



Report on
Public Instruction
in Bengal

For the Year
1923-24

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL, 1923-24.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

1. **Institutions and pupils.**—This report sets forth briefly the progress of education in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1924. The number of recognised and unrecognised institutions rose from 54,162 to 56,001 (42,761 for males and 13,240 for females) or by 1,839, and that of pupils attending them from 1,950,929 to 2,057,062 or by 106,133. Recognised institutions increased in number from 52,864 to 54,649; unrecognised institutions from 1,298 to 1,352. The number of pupils reading in recognised institutions rose from 1,906,225 to 2,009,827, or by 103,602; in unrecognised institutions from 44,704 to 47,235 or by 2,531. Of the total number of pupils in all classes of institutions 1,692,688 were males and 364,374 females; in the preceding year the corresponding figures were 1,602,134, and 348,795 for males and females, respectively.

2. **Different classes of recognised institutions.**—Of recognised institutions existing in Bengal on 31st March 1924, 59 (including the university classes) were arts or professional colleges, 955 were high schools, 1,664 were middle schools, 49,425 were primary schools and 2,546 were special schools. On 31st March 1923 there were 53 arts and professional colleges, 933 high schools, 1,718 middle schools, 47,688 primary schools and 2,472 special schools. Of the recognised institutions 373 were managed by Government and 3,465 by District and Municipal Boards; 42,800 were in receipt of aid from public funds and 8,011 were unaided.

3. **Expenditure on public instruction.**—The total expenditure on public instruction amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 3,44,48,307 as compared with Rs. 3,31,42,296 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,30,09,486 were met from Provincial Revenues; contributions from District and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 14,89,234 and Rs. 3,30,354, respectively; while Rs. 1,40,16,364 and Rs. 56,02,869 were met from fees and other private sources, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were—from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 1,31,62,947; from District and Municipal funds Rs. 15,05,271 and Rs. 3,32,830, respectively; from fees Rs. 1,28,42,355; and from other private sources Rs. 52,98,893. Thus expenditure from private sources increased, while that from public funds slightly decreased during the year.

4. **Noteworthy features of the period under review.**—From the administrative point of view the year was on the whole uneventful, development in education, as in all other branches of the administration, being hampered by inadequate resources. Considerable alarm was caused among departmental officers of all ranks, by the action of the Legislative Council in refusing in March 1924 to vote a large portion, amounting to Rs. 6,35,400, of the sum required for the salaries of the inspecting officers of the department. This necessitated the issue of provisional notices of discharge on all those officers of the inspectorate

whose salaries are subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. It is unnecessary here to discuss how far the vote was the product of the policy of obstruction, or how far it arose from a genuine if erroneous belief that Government can control a large school system and distribute large grants-in-aid without the assistance of a considerable inspecting force. So far as the reduction made was not the result of obstructionist tactics, it undoubtedly arose from the popular impression that too much money is expended on inspection having regard to the sum expended on other educational needs, an impression which the Retrenchment Committee's Report undoubtedly reinforced.

The revote of the grant in August last relieved the immediate difficulties which the reduction had caused. Since the episode under review, however, the strength of the inspecting staff has been brought under close scrutiny. The results of that scrutiny fall outside the scope of a report on the year ending 31st March, 1924. It is sufficient here to remark that educational administration cannot be carried on without the performance of a great amount of inspection work, agencies for which must expand as the number of schools increases. The problem is how to get that necessary inspection work done, and it is not yet proved that it can be done without the maintenance of a large special agency for the purpose. Adjustments and modifications in organisation and minor economies, but no radical change, seem all that is possible at present.

Among measures of economy effected during the year the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) Reduction in the staff of Government High Schools, certain Colleges, and the Sub-Inspectorate.
- (ii) Reduction of Circle Schools to the status of Primary Schools, and the transfer of the control of Model Muktabs and Model Girl's Schools from Government to local committees.
- (iii) Reduction in the allotment available for travelling allowances of inspecting officers, and contingent expenditure.

In days to come the year will, perhaps, be remembered as the year in which two important and long-pending schemes were revived. Under Sir P. C. Mitter's ministry the decision was taken to make a beginning with the construction of the Training College at Ballygunj—a welcome if unexpected, sequel to the reactionary proposals of the Retrenchment Committee, which believed that Bengal cannot afford training colleges. The advent of the Moslem ministry in the closing months of the period under review resulted in budget provision being made in March in order that a beginning might be made with the long-delayed Islamia College in Calcutta.

University reform was found impracticable, as also was the creation of a Board to control secondary education. In primary education there is little to record beyond the increase in the number of pupils and the adoption of a few schemes deriving their impetus and character from the suggestions of Mr. Biss.

The year was unfortunately noteworthy for the retirement, resignation or death of many prominent Bengal educational officers. A year in which Bengal lost the services of Mr. Hornell, Dr. Dunn, Dr. Harrison and Mr. Manmohan Ghosh among many others has a melancholy significance of its own.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

1. The agencies which exist at present for the control of the educational activities of the Presidency are the departmental staff and local and missionary bodies.

2. **The Indian Educational Service: (i) Men's Branch.**—On the 31st March 1923 the Men's cadre of the Indian Educational Service consisted of 68 appointments, including 3 posts in the higher selection grade, 10 in the lower, and 1 on a special rate of pay for the post of Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta. No change was made, during the year under review, in the strength of the cadre. Of the European members of the service, Messrs. B. Heaton and C. E. Cullis retired on superannuation pension, and Dr. E. P. Harrison and Mr. J. A. Taylor on proportionate pension. Mr. E. H. Robertson and Mr. J. W. Holme proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on proportionate pension. The services of Mr. R. N. Gilchrist were transferred permanently to the Department of Commerce with permission to retain a lien on the Bengal cadre of the Indian Educational Service.

(ii) **Women's branch.**—The number of appointments in the women's cadre of the Indian Educational Service on 31st March 1924 was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4, including 1 post in the selection grade.

3. **The Bengal Educational Service: (i) Men's Branch.**—On 31st March 1923 the number of appointments in the men's branch of the Bengal Educational Service was 213 (208 permanent and 5 temporary posts). During the year under review two of them, *viz.*, the post of Headmaster of the Government School of Art, Calcutta, and that of a Professor of Sanskrit, Sanskrit College, were abolished. Thus the total strength on 31st March 1924 was 211 (206 permanent and 5 temporary posts).

(ii) **Women's Branch.**—On 31st March 1923 the women's branch of the Bengal Educational Service consisted of 20 appointments; this number remained unchanged during the year under report.

4. **The Subordinate Educational Service.**—On 31st March 1923 the strength of the Subordinate Educational Service consisted of 2,003 appointments on varying rates of time-scale pay. During the year under review 24 new posts were added to the cadre, and 232 posts were abolished. The Subordinate Educational Service, therefore, consisted of 1,795 appointments on 31st March 1924.

5. **Posts outside the classified lists.**—Twelve new posts were added, during the year under review, to the list of appointments outside the grades of the Subordinate Educational Service, which comprised on 31st March 1924, 490 appointments, including the post of Principal, Eden High School for Girls, Dacca.

6. **Direction.**—During the year under review the Director of Public Instruction was assisted, as previously, by the two Assistant Directors, one of whom dealt mainly with matters relating to Muhammadan

Education. Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, proceeded on leave on 23rd January 1924 preparatory to retirement on proportionate pension and took up the position, of Vice-Chancellor, Hongkong University. In Mr. Hornell Bengal lost an administrator who had guided its educational destinies for eleven years, and who had the capacity, had he not been by the special circumstances of the time denied the opportunity, to effect that reform of the whole educational system which the Calcutta University Commission of which he was a member, showed to be so imperative. Dr. T. O. D. Dunn, who succeeded him, held charge of the department up to 21st February 1924, the date of his tragic death by drowning in the Hooghly, while crossing the river from Chinsura to Naihati in a country boat. Mr. E. F. Oaten, who was Assistant Director during the greater part of the year, has acted as Director of Public Instruction since Dr. Dunn's death. The writer of this report, who was for many years a colleague of Dr. Dunn, and for two short periods his subordinate, desires to place on record his keen sense of the loss which the cause of educational progress in Bengal has suffered through Dr. Dunn's early death. Education in Bengal, at this crisis in its history, when so much is waiting to be done, could ill-afford to spare the energy and administrative capacity which combined with scholarly attainments to make Dr. Dunn one of the striking personalities of the service. Mr. J. M. Bottomley performed the duties of Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education (in addition to his duties as Principal, Calcutta Madrasah) during the whole of the period under review.

7. **Inspecting agency.**—The inspecting agency consisted of 418 officers on 31st March 1923. During the year under review 25 posts of Sub-Inspectors and 5 posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors were abolished under the scheme for the retrenchment of educational expenditure. The table below indicates the numerical strength of the inspectorate, as it stood on 31st March 1924:—

| Division. | Inspectors and Additional Inspectors. | Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education. | District Inspectors of Schools. | Subdivisional Inspector of Schools. | Sub-Inspectors of Schools. | Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools. | Assistant Inspectresses of Schools. | Inspectresses of Schools. | Inspector of European Schools. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Burdwan .. | 3 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 50 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Presidency (including Calcutta) .. | 4 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 41* | 7 | 3 | | |
| Dacca .. | 3 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 66 | .. | 3 | | |
| Chittagong .. | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 40 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Rajshahi .. | 2 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 46 | .. | 2 | | |
| Total .. | 14 | 5 | 28 | 61 | 243 | 22 | 12 | 2 | 1 |

* Including the post of Special Sub-Inspector of Schools for surveillance of ex-pupils of Reformatory Schools.

8. **Extra-departmental agencies.**—Among the extra-departmental agencies assisting in the development of education in the Presidency which deserve special mention are the District and Municipal Boards, whose activities are chiefly connected with Primary and Technical Education. Acknowledgments are also due to District and Subdivisional officers, many of whom are Presidents of the Managing Committees of Secondary Schools, for their cordial co-operation and assistance in educational matters. The various Christian Missions and the Society for the Improvement of the Backward Classes, Bengal and Assam, have rendered valuable service for the promotion and advancement of education especially that of girls and of backward classes.

CHAPTER III.

University and Collegiate Education.

1. **Universities.**—The numbers on the rolls of the Arts and Science classes of the Post-Graduate Department of the University of Calcutta on the 31st March 1924, were 1,051 and 199 students, respectively including 175 in the Commerce Department. The long-deferred reconstitution of Calcutta University on the basis of the recommendations made by the Sadler Commission is still receiving the consideration of Government. It was not found possible during the period under review to legislate. Grave divergence of view existed between Government and the authorities of the University, both parties producing abortive draft bills differing widely in character.

There were 761 students including 19 research students in the Arts and Science classes of the University of Dacca on the 31st of March 1924. A decision as to the Government buildings at Ramna to be handed over to the University of Dacca is still pending. The University continues to develop upon its own special lines.

2. **Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The Intermediate Colleges under the control of the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca, were inspected during the year under report by two officers unconnected with the Board. The Board have added Elementary Economics to the list of Intermediate subjects, and have instituted an oral test in English. It has also been laid down that except in science subjects, for which laboratory work is provided, the maximum number of students to be taught together should not exceed forty. The narrowness of the geographical limits within which the Board works continues to hamper its usefulness, and "end or extend" perhaps sums up a very prevalent feeling on the subject of its activities.

The net cost to Government for the upkeep of the Board amounted to Rs. 22,514.

3. **Arts colleges.**—On 31st March 1924 there were in Bengal 36 arts colleges for men, and four (including the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School, Dacca) for women with 21,053 students as compared with 19,460 on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

The total cost of maintaining arts colleges rose from Rs. 28,26,146 to Rs. 29,56,126. Of the 40 arts colleges, 10 were maintained by Government, 17 were in receipt of subsidies from Provincial Revenues, and 13 were unaided. The average cost of maintaining an arts college amounted to Rs. 73,903. The average cost of educating a student in an arts college was Rs. 140-6-7 per annum, of which Rs. 57-10-10 was borne by Provincial Revenues.

Arts Colleges for Men.

4. **Number of colleges.**—On 31st March 1924 there were 36 arts colleges for men as compared with 34 on the 31st March 1923. The increase was due to the conversion of the senior Madrasahs at Dacca and Serajganj into Islamic Intermediate Colleges. Eight colleges were under Government management, the remaining 28 being conducted by private bodies.

5. **Number of students.**—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men rose from 19,219 to 20,805 of whom 17,656 were Hindus and 2,756 Muhammadans; while 393 belonged to other communities. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 16,169, 2,589 and 461, respectively.

6. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure of arts colleges for men amounted to 28,39,808 of which Rs. 11,21,983 were met from Provincial Revenues; Rs. 15,28,115 from fees and Rs. 1,89,710 from other sources.

7. **Grants to private colleges.**—A sum of Rs. 1,29,000 was distributed by Government, in accordance with recommendations made by Calcutta University, among 22 private colleges, the grants being allotted mainly for the improvement of libraries and laboratories. The amount expended directly by Government as capital and maintenance grants to private arts colleges was Rs. 2,30,183.

8. **Government colleges: (1) Presidency College.**—On 31st March 1924 Presidency College had 899 students (including 198 University and 1 research scholars) on its rolls, compared with 960 on 31st March 1923. Of these students 724 were Hindus and 152 Mahammadans; the rest belonged to other communities. The cost of maintaining the college amounted to Rs. 4,85,862 of which Rs. 3,59,644 was borne by Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 541 of which Rs. 436 was met with Provincial Revenues.

The committee, which was appointed in October 1923, to advise Government with reference to various problems arising mainly out of the suggestions of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee, was unable to meet, as its President, the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, was engaged on the Lee Commission; a certain amount of preliminary work was, however, accomplished which facilitated its labours when, after the close of the period under review, it commenced its work under its new President, Sir Nilratan Sirkar.

9. **(2) Dacca Intermediate College.**—The Dacca Intermediate College had 318 students on its rolls on 31st March 1924 as compared with 357 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of these students 170 were Hindus and 148 Muhammadans. The total direct expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 1,23,668 of which Rs. 95,214 was met from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 358-7-3 of which Rs. 275-15-8 was provided from Provincial Revenues. Pending the construction of a building of its own the college continues to occupy the building previously occupied by the School of Engineering. The accommodation is inadequate and unsuitable.

Three new appointments—an Assistant Master of Geography, one Laboratory Assistant for Physics and one for Chemistry—were sanctioned on a temporary basis during the year under report for the improvement of the teaching of science. By the courtesy of the Provost of the Dacca

Hall the students of the Dacca Intermediate College were allowed to use the Dacca Hall grounds occasionally for football, hockey and cricket. The college year was marred by the death in February 1924 of its principal Rai B. N. Das Bahadur, whose connection with Dacca College (old and new) extended over nearly two decades. The discipline maintained was satisfactory.

10. **(3) Hooghly College.**—The Hooghly College had 273 students (against 258 in 1923) on 31st March 1924, *viz.*, 242 Hindus, 29 Muhammadans and 2 Indian Christians. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,25,824 of which Rs. 1,04,202 came from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student was Rs. 843-15-0 of which Rs. 400-12-5 was borne by Government. During the year under report affiliation in Physics and Chemistry to the I. A. and B. A. (pass) standards was withdrawn from the Hooghly College. As the college is affiliated in these subjects up to the I. Sc. and B. Sc. standards, students reading Physics and Chemistry do so in combination with the other subjects, which make up the complete I. Sc. or B. Sc. course.

11. **(4) Sanskrit College.**—The English Department had 73 students—all Hindus—on 31st March 1924 against 74 on the same date in the year preceding. In the Oriental or *Tól* Department there were 42 pupils. The cost of the upkeep of the College Department amounted to Rs. 54,799, including Rs. 51,841 borne by Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost per student in the College Department amounted to Rs. 721-0-7 of which Rs. 682-1-10 was borne by Government. The centenary of the college was celebrated on 30th January 1924 in the presence of a large gathering of distinguished officials, non-officials and ex-students. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal presided over the ceremony. The committee constituted by Government in August 1923 to examine various problems connected with the Sanskrit College submitted an *interim* report in April 1924. The final report was delayed owing to the absence through illness of the President, the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. As a measure of economy one Lecturership in Philosophy and one in English were abolished in the College Department. In the Oriental Department the Lecturership in Kavya was abolished. These reductions of staff were made owing to the great decrease in the number of students.

12. **(5) Krishnagar College.**—Students on the rolls of Krishnagar College numbered 222 on 31st March 1924 against 181 on the corresponding date of 1923. Of these students 203 were Hindus, 14 Muhammadans and 5 belonged to other communities. The cost of maintaining the college, which amounted to Rs. 1,15,506, included Rs. 95,059 from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student was Rs. 555-5-0 of which Rs. 457-0-3 were provided from Provincial Revenues. Attendance at games has been made compulsory at the college. Regular weekly tutorial work and a system of periodical examinations have recently been introduced and are likely to contribute greatly to the success of the college in University Examinations.

13. **(6) Chittagong College.**—The Chittagong College had 546 students on 31st March 1924 compared with 455 on the corresponding date of 1923; 354 were Hindus, 158 were Muhammadans and 34 belonged to other communities. The total direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,09,431 of which Rs. 66,878 was provided from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 219-4-9 of which Rs. 134-0-4 was met from Provincial Revenues. The inadequacy of class room, laboratory and hostel accommodation is the

most pressing of the needs of the college, and until this difficulty is solved it will not be practicable to deal with the question of wider affiliation combined with general development, which is so urgently needed in the interests of the outlying corner of Bengal in which it lies.

14. **(7) Rajshahi College.**—There were 908 students on the rolls of Rajshahi College on 31st March 1924 as against 894 on the corresponding date of 1923. Of these students 691 were Hindus and 217 Muhammadans.

The total expenditure on the college amounted to Rs. 1,67,373 of which Rs. 87,914 came from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost per student amounted to Rs. 195-4-10 of which Rs. 102-9-4 was borne by Government. A scheme for opening M. A. classes in History and Mathematics and also B. L. classes in connection with Rajshahi College as an experimental measure for three years was under consideration during the year under review, and there is every hope that the proposal will take shape in 1925-26. Rajshahi College is undoubtedly a college with a future. It owes much to local support, and will long bear the impress of its late principal, Rai Kumuḍini Kanta Banerji Bahadur.

The Rani Hemanta Kumari Sanskrit College attached to Rajshahi College had 18 students on 31st March 1924 and cost Rs. 3,433 during the year under report.

15. **(8) Islamic Intermediate College, Dacca.**—The Islamic Intermediate College at Dacca had 57 students on 31st March 1924. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the college amounted to Rs. 20,066 almost the whole of which was provided by Government. The average annual cost per student amounted to Rs. 334-1-0 of which Rs. 332-0-0 was borne by Government. The college receives successful candidates from the reformed senior Madrasahs of the Presidency, and prepares them for the Islamic Department of the University of Dacca, thus forming a valuable link between the reformed Madrasah system and the University. During the year under report the additional staff (3 lecturers and 3 teachers) required for the college was appointed.

16. **Enhancement of fees.**—In the year under review Government carried out a necessary reform by enhancing the fees at Hoogly, Krishnagar, Chittagong, and Dacca Colleges. The rate is now B. Sc., Rs. 8; B.A., Rs. 7; I. Sc., Rs. 7; and I.A., Rs. 6. The fees at Rajshahi and other Government Colleges remained unaltered, though in the case of some, notably Presidency College, some increase is probable. The cost of education has greatly increased in recent years, and fees cannot remain stationary in Government colleges without depressing the financial condition of the non-Government colleges which depend largely on fees, and cannot easily charge a higher rate than Government.

17. **Aided colleges.**—There were 16 aided private colleges for men with 8,582 students on the rolls on 31st March 1924 as against 14 colleges and 7,440 students reported last year. Of the total number of students 7,021 were Hindus 1,225 Muhammadans, the rest belonged to other communities. The cost of maintaining aided colleges amounted to Rs. 8,85,669 of which Rs. 2,12,278 came from Provincial Revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student in an aided college amounted to Rs. 103-3-3 of which Rs. 24-11-9 was borne by Provincial Revenues.

18. **Unaided colleges.**—The number of unaided arts colleges for men was 12 with 9,125 pupils on 31st March 1924 as compared with 12 colleges with 8,400 pupils on the corresponding date of 1923. The total

expenditure on unaided colleges amounted to Rs. 7,51,611, the average annual cost per pupil being Rs. 82-5-11.

19. **Advisory Committee for Higher Education.**—By Government Resolution No. 22-Edn., dated 5th January 1924, a permanent Advisory Committee consisting of 17 members was established to act as a permanent advisory body to Government in their higher Educational policy. The main duties of the committee may be summarised as follows—(1) to co-ordinate the work of the two universities of Bengal; (2) to see that all unnecessary duplication in the work of the universities is avoided; and (3) to ensure that all available resources are distributed between the two universities in some equitable ratio. The committee held its first meeting in February 1924, when it discussed what figure ought to be adopted as the percentage of salary to be contributed to the provident fund of the staff of Dacca University, other provincial needs being borne in mind.

20. **Conclusion.**—The belief referred to in the last report that literary education has no market value tends to increase, and the landslide towards B. Sc. and I. Sc courses continues. Colleges, if they are to live, are forced to provide, often with great financial difficulty, expensive facilities for the new type of university course which are often beyond their resources. Within reason there is much ground for satisfaction in the diversification of college studies which is the result of the change. But the time has come to enter a “caveat” against some of the assumptions of the mass movement which is taking place. A science degree has probably no more strictly “vocational” value—at least for most of those who take it, and may have less, than a degree in arts. The degree and the subject studied, are not the sole factor; the educational process through which the degree is attained is equally important. Badly taught and badly studied science is as valueless an instrument of education as badly taught or badly studied arts. While all men should know some science, it is by no means a form of education which, as a main subject, forms the best preparation for those professions which have in the past attracted and will certainly continue to attract the *bhadralog* of Bengal. If a man intends to be lawyer or a civil servant or a clerk or a journalist or to enter commerce in some form or other, it is probably not wise of him to study Chemistry or Physics or Botany until he is 23, save in exceptional instances. It is significant that the movement is so largely simply a reaction against arts classes. When an equal reaction sets in against science classes, as will one day be the case, when it is discovered that they, too, can lead to unemployment, the significance of the demand will be clear. The prevailing dissatisfaction with arts education is really, though disguised as a demand for science, an expression of dissatisfaction with the whole university system as such. It is a demand for good schools, for the transformation of the colleges especially in the intermediate stages into places of sound education, and for the modification of the educational system in the light of ascertained needs and existing realities.

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary Education.

1. **General statistics.**—During the year under review there was a further decline in the number of secondary schools of all types from 2,651 to 2,619; the decrease is due to the extinction of middle vernacular

schools for boys. The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools, however, rose from 340,266 to 352,181. The cost of maintaining the secondary school system amounted to Rs. 1,09,56,312 as compared with Rs. 1,06,53,565 in the preceding year. The average annual cost of maintaining a secondary school amounted to Rs. 4,183-6-4, the cost per pupil being Rs. 31-1-9.

Secondary Education for Indian Boys.

[The secondary education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in the appropriate chapters.]

2. **Schools and pupils.**—The number of secondary schools for Indian boys declined from 2,533 to 2,498. High and Middle English schools increased by 22 and 38, respectively; while Middle Vernacular schools decreased by 95. The unpopularity of purely vernacular education and the reduction during the year of the circle schools in status account chiefly for this large decrease in Middle Vernacular schools. High schools gained 8,624, Middle English schools 7,035, pupils, respectively; but Middle Vernacular schools recorded a loss of 4,422 pupils.

3. **Expenditure.**—The direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys amounted to Rs. 89,91,941 of which Rs. 16,99,228 was provided from public funds and Rs. 72,92,713 was met from private sources. In 1923 contributions to secondary education from public and private funds amounted to Rs. 17,32,653 and Rs. 69,74,854, respectively. High English schools cost Rs. 68,66,763; Middle English schools cost Rs. 20,39,457; and Middle Vernacular schools Rs. 85,721, respectively: thus expenditure increased in High and Middle English schools and decreased in Middle Vernacular schools.

4. **Manual instruction.**—Manual Training Classes, as was the case last year, were carried on in conjunction with 22 secondary schools. No new class was opened during the year, funds not being available. Classes in spinning, weaving and other industrial pursuits, which were started in connection with secondary schools as a result of the non-co-operation movement, are gradually disappearing. Hidden away in a corner of the lumber room of the school, the visitor will often find a spinning wheel or even on occasion a discarded typewriter, relics of the time when a false educational theory, attractive because it was the reflection, though the false reflection, of an educational truth, overwhelmed the schools, and for a time tended to obscure their true function.

5. **High schools under the Board of Secondary Education, Dacca.**—A comprehensive inspection of the high schools under the control of the Board of Secondary Education, Dacca, was carried out on behalf of the Board by inspecting officers of the department. A medical examination of a certain proportion of the school boys was also conducted at the instance of the Board by the Health Officer of the Dacca Municipality.

The future of the Board is a question which gives its Chairman and members, as well as Government, much food for thought. The small area which the Board controls is a source of great inconvenience in many ways. Its efforts to introduce new ideals are largely frustrated owing to the ease with which students who dislike them can escape outside the area. The long delay in the establishment of the larger

Provincial Board is slowly leading in Dacca to the sort of feeling embodied in the phrase "end or extend". It is greatly to be hoped that before this report is written next year, it will be possible to report that some advance has been made in this connection and that the Dacca Board will have been merged in that larger Board which the Commission regarded as essential in the interests of Secondary Education in Bengal.

6. **Provident fund for teachers in non-Government schools.**—A scheme has been submitted to Government for the introduction of provident funds in High and Middle English schools. What is really wanted even more however is more money for wide extension of the grant-in-aid system.

7. **The problem.**—The general problem of secondary education for boys in Bengal remains in the same hopeless condition as that outlined in previous reports. The 900 odd schools, which the University considers to be fit to give an education which the University can recognise, pay in most cases totally inadequate salaries, and are miserably equipped for the work which they do. The Commission considered a new recognising authority and large grants-in-aid to be a prerequisite of any real reform. Bengal has not yet created the one, and there seems little prospect of the other. The first prerequisite—the Board—is in some shape or other probably not far off. The requisite money without which a really efficient system of secondary education is out of the question can only come from three sources. One source is Government in the shape of grants-in-aid, *i.e.*, from taxation, probably new taxation; the second is fees from parents; the third is private donations and endowments. Additional payment, additional subscriptions, by some body, from some source, are inevitable, if Bengal desires efficient schools. It can of course choose the alternative of continuing to try to build up its school system on a foundation consisting of half-starved teachers, three quarters of whom are anxious, and rightly anxious, to escape from a profession which in most cases leaves them without pride in the present or hope for the future. Increased taxation, increased fees, increased endowments, these are what the reformer who demands an improved school system is really demanding. It is for Bengal to realise this and for her politicians to tell her the truth.

CHAPTER V.

Primary Education.

1. **General statistics.**—At the end of the year under review there were in Bengal 49,425 primary schools for boys and girls with 1,546,402 pupils against 47,688 schools, which had 1,465,107 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1923. The total expenditure on primary schools amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 56,73,154 as compared with the expenditure for the previous year, which was Rs. 54,51,741. Each primary school cost annually Rs. 114-12-6 on an average, and the cost per pupil was Rs. 3-10-8.

Primary education of Indian boys.

[The primary education of Indian girls and Europeans is dealt with in other chapter.]

2. **Schools.**—The number of primary schools for Indian boys rose from 35,371 to 36,578, an increase of 1,207. The subjoined table shows

the number of primary schools for boys in existence on 31st March 1924 in each division of the Presidency with their enrolment:—

| | Number of primary schools in 1923-24. | Number of pupils in primary schools in 1923-24. |
|--|---|--|
| Burdwan | 8,273 | 259,084 |
| Presidency (excluding Calcutta) | 6,215 | 227,363 |
| Calcutta | 346 | 20,517 |
| Dacca | 9,001 | 321,789 |
| Chittagong | 5,679 | 209,117 |
| Rajshahi | 6,974 | 218,034 |
| Total .. | 36,578 | 1,255,904 |

3. **Pupils.**—The year under review closed with 1,255,904 pupils (including 53,198 girls) reading in primary schools for Indian boys. In the preceding year pupils in boys' primary schools numbered 1,189,606, including 53,117 girls. The enrolment in primary schools for boys therefore increased during the year under review by 66,298. Besides these pupils there were 152,468 pupils under instruction in the primary departments of secondary schools against 150,834 in the previous year. Pupils reading in boys' primary schools and in the primary departments of secondary schools together numbered 1,408,372 during the year under report as compared with 1,340,440 pupils in 1922-23, an increase of 67,932 children.

4. **Relative progress of Hindus and Muhammadans.**—Hindu and Muhammadan pupils attending primary schools for Indian boys numbered 575,637 and 657,204, respectively, on 31st March 1924. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 558,995 and 612,470. Thus the number of Hindu pupils rose by 16,642, and of Muhammadan pupils by 44,734. Of the total male Hindu population 5·5 per cent. and of the Muhammadan population 5·07 per cent. were in primary schools; the percentages for the preceding year were 5·4 and 4·7 respectively.

5. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining primary schools for Indian boys was during the year under report Rs. 46,87,765, compared with Rs. 44,80,531 in the preceding year. Of this expenditure Rs. 23,04,821 or 49·16 per cent. and Rs. 23,82,944 or 50·84 per cent. were contributed by public funds and private sources, respectively. In the year 1922-23 the contributions from public and private funds represented 50·79 and 49·21 per cent., respectively, of the total expenditure on primary schools for boys. The expenditure from public funds comprised Rs. 15,24,200 contributed by Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 6,67,786 and Rs. 1,12,835 by District and Municipal Funds, respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 15,35,851, Rs. 6,45,173 and Rs. 94,641.

6. **Panchayati Union schools.**—Funds were allotted during the year 1923-24 for the construction of 65 Panchayati Union schools for boys and 27 schools for girls. The scheme makes but slow progress owing to want of funds. These schools require more careful supervision on the part of the District Inspectors. The District Boards have been addressed on the future of these schools, and the scheme is in general under review.

The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is of the opinion that the money now spent on the construction of Board primary schools might be utilised with greater advantage for the extension of the aided school system. The financial stringency of the times and the vastness of the primary education problem compel us to attempt to obtain the last ounce of power from our available resources, and if it can be ascertained that with the co-operation of local bodies some modification of the existing approved scheme would give us more and better schools for the same expenditure the necessary changes must be made.

7. **Primary schools under Mr. Biss's scheme.**—During the year under review there was a provision of Rs. 75,000 in the Education Budget for giving effect to the scheme of central primary schools formulated by Mr. Biss. Government agreed to contribute one-half of the recurring and capital expenditure required for starting schools. Only 6 municipalities and 10 unions accepted the offer. A sum of Rs. 43,524 was accordingly sanctioned for the purpose. Of the free primary schools started in the Province the school at Zinzira, Dacca District, is reported to have achieved conspicuous success; it had 8 teachers and 322 pupils on 31st March 1924, the annual cost of upkeep being Rs. 2,700. No schools have yet been started anywhere on a compulsory basis.

8. The criticism of Mr. Biss's scheme which is generally made is that it is too expensive. No doubt it is, in comparison with current ideas as to what primary education should cost. But the department lays no stress on the precise details of his proposals; it welcomes cheaper modifications if District Boards and Municipalities will produce them, and finance their share. This last is the crux, as also would be Government's share, if local bodies came forward to any great extent. What is wanted is a general recognition of the fact that Bengal cannot get universal literacy without the expenditure of a large sum of money, and that this money must come from the pockets of the people. When this is universally recognised, both by members of the Legislative Council and by those of District Boards and Municipalities, there will then be some hope of a move forward.

9. **Primary education in Calcutta.**—The condition of primary schools in Calcutta continues to be unsatisfactory; slender resources and high rents are said to be mainly responsible for this state of things. On 31st March 1924 there were in the city 346 primary schools for boys with 20,517 pupils including 1,628 girls. Of these 12,822 were Hindus and 7,563 Muhammadans. Boys reading in primary schools and in the primary departments of secondary schools in Calcutta together numbered 29,432 on the 31st March 1924. Of the direct expenditure on primary schools, which amounted to Rs. 1,70,324, Rs. 70,510 came from public, and Rs. 99,814 from private, sources. Out of 20 free primary schools opened by the Corporation of Calcutta, *viz.*, 11 in 1922-23 and 9 in 1923-24, 2 had to be closed at the end of the year under review, as the numerical strength of these schools failed to reach 100, the minimum standard fixed by the Corporation. With the exception of one which has a suitable building of its own, these free primary schools meet in the mornings in the premises of existing high, middle or primary schools. The majority of the schools are fairly well attended by children of the poorer classes. Nothing but a dominant and overmastering resolution on the part of the whole literate and well-to-do classes that illiteracy must and shall end within a reasonable time in the second city of the Empire, accompanied by its necessary concomitant, a willing and

ungrudging assumption of the financial burden involved, can ever solve the problem of primary education in Calcutta.

10. **Curriculum.**—The revised curriculum was in force in all the districts of the Presidency except six, as mentioned in the last annual report. The revised syllabus which has been simplified by the exclusion of Geometry and the introduction of English as an optional subject has proved to be generally popular.

11. **General remarks.**—There is a consensus of opinion that the present system of primary education has many serious defects and that the following measures are desirable:—

- (1) An increase in the pay of teachers.
- (2) The appointment of a larger number of trained teachers in existing primary schools.
- (3) The restoration of the public examination.
- (4) The introduction, wherever possible, of free primary education.

12. **School post offices.**—The number of teachers who worked as Postmasters, during the year under review, was 544 against 551 in the preceding year. The decrease was due apparently to retrenchment and readjustment of work in the Postal Department. The remuneration for postal work varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 16 a month. The performance of postal work necessarily interferes with the legitimate duties of the teachers, but is in existing conditions a convenient expedient.

CHAPTER VI.

The Training of Teachers for Indian Schools.

A—The Training of Men Teachers.

1. **Training Colleges, General.**—The two training colleges at Calcutta and Dacca, which train teachers of Secondary Schools for the B. T. degree and the L. T. diploma, recorded an enrolment of 92 students on 31st March 1924 as against 125 on the corresponding date of 1923. This decrease in numerical strength was due mainly to reduction effected during the year under report in the number of stipends available for outside candidates. The training of subordinate inspecting officers and of Government school teachers having been almost completed, the bulk of the pupils admitted to the two training colleges last session were teachers of private schools, and a few graduates or students who desired to become teachers.

2. **The David Hare Training College.**—Twenty-five B. T. and 10 L. T. students were on the rolls of the David Hare Training College on 31st March 1924. The total cost of upkeep amounted to Rs. 49,192 as compared with Rs. 56,952 spent for the purpose in the preceding year. In the B. T. and L. T. Examination the College passed 13 and 7 students out of the 27 and 16 candidates sent up respectively. The arrangements for practical work, physical education and residence continued without change. A sum of Rs. 1,75,000 was provided in the budget estimates of 1924-25 for the construction of the new Training College buildings at Ballygunj.

A course of lectures on hygiene was organised by the Bengal Social Service League for the benefit of the students under training.

3. **The Teachers' Training College, Dacca.**—Of the 57 (45 B. T. and 12 L. T.) students, who were under training at the Teachers' Training College, Dacca, on 31st March 1924, 38 belonged to Bengal, 18 came from Assam and 1 from Hill Tippera. There were also 3 research scholars pursuing their studies at the college for the M. T. degree. The College cost Rs. 82,064 in direct expenditure as compared with Rs. 47,909 in the previous year. Forty-nine candidates were presented for the B. T. and 12 for the L. T. Examination; 44 passed the B. T. Examination and all the candidates for the L. T. Diploma were successful. The revised curriculum of the University of Dacca came into force last session. More importance is now attached to Special Subjects and Method, and less to Educational Psychology and History of Education.

4. **Vernacular Training Schools.**—Of the 6 Normal or First Grade Training Schools in Bengal 5 were Government institutions, and 1 was an aided school. These schools had 399 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1924 as compared with the enrolment for the preceding year which was 435. The expenditure incurred on the upkeep of the Vernacular Training Schools amounted last session to Rs. 1,11,757 of which Rs. 1,06,264 came from Provincial Revenues. The figures for the preceding year were Rs. 1,11,920 and Rs. 1,06,969, respectively.

Out of 212 candidates, who appeared at the Final Examination, 181 passed the test.

The Calcutta Training School was removed during the year under report to European Asylum Lane. The scheme for the reorganisation of Vernacular Training Schools has not yet been approved by Government. The time has arrived when the minimum education qualification for admission into normal schools should be the Matriculation Certificate of an Indian University, or a corresponding school final examination. The rate of stipends paid in Training Schools in Bengal (*viz.*, Rs. 7 in Calcutta and Rs. 6 in the mufussal) is inadequate as compared with the monthly stipend of Rs. 10 paid in Guru Training Schools. It has not been possible to increase the rate owing to insufficiency of funds. The importance of normal schools is stated to have diminished with the opening of Guru Training Schools of the improved type. Reorganisation of the normal schools has been suggested with a view to provide a course more suited to the needs of matriculate teachers.

5. **Guru and Muallim Training Schools.**—On the 31st March 1924 there were 99 Guru and Muallim Training Schools in the Province with 1,740 pupils, against 99 schools with 1,850 students on the 31st March 1923. Of the 99 schools 5 were aided; the rest were managed and maintained by the Department. The total cost of maintenance amounted during the year under report to Rs. 2,96,017 including Rs. 2,82,979 borne by Provincial Revenues. The figures for the preceding year were Rs. 3,12,999 and Rs. 2,96,328, respectively. Out of 1,635 candidates who appeared in the Final Examination from Guru Training Schools 1,261 were successful; the figures for the preceding year were 1,746 and 1,423, respectively. It was decided to build central Guru Training Schools of the improved type at Midnapur, Burdwan, Suri, Howrah, Krishnagar, Khulna, Jessore and Berhampore.

B—The Training of Women Teachers.

6. **Training Colleges for Women.**—The scheme for the establishment of a college for the training of women teachers employed in secondary

schools is still in abeyance. Eight ladies were under training on 31st March 1924 in the Training Class attached to the Diocesan College. This college presented 6 candidates for the B. T. examination, all of whom were successful. From the Loreto House Training Class 4 candidates appeared at the L. T. examination and all of them passed. "Most of the trained women teachers," says Miss Brock, "proceed up-country where higher salaries are offered to them." The moral is obvious.

7. Training Schools for Women.—On the 31st March 1924 there were in the Province 11 Training Schools and Classes (with 189 pupils) which had facilities for training women teachers employed in primary and the lower classes of secondary schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 12 and 195, respectively. The decrease in the number of schools last year was due to the abolition of the English training class attached to the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca, owing to the moribund condition into which it had fallen. Eight of these institutions were managed by Christian and Brahma Missions. The total maintenance charges of these schools amounted to Rs. 71,323 of which Rs. 59,623 came from Provincial Revenues, the figures for the preceding year being Rs. 84,309 and Rs. 73,522, respectively. The Training Class for Moslem Women Teachers, Calcutta, having proved a success, the permanent retention of the school on a reorganised basis is contemplated.

The results of the examinations held during the year 1923-24 are embodied in the subjoined table:—

| | Candidates presented. | Candidates passed. | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) Senior Vernacular Teachership Examination .. | 30 | 29 | } West Bengal. |
| (2) Junior Vernacular Teachership Examination .. | 68 | 43 | |
| (3) Teachership Examination .. | 33 | 20 | East Bengal. |

8. General.—The Retrenchment Committee showed itself hostile to the expenditure of public funds on the training of teachers. Teachers, said the Committee, are born, not made, and much of the material is untrainable. So in a new clime and under another sky do old battles which were long ago fought to a finish have to be refought over again, and, fortunately for educational progress, with the same result. Admitting the fundamental contention of the committee that the material available should be improved by inducing a better type by the offer of higher salaries, the question still remains what is to be done if this cannot be achieved all at once? The answer is that which England gave 70 years ago. Get the best material you possibly can for the teaching profession; if it is bad, training will make it less bad; if it is good, training will make it better. The Retrenchment Committee was a blessing in disguise to the principle of training. The Government of Bengal reacted so strongly against the conclusions of the committee that it decided to build 8 new-type Guru Training Schools, and to proceed with the long-delayed scheme for a new David Hare Training College for secondary teachers, and the year under review is memorable as the year in which budget provision for a start with these schemes was made by Council.

CHAPTER VII.

Professional and Technical Education.

1. **Law Colleges and Classes.**—As in previous years there was provision for the study of law in the Calcutta University Law College and in the Law Departments of the Ripon College and the University of Dacca. The number of students in the three institutions rose from 2,739 to 3,140 of whom 2,709 were Hindus, 406 were Muhammadans and 25 belonged to other communities. The total expenditure on the Calcutta University Law College and the Law Department of the Ripon College amounted to Rs. 2,27,683 as compared with Rs. 2,13,809 in 1922-23: the expenditure incurred on the Law Department of the University of Dacca, which has not been shown separately in the University returns, has been included in the tables under the head "University". Of the 1,508 candidates who appeared at the B. L. Examination 533 were successful.

2. **Medical Colleges and Schools.**—There were 3 colleges in Bengal for the study of medicine, *viz.*, the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and the School (strictly College) of Tropical Medicine. These institutions together had 1,708 students (including 18 women) on 31st March 1924 against 1,710 pupils on the corresponding date of 1923. Of these students 1,527 were Hindus, 125 were Muhammadans, 40 were Christians and 16 of other creeds. The total cost of maintaining the three institutions amounted to Rs. 9,87,741 as compared with Rs. 9,87,344 in the year 1922-23. The three colleges presented altogether 538 candidates at the Final Examination. Of these 270 were successful.

On the 31st March 1924 there were in the Presidency 5 medical schools and classes with 1,478 pupils (including 36 women) on the rolls as against 7 medical schools with 1,664 students in 1922-23. The apparent loss of two medical schools is due to the fact that two such institutions have been returned as unrecognised schools. Medical schools cost altogether Rs. 2,49,813 as against Rs. 2,43,528 in the year preceding. Of 377 students who sat for the Final Examination, 265 were successful.

3. **The Bengal Engineering College.**—On the 31st March 1924 the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, had an enrolment of 293 students as against 299 students on the corresponding date of 1923, *viz.*, 123 in the Civil Engineering classes, 125 in the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Mining classes and 45 in the Industrial classes. Of these students 249 were Hindus: 19 were Muhammadans and 25 were Anglo-Indians. The college entered 23 candidates for the B. E. and 49 candidates for the I. E. Examination. Of the former 18, and of the latter 28, were successful. The total cost of the upkeep of the institution amounted during the year under review to Rs. 3,08,001 including Rs. 2,72,706 from Provincial Revenues; the corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 3,03,180 and Rs. 2,69,527, respectively. The value of the outturn of work from the college workshops amounted approximately to Rs. 14,500.

The Professorship of Civil Engineering has been vacant since the appointment of Mr. Richardson as Principal; the Mining Professorship also fell vacant in January 1924 when Mr. Robertson proceeded on long leave preparatory to retirement on proportionate pension. Mr. Robertson

was a valuable member of the staff and his place as a capable instructor and trusted friend of the students will not easily be filled. Visiting lectures were delivered on Irrigation and Sanitary and Structural Engineering. Out of the sixteen telegraphists, who were deputed to the college for training, 15 completed their course. Twenty-six students appeared at the Final Examination in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Mining and of these 20 were awarded certificates. The construction of the new barrack for Anglo-Indian students and the installation of the sewerage system were in process of completion during the year under review. There is, no doubt, that the Bengal Engineering College is one of Bengal's most valuable educational assets, and Bengal will do well to spare no money to equip it with all that is necessary for its work.

4. **The Ahsanullah School of Engineering.**—The Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, had 481 students (257 in the Upper Subordinate, 130 in the Lower Subordinate and 94 in the Artisan Classes) on the rolls on 31st March 1924 against 417 in the preceding year. Of these students 432 were Hindus, 47 were Muhammadans, 1 was an Indian Christian and 1 a Buddhist. Twenty-six passed students, who were under practical training in the school workshops, are excluded from this total. The cost of the upkeep of the school amounted to Rs. 1,04,679 of which a sum of Rs. 79,388 was met from Provincial Revenues. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 96,216 and Rs. 78,633, respectively. The pressure of admissions necessitated the opening of additional sections in connexion with the Upper Subordinate classes. Proposals for the permanent duplication of the Upper Subordinate classes are under the consideration of Government. A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been sanctioned for the capital expenditure involved in the duplication of the classes in question. The rate of tuition fees, charged in the Upper and Lower Subordinate Departments was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month with effect from 1st December 1923. The demand for hostel accommodation was met, to some extent, during the year under report, by hiring four private houses in the town, but the necessity for building the large new hostel contemplated when funds permit remains urgent. Nine out of 20 candidates passed the Pleaders' Survey Examination from the Dacca centre. The total value of the work done by the school workshop amounted to Rs. 7,479 during the year under report. Artisan students received as before half the amount of the value of their labour. The results of the Final Examination are noted below:—

| | Presented. | Passed. |
|--|------------|---------|
| (1) Upper Subordinate Examination (Part B) | 71 | 55 |
| (2) Upper Subordinate Examination (Part A) | 98 | 49 |
| (3) Lower Subordinate Examination | 63 | 43 |

5. **The Survey School at Mainamati.**—The Survey School at Mainamati, which was under the control of the Director of Industries, Bengal, had on 31st March 1924 an enrolment of 80 students—53 in the first year and 25 in the second year classes and 2 kanungoes against a total enrolment of 51 on the corresponding date of 1923. The cost of upkeep amounted during the year under review to Rs. 14,736 of which Rs. 11,164 was met from Provincial Revenues; the corresponding figures for the

preceding year being Rs. 12,712 and Rs. 10,013, respectively. The construction of a permanent building for the school has received administrative approval, but has not been taken in hand. It is proposed to revive the original scheme of training 8 passed students annually in mine-surveying in the coal-fields. Twenty-one students sat for the Final Survey Examination of whom 19 passed. In the Amin Examination 21 out of 29 students passed.

6. The Government School of Art, Calcutta.—The Government School of Art, Calcutta, which has been retransferred to the control of the Education Department, had an enrolment of 340 students including 29 students of other Provinces and States on 31st March 1924. Of these students 315 were Hindus, 11 were Muhammadans and 14 were members of other communities. The maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 49,735 of which Rs. 45,244 was met from Provincial Revenues. The cost of upkeep of the Art Gallery amounted to Rs. 8,068. During the year under report 26 students secured appointments on rates of pay varying from Rs 30 to Rs. 200 a month. Students (both past and present) exhibited a number of paintings, portraits and landscapes which were much appreciated at the Bengal Art Society's Exhibition and the Calcutta Exhibition. The architectural section was responsible for a design for the Mrs. Graham Memorial Entrance at Kalimpong and the design section for a certificate for the Calcutta Exhibition. The school continued to receive from District Boards and other local bodies the usual support in the form of scholarships and stipends.

7. The Government Commercial Institute.—The Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, which has been retransferred to the control of the Education Department, had on its rolls 349 students on 31st March 1924 as compared with 332 on the corresponding date of 1923. One hundred and fifty-three pupils joined the Day Classes and 514 the Evening Classes last session. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 54,721 including a sum of Rs. 34,554 which was met from Provincial Revenues as against Rs. 41,870 in the preceding year. Forty-seven students, of whom 19 passed, appeared at the Final Commercial Course Examination. In the Special Examination 77 students passed out of 113 who presented themselves. The sanction of Government was accorded, during the year under report, to the raising of the stationery allotment of the Institute subject to the levy of a fee of one rupee annually from each student of the Typewriting Class. The tuition fee charged in the Day Classes was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month. The committee appointed by Government to draw up a scheme for instituting a separate Examination in Accountancy in Bengal under the control of the Commercial Institute submitted a report, which is now under the consideration of Government. Arising out of the Retrenchment Committee's proposal that the Institute should be deprovincialised and given a fixed annual grant, the whole future of the Institute came under review, but no decision had been reached at the close of the period under review.

8. The Government Weaving Institute, Serampore.—The Weaving Institute, Serampore, had 118 students on 31st March 1924 as compared with 163 on the corresponding date of 1923. The abolition of the system of stipends has adversely affected recruitment for the higher classes which are attended by *bhadralog* of the poorer classes. The cost of the upkeep of the Institute amounted to Rs. 45,251, of which a sum of Rs. 44,609 was met from Provincial Revenues as compared with

Rs. 42,163 in the preceding year. Fifteen out of 24 students who appeared in the Final Examination were awarded diplomas. Fifty-two students appeared at the last London City and Guilds Examination and of these 39 were successful, 3 being awarded Bronze Medals for proficiency. Four out of the six women who passed out of the Institute last year have been engaged as teachers by different Missions. Other successful students of the Institute have either found suitable employment or have started in business on their own account. During the year under report the Institute conducted demonstrations at important centres in improved appliances and participated in the Exhibitions held at Suri, Guptipara, Dacca and Calcutta. Special efforts were made to introduce fly-shuttle looms amongst the silk-weavers of Vishnupur, Malda, Bogra and other places. There were 14 outlying and peripatetic centres for imparting practical instruction in weaving.

9. **Vocational courses at other centres.**—The following statistics illustrate the progress made in vocational courses pursued at other centres:—

| Centre. | Subject. | Number of candidates that appeared in the final examination. | Number of pass-s. |
|--------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| Jagannath Intermediate College | Intermediate Examination with Dyeing | 84 | 38 |
| Ditto | Commerce | 77 | 42 |
| Calcutta University | B—Commerce Examination | 103 | 49 |
| Dacca University | B—Commerce | 28 | 24 |

10. **"B" Classes.**—The "B" classes were attached to 5 High English schools in the Province. Of 41 candidates sent up to the Final Examination 26 were declared successful. It is regrettable that the general demand for the biasing of the school curriculum in a less literary direction has not increased the popularity of these classes, but so long as they compete with an easy Matriculation and do not lead to the University, little change can be expected.

11. **The Vocational Education Committee, Dacca.**—The Dacca Vocational Education Committee completed its work during the year, and submitted its report to Government on 15th January 1924. The report is now under consideration. Full discussion of the report must wait until next year's review, but it may be stated now that it makes it clear, though this was already obvious, that vocational education cannot be cheap and involves much new expenditure, and that it is in general waste of money and labour to prepare students for vocations that do not exist or are already overstocked. It disabuses the amateur educationist who would introduce vocational education into high schools as anything but a part of the general educational process, and throws doubt on the belief of the Sadler Commission that at the intermediate stage vocational education can be so combined with general education as to produce a worker competent to earn his living with the vocation which he has learnt at the close of that stage.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Indian Girls and Women.

1. **Institutions and pupils.**—Recognised institutions of all grades and types for girls increased in number from 12,429 to 12,961 or by 4·3 per cent.; and the number of pupils attending them rose by 15,614 or 5·4 per cent. Of the 301,997 pupils (excluding 54,096 girls enrolled in boys' schools) reading in recognised schools for girls 128,037 were Hindus and 166,339 were Muhammadans; the rest belonged to other communities. There were 243 unrecognised schools for girls, which had 6,888 pupils on the rolls, *viz.*, 3,301 Hindus, 3,311 Muhammadans and 276 of other creeds, during the year under review.

2. **Controlling Agency.**—There was no change in the Women's Inspectorate which consisted of 2 Inspectresses and 12 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools; of the latter 6 were employed in East and 6 in West Bengal.

3. **Collegiate Education, Arts Colleges.**—The number of Arts Colleges for women, including the Intermediate Classes of the Eden High School, was 4, 3 of them in Calcutta. The Bethune College and the Eden High School at Dacca are maintained by Government. The Diocesan College, Ballygunj, is an aided institution. The remaining institution, Loreto House, Calcutta, receives no financial assistance from Government.

On 31st March 1924 the Bethune College had 134 students on its rolls as against 120 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. Certain desirable reforms in connection with the college have been postponed for lack of funds. The college has recently secured affiliation in Chemistry up to the I. Sc. Standard and in Philosophy and Mathematics up to the B. A. Honours Standard. A new hostel subsidised by the department was opened in the vicinity of the college under the auspices of the Brahma Samaj. This institution has relieved, in some measure, the pressure on the college hostel, the inadequacy of which is one of the greatest problems of the college. Out of 17 candidates who appeared in the B. A. Examination 12 were successful. Thirty students of whom 26 were successful were presented at the I. A. Examination. The total cost of maintaining the college and the attached hostel amounted to Rs. 71,326 as compared with Rs. 88,355 in the preceding year. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 524·7·2.

The Diocesan College and Loreto House had 64 and 25 students, respectively, on the rolls on 31st March 1924 as compared with 76 and 22 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The two colleges cost Rs. 20,422 and Rs. 8,270, respectively, during the year under report. The Diocesan College passed 19 candidates out of 20 presented at the B. A. Examination, and 20 out of 21 at the I. A. Examination. Loreto House sent up 9 students for the I. A. Examination, all of whom were successful.

The Intermediate Classes of the Eden High School, Dacca, had 25 students on the rolls on 31st March 1924, against 23 in the preceding year. Nine candidates appeared at the Intermediate Examination in Arts; all of them were successful. The cost of the maintenance of the College Department amounted to Rs. 16,300.

4. **Secondary Education: (1) High Schools.**—The number of High English schools for Indian girls rose from 13 to 14. The increase is accounted for by the conversion of the Middle English school at Kalimpong into a High School. There were 3,166 pupils reading in High Schools for girls as compared with 2,881 in the preceding year. Of the 14 schools 4 were managed by Government and the rest were aided institutions. A systematic medical inspection of the Bethune Collegiate School conducted by Dr. (Miss) Cohen of the Public Health Department revealed the distressing fact that a large proportion of the pupils suffer from defective eye-sight, bad teeth and throat trouble. It is little consolation to know that a recent report on schools in England says much the same thing.

(2) **Middle Schools.**—On the 31st March 1924 there were 35 Middle English schools for girls with 4,482 pupils; the corresponding figures for the preceding year were 32 and 4,050, respectively. The number of Middle Vernacular schools for girls remained stationary at 27; but the number of pupils reading in them fell from 3,004 to 2,896. Among the middle schools which are well reported on, the schools at Suri, Berhampore, Baniban, Contai, Kalna and Comilla deserve special mention.

5. **Primary education.**—On the 31st March 1924 there were 12,833 primary schools for Indian girls with an enrolment of 289,792 pupils as against 12,302 and 274,706, respectively, in the previous year. Primary schools for Indian girls may be classified under the following main heads:—

- (a) *Model Primary Schools.*—These schools which were previously maintained by Government were deprovincialised at the close of the year under report; they will, in future, be conducted by local committees as grant-in-aid institutions.
- (b) *Urban Girls' Schools.*—These schools are peculiar to East Bengal only.
- (c) *Panchayati Union Schools for Girls.*—Funds were allotted during the year under review for the construction of 27 schools.
- (d) *Peasant Girls' Schools.*—There are 22 such schools located in the Presidency Division; they are reported to be languishing for lack of support and interest on the part of the local inhabitants.
- (e) *Aided Primary Schools.*—With the exception of a few schools, which are in receipt of aid from the department, the bulk of these schools are aided by District Boards and Municipalities.

The various European Missions, which have rendered valuable service in connection with the expansion of the primary education of Indian girls of the backward classes particularly, have been hampered by the want of adequate funds, the sources of income from Europe and America having diminished considerably as an aftermath of the Great War. Laudable work is being done by the Nari Sikha Samiti, and the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, with the financial assistance given by Government. Girls' primary schools in Bengal still fulfil, to a large extent, the function of the *crèche*.

6. **Special schools.**—On the 31st March 1924 there were 46 technical and industrial schools for girls with 1,405 pupils as against 49 schools,

which were attended by 1,481 pupils on 31st March 1923. The control of the Industrial Zenana Classes at Dacca has been transferred from the Industries to the Education Department.

7. **Zenana education.**—The 69 zenana teachers had altogether 1,499 pupils under instruction on 31st March 1924. There are two schemes for imparting education to zenana women, *viz.*,—(1) by house-to-house visitation and (2) by instruction at central gatherings. Both schemes have been condemned by the Inspectresses of Schools and it has been decided to reform the system of zenana education on lines which borrow certain features from the Parents' National Union scheme which has achieved signal results in England. The main object of the new scheme is to institute a correspondence system of instruction from a selected centre, supplemented by a certain amount of visiting. A scheme has been approved by Government in terms of which Mr. West, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca, will conduct an experimental centre at Dacca.

8. **Needle-work.**—The peripatetic needle-work teachers are reported to have worked admirably. There has been an appreciable improvement in the standard of needle-work done in girls' schools.

9. **Co-education.**—The number of girls reading in boys' schools rose during the year under report by 235, from 53,861 to 54,096.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

1. **Institutions.**—On the 31st March 1924 there were 64 institutions for the education of European and Anglo-Indian children as against 66 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The decrease in the number of schools was due to—(i) the abolition of St. John's Diocesan Day School and (ii) the amalgamation of the Calcutta Free School for Girls (now called St. Thomas Girls' School) with the Kidderpore House School. Of the 64 institutions, 59 were schools for general education and 5 for special instruction. Of the schools for general education, 14 were Higher Secondary, 7 Secondary, 23 Higher Grade, 13 Primary, and 2 Ungraded. The European Schools in the Province, with the exception of 3 which are controlled directly by Government, are managed by various religious denominations.

2. **Pupils.**—The subjoined table shows the number of pupils belonging to the various stages of instruction in European schools during the two years 1922-23 and 1923-24:—

| Schools. | 1922-23. | | | | 1923-24. | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| | No. of institutions | No. of boys. | No. of girls. | Total. | No. of institutions. | No. of boys. | No. of girls. | Total. |
| Higher Secondary | 14 | 2,309 | 1,498 | 3,807 | 14 | 2,043 | 1,747 | 3,790 |
| Secondary .. | 7 | 615 | 512 | 1,127 | 7 | 545 | 639 | 1,184 |
| Higher Grade .. | 23 | 1,894 | 2,262 | 4,156 | 23 | 1,708 | 2,506 | 4,304 |
| Primary .. | 15 | 479 | 405 | 884 | 13 | 476 | 192 | 668 |
| Ungraded .. | 2 | 214 | .. | 214 | 2 | 222 | .. | 222 |
| Special* .. | 5 | 376 | 143 | 519 | 5 | 303 | 103 | 406 |
| Total .. | 66 | 5,887 | 4,820 | 10,707 | 64 | 5,387 | 5,187 | 10,574 |

* Supplementary classes.

The above figures include 1,777 non-European pupils (1,040 boys and 737 girls) attending European schools on 31st March 1924 as compared with 1,781 on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

3. Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in the Presidency amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 35,78,078 (including the boarding charges of Rs. 12,91,842) as against Rs. 36,39,763 spent in the year 1922-23. The expenditure was met in the proportions indicated below:—

| | Rs. |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Provincial Revenues .. | 9,28,781 |
| (b) Municipal Funds .. | 4,915 |
| (c) Fees .. | 16,45,582 |
| (d) Other sources .. | 9,98,800 |
| Total .. | 35,78,078 |

4. Scholarships.—The expenditure on scholarships amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 33,833, which included, as in previous years, the amount spent on certain extra-provincial scholarships paid in Bengal; the expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 32,755 in 1922-23.

5. Grants.—The special grant paid during the year was one of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned in favour of the La Martiniere, Calcutta, for liquidation of debt. The special grants sanctioned for certain institutions during the previous year were not renewed in 1923-24 owing to financial stringency.

6. Teachers.—The number of teachers employed in European schools on 31st March 1924 was 682 as compared with 683 on 31st March 1923. Of these teachers 60 were graduates; 360 teachers (including 42 graduates) were trained and 322 (including 18 graduates) were untrained. In the preceding year there were 55 graduates and 628 non-graduates.

7. Training of teachers.—Nineteen women teachers as compared with 18 in the previous year were under training at Dow Hill Training College at Kurseong on 31st March 1924. At the annual examination held in November 1923, 6 senior or second-year students passed out of 8 who sat for the examination; of the 10 junior or first-year students, all passed and were permitted to complete their course.

8. Vocational training.—Seventeen schools altogether maintained classes following the recognised school final courses as well as commercial or technical classes. They had 214 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1924. Special classes for domestic training in plain cookery and plain needle-work were held, as before, in Dow Hill School, and St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, Entally Convent and St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, had special classes for probationary sick-nurses. Special classes for children's nurses were held at St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong. The domestic science subjects were examined, as previously, by the City and Guilds Examination Committee.

9. **City and Guilds Examinations.**—These examinations were held in November 1923 at Kurseong for candidates from the Dow Hill School and at St. Helen's Convent. The entries and results are given below:—

| | | Entries. | Passes. |
|----------------------|----|----------|---------|
| Plain needle work .. | .. | 21 | 20 |
| Plain cookery .. | .. | 16 | 16 |
| Dressmaking .. | .. | 1 | 1 |

10. **Examinations.**—The following table shows the results of the various examinations for which pupils entered in 1922 and 1923:—

| | 1923. | | | | 1922. | | | |
|---|--------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------------|--------|
| | No. sent up. | | No. passed. | | No. sent up | | No. passed. | |
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| <i>Higher Grade Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Higher Grade School Scholarship Examination | 15 | 36 | Competitive test | | 27 | 16 | Competitive test. | |
| (2) Higher Grade School Final Examination .. | 32 | 30 | 18 | 15 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 13 |
| <i>Secondary Schools.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination .. | 99 | 90 | 68 | 50 | 131 | 95 | 90 | 64 |
| (2) Cambridge Senior Certificate Examination .. | 77 | 54 | 55 | 38 | 71 | 46 | 52 | 21 |
| (3) Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | 4 | 2 | .. |

11. **Education of deficient and defective children.**—The Children's House, Kurseong, continued to train by special methods physically and mentally defective European children, who are unable to profit by the instruction given in ordinary schools. It had 11 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1924, and received, as before, a monthly grant of Rs. 150. The results achieved so far are reported to be valuable.

12. **The Sussex Trust.**—The following items of expenditure were incurred during the year 1923-24 from the income of the Sussex Trust Fund:—

- (i) Rs. 20,925-10-4 on account of scholarships (including contingent expenses) for 4 boys and 5 girls in the United Kingdom and 3 boys and 1 girl in India.
- (ii) Rs. 2,116-14-0 for the construction of schools for pupils of the depressed classes.
- (iii) Rs. 12,875-0-0 for the construction of the Asansol Orphanage.
- (iv) Rs. 70,000-0-0 for the construction of an additional dormitory at Dow Hill.

13. **Doveton Trust Fund.**—The total receipts from the Doveton Trust Fund during 1923-24 including the balance on 31st March 1923 and also the interest up to December 1923 amounted to Rs. 13,960-5-3; the total expenditure for the year was Rs. 7,106-14-0, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,853-7-3. Eleven scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 10 a month were awarded during the year.

14. **Controlling Agency.**—Mr. W. F. Papworth held the post of Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, throughout the period under review.

15. **Noteworthy features.**—During the year under report a singing competition was organised for European schools in Bengal.

Persistent endeavours were also made by the Inspector of European Schools to persuade the three religious bodies, *viz.*, the Irish Christian Brothers, the Loreto Sisters and the Church of England, who have interested themselves particularly in European education in the Province, to adopt a definite policy of co-ordination, in the absence of which the work hitherto done by European schools has suffered considerably.

A new European Schools Code was under preparation during the year and is now approaching completion. It has not yet been submitted to Government.

CHAPTER X.

Education of Muhammadans.

1. **Statistics of Muhammadan pupils.**—On the 31st March 1924 the number of Muhammadan pupils studying in all types of educational institutions for Indians was 961,101 as compared with 901,714 on the corresponding date of the year preceding. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils under instruction rose from 46·4 to 46·9 per cent. In arts and professional colleges the proportion of Muhammadans to the total number of students on the rolls remained almost stationary; in the high stage of instruction the percentage declined from 15·2 to 14·4; in the middle stage also the proportion fell from 19·4 to 18·5; in the primary stage the proportion rose to 50·1 and in special schools to 60·6. The prevailing economic condition of the country coupled with the realisation that the educational process is not an absolute guarantee of a good start in life, and in the absence of a reformed system may even be a hindrance, accounts chiefly for the decline in the high and middle stages. The rise in primary and special schools is due to the growing popularity of mukhtabs and reformed madrasahs among the Muhammadans.

2. **Hindu and Muhammadan pupils.**—Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils, 791,451 were attending schools for boys at the close of the year under review, and 169,650 schools for girls as compared with 915,664 Hindu pupils attending boys' schools and 131,338 girls' schools.

3. **Madrasahs.**—On March 31st last there were in the Presidency 374 madrasahs with an enrolment of 31,613 pupils. In the preceding year the Province had 346 madrasahs with 26,156 pupils on their rolls. The number of pupils attending these special institutions thus increased by 20·9 per cent. the increase taking place mostly in reformed madrasahs. The total cost of maintaining the madrasahs amounted to Rs. 7,12,067 to which public funds contributed Rs. 3,39,296. Orders of Government were received during the year to enhance tuition fees in all Government madrasahs. Manual instruction in weaving, tailoring, carpentry, and smithy was given, though spasmodically, in some of the junior madrasahs.

The demand for technical instruction of this kind is on the wane with the subsidence of the non-co-operation movement, and the realisation that instruction of this kind, valuable as it may be in some cases as a part of general education, has little "vocational" value at the school stage. Senior and junior madrasahs of the reformed type are really high and middle schools on an Islamic basis. They are more in demand than those of the orthodox type.

4. **Maktabs.**—The number of maktabs—recognised and unrecognised—rose from 14,303 to 15,945 of which 10,835 were for boys and 5,110 for girls. The number of pupils reading in maktabs rose from 402,449 to 456,033 of whom 333,543 were boys and 122,490 were girls. Over 42 per cent. of the Moslem boys at school in Bengal receive instruction in maktabs which, by reason of their secularised course, form an important link between the indigenous schools on the one hand and the secondary schools on the other. The total direct expenditure on maktabs rose from Rs. 11,09,071 to Rs. 11,89,079 to which public funds contributed Rs. 6,19,776 as compared with Rs. 5,89,287 in 1922-23. The special arrangements alluded to in previous reports, which have been in existence in certain areas in regard to the inspection of maktabs by Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools, are said to be responsible for the large increase in the number of maktabs. As a measure of economy orders were issued by Government during the year under review for the deprovincialisation of all the model maktabs—seven in number—which are to be conducted in future on a grant-in-aid basis. A large number of Koran or Molla schools still remain to be secularised for want of funds.

5. **Curriculum.**—A revised curriculum for maktabs on the lines of that for primary schools is under the consideration of Government.

6. **Maintenance grants for madrasahs.**—A sum of Rs. 9,000 only was available during the year under report for giving additional maintenance grants to madrasahs; the number of madrasahs having increased largely in recent years it is desirable that more funds should be made available for new and additional grants.

7. **Junior Madrasah Examination.**—In the Junior Madrasah Examination held in October 1923, 811 boys appeared, of whom 499 or 61·53 per cent. were successful.

8. **Islamic Matriculation and Islamic Intermediate Examinations.**—One hundred and thirty-one candidates sat for the Islamic Matriculation Examination, and 22 for the Islamic Intermediate Examination conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. In the former 74 and in the latter 18 candidates were successful.

9. **Calcutta Madrasah.**—The report of the committee, which inquired into the general condition of the Calcutta Madrasah some time ago and made proposals for its improvement, is still under the consideration of Government. English is an optional subject in the Arabic Department, which follows the orthodox course.

10. **Islamic Intermediate Colleges.**—Dacca Madrasah, a Government institution, and Serajganj Madrasah, an aided institution, are being conducted as Islamic Intermediate colleges linked with the Department of Islamic Studies in the University of Dacca.

11. **Hostel accommodation for Muhammadan students.**—The Taylor Moslem Hostel, which is situated at No. 61/1-C, Wellington

Street, Calcutta, provided, as previously, hostel accommodation for under-graduate Moslem students studying in Calcutta non-professional colleges.

12. **Special facilities for Muhammadans.**—Muhammadan pupils continued to enjoy during the year under report the special concessions enumerated in previous annual reports, *viz.*, the reservation of seats in Government and aided schools, the grant of special scholarships and stipends, and free studentships to the extent of 15 per cent. of their total enrolment. Muhammadan pupils are, however, unable at present to take full advantage of the lastmentioned concession owing to the age-limit prescribed.

13. **General remarks.**—Less than 4 per cent. of the Moslem population are at school. Increased facilities for the education of their children as for those of other communities are an urgent need. At the same time the progress recorded during the year is satisfactory, keeping in mind the limited funds available for expansion.

CHAPTER XI.

Education of special classes.

1. **The Nizam Family, Murshidabad.**—The Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad provides special arrangements for educating boys of the Nizam Family, although as an ordinary High School it is open to all communities. During the year under review the Institution had on its rolls 26 boys of the Nizam family, the same number as last year. These boys lived in a special hostel, under the supervision of a European officer. The arrangements cost Government Rs. 6,186 in 1923-24 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,531 in the preceding year.

2. **Education of aborigines and the children of backward classes.**—Among backward classes the Namasudras appear to be making noteworthy progress in education. The subjoined table shows the total number of pupils of the backward classes among Hindus, who were under instruction in the various stages during the year 1923-24:—

| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| In primary stage | 131,128 | 14,112 | 145,240 |
| In secondary stage | 7,032 | 16 | 7,048 |
| In college | 248 | .. | 248 |
| In professional colleges | 70 | .. | 70 |
| In special schools | 6,705 | 66 | 6,771 |
| Total | 145,183 | 14,194 | 159,377 |

The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 116,724, 12,120 and 128,844, respectively. The following paragraphs briefly show the extent to which education has progressed among pupils of the backward classes during the year under review in each division of the Presidency.

Calcutta.—Recognised schools in Calcutta were attended by 3,402 pupils (boys and girls) belonging to the backward classes. Of these, 100 pupils were in the secondary and 2,854 in the primary stages of instruction and 448 were in special schools. Unrecognised schools had an enrolment of 797 pupils.

Presidency Division outside Calcutta.—At the close of the year under report 51,303 pupils of the backward classes were in schools for boys and 2,694 were in girls' schools. The Pods, as previously, account for half the number of pupils classed as backward, the Namasudras coming next. The High English School at Masiahati in Jessore and the Middle English Schools at Meliat and Fulia cater almost entirely for Namasudra pupils, and their staffs and management also are wholly Namasudra. Primary schools are springing up fast in Namasudra localities. There are two primary schools for backward classes in the 24-Parganas which are maintained from the Sussex Trust Fund. One junior, 7 middle and 15 upper primary scholarships were secured by boys of the backward classes.

Burdwan Division.—The Sonthals predominate among the aboriginal tribes in the Burdwan Division. Organised attempts are being made to spread education among them. A Middle English School for boys and a Middle Vernacular School for girls are maintained at Bhimpore in the Midnapore District by the American Baptist Mission with substantial aid from the department. The total number of primary schools for Sonthals in the division was 215 and the total number of Sonthal pupils in all classes of schools was 7,211. One middle, 2 upper primary and 8 lower primary scholarships were awarded to Sonthal pupils. Pupils belonging to backward Hindu communities numbered 19,099 in the year under report. Five middle, 11 upper primary and 4 lower primary scholarships are reserved for them.

Dacca Division.—The Namasudras represented 78·7 per cent. of the pupils of aboriginal and backward classes, numbering 59,503 in all classes of institutions. Local bodies, Christian Missionaries, and the Society for the Improvement of the Backward Classes, Bengal and Assam, continued to encourage and aid schools started mainly for the education of the pupils of these classes. The District of Dacca had 9 schools for fishermen and 5 for muchis. Mymensingh returned 40 schools chiefly intended for aboriginal tribes and 25 schools for backward classes. The Kagtonagar primary school in the Kishoreganj Subdivision intended for the education of boys belonging to criminal tribes is reported to be doing well. The 2 primary schools (one for boys and one for girls) for Bunnas in Faridpur town are progressing satisfactorily. The Bakarganj District Board maintained 12 free primary schools (including 1 for girls) in the colonisation areas which were attended by 403 Mugh boys and 14 Mugh girls. Eight middle and 13 upper primary scholarships were reserved for the children of backward classes.

Chittagong Division.—The Chittagong Division had 3,578 aboriginal pupils and 10,772 pupils of the backward classes under instruction. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there were 1 High English, 3 middle, 1 industrial, 1 training and 169 primary schools for the education of the children of hill tribes. Tippera had 2 primary schools for Tiparas and Cox's Bazar had 9 primary and 33 Kyang or monastic schools for Mugh boys. The Middle English School at Ramu, which is situated in the Mugh centre, had 91 pupils, and the High English School at Cox' Bazar had 40 Mugh boys. Nine middle and 15 primary scholarships were awarded to boys of the backward classes during the year under review.

Rajshahi Division.—The Rajshahi Division had 3,077 and 2,242 pupils belonging to backward and aboriginal races respectively. The Board of Sonthal Education in Dinajpur continued to encourage Sonthal education in the district. The formation of a similar Board for the encouragement of Sonthal education in Malda was approved by Government during

the year under review. Funds for giving effect to the scheme have been also provided. The efforts of the Salvation Army in connection with the education of the Nutts—a criminal tribe—in Syedpur are worthy of honourable mention.

3. **Education of defectives.**—The Children's House, Kurseong, which admits physically and mentally deficient European children had 11 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1924. The Deaf and Dumb School at Calcutta had 80 pupils including 9 girls, and the Blind School taught 45 pupils of whom 14 were girls. The Deaf and Dumb Schools at Dacca, Faridpur, and Barisal had 19, 7, and 17 pupils, respectively, on 31st March 1924. The Barisal School was provided with a suitable house during the year under report. The Chittagong Deaf and Dumb School which taught 6 pupils is in receipt of a Government grant of Rs. 15 a month. Many of the District Boards and a few Municipalities provided, as before, special stipends for defective children, who were sent to the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind School at Calcutta.

4. **Tea-garden schools.**—Jalpaiguri had 81 (9 A class, 26 B Class and 46 C class) tea-garden schools with 1,085 pupils. Darjeeling had 55 schools with 1,157 pupils. The tea-garden schools cost Rs. 12,525 to which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 6,929.

5. **Education of factory children.**—The children of mill hands in the 24-Parganas are educated generally in the primary schools and makhtabs existing in mill areas. The school at Titagarh, which is specially intended to serve them, has Urdu, Hindi and Telugu sections; the Urdu and the Hindi sections are subsidised by Government, while the Telugu section is aided by the Titagarh Municipality. The Rife Factory and the Metal Factory schools at Ishapore, of which the former is aided and the latter unaided, are to be amalgamated on the completion of the building, which has been in course of construction. The Labour Union at Kankinara is formulating a project for starting one or two special schools for the children of mill hands.

6. **Additional grant.**—The additional recurring grant of Rs. 20,000, which has been made available since the year 1922-23, for the improvement of education among pupils of the backward classes, has been utilised in affording training facilities, in giving grants-in-aid to primary schools through the Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, and in creating various classes of scholarships, full advantage of which has been taken by the communities concerned.

CHAPTER XII.

Unrecognised Institutions.

On 31st March 1924 there were 1,352 unrecognised schools, which were attended by 47,235 pupils. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 1,298 and 44,704, respectively. Of the pupils 22,595 were Hindus and 22,384 Muhammadans, the rest being of other communities. Unrecognised institutions are of various grades from the college down to the primary school; the most notable among them is the Kabindra College, Goila, in the Bakarganj District, which teaches Sanskrit Literature, Ayurved and Hindu Philosophy. These schools do not adopt a course of studies prescribed by the University, the Board of

Secondary Education, or the Department; they are also normally inferior to recognised institutions in management and discipline. In general no rules are laid down by the managers for the guidance of the unrecognised schools; some of them are merely coaching classes. The records of these schools are not kept in a systematic way; and the transfer certificates, which they issue, require as a rule the closest scrutiny by inspecting officers of the Department.

This is written in full remembrance of the fact that the unrecognised school may in special circumstances, and has elsewhere sometimes been the home of fruitful experiment, high idealism, and reform in advance of current standards. But Indian conditions, though this type has been aimed at, have not been favourable to its production or continuance.

CHAPTER XIII.

Physical and Moral Training.

1. **Hostels.**—Towards the close of the year under review 26,964 boarders were residing in the hostels attached to various schools and colleges in the Presidency. Of this number 21,866 lived in hostels for Indians, and 5,098 in boarding houses for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The statistics for the preceding year were 25,721, 21,056 and 4,665, respectively. Of the boarders residing in Indian hostels 19,253 were males and 2,613 females. Of the European and Anglo-Indian boarders 3,050 were boys and 2,048 girls.

All the blocks of the new hostel (five for Hindus and one for Muhammadans) attached to Rajshahi College were completed during the year under report. The new blocks accommodate 250 Hindu and 50 Moslem students. An aided hostel was opened during the year in Calcutta under the auspices of the Brahmo Samaj for the accommodation of girls, and it has relieved to some extent the congestion in the Bethune College hostel. The increase in the number of students on the rolls of the Ahsanullah School of Engineering at Dacca necessitated the provision of additional hostel accommodation in rented quarters; and in general the need for further boarding accommodation in connexion with professional institutions still continues to be great.

2. **Messes.**—The administration of the mess schemes at Calcutta and Dacca rested, as previously, with local standing committees, who received from Government the necessary financial assistance for the purpose of running them. Proposals were submitted to Government in July 1923 for the abolition of the post of the Inspector of Messes in Dacca and his establishment, in favour of a less costly arrangement; the matter has been under consideration, and it has been decided to place the responsibility for the work on the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.

3. **Physical training.**—The adviser to Government in Physical Education, Mr. N. Ghosh, B. A., continued his work of demonstrating modern methods of physical training and advising the authorities of Indian educational institutions and athletic bodies in matters connected with physical education. A six weeks' training course for Drill and Gymnastic teachers was conducted by him in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in Machuabazar, Calcutta, in January-February 1924. The class was composed of teachers employed in Government as well as private institutions. On the conclusion of the course 22 teachers, 10 of whom

came from Government schools, were awarded the proficiency certificates. The arrangement cost Government a sum of Rs. 200 which included the rent of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium and the travelling expenses and house allowances of the Government school teachers.

Games such as football, cricket, hockey, and badminton are popular with town boys; both football and indigenous games are played by country boys, the latter because they are less expensive and do not require extensive playing space. Absence of adequate playgrounds is a general complaint with town schools; schools in rural areas are naturally better off in this respect. The want of a covered gymnasium which would protect the apparatus from the rains, is felt keenly at Rajshahi College; a playground of its own is also badly needed in the Government Intermediate College at Dacca. In this respect, as in many others, Dacca University has indeed devalued Dacca College, though it generously extends facilities to its unfortunate neighbour.

4. **Drill.**—Drill is a compulsory subject in Government and aided schools, but it is not taught systematically everywhere. The utility of well-organised games and specially of drill as an important factor in education has yet to be realised by the majority of school authorities. In connexion with the education of girls in East Bengal Miss. H. Bose, officiating Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle, observes that drill cannot be introduced in girls' schools, as the major portion of the population still looks upon it as a form of dancing instead of as a healthy exercise, and therefore deprecates it. One can only hope that time and education will bring in due course those wider and wiser views which are essential in the interests of the future physical welfare of the Bengali race. The Bakerganj District Board continued the arrangement for training primary school teachers in drill by a peripatetic drill master.

5. **Medical inspection of school children.**—The Medical examination, referred to in the last annual report of the students of the Rajshahi College by the local medical officer was continued during the year under review. "The outstanding feature," the Principal remarks, "of the result of the medical examination and care taken for the physical welfare of the students in the way of compulsory games and supervision of diet in hostels is that the students are generally improving in physique". Dr. (Miss) Cohen was deputed by the Department of Public Health to conduct a medical examination of the pupils studying in Bethune Collegiate School.

6. **Hygiene.**—Although a subject in the school curriculum, Hygiene received less than adequate attention. Lectures on hygiene and sanitation illustrated by lantern slides were delivered in some schools in Eastern Bengal by lecturers deputed by the Bengal Social Service League, which were greatly appreciated. Girls' schools in Calcutta are reported to be making satisfactory progress in the matter of hygiene teaching.

7. **Religious and Moral instruction.**—Religious instruction is imparted to some extent in denominational schools, such as Moslem high schools, madrasahs, maktabas, mission schools, and *tôls*. No general solution of this most difficult of all problems seems within sight.

As to the teaching of morality, indirect methods largely obtain. Example being more potent than precept in influencing character endeavours are made to inculcate moral principles such as truthfulness,

obedience to authority, respect for superiors and elders, sympathy for the poor, hatred of vice, etc., through stories contained in the text-books. The dominant influences in the school making for morality can never, however, be anything but the personality of the teacher, and the tone of the school, in other words the general character of all persons, teacher or taught, connected with it. These influences predominate in the "bending of the twig," and if these are unsound, all the books in the world will make little difference, however sublime their text or sermon.

8. **Discipline.**—No instance of any serious breach of discipline was reported during the year under review. The tendency towards indiscipline caused by the non-co-operation movement is disappearing gradually, although the officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, takes a rather pessimistic view of the situation and maintains that the discipline, which prevails at present among students, is properly speaking its negation; he states that it is made to suit the temperament and disposition of the boys themselves, and that the boys are feared both by their guardians and their teachers. One can only hope the picture is at least somewhat overcoloured. "Boys will be boys," but there is more in the case than this. The negation of discipline so pessimistically mentioned by the Inspector, is part of the general disease which afflicts the whole school system. Boys know too often that their schools are bad and their teachers incompetent. Better schools mean better boys, and we shall not get satisfactory discipline in the schools until the teacher is treated and paid as one of the nation's most valued servants, and not as one of its despised but unfortunately necessary hacks. One root-cause of the indiscipline is the low pay and the low status of the agency which should, but too often cannot, enforce it.

9. **National schools.**—At the end of the calendar year 1923 there were in the Presidency 109 national schools with 9,081 pupils as against 175 schools with 12,791 pupils in the year preceding. Most of the national schools are reported to be in a precarious condition through lack of funds and of local encouragement. These schools prefer to impart general education with religious teaching, spinning and weaving. The standard of education and the prospects, which they offered at the outset, have fallen far short of the rosy pictures originally painted, and they have lost their attraction.

CHAPTER XIV.

Conferences and Committees.

Conferences of higher educational officers were held during the year under review at the headquarters of the Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions. Each of the six district officers in the Burdwan Division held a meeting at his headquarters to discuss possible lines of advance in primary education. Some of the District Inspectors of Schools held conferences of their subordinates to discuss subjects such as the improvement of primary and secondary education, and the suitability of the new primary school curriculum. The annual conference of Assistant Inspectresses was held by both the Inspectresses.

2. During the year under review the Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education appointed the following important committees,

references to which have been made in the previous chapters—the Sanskrit College Committee, the Presidency College Committee, the Standing Advisory Committee for Higher Education, and the Accountancy Examination Committee. The report of the Committee on Technical and Vocational Education in Dacca was completed in January 1924.

CHAPTER XV.

Text-Book Committees.

The Presidency had, as in previous years, two separate Text-Book Committees—one at Calcutta and the other in Dacca.

2. Five vacancies occurred during the year under review in the Calcutta Text-Book Committee. They were filled by the appointment of new members.

3. Of 918 books considered by the Calcutta Text-Book Committee during the year under review, 323 were approved. The Dacca Text-Book Committee approved 112 books out of 377 which were considered.

CHAPTER XVI.

Education in the Legislative Council.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the interest evinced by members in education mainly took the form of interpellations: questions were asked on subjects such as free primary education, vocational education, education of the backward classes, and hostel accommodation for girls in Calcutta. An interesting debate took place on Dr. Hari Dhan Datt's motion in July 1923 to abolish the Dacca Training College and the Dacca Board of Education, the work of the first being done in Calcutta, and the statutory duties of the Board being imposed on the Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University. It was not difficult to show that the proposal was impracticable and detrimental to the interests of Bengal education and the motion was withdrawn. At its winter session the Council carried by a majority of 70 votes to 50, the motion brought forward by Babu Jatindra Nath Bose that the post of the Director of Public Instruction be not filled on the post becoming vacant by reason of Mr. Hornell's retirement or departure on leave. The discussion betrayed some misconception of the duties of the post, but the logical meaning to be attached to the resolution was the view that there should be no departmental head, but that the department should be administered by the Secretariat, that is by the Secretary, who by statute must be a member of the Indian Civil Service, under the orders of the Minister and the Governor of the Province. The resolution has since been under careful examination, but as it means the minimising of the influence of educationists upon educational administration—a change which Council probably would not welcome—the resolution raised great difficulties. Again, in the course of the debate on the budget estimates for 1924-25, the Council reduced by Rs. 6,35,400 the provision made in the Education Budget under the head "Salaries of Inspecting officers" (Transferred). This action of the Council alarmed inspecting officers

of all grades, and created a sense of insecurity in all Transferred Departments. As the reduction made was practically that recommended by the Retrenchment Committee, though in one of its more iconoclastic moods, it was felt that, if Council persisted in its decision, Government ought to accept it, and notices of discharge were issued on all inspecting officers whose pay was voted. The amount, however, was subsequently revoted, when a supplementary demand for it was submitted to the Council in August 1924. As a result of the vote however the possibility of further reduction in the inspectorate was carefully explored and it is probable that certain posts will be abolished. On the Reserved side also the Council refused a sum of Rs. 99,000 provided in the budget estimates of 1924-25 for direct grants to non-Government primary schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Government announced that though this would not be immediately restored, such sum under this head as might be found to be actually necessary would be found by re-appropriation and a supplementary grant submitted to Council for the balance if any which could not be so found.

E. F. OATEN,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal (Offg.).

GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|-------------------|---|
| Area in square miles | .. | 76,843 | General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars in Bengal for the year 1923-24. |
| Population— | | | |
| Males | .. | 24,151,222 | |
| Females | .. | 22,544,314 | |
| Total | .. | 46,695,536 | |

| | | Percentage of scholars to total population. | | | |
|--------------|----|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Recognised institutions. | | All institutions. | |
| | | 1924. | 1923. | 1924. | 1923. |
| Males .. | .. | 6·84 | 6·47 | 7·01 | 6·63 |
| Females | .. | 1·58 | 1·52 | 1·61 | 1·54 |
| Total | .. | 4·30 | 4·08 | 4·40 | 4·18 |

| | Institutions. | | | Scholars. | | | Percentage of scholars in each class of institutions. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|
| | 1924. | 1923. | Increase or decrease. | 1924. | 1923. | Increase or decrease. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| <i>For Males.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | 38* | 36 | + 2 | 22,641 | 21,108 | + 1,533 | 1·33 |
| Professional Colleges. | 14 | 10 | + 4 | 5,918 | 5,213 | + 705 | ·35 |
| High Schools .. | 918 | 896 | + 22 | 210,743 | 202,192 | + 8,551 | 12·38 |
| Middle Schools | 1,601 | 1,658 | - 57 | 126,251 | 123,596 | + 2,655 | 7·41 |
| Primary Schools | 36,583 | 35,375 | + 1,208 | 1,256,209 | 1,189,830 | + 66,379 | 73·78 |
| Special Schools | 2,498 | 2,422 | + 76 | 80,917 | 72,651 | + 8,266 | 4·75 |
| Total .. | 41,652 | 40,397 | + 1,255 | 1,702,679 | 1,614,590 | + 88,089 | 100 |
| <i>For Females.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 248 | 241 | + 7 | ·08 |
| Professional Colleges | 3 | 3 | .. | 27 | 38 | - 11 | ·01 |
| High Schools .. | 37 | 37 | .. | 7,025 | 7,305 | + 320 | 2·48 |
| Middle Schools | 63 | 60 | + 3 | 7,562 | 7,173 | + 389 | 2·46 |
| Primary Schools | 12,842 | 12,313 | + 529 | 290,193 | 275,277 | + 14,916 | 94·48 |
| Special Schools | 48 | 50 | - 2 | 1,493 | 1,601 | - 108 | ·49 |
| Total .. | 12,997 | 12,467 | + 530 | 307,148 | 291,635 | + 15,513 | 100 |
| UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| Males .. | 1,109 | 1,068 | + 41 | 40,347 | 38,577 | + 1,770 | .. |
| Females .. | 243 | 230 | + 13 | 6,888 | 6,127 | + 761 | .. |
| Total .. | 1,352 | 1,298 | + 54 | 47,235 | 44,704 | + 2,531 | .. |
| Grand Total .. | 56,001 | 54,162 | + 1,839 | 2,057,082 | 1,950,929 | + 106,133 | .. |

* Includes University classes at Calcutta and Dacca.

General Summary of

| | Total Expenditure. | | | Percentage |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | 1924. | 1923. | Increase or decrease. | Government funds. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Direction and Inspection | 14,09,077 | 14,28,498 | - 19,421 | 96·2 |
| Universities .. | 28,59,389 | 26,61,630 | + 1,97,759 | 37·6 |
| Miscellaneous* .. | - 61,66,732 | 57,87,869 | + 3,78,863 | 39·6 |
| Total .. | 1,04,35,198 | 98,77,997 | + 5,57,201 | 46·6 |
| INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES. | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | 28,39,808 | 27,27,532 | + 1,12,276 | 39·5 |
| Professional Colleges .. | 18,76,504 | 17,74,267 | + 1,02,237 | 74·1 |
| High Schools .. | 75,56,181 | 72,65,959 | + 2,90,222 | 19·2 |
| Middle Schools .. | 21,60,201 | 21,74,014 | - 13,813 | 8·8 |
| Primary Schools .. | 47,10,922 | 44,98,677 | + 2,12,245 | 32·6 |
| Special Schools .. | 23,65,775 | 23,54,261 | + 11,514 | 54·3 |
| Total .. | 2,15,09,391 | 2,07,94,710 | + 7,14,681 | 32·4 |
| INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES. | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | 1,16,318 | 98,614 | + 17,704 | 79·4 |
| Professional Colleges .. | 19,661 | 20,215 | - 554 | 96·9 |
| High Schools .. | 9,27,196 | 9,03,947 | + 23,249 | 42·6 |
| Middle Schools .. | 3,12,734 | 3,09,645 | + 3,089 | 43·1 |
| Primary Schools .. | 9,62,232 | 9,53,064 | + 9,168 | 45·8 |
| Special Schools .. | 1,65,577 | 1,84,104 | - 18,527 | 50·2 |
| Total .. | 25,03,718 | 24,69,589 | + 34,129 | 46·6 |
| Grand Total .. | 3,44,48,307 | 3,31,42,296 | + 13,06,011 | 37·7 |

* Includes expenditure

Expenditure on Education.

| of expenditure from— | | | Cost per scholar to— | | | | Total cost per scholar. |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 3·8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 48·9 | 13·5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4·6 | 24·2 | 31·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3·2 | 27·8 | 22·4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | 53·8 | 6·7 | 49 8 10 | .. | 67 7 11 | 8 6 1 | 125 6 10 |
| .. | 24·9 | 1·0 | 234 13 10 | .. | 79 0 4 | 3 3 2 | 317 1 4 |
| ·2 | 66·9 | 13·7 | 7 3 2 | 0 1 1 | 25 0 2 | 5 1 6 | 37 5 11 |
| 14·2 | 50·7 | 26·3 | 1 8 6 | 2 7 8 | 8 13 10 | 4 9 7 | 17 7 7 |
| 16·6 | 42·2 | 8·6 | 1 3 7 | 0 9 11 | 1 9 4 | 0 5 2 | 3 12 0 |
| ·6·2 | 17·6 | 21·9 | 15 14 2 | 1 13 1 | 5 1 11 | 6 6 7 | 29 3 9 |
| 5·8 | 49 6 | 12·2 | 4 1 7 | 0 11 8 | 6 3 2 | 1 9 8 | 12 10 1 |
| .. | 17·7 | 2·9 | 372 4 4 | .. | 83 5 2 | 13 6 10 | 469 0 4 |
| .. | 3·1 | .. | 705 14 9 | .. | 22 4 2 | .. | 728 2 11 |
| ·6 | 42·6 | 14·2 | 51 13 9 | 0 12 4 | 51 12 5 | 17 3 1 | 121 9 7 |
| 4·1 | 17·9 | 34·0 | 17 13 5 | 1 10 11 | 7 6 9 | 44 6 7 | 41 5 8 |
| 22·5 | 7·6 | 24·1 | 1 8 5 | 0 11 11 | 0 4 0 | 0 12 9 | 3 5 1 |
| ·9 | 13·3 | 35·6 | 55 11 4 | 0 15 5 | 14 12 8 | 39 7 0 | 110 14 5 |
| 9·4 | 22·7 | 21·3 | 3 12 9 | 0 12 4 | 1 13 6 | 1 11 10 | 8 2 5 |
| 5 3 | 40·7 | 16·3 | 6 5 2 | 0 14 3 | 6 13 0 | 2 11 6 | 16 11 11 |

on buildings.

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 |
| RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Universities— | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Colleges— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science | 6 | .. | .. | 12 | 8 | 26 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Engineering | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total | 14 | .. | .. | 25 | 13 | 52 | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| High Schools | 41 | .. | 3 | 374 | 500 | 918 | 5 | .. | .. | 31 | 1 | 37 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 4 | 41 | 3 | 998 | 445 | 1,491 | 3 | .. | 1 | 29 | 3 | 36 |
| Vernacular | .. | 25 | .. | 69 | 16 | 110 | 1 | .. | 1 | 25 | .. | 27 |
| Primary Schools | 103 | 3,220 | 35 | 29,003 | 4,222 | 36,583 | 65 | 127 | 4 | 10,411 | 2,295 | 12,842 |
| Total | 148 | 3,286 | 41 | 30,444 | 5,183 | 39,102 | 74 | 127 | 6 | 10,498 | 2,239 | 12,942 |
| Special schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Art | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Normal and Training. | 99 | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 105 | 8 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 11 |
| Engineering and Survey. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial. | 16 | 5 | .. | 61 | 7 | 89 | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Commercial | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 22 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Agricultural | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reformatory | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for Defectives. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Schools for Adults | .. | .. | .. | 811 | 235 | 1,046 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 7 | .. | .. | 897 | 303 | 1,207 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 7 |
| Total | 131 | 5 | .. | 1,790 | 572 | 2,498 | 3 | .. | .. | 43 | 2 | 48 |
| Total for Recognised Institutions. | 203 | 3,291 | 41 | 32,259 | 5,768 | 41,652 | 80 | 127 | 6 | 10,541 | 2,243 | 12,997 |
| UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 1,076 | 1,109 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 223 | 243 |
| Grand total—All Institutions. | 293 | 3,291 | 41 | 32,292 | 6,844 | 42,761 | 80 | 127 | 6 | 10,561 | 2,466 | 13,240 |

**II-A.—DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOLARS ATTENDING
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.**

II-A.—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 |
| READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and science .. | 3,098 | 2,461 | 911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | 1,072 | 1,086 | 261 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | 02 | 90 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering .. | 293 | 246 | 247 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agriculture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science | 137 | 130 | 137 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 4,692 | 3,993 | 1,630 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools .. | 13,134 | 10,433 | 1,373 | .. | .. | .. | 1,809 | 1,426 | .. |
| In Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 397 | 373 | .. | 3,252 | 2,402 | 53 | 517 | 402 | .. |
| Vernacular .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,256 | 974 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Primary Schools | 2,864 | 2,199 | .. | 136,083 | 99,391 | .. | 3,768 | 2,471 | .. |
| Total | 16,385 | 13,005 | 1,373 | 140,591 | 102,827 | 53 | 6,094 | 4,299 | .. |
| In Art Schools .. | 340 | 319 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Law Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Medical Schools | 1,394 | 1,193 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Normal and Training Schools | 2,040 | 1,847 | 1,824 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Engineering and Survey Schools | 561 | 467 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Technical and Industrial Schools | 525 | 434 | 228 | 374 | 286 | 47 | .. | .. | .. |
| In Commercial Schools | 349 | 309 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Agricultural Schools | 16 | 15 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Schools for Defectives | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In schools for Adults | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In other schools .. | 1,356 | 979 | 372 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 6,581 | 5,563 | 2,578 | 374 | 286 | 47 | .. | .. | .. |
| Totals for Recognised Institutions. | 27,658 | 22,561 | 5,581 | 140,965 | 103,113 | 100 | 6,094 | 4,299 | .. |
| IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Grand total—All Institutions. | 27,658 | 22,561 | 5,581 | 140,965 | 103,113 | 100 | 6,094 | 4,299 | .. |

GENERAL STATISTICS.

vii

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 |
| 10,418 | 8,099 | 2,111 | 9,125 | 7,490 | 1,486 | 22,641 | 18,050 | 4,508 | 12 |
| 2,515 | 2,359 | 581 | 625 | 535 | 1 | 3,140 | 2,894 | 582 | .. |
| 636 | 636 | 270 | .. | .. | .. | 1,708 | 1,702 | 531 | 18 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 | 90 | 74 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 293 | 246 | 247 | .. |
| 548 | 395 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | 548 | 395 | 50 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 137 | 130 | 137 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14,117 | 11,489 | 3,012 | 9,750 | 8,025 | 1,487 | 28,559 | 23,507 | 6,129 | 30 |
| 86,155 | 65,588 | 6,200 | 109,645 | 84,680 | 3,232 | 210,743 | 162,127 | 10,605 | 334 |
| 81,878 | 62,719 | 1,089 | 34,174 | 25,552 | 97 | 120,208 | 91,508 | 1,239 | 350 |
| 4,061 | 3,144 | 77 | 726 | 572 | .. | 6,043 | 4,690 | 77 | 66 |
| 992,331 | 777,459 | 280 | 121,160 | 91,874 | 2 | 1,256,209 | 973,394 | 282 | 53,260 |
| 1,164,428 | 908,910 | 7,646 | 265,705 | 202,678 | 3,331 | 1,593,203 | 1,231,719 | 12,403 | 54,010 |
| 203 | 106 | .. | 29 | 16 | .. | 572 | 501 | 44 | .. |
| 84 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,478 | 1,263 | 15 | 36 |
| 99 | 89 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | 2,139 | 1,936 | 1,864 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 561 | 467 | 79 | .. |
| 2,906 | 2,258 | 414 | 304 | 286 | 50 | 4,109 | 3,264 | 730 | 36 |
| 211 | 179 | .. | 1,327 | 1,080 | 28 | 1,887 | 1,568 | 28 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | 108 | 82 | .. | 124 | 97 | 16 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 174 | 133 | 117 | .. | .. | .. | 174 | 133 | 117 | 15 |
| 17,207 | 13,561 | .. | 5,029 | 3,863 | .. | 22,236 | 17,424 | .. | 276 |
| 36,376 | 27,842 | 456 | 9,905 | 7,158 | 21 | 47,637 | 35,979 | 849 | 183 |
| 57,260 | 44,298 | 1,047 | 16,702 | 12,485 | 99 | 80,917 | 62,632 | 3,771 | 553 |
| 1,235,805 | 964,697 | 11,705 | 292,157 | 223,188 | 4,917 | 1,702,679 | 1,317,858 | 22,303 | 54,593 |
| 2,154 | 1,824 | .. | 38,193 | 27,313 | .. | 40,347 | 29,137 | .. | 595 |
| 1,237,959 | 966,521 | 11,705 | 330,350 | 250,501 | 4,917 | 1,743,026 | 1,346,995 | 22,303 | 55,188 |

II-B.—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 |
| READING — | | | | | | | | | |
| IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts and Science .. | 159 | 123 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | 19 | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 178 | 147 | 52 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| In High Schools .. | 1,303 | 1,061 | 255 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | |
| English | 423 | 285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 69 | .. |
| Vernacular .. | 62 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 73 | .. |
| In Primary Schools .. | 2,871 | 2,170 | .. | 4,360 | 3,152 | .. | 381 | 205 | .. |
| Total .. | 4,659 | 3,561 | 255 | 4,360 | 3,152 | .. | 623 | 347 | .. |
| In Medical Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Normal and Training Schools. | 65 | 59 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Technical and Industrial Schools. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Commercial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Agricultural Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In Schools for Adults .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| In other schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 65 | 59 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS* | 4,902 | 3,767 | 370 | 4,360 | 3,152 | .. | 623 | 347 | .. |
| IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Total—All institutions. | 4,902 | 3,767 | 370 | 4,360 | 3,152 | .. | 623 | 347 | .. |

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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 |
| 64 | 50 | 44 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 248 | 209 | 89 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 26 | 21 | .. |
| 72 | 66 | 46 | 25 | 22 | 12 | 275 | 235 | 110 | .. |
| 6,107 | 5,290 | 2,211 | 125 | 102 | 103 | 7,625 | 6,453 | 2,569 | 799 |
| 3,920 | 3,096 | 873 | 197 | 135 | .. | 4,666 | 3,585 | 873 | 309 |
| 2,700 | 2,073 | 342 | .. | .. | .. | 2,806 | 2,191 | 342 | 92 |
| 238,013 | 181,558 | 232 | 44,568 | 33,905 | .. | 290,193 | 220,990 | 233 | 3,409 |
| 250,848 | 192,017 | 3,859 | 44,890 | 34,142 | 103 | 305,380 | 233,219 | 4,017 | 4,609 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 124 | 111 | 120 | .. | .. | .. | 189 | 170 | 183 | .. |
| 806 | 634 | 256 | 50 | 42 | 15 | 856 | 676 | 271 | 47 |
| 151 | 101 | 09 | .. | .. | .. | 151 | 101 | 69 | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 297 | 252 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 297 | 252 | 11 | 25 |
| 1,378 | 1,098 | 456 | 50 | 42 | 15 | 1,493 | 1,199 | 534 | 72 |
| 252,209 | 193,181 | 4,161 | 44,985 | 34,206 | 139 | 307,148 | 234,653 | 4,661 | 4,681 |
| 2,338 | 1,876 | .. | 4,550 | 3,647 | .. | 6,888 | 5,523 | .. | 109 |
| 254,636 | 195,057 | 4,161 | 49,515 | 37,853 | 130 | 314,036 | 240,176 | 4,661 | 4,850 |

III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 5,77,074 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—

- Hostel charges.
- Scholarships.
- Charges for abolished schools.
- Charges for conducting examinations.
- Payments to unrecognised schools.
- Cadet grants.
- Miscellaneous and contingencies, etc.

| | Government Institutions. | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Universities | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Arts Colleges | 7,65,538 | .. | .. | 2,74,819 | 18,437 | 10,58,794 |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | |
| Law | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Medicine | 7,31,168 | .. | .. | 1,52,123 | .. | 8,83,291 |
| Education | 1,31,256 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,31,256 |
| Engineering | 2,72,706 | .. | .. | 32,382 | 2,913 | 3,08,001 |
| Agriculture | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Commerce | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Forestry | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Veterinary Science | 2,00,399 | .. | .. | 304 | .. | 2,00,703 |
| Intermediate Colleges | 1,14,138 | .. | .. | 29,596 | .. | 1,43,734 |
| Total | 22,15,205 | .. | .. | 4,89,224 | 21,350 | 27,25,779 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | | |
| High Schools | 7,18,304 | .. | .. | 3,52,786 | 1,987 | 10,73,077 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | |
| English | 23,732 | .. | .. | 3,252 | .. | 26,984 |
| Vernacular | 83,726 | .. | .. | 1,623 | 301 | 85,650 |
| Primary Schools | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Total | 8,25,762 | .. | .. | 3,57,661 | 2,288 | 11,85,711 |
| Special. | | | | | | |
| Art Schools | 45,244 | .. | .. | 4,491 | .. | 49,735 |
| Law Schools | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Medical Schools | 1,58,255 | .. | .. | 85,184 | 3,782 | 2,47,221 |
| Normal and Training Schools | 3,75,786 | .. | .. | 4,834 | 538 | 3,81,058 |
| Engineering and Survey Schools | 90,552 | .. | .. | 23,014 | 5,849 | 1,19,415 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 1,02,267 | 7,127 | .. | 4,120 | 10,842 | 1,24,356 |
| Commercial Schools | 34,554 | .. | .. | 20,167 | .. | 54,721 |
| Agricultural Schools | 7,145 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,145 |
| Reformatory Schools | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Schools for Defectives | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Schools for Adults | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. | .. .. |
| Other Schools | 1,51,793 | .. | .. | 12,447 | 302 | 1,64,542 |
| Total | 9,65,496 | 7,127 | .. | 1,54,257 | 21,313 | 11,48,193 |
| Grand Total | 40,06,463 | 7,127 | .. | 10,01,142 | 44,951 | 50,59,683 |

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. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10,76,378 | .... |
| .... | .... | .. | .... | .... | .... | 1,49,940 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30,000 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20,000 | .... |
| | | .. | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4,400 | .... |
| | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 62,338 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13,43,056 | .... |
| 14,463 | .. . | 1,486 | 46,370 | 1,533 | 63,852 | 7,21,508 | 634 |
| 480 | 46,842 | 2,061 | 36,393 | 2,741 | 88,517 | 1,59,875 | 2,09,584 |
| .... | 25,819 | .... | 4,808 | 187 | 30,814 | 4,902 | 9,790 |
| 3,60,780 | 1,07,928 | 24,343 | 1,75,168 | 13,415 | 6,81,634 | 10,89,019 | 5,59,868 |
| 3,75,723 | 1,80,589 | 27,890 | 2,62,739 | 17,876 | 8,64,817 | 19,75,304 | 7,79,866 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 24,055 | 420 |
| | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 18,557 | .... |
| 4,128 | 41,954 | 275 | 4,258 | 15,720 | 66,335 | 21,361 | 5,058 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,981 | .... |
| | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13,814 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 33,400 | 8,751 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,07,653 | 58,625 |
| 4,128 | 41,954 | 275 | 4,258 | 15,720 | 66,335 | 3,15,801 | 67,854 |
| 3,79,851 | 2,22,543 | 28,165 | 2,66,997 | 33,596 | 9,31,152 | 36,34,161 | 8,47,720 |

III-A.—Expenditure on

| | Aided Institutions. | | | | Recognized |
|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Totals. | Fees. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | |
| Universities .. .. . | .... | 13,05,631 | 3,87,380 | 28,59,389 | .... |
| Arts Colleges .. .. . | .... | 4,83,127 | 1,17,629 | 7,55,606 | 6,45,826 |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | |
| Law .. .. . | .... | 1,68,811 | .... | 1,98,811 | 28,872 |
| Medicine .. .. . | .... | 76,950 | 7,500 | 1,04,450 | .... |
| Education .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Engineering .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Agriculture .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Commerce .. .. . | .... | 8,197 | 8,523 | 21,120 | .... |
| Forestry .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Veterinary Science .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Intermediate Colleges .. .. . | .... | 64,814 | 2,821 | 1,29,973 | 24,033 |
| Total .. .. . | .... | 22,02,530 | 5,23,853 | 4,069,439 | 6,99,631 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | |
| High Schools | 11,156 | 21,25,459 | 4,20,567 | 32,79,324 | 25,32,484 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | |
| English | 12,458 | 7,81,507 | 3,68,309 | 15,31,733 | 2,47,898 |
| Vernacular .. .. . | .... | 19,600 | 15,750 | 50,042 | 2,588 |
| Primary Schools | 88,804 | 16,53,068 | 3,39,578 | 37,30,987 | 1,58,159 |
| Total | 1,12,476 | 45,80,234 | 11,44,204 | 85,92,086 | 29,41,129 |
| Special. | | | | | |
| Art Schools | 900 | 2,116 | 12,937 | 40,428 | 226 |
| Law Schools .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Medical Schools | 600 | 1,902 | .... | 2,592 | .... |
| Normal and Training Schools .. .. . | .... | .... | 13,150 | 26,716 | .... |
| Engineering and Survey Schools .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 4,313 | 7,191 | 53,776 | 91,609 | 2,805 |
| Commercial Schools | 96 | 6,266 | 1,003 | 9,326 | 36,611 |
| Agricultural Schools .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Reformatory Schools .. .. . | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Schools for Defectives | 9,021 | 5,064 | 22,492 | 50,391 | .... |
| Schools for Adults | 1,371 | 6,074 | 8,789 | 59,285 | 2,015 |
| Other Schools | 13,643 | 1,48,392 | 2,59,036 | 6,82,340 | 36,284 |
| Total | 29,944 | 1,77,995 | 3,71,192 | 9,62,786 | 77,941 |
| Grand Total | 1,42,422 | 69,60,759 | 20,39,249 | 1,36,24,311 | 37,18,701 |

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 .. | 1,86,632 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,86,632 |
| Inspection .. | 10,49,055 | 53,478 | 1,331 | .. | .. | 11,03,864 |
| Buildings, etc. .. | 10,76,925 | 87,141 | 70,817 | 2,15,936 | 5,79,051 | 20,29,870 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 9,81,924 | 86,736 | 14,879 | 6,80,036 | 5,83,988 | 23,47,563 |
| Total .. | 32,94,536 | 2,27,355 | 87,027 | 8,95,972 | 11,63,039 | 56,67,929 |

| Unaided Institutions. | | Total expenditure from— | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Other sources. | Total. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand Total. |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *61,352 | 7,07,178 | 10,76,378 9,42,380 | .... .... | .... .... | 13,95,631 14,05,772 | 3,87,380 1,70,516 | 28,59,339 25,21,668 |
| .... | 28,872 | 30,000 | .... | .... | 1,07,683 | .... | 2,27,683 |
| .... | .... | 7,51,168 | .... | .... | 2,29,073 | 7,500 | 9,87,741 |
| .... | .... | 1,31,256 | .... | .... | 32,382 | .... | 1,31,256 |
| .... | .... | 2,72,706 | .... | .... | 8,197 | 2,913 | 3,08,001 |
| .... | .... | 4,400 | .... | .... | 304 | 8,523 | 21,120 |
| .... | .... | 2,00,399 | .... | .... | 1,19,343 | 19,194 | 2,00,703 |
| 119,500 | 44,433 | 1,79,603 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3,18,140 |
| 80,852 | 7,80,483 | 35,88,290 | .... | .... | 33,91,385 | 5,96,026 | 75,75,701 |
| †0,07,444 | 31,30,928 | 14,55,080 | 1,468 | 12,642 | 50,57,099 | 10,20,892 | 75,56,181 |
| 1,79,348 | 4,27,246 | 1,44,087 | 2,56,426 | 14,510 | 10,60,050 | 5,50,398 | 20,74,480 |
| 2,277 | 4,865 | 4,902 | 35,609 | .... | 26,906 | 18,214 | 85,721 |
| 54,492 | 2,12,651 | 15,33,525 | 6,67,786 | 1,13,207 | 10,83,618 | 4,07,786 | 47,10,922 |
| 8,43,561 | 37,84,690 | 31,77,594 | 9,61,289 | 1,40,368 | 81,41,763 | 20,06,290 | 1,44,27,304 |
| 1,876 | 2,102 | 69,299 | 420 | 900 | 6,838 | 14,813 | 92,265 |
| .... | .... | 1,58,255 | .... | 600 | 87,176 | 3,782 | 2,49,813 |
| .... | .... | 3,80,243 | .... | .... | 4,834 | 13,697 | 4,07,774 |
| .... | .... | 90,552 | .... | .... | 23,014 | 5,849 | 1,19,415 |
| 11,084 | 13,880 | 1,27,756 | 54,130 | 4,588 | 18,374 | 91,422 | 2,96,279 |
| 1,632 | 39,243 | 30,515 | .... | 96 | 63,014 | 2,635 | 1,02,290 |
| 105 | 105 | 7,145 | .... | .... | .... | 105 | 7,250 |
| .... | .... | 13,814 | .... | 9,021 | 5,064 | 22,492 | 50,391 |
| 3,273 | 5,288 | 33,400 | 8,751 | 1,371 | 8,989 | 12,062 | 64,573 |
| 92,550 | 1,28,834 | 3,59,446 | 53,025 | 13,643 | 1,97,123 | 3,51,898 | 9,75,725 |
| 1,10,520 | 1,88,461 | 12,85,425 | 1,16,935 | 30,219 | 4,14,451 | 5,18,745 | 23,65,775 |
| 10,34,933 | 47,53,634 | 1,13,46,845 | 13,05,679 | 2,67,814 | 1,28,43,571 | 42,84,100 | 3,00,36,709 |

* Includes Rs. 23,932 paid to some unaided institutions from Provincial Revenues.
 † Includes Rs. 3,127, paid to some unaided institutions from Provincial Revenues.
 ‡ Includes Rs. 805 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 834 from Board Funds paid to some unaided institutions.

III-B.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 75,268 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

- Hostel charges.
- Scholarships.
- Charges for abolished schools.
- Charges for conducting examinations.
- Payments to unrecognised schools.
- Cadet grants.
- Miscellaneous and contingencies, 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. |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | 62,176 | .... | .... | 9,150 | .... | 71,326 |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | | |
| Medicine .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Education .. | 12,741 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12,741 |
| Intermediate Colleges | 15,348 | .... | .... | 952 | .... | 16,300 |
| Total .. | 90,265 | .... | .... | 10,102 | .... | 1,00,367 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | | |
| High Schools .. | 1,42,431 | .... | .... | 48,465 | 841 | 1,91,737 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | |
| English .. | 20,723 | .... | .... | 1,760 | 557 | 23,040 |
| Vernacular .. | 1,250 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,250 |
| Primary Schools .. | 53,485 | 192 | 10 | 903 | 1,045 | 55,635 |
| Total .. | 2,17,889 | 192 | 10 | 51,128 | 2,443 | 2,71,662 |
| Special. | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Normal and Training Schools .. | 33,836 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 33,836 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Commercial Schools .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Agricultural Schools .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Schools for Adults .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Other Schools .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total .. | 33,836 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 33,836 |
| Grand total for females | 3,41,990 | 192 | 10 | 61,230 | 2,443 | 4,05,865 |
| Ditto for males | 40,06,463 | 7,127 | .... | 10,01,142 | 44,951 | 50,59,683 |
| Ditto for all .. | 43,48,453 | 7,319 | 10 | 10,62,372 | 47,394 | 54,65,548 |

Education for Females.

| 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. |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 12,800 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6,319 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19,119 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2,52,992 | .... |
| 1,755 | .... | 1,070 | 263 | 320 | 3,408 | 86,989 | 420 |
| 1,187 | .... | 1,828 | 692 | .... | 3,707 | 23,001 | 611 |
| 20,856 | 1,568 | 2,500 | 504 | 867 | 26,385 | 3,66,689 | 1,71,828 |
| 23,798 | 1,568 | 5,398 | 1,549 | 1,187 | 33,500 | 7,29,671 | 1,72,859 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 25,787 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17,944 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1,760 | .... |
| | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3,844 | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 49,335 | .... |
| 23,798 | 1,568 | 5,398 | 1,549 | 1,187 | 33,500 | 7,98,125 | 1,72,859 |
| 3,79,851 | 2,22,543 | 28,185 | 2,66,997 | 33,598 | 9,31,152 | 36,34,151 | 8,47,720 |
| 4,03,649 | 2,24,111 | 33,583 | 2,69,546 | 34,783 | 9,64,652 | 44,32,286 | 10,20,579 |

III-B.—Expenditure on

| | Aided Institutions—concl'd. | | | | Recognised |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Total. | Fees. |
| | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arts Colleges .. .. | .... | 7,622 | .... | 20,422 | 2,940 |
| Professional Colleges— | | | | | |
| Medicine .. .. | .... | 601 | .... | 6,920 | .... |
| Education .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Intermediate Colleges .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total .. .. | .... | 8,223 | .... | 27,342 | 2,940 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | |
| General. | | | | | |
| High Schools | 5,875 | 3,38,362 | 1,29,860 | 7,27,089 | 7,960 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | |
| English | 5,459 | 42,479 | 73,782 | 2,09,129 | 767 |
| Vernacular | 3,321 | 10,182 | 33,258 | 70,373 | .... |
| Primary Schools | 40,302 | 67,472 | 2,05,092 | 8,51,383 | 3,845 |
| Total | 54,957 | 4,58,495 | 4,41,992 | 18,57,974 | 12,572 |
| Special. | | | | | |
| Medical Schools .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Normal and Training Schools .. .. | .... | 3,210 | 8,490 | 37,487 | .... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools | 120 | 6,055 | 42,837 | 66,956 | 1,200 |
| Commercial Schools .. .. | .... | 9,450 | 851 | 12,061 | .... |
| Agricultural Schools .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Schools for Adults .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Other Schools | 1,320 | 2,167 | 2,506 | 9,837 | .... |
| Total | 1,440 | 20,882 | 54,684 | 1,26,341 | 1,200 |
| Grand Total for Females | 56,397 | 4,87,600 | 4,96,676 | 20,11,657 | 16,712 |
| Ditto for Males | 1,42,422 | 69,60,759 | 20,39,249 | 1,36,24,311 | 37,18,701 |
| Ditto for all | 1,98,819 | 74,48,359 | 25,35,925 | 1,56,35,968 | 37,35,413 |

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 .. | 1,18,581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,18,581 |
| Buildings, etc. .. | 1,38,336 | 3,915 | 4,200 | 1,01,084 | 4,94,056 | 7,41,591 |
| Miscellaneous .. | 2,40,811 | 5,121 | 6,735 | 5,04,618 | 2,90,423 | 10,47,708 |
| Total .. | 4,97,728 | 9,036 | 10,935 | 6,05,702 | 7,84,479 | 19,07,880 |

| Unaided Institutions. | | Total expenditure from— | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Other sources. | Total. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | Grand Total. |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| * 5,330 | 8,270 | 76,976 | .... | .... | 19,712 | 3,330 | 1,00,018 |
| .... | .... | 19,060 | .... | .... | 601 | .... | 19,661 |
| .... | .... | 15,348 | .... | .... | 952 | .... | 16,300 |
| 5,330 | 8,270 | 1,11,384 | .... | .... | 21,265 | 3,330 | 1,35,979 |
| 410 | 8,370 | 3,95,423 | .... | 5,875 | 3,94,787 | 1,31,111 | 9,27,196 |
| 1,060 | 1,827 | 1,09,467 | 420 | 6,529 | 45,269 | 75,719 | 2,37,404 |
| .... | .... | 25,438 | 611 | 5,149 | 10,874 | 33,258 | 75,330 |
| 24,984 | 28,829 | 4,41,030 | 1,73,588 | 42,872 | 72,814 | 2,31,988 | 9,62,232 |
| 26,454 | 39,028 | 9,71,358 | 1,74,619 | 60,365 | 5,23,744 | 4,72,076 | 22,02,162 |
| | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 59,023 | .... | .... | 3,210 | 8,490 | 71,323 |
| 4,200 | 5,400 | 17,044 | .... | 120 | 7,255 | 47,037 | 72,356 |
| .... | .... | 1,760 | .... | .... | 9,450 | 851 | 12,061 |
| | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 3,844 | .... | 1,320 | 2,107 | 2,506 | 9,837 |
| 4,200 | 5,400 | 83,171 | .... | 1,440 | 22,082 | 58,884 | 1,65,577 |
| 35,984 | 52,698 | 16,83,641 | 1,83,655 | 72,740 | 11,72,793 | 13,18,769 | 44,11,598 |
| 10,34,933 | 47,53,634 | 1,13,45,845 | 13,05,579 | 2,57,614 | 1,28,43,571 | 42,84,100 | 3,00,36,709 |
| 10,70,917 | 48,06,330 | 1,30,09,486 | 14,89,234 | 3,30,354 | 1,40,16,364 | 58,02,869 | 3,44,48,307 |

* Includes Rs. 2,000 paid to some unaided institutions from Provincial Revenues.

IV-A.—Race or Creed or Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | Muham-madans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Total Population .. | 25,231 | 52,771 | 10,536,119 | 12,957,775 | 135,317 | 500 | 1,824 | 441,685 | 24,151,222 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Classes— | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary— | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 1,188 | 3,420 | 352,033 | 458,223 | 3,542 | 7 | 2 | 7,518 | 825,933 |
| II | 535 | 1,110 | 148,240 | 123,677 | 1,272 | 4 | 4 | 2,393 | 277,235 |
| III | 550 | 686 | 101,462 | 71,302 | 1,040 | 7 | 25 | 1,082 | 176,154 |
| IV | 530 | 441 | 54,309 | 27,235 | 582 | 8 | 20 | 336 | 83,461 |
| V | .. | 284 | 38,660 | 9,748 | 4 | .. | 37 | 169 | 48,902 |
| *Middle— | | | | | | | | | |
| VI | 482 | 269 | 34,936 | 8,457 | 179 | 9 | 18 | 119 | 44,469 |
| VII | 456 | 200 | 30,711 | 6,855 | 152 | 13 | 18 | 99 | 38,504 |
| *High— | | | | | | | | | |
| VIII | 292 | 149 | 24,853 | 4,171 | 105 | 9 | 4 | 62 | 29,645 |
| IX | 157 | 157 | 20,716 | 3,436 | 81 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 24,584 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| X | 88 | 118 | 17,657 | 3,050 | 57 | 2 | .. | 25 | 20,997 |
| XI | 50 | 145 | 19,541 | 3,493 | 73 | .. | 5 | 12 | 23,319 |
| Total .. | 4,328 | 6,979 | 843,118 | 719,647 | 7,087 | 67 | 138 | 11,839 | 1,593,203 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate classes— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st year | 32 | 62 | 6,122 | 995 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 7,250 |
| 2nd year | 24 | 88 | 6,499 | 1,056 | 30 | 3 | .. | 10 | 7,710 |
| Degree classes— | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd year | 16 | 31 | 2,420 | 310 | 6 | 1 | .. | 3 | 2,787 |
| 4th year | 11 | 21 | 2,986 | 543 | 11 | .. | .. | 4 | 3,576 |
| Post-graduates classes— | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th year | 2 | .. | 657 | 49 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 709 |
| 6th year | 5 | .. | 531 | 50 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 589 |
| 7th year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Research students | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| Total .. | 90 | 202 | 19,235 | 3,003 | 77 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 22,641 |
| Number of Scholars— | | | | | | | | | |
| In recognised institutions .. | 4,418 | 7,181 | 862,353 | 722,650 | 7,164 | 73 | 139 | 11,866 | 1,615,844 |
| In unrecognised institutions .. | .. | 163 | 19,294 | 19,073 | 1,298 | 2 | 8 | 509 | 40,347 |
| Grand Total .. | 4,418 | 7,344 | 881,647 | 741,723 | 8,462 | 75 | 147 | 12,375 | 1,656,191 |

* Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | Muham-madans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Total Population .. | 19,639 | 49,440 | 9,667,408 | 12,253,027 | 130,287 | 267 | 539 | 423,707 | 22,544,314 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Classes— | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary— | | | | | | | | | |
| I | 1,933 | 2,776 | 87,442 | 131,059 | 1,031 | 32 | 3 | 362 | 224,638 |
| II | 525 | 896 | 22,994 | 27,062 | 102 | 15 | .. | 81 | 51,675 |
| III | 399 | 494 | 11,923 | 6,312 | 62 | 5 | .. | 58 | 19,253 |
| IV | 410 | 351 | 2,754 | 1,650 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 71 | 5,264 |
| V | .. | 231 | 823 | 99 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 1,157 |
| Middle— | | | | | | | | | |
| VI | 334 | 208 | 532 | 59 | 3 | 12 | .. | 30 | 1,187 |
| VII | 268 | 151 | 373 | 17 | 6 | 7 | .. | 19 | 841 |
| High— | | | | | | | | | |
| VIII | 223 | 60 | 207 | 10 | 3 | 2 | .. | 20 | 525 |
| IX | 144 | 44 | 163 | 6 | 1 | 4 | .. | 11 | 373 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|
| X | .. | .. | .. | 58 | 41 | 110 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | 222 |
| XI | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 51 | 102 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 13 | 245 |
| | | | Total | 4,372 | 5,303 | 127,423 | 166,280 | 1,232 | 83 | 5 | 682 | 305,380 |
| UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate classes— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1st year | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 12 | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 63 |
| 2nd year | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 25 | 48 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 83 |
| Degree classes— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd year | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 14 | 28 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| 4th year | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 19 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54 |
| Post-graduate classes— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6th year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7th year | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Research students | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | Total | 23 | 70 | 152 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 248 |
| Number of scholars— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In recognised institutions | .. | .. | .. | 4,395 | 5,373 | 127,575 | 166,281 | 1,232 | 84 | 5 | 683 | 305,628 |
| In unrecognised institutions | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156 | 3,301 | 3,311 | .. | 3 | 7 | 110 | 6,888 |
| | | | Grand Total | 4,395 | 5,529 | 130,876 | 169,592 | 1,232 | 87 | 12 | 793 | 312,516 |

V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

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| | Europeans and Anglo- Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | Muham- madans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Art Schools | 2 | 5 | 542 | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 572 |
| Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools .. . | 7 | 26 | 1,136 | 303 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 1,478 |
| Normal and Training Schools .. | .. | 79 | 982 | 1,063 | 2 | .. | .. | 13 | 2,139 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools .. | .. | 1 | 510 | 49 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 561 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools .. | 319 | 280 | 2,518 | 896 | 64 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 4,109 |
| Commercial Schools | 24 | 16 | 1,716 | 127 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 1,887 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | 109 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 124 |
| Reformatory Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for Defectives | 2 | 14 | 147 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 174 |
| Schools for Adults | .. | 591 | 9,575 | 11,276 | 358 | .. | .. | 436 | 22,236 |
| Other Schools | 9 | 236 | 11,879 | 35,403 | 14 | .. | 8 | 88 | 47,637 |
| Total | 363 | 1,248 | 29,114 | 49,160 | 451 | 3 | 18 | 560 | 80,917 |

GENERAL STATISTICS.

| COLLEGES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|----|----|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Law | .... | .. | .. | 5 | 16 | 2,709 | 406 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 3,140 |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 8 | 1,527 | 125 | 14 | 2 | .. | .. | 1,708 |
| Education | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 70 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92 |
| Engineering | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 249 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 293 |
| Agriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commerce | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 519 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 548 |
| Forestry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Science | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 86 | 37 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 137 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | 64 | 35 | 5,160 | 636 | 21 | 2 | .. | .. | 5,918 |
| Grand Total | .. | .. | .. | 427 | 1,283 | 34,274 | 49,796 | 472 | 5 | 18 | 560 | 86,835 |

V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

| | Europeans and Anglo- Indians. | Indian Christians. | Hindus. | Muham- madans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Sikhs. | Others. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Schools. | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Normal and Training Schools .. | .. | 120 | 53 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 189 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools .. | .. | 534 | 235 | 32 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | 856 |
| Commercial Schools | 151 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 151 |
| Agricultural Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Schools for Adults | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools | 11 | 6 | 249 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 297 |
| Total | 162 | 660 | 537 | 79 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | 1,493 |
| Colleges. | | | | | | | | | |
| Medicine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | 19 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Total | 19 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Grand Total | 181 | 664 | 540 | 80 | 55 | .. | .. | .. | 1,520 |

VI.—Teachers (Men and Women.)

| | 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 | |
| CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | 1 | 5 | 122 | 36 | .. | .. | 1 | 72 | 31 | 164 | 104 | 268 |
| Local Board and Municipal Aided | .. | 1 | 2,095 | 730 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 1,969 | 957 | 2,839 | 2,934 | 5,773 |
| Unaided | .. | 33 | 6,313 | 3,317 | 143 | .. | 2 | 27,879 | 8,391 | 9,806 | 36,272 | 46,078 |
| | .. | 2 | 378 | 201 | 16 | .. | .. | 4,361 | 1,479 | 597 | 5,840 | 6,437 |
| Total | 1 | 41 | 8,908 | 4,224 | 172 | 1 | 10 | 34,231 | 10,858 | 13,406 | 45,150 | 58,556 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | .. | 5 | 14 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 51 |
| Local Board and Municipal Aided | .. | 5 | 134 | 2 | .. | 2 | 7 | 134 | 96 | 141 | 239 | 380 |
| Unaided | .. | 62 | 1,575 | 208 | 16 | 105 | 20 | 3,115 | 1,166 | 1,866 | 4,406 | 6,272 |
| | .. | 1 | 504 | 32 | 1 | 60 | 5 | 1,290 | 389 | 538 | 1,744 | 2,282 |
| Total | 8 | 71 | 2,222 | 243 | 20 | 167 | 37 | 4,553 | 1,664 | 2,564 | 6,421 | 8,985 |
| High Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government | 150 | 35 | 66 | 1 | .. | 99 | 37 | 229 | 104 | 252 | 469 | 721 |
| Local Board and Municipal Aided | 5 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. | 22 | .. | 36 | 1 | 13 | 59 | 72 |
| Unaided | 145 | 284 | 447 | 22 | 1 | 1,155 | 187 | 2,258 | 654 | 899 | 4,254 | 5,153 |
| | .. | 42 | 385 | 13 | .. | 1,262 | 508 | 2,786 | 1,099 | 462 | 5,655 | 6,117 |
| Total | 342 | 344 | 903 | 36 | 1 | 2,538 | 732 | 5,309 | 1,858 | 1,626 | 10,437 | 12,063 |
| Grand Total | 351 | 456 | 12,033 | 4,563 | 193 | 2,706 | 779 | 44,143 | 14,380 | 17,596 | 62,008 | 79,604 |

VII.—European Education.

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Total European population—

| | | |
|---------|----|--------|
| Males | .. | 25,231 |
| Females | .. | 19,639 |
| Total | .. | 44,870 |

Percentage to European population of those at school—

| | | |
|---------|----|------|
| Males | .. | 23·3 |
| Females | .. | 24·5 |
| Total | .. | 23·8 |

| | Institutions. | Scholars on roll on March 31st. | Average daily attendance. | Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa. | Teachers. | | Expenditure from— | | | | Total expenditure |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | Trained. | Un-trained. | Government funds. | Board funds. | Fees. | Other sources. | |
| | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES. | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arts Colleges | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Training College | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| High Schools | 17 | 4,327 | 3,934 | 329 | 107 | 119 | 2,45,537 | 827 | 3,00,871 | 1,42,183 | 6,89,418 |
| Middle Schools | 4 | 492 | 403 | 106 | 13 | 14 | 18,311 | 830 | 9,485 | 6,397 | 35,023 |
| Primary Schools | 5 | 305 | 263 | 62 | 4 | 11 | 9,325 | 372 | 9,734 | 3,726 | 23,157 |
| Training Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | 2 | 299 | 260 | .. | .. | 13 | 2,500 | .. | 15,199 | 1,662 | 19,361 |

GENERAL STATISTICS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|----|
| Commercial Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 28 | 5,423 | 4,860 | 497 | 124 | 157 | 2,75,673 | 2,029 | 3,35,289 | 1,53,968 | 7,66,959 | |
| INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALE. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts Colleges .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Training Colleges .. | 1 | 19 | 19 | .. | 1 | 2 | 12,741 | .. | .. | .. | 12,741 | .. |
| High Schools .. | 23 | 4,459 | 3,906 | 676 | 221 | 135 | 2,27,009 | 2,658 | 2,29,961 | 89,367 | 5,48,995 | .. |
| Middle Schools .. | 1 | 184 | 168 | 71 | 2 | 9 | 6,117 | 228 | 2,703 | .. | 9,048 | .. |
| Primary Schools .. | 9 | 401 | 331 | 130 | 9 | 16 | 11,542 | .. | 6,738 | 9,280 | 27,560 | .. |
| Training Schools .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Technical and Industrial Schools. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Commercial Schools .. | 1 | 77 | 34 | .. | .. | 3 | 1,320 | .. | 4,795 | .. | 6,115 | .. |
| Other Schools .. | 1 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1,037 | .. | .. | .. | 1,037 | .. |
| Total .. | 36 | 5,151 | 4,559 | 881 | 236 | 165 | 2,59,766 | 2,886 | 2,44,197 | 98,647 | 6,05,496 | |
| Grand total for institutions | 64 | 10,574 | 9,419 | 1,378 | 360 | 322 | 5,35,439 | 4,915 | 5,79,486 | 2,52,615 | 13,72,455 | |
| Inspection .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32,538 | .. | .. | .. | 32,538 | .. |
| Buildings, etc.* .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35,230 | .. | 1,77,685 | 1,36,888 | 3,49,803 | .. |
| Miscellaneous† .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,25,574 | .. | 8,88,411 | 6,09,297 | 18,23,282 | .. |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,93,342 | .. | 10,66,096 | 7,46,185 | 22,05,623 | .. |
| Grand Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,28,781 | 4,915 | 16,45,582 | 9,98,800 | 35,78,078 | |

* Expenditure on buildings includes "Nil" spent by the Public Works Department.

† Miscellaneous includes, (1) Boarding charges, (2) Cadet grants, (3) Contingencies of Schools, (4) Examination charges, (5) Scholarships.

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 |
| DEGREE EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Arts and Science.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. Litt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ph. D. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| D. Sc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. A. | 411 | 111 | 522 | 310 | 79 | 389 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. Sc. | 96 | 11 | 107 | 67 | 4 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. A. (Honours) .. | 447 | 44 | 491 | 374 | 39 | 413 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| B. Sc. (Honours) .. | 178 | 27 | 205 | 132 | 21 | 153 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. A. (Pass) | 1,890 | 408 | 2,298 | 1,270 | 233 | 1,503 | 30 | 13 | 43 | 25 | 9 | 34 |
| B. Sc. (Pass) | 533 | 135 | 668 | 383 | 78 | 461 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Law.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Law | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of Law .. | 1,388 | 120 | 1,508 | 493 | 40 | 533 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Medicine.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| M. D... .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. B. | 453 | .. | 453 | 217 | .. | 217 | 5 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| L. M. S. (Bombay) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. C. P. & S. (Bombay) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| M. S. F. M (Calcutta) .. | 24 | .. | 24 | 12 | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. S. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| M. Obstetrics .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. Hyg. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| D. P. H. .. | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | 11 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| B. Sc. (Sanitary) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| D. T. M. (Calcutta) .. | 11 | 30 | 41 | 10 | 18 | 28 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Engineering.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of C. E. B. E. .. | 23 | .. | 23 | 18 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of M. E. .. | 19 | .. | 19 | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Education.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. E., B. T', & L. T. .. | 70 | 6 | 76 | 55 | 2 | 57 | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 6 |
| <i>Commerce.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bachelor of Commerce .. | 47 | 84 | 131 | 38 | 35 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Agriculture.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master of Agriculture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bachelor of Agriculture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate in Arts .. | 2,930 | 828 | 3,758 | 1,441 | 225 | 1,666 | 67 | 17 | 84 | 63 | 8 | 71 | .. |
| Intermediate in Science .. | 3,590 | 367 | 3,957 | 2,304 | 155 | 2,459 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Licentiate of Civil Engineering | 45 | 4 | 49 | 27 | 1 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| License, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching. | 21 | 6 | 27 | 16 | 3 | 19 | 6 | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | 6 |

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

| 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 |
| INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS —concluded. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce. | 77 | .. | 77 | 42 | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Licentiate of Agriculture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Veterinary Examinations .. | 46 | .. | 46 | 29 | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) On completion of High School course. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matriculation .. | 17,181 | 265 | 17,446 | 13,087 | 182 | 13,269 | 87 | 43 | 130 | 85 | 29 | 114 |
| School Final, etc. .. | 41 | .. | 41 | 26 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European High School .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cambridge Senior .. | 77 | .. | 77 | 55 | .. | 55 | 54 | .. | 54 | 38 | .. | 38 |
| (b) On completion of Middle School course. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambridge Junior .. | 99 | .. | 99 | 68 | .. | 68 | 90 | .. | 90 | 50 | .. | 50 |
| European Middle.. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Anglo-Vernacular Middle .. | 29,265 | 27 | 29,292 | 23,787 | 22 | 23,809 | 358 | .. | 358 | 305 | .. | 305 |
| Vernacular Middle .. | 424 | .. | 424 | 320 | .. | 320 | 47 | .. | 47 | 39 | .. | 39 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|---------|--------|----|--------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|
| <i>(c) On completion of Primary course.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary | 44,800 | 40 | 44,840 | 36,362 | 32 | 36,394 | 866 | .. | 866 | 721 | .. | 721 |
| Lower Primary | 105,724 | 38 | 105,762 | 83,045 | 27 | 83,072 | 7,639 | .. | 7,639 | 5,749 | .. | 5,749 |
| <i>(d) On completion of Vocational course.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For teachers certificates— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernacular, Higher .. | 206 | 6 | 212 | 178 | 3 | 181 | 30 | .. | 30 | 29 | .. | 29 |
| Vernacular, Lower .. | 1,571 | 64 | 1,635 | 1,241 | 20 | 1,261 | 101 | .. | 101 | 63 | .. | 63 |
| At Art Schools | 38 | .. | 38 | 35 | .. | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Law Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Medical Schools .. | 370 | .. | 370 | 259 | .. | 259 | 7 | .. | 7 | 6 | .. | 6 |
| At Engineering and Survey Schools. | 255 | .. | 255 | 166 | .. | 166 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Technical and Industrial Schools. | 196 | .. | 196 | 148 | .. | 148 | 12 | .. | 12 | 12 | .. | 12 |
| At Commercial Schools .. | 489 | 56 | 545 | 303 | 38 | 346 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At Agricultural Schools .. | 10 | .. | 10 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| At other Schools | 3,484 | 16 | 3,500 | 2,181 | 5 | 2,186 | 5 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 |

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

**Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Tols, Pathshalas, Keyang Schools
and Molla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1923-24.**

| Particulars. | Classified in General Table I as Primary schools. | Classified in General Table I as Special schools. | Classified in General Table I as unrecog- nised institu- tions. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|---|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| MAKTABS. | | | | |
| Institutions— | | | | |
| Boys' | 10,143 | 404 | 288 | 10,835 |
| Girls' | 5,011 | 1 | 98 | 5,110 |
| Pupils— | | | | |
| Boys | 317,963 | 9,389 | 6,191 | 333,543 |
| Girls | 120,735 | 104 | 1,651 | 122,490 |
| Expenditure from— | | | | |
| Provincial Fund Rs. | 4,03,636 | 5,056 | 114 | 4,08,806 |
| District and Local Funds .. | 1,80,382 | 3,704 | 590 | 1,84,676 |
| Municipal Funds .. | 26,060 | 234 | .... | 26,294 |
| Fees | 4,07,081 | 5,484 | 1,382 | 4,13,947 |
| Other sources | 1,48,943 | 2,854 | 3,559 | 1,55,356 |
| Total | 11,66,102 | 17,332 | 5,645 | 11,89,079 |
| TOLS. | | | | |
| Institutions— | | | | |
| Boys' .. .. | .... | 648 | 3 | 651 |
| Girls' .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pupils— | | | | |
| Boys .. .. | .... | 9,574 | 18 | 9,592 |
| Girls .. .. | .... | 14 | .... | 14 |
| Expenditure from— | | | | |
| Provincial Fund Rs. | .... | 37,108 | .... | 37,108 |
| District and Local Funds .. | .... | 28,460 | .... | 28,460 |
| Municipal Funds .. | .... | 10,492 | 60 | 10,552 |
| Fees .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Other sources .. .. | .... | 1,40,935 | 1,008 | 1,41,943 |
| Total .. .. | .... | 2,16,995 | 1,068 | 2,18,063 |

Statement showing particulars of Maktab, Tols, Pathsalas, Keyang Schools and Molla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1923-24—contd.

| Particulars. | Classified in General Table I as Primary schools. | Classified in General Table I as Special schools. | Classified in General Table I as unrecognised institutions. | Total. |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| PATHSALAS. | | | | |
| Institutions— | | | | |
| Boys' | | | 1 | 1 |
| Girls' | | | | |
| Pupils— | | | | |
| Boys | | | 43 | 43 |
| Girls | | | 6 | 6 |
| Expenditure from— | | | | |
| Provincial Fund Rs. | | | | |
| District and Local Funds „ | | | | |
| Municipal Funds „ | | | | |
| Fees .. „ | | | 60 | 60 |
| Other sources .. „ | | | 60 | 60 |
| Total .. „ | | | 120 | 120 |
| KEYANG SCHOOLS. | | | | |
| Institutions— | | | | |
| Boys' | | | 69 | 69 |
| Girls' | | | | |
| Pupils— | | | | |
| Boys | | | 1,256 | 1,256 |
| Girls | | | | |
| Expenditure from— | | | | |
| Provincial Fund Rs. | | | | |
| District and Local Funds „ | | | | |
| Municipal Funds „ | | | | |
| Fees .. „ | | | | |
| Other sources .. „ | | | | |
| Total .. „ | | | | |

Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Tols, Pathshalas, Keyang Schools and Molla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1923-24—concl'd.

| Particulars. | Classified in General Table I as Primary schools. | Classified in General Table I as Special schools. | Classified in General Table I as unrecognised institutions. | Total. |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| MOLLA SCHOOLS. | | | | |
| Institutions— | | | | |
| Boys' | | | 183 | 183 |
| Girls' | | | 78 | 78 |
| Pupils— | | | | |
| Boys | | | 4,972 | 4,972 |
| Girls | | | 1,333 | 1,333 |
| Expenditure from— | | | | |
| Provincial Fund Rs. | | | | |
| District and Local Funds „ | | | | |
| Municipal Funds „ | | | | |
| Fees | | | 698 | 698 |
| Other sources | | | | |
| Total | | | 698 | 698 |