sonthals. The Baptist Mission Primary School, Dinajpur, which is a mixed school for both boys and girls and has a mixed staff, admits aboriginal pupils of different ages. The pupils of the school are responsible for the details of hostel management and for carrying out minor repairs to the buildings. Experiments in education, such as the Dalton Plan, are also being tried. The districts of Dinajpur, Malda, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri altogether had 120 primary schools meant chiefly for the Sonthals; of this number 40, 28, and 9 schools were directly controlled by the Boards of Sonthal Education in Dinajpur, Malda and Rangpur, respectively. Of the total expenditure incurred on Sonthal education in the Rajshahi Division during the year under review Rs. 6,737 was met from provincial, and Rs. 2,247 from district funds. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, is of opinion that the constitution of a Board of Sonthal Education for Jalpaiguri on the lines of the Rangpur Board seems to be desirable. Government have accorded sanction to increased capital and recurring expenditure for further development of the scheme of Sonthal education in the district of Malda.

3. **Education of Criminal Classes.**—The school run by the Salvation Army at Saidpur (Rangpur) for the education of the Karwal Nats—a criminal tribe—had 41 boys and 32 girls on its rolls on 31st March 1928. Some amount of industrial education, such as weaving and gardening, is attempted, along with an elementary knowledge of the three R's.

The Reformatory School, Alipore, had, as previously, two sections—a General Section with 3 teachers, and a Technical Section with 6 teachers; there is also a Drill Instructor. The number of pupils rose from 51 to 117 during the year under report. Steps are being taken to give it more of the atmosphere of a school than has been the case in the past, but the staff and curriculum need considerable improvement. Juvenile offenders from outside Calcutta and Howrah are sent to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh. Inspecting officers of the

Department endeavour to keep watch over the ex-pupils of Reformatory School after their release, and to help them to get suitable employment as far as possible.

4. **Education of Jains.**—The total number of Jain pupils reading in various classes of institutions in the Presidency on 31st March 1928 was 687 against 347 in the previous year. The number of pupils studying in the Jain school at Bogra after rising to 70 in 1927, again declined to 51 during the year under report.

5. **Education of Defectives.**—The Children's House at Kurseong, to which reference has already been made in Chapter IX, had 19 physically and mentally deficient European children on the 31st March 1928. The Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta, which teaches the Final Primary Course, besides painting, carpentry, tailoring, clay-modelling and printing, had on its rolls 125 pupils (including 17 girls) on 31st March 1928; but the school did not send up any candidate for the Primary Examination of 1927. The Blind School at Behala, 24-Parganas, had 76 pupils on 31st March 1928; the upkeep of the school cost Rs. 25,547 towards which provincial revenues contributed Rs. 4,800 during the year under report. Each of the four districts in the Dacca Division has a school for deaf-mutes; these schools had altogether 55 pupils on their rolls. The four schools cost Rs. 6,846, of which Rs. 3,171 was provided by public funds. The Deaf and Dumb School at Chittagong, which employs 2 trained teachers, had 17 pupils (including 1 girl) on 31st March 1928. The charges for maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 1,261, of which Rs. 895 was met from public funds. Most of the District Boards and Municipalities of Bengal continued during the year under report to assist the deaf-mutes and blind children under training in the Calcutta schools with suitable scholarships and stipends. The course attempted everywhere is the primary curriculum, combined with some useful crafts.

6. **Education of Factory and Colliery children.**—The children of mill operatives ordinarily attend the primary schools and makhtabs existing in the mill areas. The district of 24-Parganas, however, has three primary schools, viz., at Tittaghar, Ichapur and Kankinara, exclusively intended for such children. The Tittaghar school, which is managed by the local mill authorities with the aid of Government grant, has three sections (Hindi, Urdu and Telugu). The district of Hooghly also has two primary schools specially meant for education of the children of mill hands. In the district of Burdwan there were 10 free colliery schools with 231 pupils, specially meant for the education of miners' children. The whole of the expenditure on these colliery schools, amounting to Rs. 1,285, was borne by public funds.

7. **Education in the Tea Gardens.**—Special facilities for educating the children of tea-garden employes exist in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling only. The schools in Jalpaiguri increased during the year under report from 75 to 86, but the number of pupils attending them fell from 1,509 to 1,158. The Inspector is enquiring into the cause of this serious decline. Darjeeling returned 65 tea-garden schools with 1,505 pupils on 31st March 1928 as compared with 61 schools having 1,400 pupils in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the tea-garden schools rose during the year under report from Rs. 18,141 to Rs. 19,934, of which Rs. 9,821 was met from public funds.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Unrecognised Institutions.

Different types of schools such as indigenous religious schools, tols, Quran schools, Kyangs or Buddhist monastic schools, primary schools with less than 10 pupils or not teaching the full curriculum, "national" schools, and schools teaching advanced courses in Arabic, are included in the category of unrecognised schools. These schools do not adopt the courses of study prescribed by any of the recognised educational authorities; they provide usually religious and vocational education combined with a smattering of general instruction. Inadequacy of staff and equipment, weak discipline, defective teaching and organisation, and precarious finances are some of the normal features of most unrecognised schools. On the 31st March 1928 the Presidency had 1,568 schools with 55,034 pupils as compared with 1,610 schools attended by 53,504 scholars on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of the total enrolment 20,785 were Hindus and 32,458 were Muhammadans; the remaining 1,791 belonged to other communities.

2. The most prominent among unrecognised schools for boys are the Kabindra College, Gaila, Bakarganj, and the Santineketan Institution, Bolpur, of which the latter was founded by Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. The former, which enjoys a Government grant of Rs. 140 a month, is a seat of higher Sanskrit studies—Ayurveda and Hindu Philosophy. The latter has arrangements for teaching agriculture, weaving, art, and advanced oriental studies; in the last-named subject the school has secured the co-operation of eminent foreign scholars. Pupils of the school may now, if they so desire, appear for the examinations of Calcutta University.

Among unrecognised schools for girls special mention may be made of the Saraswat Girls' School (221 pupils) at Barisal which has a staff of 14 teachers including 9 women and the Mahakali Pathshalas (with a total of 239 pupils) at Mymensingh and Faridpur. The object of all these three schools is to teach the domestic and religious duties of Hindu womanhood.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Physical and Moral Training.

**Hostels.**—Where a student does not live with his parents or guardian he is required to live in a recognised hostel or mess; it is the duty of the heads of institutions to see that none of their students reside in undesirable conditions. On the 31st March 1928 the hostels and boarding houses attached to educational institutions in the Presidency altogether had 31,550 boarders, against 30,629 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. Of the total number of boarders 26,281 occupied hostels for Indians, and 5,269 resided in boarding houses for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Of the boarders residing in Indian hostels 23,223 were males and 3,058 were females. Of the European and Anglo-Indian boarders 2,996 were boys and 2,273 were girls.

The new Hindu hostel for 65 students erected in the compound of the Krishnagar College was opened in July 1927. Work on the construction of a hostel for the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, which is to provide accommodation for 200 students at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,60,000 is rapidly progressing. Work is also well advanced in connection with the Hindu hostel attached to the Zilla School at Jalpaiguri, which received the administrative approval of Government in August 1927. During the year under review orders were issued by Government for realising enhanced rates of seat rents from the boarders of hostels attached to Government arts and professional colleges, and special institutions under the Education Department in order to make them more self-supporting.

2. **Messes.**—Messes are preferred to hostels on account of cheapness and absence of strict supervision. As previously, the mess system in Calcutta continued to be administered by the Students' Residence Committee of Calcutta University through the Inspector of Messes with the assistance of the annual Government grant of Rs. 13,128. There were in all 19 messes with 857 boarders in 1927-28. At Dacca 25 messes with 741 inmates were managed by the Board of Secondary Education with the assistance of the Assistant Inspector of Students' Residence. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 18,006 towards their cost.

3. **Physical Training (Boys' schools).**—Two more six-weeks' training classes for drill and gymnastic masters were held during the year under review under the supervision of the Physical Adviser to the Department. The first of these, which was conducted at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, Machua Bazar Street, in November and December 1927, trained 51 teachers, while the second, held in January and February 1928 at the Presidency College gymnasium, passed 45 men. These training classes are attended by teachers employed in Government and non-Government institutions and also by persons who desire to be employed as drill and gymnastic masters in educational institutions. The courses are, however, more or less of a stop-gap character, pending the working out of a complete scheme of physical instruction for the Province by the new Physical Education Director who has recently been recruited from England, and the employment of trained graduates as drill masters. Effect is being given to the sanctioned scheme for the employment in Government secondary schools of graduates holding the diploma of the Y. M. C. A. Physical Training College, Madras, as funds become available and as vacancies occur.

Drill is compulsory in all the classes of primary, middle and high schools and madrasahs, though the subject is not taught everywhere systematically, nor regarded with any great enthusiasm. A new syllabus of physical instruction for classes III to X was sanctioned by Government in January 1928: and in their circular on physical education, issued to the authorities of high schools the Syndicate of Calcutta University has made it quite clear that if voluntary arrangements are not made by the school authorities for the purpose it will be necessary to insist on Matriculation candidates (save those who are medically unfit) furnishing a certificate that they have actually undergone a course of physical education. The University of Dacca also has made adequate arrangements for supervising physical exercise and games, which have been made compulsory for all students of the

University. Football, cricket, tennis, badminton and small-area games generally continue to be popular with town boys. In the rural areas boys play football, besides inexpensive indigenous games like ha-do-do, kapati, etc. In some places—notably at Rajshahi College and Daulatpur Hindu Academy—rowing is resorted to, especially during the rains.

As regards *Girls' schools*, the Government of Bengal pay a subsidy of Rs. 275 per mensem to the Y. W. C. A., Calcutta, towards the employment of a Physical Directress. The present incumbent, Miss Carswell, in compliance with a tour programme approved by the Department, inspected in 1927-28 physical training work in schools and colleges for European and Indian girls in the Presidency with the object of drawing up a report on the possibility of introducing systematic physical education in girls' schools and colleges. Courses in physical training are also arranged by the Y. W. C. A., Calcutta, under the supervision of the Physical Directress for women teachers of Government, aided and unaided schools. A fully trained Physical Inspectress was appointed as an experimental measure for two years to the staff of the Bethune Collegiate School and College, Calcutta, after the close of the year under review. Formal drill of the Swedish type is not generally looked upon with favour by Indian girls: but team games are very popular and are found to have valuable mental and moral as well as physical results. An inter-school sports competition has become a valuable annual feature among high schools for girls in Calcutta.

4. **Boy Scout movement.**—The movement continues to gain in popularity. During the last scout year there were in Bengal 47 local associations, 1,196 cubs, 4,530 scouts, 275 rovers, and 292 scouters. His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson, the Chief Scout for Bengal, addressed the Bengal scouts in rally at Government House grounds, Darjeeling, on the King-Emperor's birthday. As before, a sum of Rs. 4,000 was distributed by Government during the year under report among Government and non-Government schools for equipment and camp expenses: and a scheme for more regular and systematic grants to troops is under consideration. The movement chiefly owes its expansion and popularity to the energy of Mr. N. N. Bhowse, the Provincial Organising Secretary.

5. **Girl Guides.**—Guiding is making rather slow progress in the province; but fresh centres were reported to have been established during the year at the Mission High School for Girls at Kaikota in Midnapur, and at the L. M. S. Girls' Middle English School at Berhampore. Companies of girl guides also exist at Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong.

6. **Medical supervision.**—Hostels attached to Government colleges and schools, except guru-training schools, have adequate arrangements for affording medical assistance to the boarders. Among privately-managed institutions the Carmichael College, Rangpur, has a whole-time staff for taking medical care of the students. All the students of the Rajshahi College were medically examined thrice during the year under report and remedial measures were adopted in some cases, while in the more serious cases the students concerned were advised to have recourse to further medical treatment.

7. **Hygiene.**—As previously, lectures on hygiene and sanitation, illustrated by lantern slides, were delivered at the more important



institutions by officers of the Social Service League and sanitary inspectors employed by local bodies. These lectures appear to have been much appreciated by students. The certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Association for first aid and home-nursing is compulsory for training-class girls in West Bengal; it is largely taken by girls of other schools as well. Schools which have arranged to teach a special course of hygiene are given by Government a grant of Rs. 15 a month for the maintenance of a qualified teacher.

8. **Discipline.**—From the point of view of discipline the year has not been altogether satisfactory but having regard to the political situation at the time of the arrival of the Simon Commission the behaviour of the students was not unduly reprehensible. Save in the City College, where the controversy regarding the performance of the Saraswati Puja in the Ram Mohan Roy Hostel did not subside for some months, the academic atmosphere was soon restored to its normal condition and college students generally have now again settled down to work in a satisfactory manner.

9. **Religious and moral instruction.**—Religious instruction is imparted to students only in denominational schools, such as tols, makhtabs, madrasahs, Mission schools, and schools under Brahma management. Moral qualities such as truthfulness, sincerity, obedience, respect for elders and superiors, are sought to be imparted through precept and example. Teachers and students pass two minutes in silent prayer every day at the Government High School at Ballygunge before the day's work begins. Subject to certain conditions provision has been made in the Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Bill, 1927, for religious instruction during school hours.

10. **National schools.**—During the year ending 31st December 1927 there were in Bengal altogether 33 national schools with 2,674 pupils as compared with 45 schools attended by 3,208 pupils in the year preceding. Thus both the number of schools and that of pupils decreased considerably during the year. None of the national schools conform strictly to departmental standards. They impart, as usual, general education combined with a certain amount of vocational training such as weaving, spinning, and carpentry.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Conferences.

The year 1927 was marked by the meeting of the third Imperial Educational Conference, which was formally opened at Whitehall in London by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 21st June. Delegates from the Governments of 45 countries within the Empire attended the Conference in addition to representatives of Departments of the Home Government. Bengal was represented by Mr. H. E. Stapleton, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Dr M. P. West, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca. The Conference, which lasted until 8th July, discussed, among other things, problems specially affecting tropical countries. In the first week of January 1928 the fifteenth session of the Indian Science Congress was held at Calcutta under the presidency of Dr. J. L. Simonsen, D.Sc., F.I.C.,

F.A.S.B., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; the writer of this report acted as an honorary local Secretary to the Congress. The deliberations of the Congress, which occupied about a week, covered a fairly wide range of Science subjects including Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Agriculture, etc.; while out of the subscriptions raised locally in connection with the Congress it was found possible to hand over sufficient money to the Asiatic Society of Bengal to establish a permanent prize for the best paper read by students at future Congresses. The second Bengal Women's Educational Conference, which was held in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Calcutta, in February 1928 and was opened by Her Highness the Maharani of Mourbhanj, discussed important problems affecting the education of girls and women.

Two conferences of the senior inspecting officers and the headmasters of Government high and zilla schools were held during the year under report under the presidency of the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, for discussing educational topics of common interest. Inspecting officers in the four districts of the Dacca Division are reported to have met at the district headquarters, where they discussed educational matters with a view to bringing about unity of action on important problems. A conference of Assistant Inspectresses and Head Mistresses of the Government training schools was held under the presidency of the Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. In several localities Sub-Inspectors of Schools are also reported to have held conferences of primary school teachers at which suggestions for improving the quality of teaching in primary schools, amelioration of the condition of teachers, and allied subjects were chiefly discussed.

The seventh session of the All-Bengal (Non-Government School) Teachers' Association held in April 1927 at Santipore, under the presidency of Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, M.A., passed a number of resolutions chiefly affecting secondary education. The All-Bengal Government School Teachers' Conference also met at Dacca under the presidency of Sir Deva Prosad Sarbadhikari after the close of the period under review. Sir Deva Prosad urged that History and Geography should be made compulsory and some classical language retained as a compulsory subject of study for the Matriculation Examination.

## CHAPTER XV.

### Text-Book Committees.

The two Text-Book Committees—one at Calcutta and another at Dacca—only continued in nominal existence during the year under review. Up to the year 1926-27 the Dacca Text-Book Committee dealt with text-books for secondary schools in East Bengal. Text-books for primary schools for the whole Presidency and those for secondary schools in West Bengal were submitted for consideration to the Calcutta Text-Book Committee. Books intended for use as prize and library books were also sent to the Text-Book Committees for examination. The lists of approved text-books have, by frequent

additions, become so unwieldy that they are no longer a safe guide to teachers and managers of schools: and in view of the revision of curricula for secondary schools and the impending reorganisation of Text-Book Committees it was decided during the year under report not to accept any books (text-books or prize and library books) for primary schools, secondary schools and makhtabs for examination by the Text-Book Committees at Calcutta and Dacca. The Text-Book Committees therefore ceased to function in 1927-28. A sub-committee, specially appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, met, however, once in Calcutta for the adjudication of essays in connection with the award of the Brajo Mohan Dutta prize for Indian women. The proposals made by the Special Officer (Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A., I.E.S.) on the subject of the revision of curricula for secondary schools and the re-organisation of the Text-Book Committees having now received the approval of Government, it is hoped that during 1929-30 it will be found possible to establish a single Text-Book Committee to draw up revised lists of approved books for the whole of Bengal.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### Education in the Legislative Council.

The year 1927-28 was a period during which a relatively small number of educational questions were asked and motions brought forward in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Education portfolio was in charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarty up to August 1927, when he was succeeded by the Hon'ble Nawab Musharruf Hossain, Khan Bahadur. The motion that the Calcutta University Bills, 1927, of Dr. P. N. Banerjee and of Mr. M. N. Roy, both of which aimed at reconstituting the Governing Body of the University on a more representative basis, should be circulated for eliciting public opinion, was agreed to by the Council. The motion brought by Babu Saral Kumar Dutta that the demand of Rs. 17,500 under head "31A—University—Grant towards the salary of the Vice-Chancellor" be refused was also agreed to after a prolonged debate. The resolution moved by Maulvi Asimuddin Ahmad that the sum of Rs. 3,39,000 provided in the Education budget under head "31A—Education (Reserved)" for direct grants to non-Government secondary schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians be refused was withdrawn by leave of the Council. On 14th December 1927, a resolution, affecting the welfare of the Presidency generally, which was moved by Babu Amarendra Nath Ghose, was accepted by the Council in the following amended form:—

"This Council recommends to the Government to take necessary steps to approach the Government of India for securing the proceeds of the export duty on jute for the Province of Bengal to be utilised for the purpose of agriculture and sanitary improvement and free compulsory primary education in the province."

The questions that were asked in the Council regarding subjects of general importance were as follows:— The University School Code; dissolution and reconstitution of the Managing Committees of aided

high schools; working of the Dacca Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education; desirability of making Sanskrit optional in secondary schools; supply of literature regarding the League of Nations to schools; medical inspection of school boys and college students; and arrangements for giving agricultural training to teachers of selected high schools. Questions of more local importance were: The number of tols and madrasahs in Bengal and the amount of Government grant given to them; the number of reserved seats for Moslems in the School of Engineering at Dacca; the number of Hindu and Muhammadan Headmasters and Assistant Headmasters employed in Government high schools; the teaching hours of the Principles of certain Government colleges; facilities for the education of children in the mill areas of Barrackpore and Howrah; the site for a particular madrasah; and the recruitment of Europeans to the Educational Service since the introduction of the Reforms. But though the questions and motions were fewer, the nature of the criticisms showed that the public are keenly interested in the working of the Education Department and readily avail themselves of the Council not only as an agent for eliciting information on educational matters but also for bringing about improvements in educational institutions.

H. E. STAPLETON,

*Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (Offg.).*

## General Statistics

Area in square miles ..	76,843
Population—	
Males .. ..	24,151,222
Females .. ..	22,544,314
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>46,695,536</b>

### General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars in Bengal for the year 1927-28.

	Percentage of Scholars to population.			
	Recognized Institutions.		All Institutions.	
	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
	Males .. ..	8.25	7.75	8.44
Females .. ..	2.01	1.84	2.04	1.88
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>5.02</b>

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of Instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.*</b>							
<i>For males.</i>							
Universities ..	2	2	..	1,679	1,714	- 35	..
Arts Colleges ..	42	41	+ 1	20,514	22,131	- 1,617	(a) 7,209
Professional Colleges ..	14	14	..	5,547	6,281	- 734	(b) 13,305
High Schools ..	1,016	1,003	+ 13	244,120	238,401	+ 5,659	(c) 5,107
Middle Schools ..	1,751	1,690	+ 61	158,342	147,486	+ 10,856	(d) 440
Primary Schools ..	39,997	38,197	+ 1,800	1,498,052	1,399,535	+ 98,517	(e) 170,798
Special Schools ..	3,187	3,106	+ 81	125,914	112,720	+ 13,194	(f) 73,322
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>46,009</b>	<b>44,053</b>	<b>+ 1,956</b>	<b>2,054,168</b>	<b>1,928,328</b>	<b>+ 125,840</b>	(g) 35,669
<i>For females.</i>							(h) 122,673
Arts Colleges ..	4	4	..	306	289	+ 17	(i) 1,498,052
Professional Colleges ..	3	3	..	43	41	+ 2	(a) 101
High Schools ..	46	42	+ 4	10,837	9,421	+ 1,466	(b) 205
Middle Schools ..	71	70	+ 1	8,683	8,072	+ 611	(c) 30
Primary Schools ..	15,606	14,612	+ 994	370,814	341,969	+ 28,845	(d) 13
Special Schools ..	47	49	- 2	1,777	1,756	+ 21	(e) 2,859
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>15,777</b>	<b>14,780</b>	<b>+ 997</b>	<b>392,510</b>	<b>361,548</b>	<b>+ 30,962</b>	(f) 8,028
<b>UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							(g) 1,855
For Males ..	1,345	1,318	+ 27	49,096	46,035	+ 2,061	(h) 6,828
For Females ..	223	292	- 69	6,938	7,469	- 531	(i) 370,814
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>- 42</b>	<b>55,034</b>	<b>53,504</b>	<b>+ 1,530</b>	..
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>63,354</b>	<b>60,443</b>	<b>+ 2,911</b>	<b>2,501,712</b>	<b>2,343,380</b>	<b>+ 158,332</b>	..

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes.

(b) In Intermediate classes.

(c) In Secondary stage.

(d) In Primary stage.

\*Excludes the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

## General Summary of

	Total expenditure			Percentage
	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.
	1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection .. ..	15,79,170	15,67,222	+ 11,948	94·7
Universities ..	28,08,199	30,47,697	- 2,39,498	32·5
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education ..	54,128	57,429	- 3,301	47·8
Miscellaneous† ..	63,74,137	64,97,125	- 1,22,988	42·6
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,08,15,634</b>	<b>1,11,69,473</b>	<b>- 3,53,839</b>	<b>47·6</b>
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.				
Arts Colleges ..	35,35,370	33,81,031	+ 1,54,339	37·3
Professional Colleges	20,57,428	22,29,771	- 1,72,343	72·2
High Schools ..	96,36,009	91,04,257	+ 5,31,752	18·5
Middle Schools ..	25,91,499	24,01,128	+ 1,90,371	8·4
Primary Schools ..	62,72,025	56,59,990	+ 6,12,035	32·2
Special Schools ..	34,88,956	30,21,733	+ 4,67,223	47·9
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,75,81,287</b>	<b>2,57,97,910</b>	<b>+ 17,83,377</b>	<b>30·8</b>
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.				
Arts Colleges ..	1,46,586	1,35,813	+ 10,773	76·7
Professional Colleges	25,418	28,981	- 3,563	99·5
High Schools ..	10,59,707	9,78,081	+ 81,626	45·1
Middle Schools ..	3,98,438	3,51,189	+ 47,249	39·4
Primary Schools ..	12,09,331	11,01,085	+ 1,08,246	38·5
Special Schools ..	2,36,334	2,13,536	+ 22,798	48·4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>30,75,814</b>	<b>28,08,685</b>	<b>+ 2,67,129</b>	<b>40·3</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>4,14,72,735</b>	<b>3,97,76,068</b>	<b>+ 16,96,667</b>	<b>36·1</b>

\* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

† Includes expenditure on buildings.

**Expenditure on Education.**

of expenditure from—			Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4·0	1·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	52·6	14·9	..	..	..	..	..
..	52·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5·8	22·8	28·8	..	..	..	..	..
4·2	27·4	20·8	..	..	..	..	..
·1	53·1	9·5	64·2	·2	91·6	16·3	172·3
..	26·2	1·6	267·7	..	97·2	6·0	370·9
·2	65·5	15·8	7·3	·1	25·8	6·2	39·4
12·8	56·9	21·9	1·4	2·1	9·3	3·6	16·4
17·3	39·6	10·9	1·3	·7	1·7	·5	4·2
5·8	23·0	23·3	13·2	1·6	6·4	6·5	27·7
6·0	48·9	14·3	4·1	·8	6·6	1·9	13·4
..	18·7	4·6	367·6	..	89·6	21·8	479·0
..	·5	..	588·1	..	3·0	..	591·1
3·4	39·3	12·2	43·9	3·4	38·3	11·7	97·3
5·7	17·9	37·0	18·1	2·6	8·2	16·9	45·8
28·3	8·0	25·2	1·3	·9	·3	·8	3·3
2·4	14·2	35·0	64·3	3·2	18·9	46·6	133·0
9·4	26·7	23·6	4·8	1·1	3·2	2·9	12·0
6·1	41·2	16·6	6·1	1·0	6·9	2·8	16·8



## I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For males.						For females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
Universities	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science	7	..	..	16	7	30	1	..	..	1	1	3
Law	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	3
Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges	3	..	..	4	5	12	1	..	..	..	..	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
High Schools	42	..	3	521	450	1,016	6	..	..	40	..	46
Middle Schools—												
English	4	43	4	1,167	466	1,684	2	..	2	45	3	52
Vernacular	..	14	..	49	4	67	..	..	..	19	..	19
Primary Schools	95	3,723	212	31,918	4,049	39,997	23	189	72	12,207	3,115	15,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>33,655</b>	<b>4,969</b>	<b>42,764</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12,311</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>15,723</b>
Special Schools—												
Art	1	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical	4	..	..	2	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training	88	..	1	6	..	95	3	..	..	7	..	10
Engineering (a)	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial	28	5	..	71	19	123	..	..	..	26	1	27
Commercial	1	..	..	2	27	30	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults	..	..	..	883	448	1,331	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	7	2	..	1,110	453	1,578	..	..	..	8	..	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Total for recognised institutions</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>35,777</b>	<b>5,936</b>	<b>46,010</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>15,777</b>
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>	..	..	..	109	1,286	1,345	..	..	..	25	198	223
<b>Grand total, all institutions</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>35,886</b>	<b>7,172</b>	<b>47,355</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>16,000</b>

(a) Include Survey Schools.

**II-A.—Distribution of Scholars attending  
Educational Institutions for Males**

## IIA.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Reading.</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>									
Arts and Science ..	3,604	3,115	1,223	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	896	725	295	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	133	135	128	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	268	244	217	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	144	130	144	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,045</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>2,007</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>									
In High schools ..	14,102	11,280	1,320	..	..	..	1,445	1,168	..
Middle schools—									
English ..	553	413	..	4,115	3,061	33	882	696	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	994	703	..	..	..	..
Primary schools ..	3,487	2,567	..	173,819	134,277	..	23,805	17,053	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>18,142</b>	<b>14,260</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>178,928</b>	<b>138,041</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26,132</b>	<b>18,917</b>	..
In Art Schools ..	412	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical Schools ..	1,541	1,323	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	2,178	1,807	2,072	..	..	..	40	31	..
In Engineering Schools (a) ..	548	483	329	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	675	537	262	344	267	40	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	253	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	30	17	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory Schools ..	117	84	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools ..	1,513	1,140	513	28	19	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	..
<b>Total for recognised institutions ..</b>	<b>30,454</b>	<b>24,533</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>179,300</b>	<b>138,327</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26,172</b>	<b>18,948</b>	..
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Grand total, all institutions for Males</b>	<b>30,454</b>	<b>24,533</b>	<b>6,662</b>	<b>179,300</b>	<b>138,327</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26,172</b>	<b>18,948</b>	..

(a) Includes Survey

## Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11,555	10,030	3,045	7,034	6,052	950	22,193	19,197	5,218	52
2,492	2,465	356	630	403	94	3,122	2,373	450	..
585	580	195	..	..	..	1,481	1,305	490	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	133	135	123	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	268	244	217	..
197	139	18	202	125	..	390	264	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	144	130	144	..
<b>14,829</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>7,866</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>27,740</b>	<b>24,148</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>69</b>
123,868	95,804	8,776	104,705	80,379	3,151	244,120	188,631	13,247	512
108,389	82,144	1,169	39,880	29,676	40	153,819	115,990	1,242	374
3,186	2,542	51	343	286	..	4,523	3,531	51	56
1,168,464	933,595	471	123,477	99,956	..	1,493,052	1,189,448	471	65,281
<b>1,403,907</b>	<b>1,116,085</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>273,405</b>	<b>210,297</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>1,900,514</b>	<b>1,497,600</b>	<b>15,011</b>	<b>66,223</b>
194	119	..	22	10	..	628	447	..	1
306	296	108	264	218	..	2,111	1,837	120	22
102	96	89	..	..	..	2,320	1,934	2,161	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	548	483	329	..
3,301	2,553	201	1,163	886	..	5,483	4,243	503	141
30	27	..	1,081	1,262	..	1,904	1,498	..	16
113	90	15	..	..	..	143	113	45	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	117	84	117	..
292	207	194	..	..	..	292	207	194	56
22,145	17,428	..	10,352	8,071	..	32,497	25,499	..	15
55,005	43,163	479	23,205	17,949	73	79,811	62,277	1,070	201
<b>81,483</b>	<b>63,985</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>36,747</b>	<b>28,396</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>125,914</b>	<b>98,622</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>1,500,224</b>	<b>1,193,284</b>	<b>15,167</b>	<b>318,018</b>	<b>245,278</b>	<b>4,313</b>	<b>2,054,168</b>	<b>1,620,370</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>66,744</b>
3,299	2,043	..	44,797	34,523	4	48,096	37,171	4	1,765
<b>1,503,523</b>	<b>1,195,927</b>	<b>15,167</b>	<b>362,815</b>	<b>279,801</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>2,102,264</b>	<b>1,657,541</b>	<b>26,219</b>	<b>68,509</b>

schools.

## IIB.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Reading.</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>									
Arts and Science ..	179	143	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	17	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>									
In High Schools ..	1,987	1,583	353	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools—									
English ..	293	199	..	..	..	..	378	281	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	811	556	..	6,677	4,800	..	8,499	5,123	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>..</b>
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training Schools ..	82	73	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total for recognised Institutions ..</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Grand total, all institutions for Females ..</b>	<b>3,369</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand total, all institutions for Males and Females ..</b>	<b>33,823</b>	<b>27,104</b>	<b>7,187</b>	<b>185,977</b>	<b>143,127</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>35,049</b>	<b>24,352</b>	<b>..</b>

## Educational institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
74	60	34	53	48	24	306	257	134	..
14	14	9	12	11	6	43	42	32	..
<b>88</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>..</b>
8,900	7,274	2,616	..	..	..	10,887	8,857	2,969	813
5,899	4,327	774	263	205	..	6,833	5,012	774	254
1,850	1,470	370	..	..	..	1,850	1,470	370	49
289,347	225,275	384	65,480	50,375	..	370,814	286,129	384	4,685
<b>305,986</b>	<b>238,346</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>65,743</b>	<b>50,580</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>390,384</b>	<b>301,468</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>5,801</b>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	114	118	..	..	..	213	187	197	..
1,038	745	457	14	10	14	1,052	755	471	..
152	134	..	..	..	..	152	134	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
360	291	..	..	..	..	360	291	..	23
<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>307,765</b>	<b>239,710</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>65,822</b>	<b>50,649</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>392,510</b>	<b>303,134</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>5,824</b>
2,076	1,547	..	4,862	4,014	..	6,038	5,561	..	207
<b>309,841</b>	<b>241,257</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>70,684</b>	<b>54,663</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>399,448</b>	<b>308,695</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>6,031</b>
<b>1,813,364</b>	<b>1,437,184</b>	<b>19,929</b>	<b>433,499</b>	<b>334,469</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>2,501,712</b>	<b>1,966,236</b>	<b>31,550</b>	<b>..</b>

### IIIA.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 7,71,363 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

- Scholarships.
- Hostel charges
- Cadet grants.
- Miscellaneous, etc.

	Government institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Universities .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts Colleges .. .. .	8,74,951	..	..	3,76,903	20,971	12,72,825
<b>Professional Colleges—</b>						
Law .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. .. .	7,24,868	..	..	1,24,962	23,039	8,72,869
Education .. .. .	1,63,264	..	..	..	121	1,63,385
Engineering .. .. .	3,25,444	..	..	36,166	3,490	3,65,100
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	2,17,821	..	..	..	..	2,17,821
Intermediate Colleges .. .. .	1,53,636	..	..	33,126	12	1,86,774
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>24,59,984</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,71,157</b>	<b>47,633</b>	<b>30,78,774</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools .. .. .	7,04,178	..	..	4,67,468	4,263	11,75,909
Middle Schools—						
English .. .. .	25,781	..	..	4,182	..	29,963
Vernacular .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools .. .. .	85,313	9	..	5	122	85,449
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,15,272</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,71,655</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>12,91,321</b>
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools .. .. .	38,570	..	..	18,846	..	57,416
Law Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools .. .. .	2,02,141	..	..	1,16,678	2,074	3,20,893
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	4,03,999	27	..	143	68	4,04,237
Engineering Schools (Include Survey Schools) .. .. .	1,07,541	..	..	29,303	5,085	1,41,929
Technical and Industrial Schools .. .. .	1,83,332	12,825	60	4,019	5,284	2,05,520
Commercial Schools .. .. .	41,795	..	..	18,005	..	59,800
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	8,337	..	..	..	..	8,337
Reformatory Schools .. .. .	21,852	..	..	..	919	22,771
Schools for defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. .. .	1,80,242	..	..	13,731	5,202	1,99,175
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,87,809</b>	<b>12,852</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,00,725</b>	<b>18,632</b>	<b>14,20,078</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,63,065</b>	<b>12,861</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12,43,537</b>	<b>70,650</b>	<b>57,90,173</b>

## Education for Males.

District Board and municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,10,984	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	25,886	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,21,946	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	14,500	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,850	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	54,998	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	12,67,164	..
11,776	..	1,324	39,824	..	52,924	10,62,529	2,030
480	48,954	2,233	44,965	1,792	98,424	1,88,190	2,46,509
4,60,218	13,958	4,281	4,281	..	18,239	4,052	7,141
4,72,474	1,25,143	2,94,663	2,56,995	37,134	11,74,163	14,72,764	5,76,776
..	..	2,88,220	3,46,065	38,928	13,43,740	27,28,135	8,32,456
..	..	..	..	..	..	20,280	480
..	..	6,362	..	..	6,362	..	1,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	16,108	..
24,871	36,090	48	5,288	20,698	86,095	1,15,534	10,580
..	..	..	..	..	..	403	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,025	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	19,656	275
..	2,475	..	..	..	..	21,061	13,370
..	..	..	..	073	3,148	2,68,020	74,272
24,871	38,565	6,410	5,288	21,371	96,505	4,57,987	1,01,077
4,97,345	2,28,620	3,04,630	3,51,363	60,297	14,40,245	44,52,388	9,33,533



## III A.—Expenditure on

	Aided institutions— <i>concd.</i>				Recognised
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.
	15	16	17	18	19
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities .. .. .	..	14,77,668	4,19,547	28,08,199	..
Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education .. .. .	..	23,242	..	54,128	..
Arts Colleges .. .. .	..	7,42,602	2,29,073	11,93,621	6,30,456
Professional Colleges—					
Law .. .. .	..	2,09,976	..	2,39,976	38,718
Medicine .. .. .	..	1,14,317	..	1,28,817	..
Education .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. .. .	..	4,872	6,493	20,215	10,527
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate Colleges .. .. .	..	71,367	10,587	1,36,952	23,507
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	..	<b>26,49,044</b>	<b>6,65,700</b>	<b>45,81,908</b>	<b>7,03,208</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>					
<i>General.</i>					
High Schools .. .. .	18,432	32,40,181	8,08,144	51,31,316	25,62,719
Middle Schools—					
English .. .. .	12,993	10,95,697	3,78,739	19,22,128	3,06,060
Vernacular .. .. .	..	17,341	10,686	39,820	1,861
Primary Schools .. .. .	87,458	20,51,167	5,60,808	47,48,973	1,77,056
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,18,883</b>	<b>64,04,386</b>	<b>17,58,377</b>	<b>1,18,42,237</b>	<b>30,47,696</b>
<i>Special.</i>					
Art Schools .. .. .	3,000	2,586	11,284	37,630	241
Law Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools .. .. .	780	31,297	..	33,577	8,414
Normal and Training Schools .. .. .	..	..	18,094	34,202	..
Engineering Schools (include Survey Schools) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools .. .. .	7,679	21,030	1,08,106	2,62,929	10,143
Commercial Schools .. .. .	120	1,843	..	2,366	65,760
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	1,000	..	5,591	8,216	..
Reformatory Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. .. .	6,635	6,666	41,425	74,657	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	1,851	10,285	9,750	56,317	4,802
Other Schools .. .. .	23,289	3,08,019	3,55,680	10,24,280	1,24,042
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>44,354</b>	<b>3,81,726</b>	<b>5,49,930</b>	<b>16,34,174</b>	<b>2,13,462</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,63,237</b>	<b>94,35,156</b>	<b>29,74,007</b>	<b>1,78,58,319</b>	<b>38,64,366</b>

(a) Includes Rs. 9,611 paid from Provincial  
(b) Includes Rs. 2,393 paid from Provincial Revenues and  
(c) Includes Rs. 740 paid from District Board

## Education for Males—concluded.

		Total expenditure from—					
		Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
		22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	..	2,19,516	..	..	..	..	2,19,516
Inspection	..	11,57,667	63,813	13,889	..	..	12,35,369
Buildings, etc.	..	13,13,734	1,29,234	1,19,314	1,66,069	8,45,274	25,73,625
Miscellaneous	..	9,70,380	67,428	28,318	6,72,176	5,42,855	22,81,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>36,61,297</b>	<b>2,60,475</b>	<b>1,61,521</b>	<b>8,38,245</b>	<b>13,86,129</b>	<b>63,09,667</b>
unaided institutions.							
Other sources.	Total.						
20	21						
Rs.	Rs.						
..	..	9,10,994	..	..	14,77,668	4,19,547	28,08,199
..	..	25,886	..	..	28,242	..	54,128
(a) 58,202	6,88,658	11,06,508	..	..	17,49,961	2,98,635	31,55,104
..	38,718	30,000	..	..	2,48,694	..	2,78,694
..	..	7,39,368	..	..	2,39,279	23,039	10,01,686
..	..	1,63,264	..	..	..	121	1,63,385
..	..	3,25,444	..	..	36,166	3,490	3,65,100
..	10,527	8,850	..	..	15,399	6,403	30,742
..	..	2,17,821	..	..	..	..	2,17,821
(b) 33,033	56,540	2,11,027	..	4,924	1,28,000	30,315	3,80,266
<b>91,235</b>	<b>7,94,443</b>	<b>37,39,152</b>	..	<b>4,924</b>	<b>39,23,409</b>	<b>7,87,640</b>	<b>84,55,125</b>
(c) 7,13,141	32,75,860	17,78,483	2,770	19,756	63,10,192	15,24,808	96,36,009
1,73,786	4,79,846	2,14,451	2,95,463	15,226	14,50,904	5,54,317	25,30,361
1,218	3,079	4,652	21,099	..	23,483	11,904	61,139
86,394	2,63,450	20,18,295	7,01,928	3,82,121	24,85,223	6,84,453	62,72,025
<b>9,74,539</b>	<b>40,22,235</b>	<b>40,15,881</b>	<b>10,21,260</b>	<b>4,17,103</b>	<b>1,02,69,802</b>	<b>27,75,487</b>	<b>1,84,99,533</b>
1,837	2,078	58,850	480	3,000	21,673	13,121	97,124
6,103	14,517	2,02,141	1,500	780	1,56,389	8,177	3,68,987
..	..	4,20,107	27	6,362	143	18,162	4,44,801
..	..	1,07,541	..	..	20,303	5,085	1,41,929
11,809	21,052	3,23,737	59,495	7,787	40,480	1,45,897	5,77,396
16,457	81,217	42,198	..	120	85,608	15,457	1,43,383
..	..	9,362	600	1,000	..	5,591	10,553
..	..	21,852	..	..	..	919	22,771
4,629	9,491	19,656	275	6,635	6,666	41,425	74,657
1,84,902	3,03,944	21,061	13,370	1,851	15,147	14,379	65,808
..	..	4,43,262	76,747	23,289	4,45,792	5,46,457	15,35,547
<b>2,24,737</b>	<b>4,38,199</b>	<b>16,69,767</b>	<b>1,52,494</b>	<b>50,824</b>	<b>8,01,201</b>	<b>8,14,670</b>	<b>34,88,956</b>
<b>12,90,511</b>	<b>52,54,877</b>	<b>1,30,86,097</b>	<b>14,34,229</b>	<b>6,34,372</b>	<b>1,56,32,657</b>	<b>57,65,926</b>	<b>3,67,53,281</b>

Revenues to some unaided institutions.

Rs. 4,924 from Municipal Funds to some unaided institutions.

Funds to some unaided institutions.

### IIIB.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,800 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items:—

- Scholarships.
- Hostel charges.
- Miscellaneous and contingencies, etc.

	Government institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges .. ..	80,721	..	..	9,685	..	90,406
Professional Colleges—						
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	17,015	..	..	..	..	17,015
Intermediate Colleges ..	15,925	..	..	1,825	..	17,820
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,13,731</b>	..	..	<b>11,510</b>	..	<b>1,25,241</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools .. ..	1,67,697	..	..	86,935	998	2,55,630
Middle Schools—						
English .. ..	13,569	..	..	1,673	315	15,557
Vernacular .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools .. ..	14,064	..	..	48	1,157	15,269
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,95,330</b>	..	..	<b>88,656</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>2,86,456</b>
<i>Special.</i>						
Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools ..	47,080	..	..	..	..	47,080
Technical and Industrial Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>47,080</b>	..	..	..	..	<b>47,080</b>
<b>Grand Total for Females ..</b>	<b>3,56,141</b>	..	..	<b>1,00,166</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>4,58,777</b>
<b>Grand Total for Males ..</b>	<b>44,63,065</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12,43,537</b>	<b>70,650</b>	<b>57,90,173</b>
<b>Grand Total for all ..</b>	<b>48,19,206</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>13,43,703</b>	<b>73,120</b>	<b>62,48,950</b>

## Education for Females.

District Board and Municipal institutions.						Aided institutions.	
Government funds.	Boards funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,756	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,274	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>22,030</b>	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,11,174	1,568
3,584	..	2,464	3,281	125	9,454	1,12,626	3,351
..	..	..	..	..	..	27,438	786
36,886	1,637	1,15,967	512	1,781	1,56,783	4,14,054	1,70,430
<b>40,470</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,18,431</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,66,237</b>	<b>8,66,192</b>	<b>1,76,135</b>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,610	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	33,090	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	5,940	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,465	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>67,105</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>40,470</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,18,431</b>	<b>3,793</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,66,237</b>	<b>9,55,327</b>	<b>1,76,255</b>
<b>4,97,345</b>	<b>2,26,620</b>	<b>3,04,630</b>	<b>3,51,353</b>	<b>60,297</b>	<b>14,40,245</b>	<b>44,52,386</b>	<b>9,33,533</b>
<b>5,37,815</b>	<b>2,28,257</b>	<b>4,23,061</b>	<b>3,55,146</b>	<b>62,203</b>	<b>16,06,482</b>	<b>54,07,713</b>	<b>11,09,788</b>

## IIB.—Expenditure on

	Aided institutions.				Recognised
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.
	15	16	17	18	19
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges .. ..	..	8,091	5,463	27,310	7,820
Professional Colleges—					
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Education .. ..	..	129	..	8,403	..
Intermediate Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>5,463</b>	<b>35,713</b>	<b>7,820</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>					
<i>General.</i>					
High Schools .. ..	35,207	3,29,513	1,26,555	8,04,077	..
Middle Schools—					
English .. ..	13,570	59,592	1,07,936	2,97,075	404
Vernacular .. ..	2,740	6,483	37,883	75,330	..
Primary Schools .. ..	53,979	89,686	2,63,619	9,92,668	6,340
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,05,556</b>	<b>4,85,274</b>	<b>5,35,993</b>	<b>21,89,150</b>	<b>6,744</b>
<i>Special.</i>					
Medical Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	11,958	9,315	45,883	..
Technical and Industrial Schools..	5,250	7,394	67,621	1,13,475	..
Commercial Schools .. ..	..	9,618	1,999	17,557	..
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .. ..	409	4,701	3,644	12,219	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>33,671</b>	<b>82,579</b>	<b>1,89,134</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Total for Females ..</b>	<b>1,11,215</b>	<b>5,27,165</b>	<b>6,24,035</b>	<b>23,93,997</b>	<b>14,564</b>
<b>Grand Total for Males ..</b>	<b>1,83,237</b>	<b>94,35,156</b>	<b>29,74,007</b>	<b>1,79,55,319</b>	<b>39,64,368</b>
<b>Grand Total for all ..</b>	<b>2,74,452</b>	<b>99,62,321</b>	<b>35,98,042</b>	<b>2,03,52,316</b>	<b>39,78,930</b>

(a) Includes Rs. 2,000 paid from Provincial

## Education for Females—concluded.

		Total expenditure from					
		Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
		22	23	24	25	26	27
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..		1,18,168	..	6,117	..	..	1,24,285
Buildings, etc. ..		1,04,648	3,591	11,389	1,00,980	2,39,104	5,19,712
Miscellaneous ..		2,65,236	4,293	8,686	5,15,930	2,05,498	9,99,643
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>5,48,052</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>26,192</b>	<b>6,16,910</b>	<b>4,44,602</b>	<b>16,43,640</b>
unaided institutions,							
Other sources.	Total.						
20	21						
Rs.	Rs.						
(a) 3,230	11,050	96,477	..	..	25,596	6,693	1,28,766
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	25,289	..	..	129	..	25,418
..	..	15,995	..	..	1,825	..	17,820
<b>3,230</b>	<b>11,050</b>	<b>1,37,761</b>	..	..	<b>27,550</b>	<b>6,693</b>	<b>1,72,004</b>
..	..	4,78,871	1,568	35,267	4,16,448	1,27,553	10,59,707
618	1,022	1,29,779	3,351	16,034	64,950	1,08,994	3,23,108
..	..	27,438	786	2,740	6,483	37,883	75,330
38,271	44,611	4,65,904	1,72,067	1,69,946	66,586	3,04,828	12,09,331
<b>38,889</b>	<b>45,633</b>	<b>11,01,992</b>	<b>1,77,772</b>	<b>2,23,987</b>	<b>5,84,467</b>	<b>5,79,258</b>	<b>26,67,476</b>
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	71,690	..	..	11,958	9,315	92,963
120	120	33,090	120	5,250	7,394	67,741	1,13,595
..	..	5,940	..	..	9,618	1,909	17,557
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3,465	..	409	4,701	3,644	12,210
<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,14,185</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>33,671</b>	<b>82,699</b>	<b>2,36,334</b>
<b>42,239</b>	<b>56,803</b>	<b>19,01,990</b>	<b>1,85,778</b>	<b>2,55,838</b>	<b>12,62,598</b>	<b>11,13,252</b>	<b>47,19,454</b>
<b>12,90,511</b>	<b>52,54,877</b>	<b>1,30,86,097</b>	<b>14,34,229</b>	<b>6,34,372</b>	<b>1,58,32,657</b>	<b>57,65,926</b>	<b>3,67,53,281</b>
<b>13,32,760</b>	<b>53,11,660</b>	<b>1,49,88,087</b>	<b>16,20,005</b>	<b>8,80,210</b>	<b>1,70,95,255</b>	<b>68,79,178</b>	<b>4,14,72,735</b>

Revenues to an unaided college.

**IVA.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education.**

	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Educa- tionally advanced.	Educa- tionally backward.						
			1	2						
<b>Total of population ..</b>	<b>25,231</b>	<b>52,771</b>	<b>6,396,162</b>	<b>4,139,957</b>	<b>12,957,775</b>	<b>135,317</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>441,685</b>	<b>24,151,222</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>										
<i>Classes.</i>										
<b>Primary—</b>										
I .. ..	1,722	2,836	215,325	162,414	497,623	3,123	24	46	2,694	885,807
II .. ..	552	1,093	101,941	56,145	168,033	1,050	28	27	949	329,818
III .. ..	498	766	79,692	41,512	101,136	1,416	13	13	391	225,437
IV .. ..	518	515	51,838	15,897	40,860	552	10	35	190	110,415
V .. ..	547	349	47,077	10,817	22,318	532	13	22	138	81,813
<b>Middle—</b>										
VI .. ..	369	293	36,627	5,431	11,445	210	5	8	116	54,504
VII .. ..	280	260	32,957	3,801	8,412	158	3	23	91	45,985
<b>High—</b>										
VIII .. ..	190	162	25,543	2,411	5,382	120	15	15	71	33,909
IX .. ..	84	160	21,085	1,677	3,841	87	1	9	43	26,987
X .. ..	29	145	17,684	1,426	3,124	82	1	7	28	22,526
XI .. ..	28	152	17,931	1,191	3,447	97	1	9	35	22,891
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>6,731</b>	<b>647,700</b>	<b>302,722</b>	<b>865,821</b>	<b>7,427</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>4,746</b>	<b>1,840,092</b>

UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes—											
1st year .. ..	32	43	4,379	206	665	21	4	3	6	5,359	
2nd year .. ..	30	53	6,197	355	1,242	25	3	2	20	7,927	
Degree classes—											
1st year .. ..	15	36	2,542	131	429	14	..	1	4	3,172	
2nd year .. ..	1	54	3,636	170	593	11	..	1	6	4,472	
3rd year .. ..	..	..	49	1	33	..	..	..	..	83	
Post-graduate classes—											
1st year .. ..	2	3	484	4	65	..	..	..	1	559	
2nd year .. ..	..	5	480	3	60	..	..	..	..	548	
Research students	..	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	21	
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>17,786</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22,141</b>	
Number of scholars in recognised institutions ..	4,897	6,925	665,486	303,592	868,710	7,498	121	221	4,783	1,862,233	
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions ..	..	132	11,702	5,318	28,027	1,122	..	31	206	46,538	
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>7,057</b>	<b>677,188</b>	<b>308,910</b>	<b>896,737</b>	<b>8,620</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>4,989</b>	<b>1,908,771</b>	

73

The following with a few smaller castes comprise the educationally backward classes among Hindus :—

Bagdi.	Dom.	Hajangs.	Kora.	Sonthal.	Bahalis (allied to Nama-	Matial.	Korangas.	Kaloos (oilman).
Bauri.	Dosadh.	Koches.	Mal.	Sunri.	Patnis. sudras).	Paharia.	Lohar.	Tantis (weaver).
Bhainmail.	Hari.	Tipras.	Muchi.	Tiyar.	Jogis or Naths.	Kurui Mahatos.	Metia.	Dulay (Palanquin-bearer).
Bhuiya.	Kaora.	Bedlyas.	Munda.	Kapalis.	Mahlyas or Halia.	Gonds.	Khaira.	Chacks.
Bhumij.	Chakmas.	Kaoras	Namasudra.	Karanis.	Kaivarta, Dasses.	Pans.	Oilman.	Pundarik.
Chamar.	Garos.	(24-Parganas).	Oraon.	Dols or Doais.	Rajbansis.	Rajwars.	Sutradhar.	Dhangar.
Dhoba.	Hadis.	Lodhas.	Pod.	Bunnas.	Mech.	Bagals.	Kharga.	Chala.

37



**IVB.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education.**

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			Educa- tionally advanced.	Educa- tionally backward.						
	1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Total of Population ..</b>	<b>19,639</b>	<b>49,440</b>	<b>5,916,241</b>	<b>3,751,167</b>	<b>12,253,027</b>	<b>130,287</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>423,707</b>	<b>22,544,314</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>										
<i>Classes.</i>										
<b>Primary—</b>										
I .. ..	1,693	2,754	96,558	35,330	190,679	953	56	..	291	328,314
II .. ..	498	839	20,805	8,001	36,202	277	16	5	49	75,692
III .. ..	477	616	14,457	3,194	12,328	154	10	1	55	31,292
IV .. ..	455	374	3,680	493	2,400	38	13	1	44	7,498
V .. ..	387	270	2,161	211	539	14	13	2	34	3,631
<b>Middle—</b>										
VI .. ..	279	197	976	17	44	6	6	2	26	1,553
VII .. ..	241	148	667	9	16	5	1	..	36	1,123

High—											
VIII .. ..	119	60	430	1	10	3	3	..	23	649	
IX .. ..	81	59	295	..	10	4	4	1	7	461	
X .. ..	37	41	191	..	7	1	1	..	5	283	
XI .. ..	66	38	192	..	4	2	..	..	8	310	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>4,333</b>	<b>5,396</b>	<b>149,412</b>	<b>47,256</b>	<b>242,239</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>450,806</b>	
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>											
Intermediate classes—											
1st year .. ..	13	22	95	..	..	..	..	..	3	133	
2nd year .. ..	11	17	56	..	2	..	1	..	4	91	
Degree classes—											
1st year .. ..	14	13	41	..	2	..	..	..	4	74	
2nd year .. ..	5	7	31	..	1	..	1	..	1	46	
3rd year .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-graduate classes—											
1st year .. ..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
2nd year .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Research students	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>43</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>358</b>	
Number of scholars—											
In recognised institutions	4,376	5,455	149,649	47,256	242,244	1,457	125	12	590	451,164	
In unrecognised institutions	..	137	3,322	443	4,431	..	3	..	160	8,496	
<b>Grand Total</b> ..	<b>4,376</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>152,971</b>	<b>47,699</b>	<b>246,675</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>459,660</b>	

**VA.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.**

	Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans	Budhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Educa- tionally advanced.	Educa- tionally backward.						
			1	2						
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>										
Art Schools .. ..	1	7	578	15	21	4	..	..	1	627
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools ..	..	2	1,565	31	475	16	..	..	..	2,089
Normal and Training Schools	..	90	802	290	1,125	13	..	..	..	2,320
Engineering and Surveying Schools .. ..	..	..	443	25	80	..	..	..	..	548
Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	47	466	2,642	1,192	928	63	1	..	3	5,342
Commercial Schools ..	15	12	1,641	106	162	2	3	1	6	1,948
Agricultural Schools ..	..	89	35	..	19	..	..	..	..	143
Reformatory Schools ..	..	2	42	13	60	..	..	..	..	117
Schools for Defectives ..	12	17	147	29	28	2	1	..	..	236
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	84	3,444	6,497	22,419	2	..	..	36	32,482
Other Schools .. ..	3	113	11,354	2,024	66,076	59	..	4	..	79,633
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>22,693</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>91,393</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>125,485</b>

**UNIVERSITY AND INTERME-  
DIATE EDUCATION.**

Law .. ..	4	25	1,737	777	577	2	..	..	..	3,122
Medicine .. ..	26	3	1,272	25	130	6	1	1	..	1,464
Education .. ..	..	2	87	..	43	1	..	..	..	133
Engineering .. ..	9	3	215	16	24	1	..	..	..	268
Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce .. ..	..	7	379	2	5	1	..	..	5	399
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science .. ..	..	8	80	..	52	4	..	..	..	144
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,530</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>26,463</b>	<b>11,042</b>	<b>92,224</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>131,015</b>

**VB.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education.**

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham-madans.	Budhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Educa-tionally advanced.	Educa-tionally backward.						
	1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>										
Medical Schools ..	5	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	5	22
Normal and Training Schools	..	108	79	2	23	1	..	..	..	213
Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	..	568	327	234	34	30	..	..	..	1,193
Commercial Schools ..	157	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	15
Other Schools ..	10	35	302	23	225	..	..	..	..	595
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>31</b>	..	..	<b>5</b>	<b>2,206</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERME-DIATE EDUCATION.</b>										
Medicine .. ..	4	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Education .. ..	38	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>60</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>31</b>	..	..	<b>5</b>	<b>2,266</b>

VIA.—Men Teachers.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Untrained Teachers.	Grand Total of Teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government .. ..	..	4	95	22	..	..	..	45	16	121	61	182
Local Board and Municipal ..	2	57	2,768	680	35	102	..	1,792	2,271	3,542	4,165	7,707
Aided .. ..	..	69	8,938	3,032	130	7	3	19,688	18,481	12,169	38,179	50,348
Unaided .. ..	..	3	519	184	6	1	..	2,829	3,153	712	5,983	6,695
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>12,320</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24,354</b>	<b>23,921</b>	<b>16,544</b>	<b>48,388</b>	<b>64,932</b>
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government .. ..	4	1	4	..	..	4	..	10	5	9	19	28
Local Board and Municipal ..	1	..	126	7	..	2	11	92	117	134	222	356
Aided .. ..	2	62	1,799	106	..	104	67	2,783	2,073	1,969	5,027	6,996
Unaided .. ..	..	2	538	25	..	21	31	843	1,079	565	1,974	2,539
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>3,728</b>	<b>3,274</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>9,919</b>
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government .. ..	197	40	47	1	..	64	46	132	144	285	386	671
Local Board and Municipal ..	5	1	5	..	..	16	..	33	..	11	49	60
Aided .. ..	203	173	475	6	1	1,385	733	2,201	1,498	858	5,817	6,675
Unaided .. ..	59	35	342	3	..	1,197	715	1,755	1,487	439	5,154	5,593
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>3,129</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>11,406</b>	<b>12,999</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>15,656</b>	<b>4,066</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>32,203</b>	<b>30,324</b>	<b>20,814</b>	<b>67,036</b>	<b>87,850</b>

**VIB.—Women Teachers.**

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total Untrained Teachers.	Grand Total of Teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government .. ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	8
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	17	83	20	..	1	..	83	60	120	144	264
Aided .. ..	..	33	238	86	6	1	1	1,466	1,796	363	3,264	3,627
Unaided .. ..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	118	290	11	408	419
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>4,318</b>
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	10	12
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	1	3	6	9
Aided .. ..	1	61	129	42	..	21	4	62	67	233	154	387
Unaided .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	10	11
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>419</b>
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government .. ..	10	18	9	..	..	9	10	8	20	37	47	84
Local Board and Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided .. ..	33	253	43	5	..	31	13	24	205	334	273	607
Unaided .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	4
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>695</b>
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>5,432</b>

**VII.—European Education**



### VII.—European Education.

Total European population—			
Males	..	25,231	
Females	..	19,639	
Total		..	44,870

Percentage to European population of those at School—			
Males	..	23·6	
Females	..	26·1	
Total		..	24·7

	Institu- tions.	Scholars on rolls on March 31st.	Number of females in institu- tions for males and vice versa.	Number of non- Euro- peans on the roll.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Un- trained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.</b>							<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
Arts Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
High Schools ..	18	4,999 <i>(a)</i>	484	962	146	120	2,42,346	6,837	2,88,031	2,58,884	7,96,098
Middle Schools ..	2	271	..	91	6	15	11,728	..	..	14,430	26,158
Primary Schools ..	7	375	90	13	12	10	17,898	110	9,587	8,181	35,776
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools ..	1	19	9	..	4	2	1,800	..	886	..	2,686
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,664</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2,73,772</b>	<b>6,947</b>	<b>2,98,504</b>	<b>2,81,495</b>	<b>8,60,718</b>

INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges ..	1	17	..	..	4	..	17,015	..	..	..	..	17,015
High Schools .. ..	24	4,656	684	819	216	149	2,61,427	17,499	2,59,574	54,837	5,93,337	
Middle Schools .. ..	1	221	44	..	1	6	4,568	..	..	3,515	8,083	
Primary Schools ..	9	453	156	42	8	22	15,005	75	8,427	10,147	33,654	
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commercial Schools ..	1	76	..	..	4	..	4,620	..	5,195	1,096	10,911	
Other Schools ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>3,02,635</b>	<b>17,574</b>	<b>2,73,196</b>	<b>69,595</b>	<b>6,63,000</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR INSTITUTIONS ..</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	
Inspection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,666	..	..	..	34,666	
Buildings, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,449	..	1,58,099	3,36,175	5,35,723	
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,70,647	..	9,74,277	4,91,884	18,36,808	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>4,46,762</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>11,32,376</b>	<b>8,28,059</b>	<b>24,07,197</b>	
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,23,169</b>	<b>24,521</b>	<b>17,04,076</b>	<b>11,79,149</b>	<b>39,30,915</b>	

Expenditure on buildings includes " Nil " spent by the Public Works Department.  
 " Miscellaneous " includes the following main items :—Boarding charges, Cadet grants, Contingencies, etc.  
 \* Includes both District and Municipal funds.  
 (a) Includes 26 boys of the Intermediate stage.

### VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. .. ..	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. .. ..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A. .. ..	273	148	421	183	94	277	3	1	4	2	1	3
M. Sc. .. ..	140	31	171	93	16	109	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours) .. ..	462	54	516	239	25	264	17	1	18	15	..	15
B. Sc. (Honours) .. ..	248	38	286	109	13	122	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Pass) .. ..	2,337	463	2,800	1,042	159	1,201	27	23	50	24	12	36
B. Sc. (Pass) .. ..	850	180	1,030	438	69	507	..	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law .. ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law .. ..	1,257	41	1,298	579	12	591	..	..*	..	..	..	..

<i>Medicine.</i>													
M D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B. B. S.	..	844	..	844	157	..	157	4	..	4	2	..	..
L. M. S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	..	22	..	22	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	..	2	8	10	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. T. M. (Calcutta)	..	14	17	31	13	9	22	..	1	1	..	1	1
<i>Engineering.</i>													
Bachelor of C. E.	..	27	..	27	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	19	..	19	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>													
B. E., B. T. & L. T.	..	138	9	147	114	6	120	11	2	13	10	2	12
<i>Commerce.</i>													
Bachelor of Commerce	..	53	83	136	25	30	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>													
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

VIII.—Examination Results—concluded.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
Intermediate in Arts ..	3,332	473	3,805	1,696	158	1,854	64	65	129	48	30	78
Intermediate in Science ..	3,428	322	3,750	1,863	117	1,980	4	6	10	3	1	4
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	59	1	60	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ..	3	1	4	3	..	3	13	..	13	11	..	11
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ..	80	..	80	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations ..	144	..	144	111	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>(a) On completion of High School course.</i>												
Matriculation ..	14,010	288	14,298	9,296	158	9,454	141	111	252	127	71	198
School Final, etc. ..	34	..	34	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
European High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior ..	79	..	79	63	..	63	64	..	64	29	..	29
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School course.</i>												
Cambridge Junior ..	92	..	92	62	..	62	88	..	88	50	..	50

European Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	..	36,925	..	36,925	21,217	..	21,217	589	..	589	501	..	501
Vernacular Middle	..	304	..	304	233	..	233	44	..	44	35	..	35
<i>(c) On completion of Primary course.</i>													
Upper Primary	..	51,315	..	51,315	40,002	..	40,002	1,631	..	1,631	1,306	..	1,306
Lower Primary	..	140,049	..	140,049	104,920	..	104,920	11,929	..	11,929	8,622	..	8,622
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational course.</i>													
For teacher's certificates—													
Vernacular, Higher	..	149	1	150	111	1	112	35	..	35	19	..	19
Vernacular, Lower	..	1,454	108	1,562	1,117	39	1,156	81	1	82	54	1	55
At Art Schools	..	51	..	51	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools	..	435	..	435	255	..	255	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Engineering Schools (a)	..	327	..	327	211	..	211	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools	..	279	7	286	171	3	174	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Commercial Schools	..	345	43	388	167	13	180	1	..	1	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools	..	11	..	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools	..	4,034	64	4,098	1,880	40	1,920	15	..	15	9	..	9

\* i.e., appearing from a recognised institution.  
(a) Include Survey Schools.

**Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Tols, Pathshalas, Kyaung Schools  
in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1927-28.**

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as primary schools.	Classed in General Table I as special schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAKTABS.</b>				
Institutions—				
Boys .. ..	13,547	487	565	14,599
Girls .. ..	8,158	....	135	8,293
Pupils—				
Boys .. ..	482,853	11,985	12,898	507,736
Girls .. ..	194,405	15	3,283	197,703
Expenditure from—				
Provincial Revenues .. Rs.	6,71,157	6,216	395	6,77,768
District or local funds .. ..	2,25,563	4,594	88	2,30,245
Municipal funds .. ..	43,119	138	48	43,305
Fees .. ..	7,08,015	6,970	14,025	7,29,010
Other sources .. ..	3,72,066	6,907	18,640	3,97,613
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>20,19,920</b>	<b>24,825</b>	<b>33,196</b>	<b>20,77,941</b>
<b>TOLS.</b>				
Institutions—				
Boys .. ..	....	767	....	767
Girls .. ..	....	....	....	....
Pupils—				
Boys .. ..	....	10,833	....	10,833
Girls .. ..	....	....	....	....
Expenditure from—				
Provincial Revenues .. Rs.	....	61,475	....	61,475
District or local funds .. ..	....	35,322	....	35,322
Municipal funds .. ..	....	16,296	....	16,296
Fees .. ..	....	600	....	600
Other sources .. ..	....	1,52,502	....	1,52,502
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2,66,195</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>2,66,195</b>

**Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Tols, Pathshalas, Kyaung Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1927-28—concluded.**

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as primary schools.	Classed in General Table I as special schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>PATHSHALAS.</b>				
Nil.				
<b>KYAUNG SCHOOLS.</b>				
<b>Institutions—</b>				
Boys .. ..	....	....	68	68
Girls .. ..	....	....	....	....
<b>Pupils—</b>				
Boys .. ..	....	....	1,104	1,104
Girls .. ..	....	....	....	....
<b>Expenditure from—</b>				
Provincial Revenues .. Rs.	....	..	....	....
District or local funds .. ”	....	....	....	....
Municipal funds .. ”	....	....	....	....
Fees .. ..	....	....	....	....
Other sources .. ”	....	....	....	....
<b>Total ..</b>	....	....	....	....