

REPORT
ON THE
Progress of Education in
Bihar and Orissa
for the year
1933-34.



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REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

1933-34.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

The area covered by the report is unchanged, as are also the figures for the population.

The following tables compare the main statistics for 1933-34 with those for the previous year :—

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1933-34.

		Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population and total number of scholars to total population.			
		In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.	
		1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Area in square miles—83,142.					
POPULATION.					
Males	... 18,794,138	Male scholars	...	4·94	4·96
Females	... 18,883,438	Female scholars	...	·67	·70
Total	... 37,677,576	Total	...	2·30	2·82
				5·24	5·28
				·71	·75
				2·37	3·01

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1933-34—concl'd.

Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars in 1934.
	1933.	1934.	Increase or decrease.	1933.	1934.	Increase or decrease.	
University ...	1	1	...	..	...	...	
FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges* ...	10	10	...	3,526	3,372	-154	(a) 1,279 (b) 2,093
Professional colleges ...	7	7	...	914	886†	-28	
High schools ...	177	190	+13	50,104	50,641	+540	(c) 42,105 (d) 8,539
Middle schools ...	754	786	+32	81,523	84,810	+3,286	(c) 38,727 (d) 46,092
Primary schools ...	25,011	24,763	-248	827,162	830,684	+3,522	(c) 200 (d) 830,484
Special schools ...	514	532	+18	18,677	19,552	+875	
Total ...	26,473	26,288	-185	981,906	989,957	+8,051	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges ...	1	1	...	7	7	...	(b) 7
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools ...	7	8	+1	1,913	2,115	+202	(c) 935 (d) 1,180
Middle schools ...	33	36	+3	5,522	5,665	+143	(c) 748 (d) 4,917
Primary schools ...	2,415	2,410	-5	64,069	64,480	+411	(c) 35 (d) 64,415
Special schools ...	23	24	+1	873	903	+30	
Total ...	2,479	2,479	...	72,384	73,170	+786	
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.							
For males ...	2,193	2,548	+356	58,457	64,955	+6,498	
For females ...	251	258	+7	5,474	5,827	+353	
Total ...	2,443	2,806	+363	63,931	70,782	+6,851	
Grand Total ...	31,303	31,573	+178	1,118,921	1,133,909	+15,688	

* Includes the figures for the Science College.

† Besides these, 22 post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges were reading in the Law College also.

(a) In graduate or post-graduate classes. (b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In the secondary stage. (d) In the primary stage.

II.—General summary of expenditure on education for the year 1933-34

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Direction and inspection.	9,32,176	10,11,214	+79,068	99.22	.13	...
University ...	3,19,905	2,48,518	—71,387	8.53	...	90.16
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	4,072	4,337	+265	100	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	19,91,983	17,93,108	—1,98,875	33.21	22.55	13.99
Total ...	32,48,136	30,57,207	—1,90,929	53.13	13.27	15.56
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
Arts colleges ...	11,75,549	12,39,066	+63,517	73.15	...	23.29
Professional colleges	8,93,334	8,49,843	+56,509	89.92	...	9.90
High schools ...	23,02,154	24,59,198	+1,57,042	27.86	...	61.48
Middle schools ...	16,37,636	17,28,662	+91,026	5.72	40.52	40.26
Primary schools ...	50,10,886	50,29,934	+19,048	.90	69.99	15.63
Special schools ...	14,98,136	15,04,761	+6,625	66.13	.15	3.64
Total ...	1,25,17,685	1,29,11,462	+3,93,767	27.76	32.71	26.58
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
Arts colleges ...	5,879	7,132	+1,263	64.37	...	5.03
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	1,78,349	2,02,990	+24,641	56.40	...	31.17
Middle schools ...	1,68,842	1,67,837	—1,005	42.43	2.51	10.83
Primary schools ...	5,03,905	5,13,566	+9,661	8.43	68.23	7.17
Special schools ...	85,957	88,939	+2,982	72.19	...	.78
Total ...	9,42,932	9,80,461	+37,529	30.60	36.22	12.17
Grand total ...	1,67,08,763	1,63,49,133	+2,40,370	32.51	29.40	23.76

II.—General summary of expenditure on education for the year 1933-34
—concl'd.

	from—	Cost per scholar.				
	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total cost per scholar.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and inspection.	·65	...	...	...	...	...
University ...	1·01	...	...	...	...	...
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	30·25	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	18·04	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
Arts colleges ...	3·56	263 12 8	...	65 9 2	13 1 5	367 7 3
Professional colleges	·18	964 0 3	...	106 1 8	1 15 0	1,072 0 11
High schools ...	16·66	13 8 6	...	29 13 8	5 2 9	48 8 11
Middle schools ...	13·50	1 2 8	8 4 1	8 3 4	2 12 0	20 6 1
Primary schools ...	13·48	0 0 10	4 3 10	0 15 2	0 13 1	6 0 11
Special schools ...	30·08	50 14 4	0 1 10	2 12 10	23 2 5	76 15 5
Total ...	12·95	3 9 11	4 4 3	3 7 6	1 11 0	13 0 8
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
Arts colleges ...	...	967 9 2	...	51 4 7	...	1,018 13 9
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	2·43	54 2 0	...	29 14 8	11 14 11	96 15 7
Middle schools ...	44·23	12 9 2	0 11 10	3 3 4	13 1 8	29 10 0
Primary schools ...	16·07	0 10 9	5 7 1	0 9 1	1 4 6	7 15 5
Special schools ...	27·03	71 1 8	...	0 12 3	2 10 0	98 7 11
Total ...	21·31	4 1 7	4 13 8	1 10 1	2 13 1	13 6 5
(a) Grand total ...	11·33	5 2 11	4 11 0	3 12 7	2 4 7	15 15 1

(a) The figures in columns 9—13 against this side-head include both direct and indirect expenditure.

3. The decline in the total expenditure on education noticed in last year's report was arrested, the figures showing an increase of Rs. 2,40,370 and in the expenditure from public funds of Rs. 3,99,779; the latter increase is mainly due to the reduction of the ten per cent deduction from the pay of Government officers by five per cent and from the grants to local bodies for primary education by a somewhat higher figure. The expenditure from fees shows a slight decline, Rs. 8,592, but that from "other sources" a much more striking one, viz., Rs. 1,50,817; this retrogression of the flow of private subscriptions is doubtless a reflection of the present economic conditions. The number of recognized schools decreased by 185, but the total number of schools rose by 178; the number of pupils in recognized institutions rose by 8,837 and in unrecognized institutions by 6,851, a total of 15,688.

4. To the general tables have been attached the usual two appendices, one showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population of each district separately, and one giving details of the number of *madrasas*, *maktabs*, *tols* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*, and a third, showing the revised scales of pay for new entrants to the Education Department.

5. No educational Bill was considered by the Legislative Council during the year, nor was any resolution connected with education moved. The education budget was passed without modification. The number of questions asked about educational matters, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions, was 181. In the previous year 229 such questions were asked, and in the year before 104.

6. The earthquake of January 15th occasioned widespread damage to college and school buildings and property in Bihar and I regret to have to record some loss of life, fortunately comparatively small, among teachers and pupils. Some dislocation of educational work was inevitable, but normal working, though in many cases in temporary quarters, was quickly resumed in the great majority of educational institutions. Apart from this the following events seem to call for special notice :—

- (1) the thorough revision and re-drafting of the Patna University regulations;
- (2) the opening of intermediate classes in Hindi as a principal subject at Patna and the Greer Bhumihar Brahman Colleges and in Oriya as a principal subject at the Ravenshaw College, and the opening of degree classes in Economics at the Bihar National College;
- (3) the continued rapid increase in the number of secondary schools;
- (4) the institution of a more direct system of control by the Education Department over the annual examination of class VII of high schools, corresponding to the middle school examination;
- (5) the leaving of religious instruction in schools to the discretion of the school authorities concerned;
- (6) the publication of the report of the primary education conference;
- (7) the steady progress made in the education of Indian girls, especially in schools for boys; and
- (8) the introduction of revised scales of pay for new entrants to Government service.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling agencies.

7. Mr. G. E. Fawcus was in charge of the office of the Director throughout the year. Mr. S. C. Tripathi, the Deputy Director, was on leave from the 12th of May to the 27th of June, 1933. Mr. S. L. Das Varma acted as Deputy Director from the 15th to the 29th of May and Mr. H. R. Batheja from the 30th May to the 27th of June. Miss P. A. D'Abreu, the inspectress of schools, was on leave from the 24th of August to the 22nd of September 1933. Mr. H. Dippie was placed on special duty in the office of the Director from the 1st of November 1933 to the 25th of February 1934.

8. One post in the Indian Educational Service was abolished during the year. The number of posts still left in the service, including the post of Director, is now 19, as also is the number of officers in the service.

9. There was no change in the number of posts in class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service during the year. Of the 45 posts, 18 must be kept in abeyance so long as there are 18 officers, excluding the Director, in the Indian Educational Service; two are held by officers on special grades of pay; 16, including the 4 posts for women, have been filled by the appointment of officers to class I and the others are held temporarily by officers in class II or are in abeyance.

10. The sanctioned number of posts in the women's branch of class II is still 10, but the number in the men's branch of classes II and III together fell from 169 to 164, a temporary post for a lecturer in English at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College being created and 6 posts being abolished, namely, one for a lecturer in mathematics at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, one for a lecturer in mathematics at the Science College, one for a lecturer in Arabic and Persian at Patna College, one for a lecturer in philosophy at Patna College and two for lecturers in philosophy at the Ravenshaw College.

11. The number of posts in the upper division of the subordinate educational service rose from 108 to 109 owing to the revival of a post of a sub-inspector of schools in lieu of an ungraded post. In the lower division the number of permanent posts rose from 580 to 582 owing to the revival of a post of a teacher in lieu of an ungraded post and the addition of two posts for the duplication of classes in the Gaya and Purulia zila schools. In previous years an excess post was shown in the teaching branch; this has now been rectified.

12. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service fell from 361 to 323 owing to the abolition of 38 posts which were rendered superfluous by the closing of the same number of elementary training schools.

13. The sanctioned number of posts in the ministerial service remains 206. This figure excludes one typist at the Reformatory school and 11 probationers, of whom 5 hold temporary posts.

14. The number of special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education and inspecting *maulavis* remains 5 and 24, respectively, as last year. The term of appointment of the five special inspecting officers for the depressed classes was extended for a further period of two years from January 1934. The number of physical training instructors remains 5.

15. The term of appointment of the two auditors of accounts in aided schools and colleges was extended for a further period of two years from 15th June, 1933.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the subordinate educational service fell from 18 to 16.

17. Revised scales of pay have been sanctioned by Government for the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, subordinate educational service, and other posts carrying a pay of more than Rs. 50 for officers who are new entrants, i.e. for those who entered Government service on or after 1st September 1932.

18. The headquarters of the district inspectress of schools, Monghyr and the Santal Parganas, have been moved to Deoghar as a temporary measure.

19. The cost of " Direction " rose from Rs. 1,06,098 to Rs. 1,34,802 and that of " inspection " from Rs. 8,26,078 to Rs. 8,76,442.

20. The number of days spent on tour by the inspectors of schools was 162 in Patna, 166 in Tirhut, 134 in Bhagalpur, 160 in Orissa and 157 in Chota Nagpur. The prescribed number of tour days for an inspector is 150. The shortage in Bhagalpur was due to frequent changes in the inspectorate.

21. The control of education by local bodies appears to have improved during the year but instances are not rare in which local and union boards or committees acted irregularly.

22. In the last year's report the necessity for the creation of a separate statutory authority in each district for educational purposes was indicated. The question has since been referred to Government for consideration.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.*

23. His Excellency Sir James Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., was the Chancellor of the University. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khaja Muhammad Noor, C.B.E., assumed charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor on the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Stewart Macpherson, Kt., C.I.E., on the 22nd of August, 1933.

24. The number of Fellows was 103. The University sustained a great loss in the passing away of Sir Sayid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din who was a life fellow of the University. The numbers of vacancies among the representative and nominated fellows were three and two, respectively. All these vacancies except one were duly filled. The election of Dr. Hyder Ali Khan in place of Dr. T. N. Banarji was set aside by His Excellency the Chancellor. One seat of a representative Fellow remained unfilled at the close of the year.

25. Four vacancies occurred in the Syndicate. These vacancies were duly filled up by the re-election of Mr. F. R. Blair and the election of Messrs. B. Sanjana, Rai Brij Raj Krishna and Srinarayan Mahtta.

26. The year 1933 closed with a balance of Rs. 1,557. The Reserve fund, amounting to Rs. 1,48,800 in Government Promissory notes, was reduced to Rs. 1,38,800, as notes of the face value of Rs. 10,000 were sold to pay a portion of the capital outlay on the construction of the quarters for the Registrar and the Assistant Registrar.

* Contributed by the Registrar.

27. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 2,500 given to the Indian Science Congress held in 1932, the unspent amount of Rs. 1,371 was refunded to Government in 1934.

28. The University contributions to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and to the Inter-University Board were £50 and Rs. 750, respectively. The Government grant to the Students' Information Bureau was reduced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,400; the grant for the School Leaving Certificate examination amounted to Rs. 1,500.

29. All four research scholarships paid from the interest on the Reserve Scholarship Fund of Rs. 1,04,000 were held.

30. Professor James Mackintosh, K.C., LL. D., Professor of Civil Law at the University of Edinburgh, delivered a course of lectures on "Some Aspects of Roman Law."

31. The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., created a trust fund of two lakhs of rupees designated "the Sir Ganesh Datta Singh Trust Fund". The fund is to be administered by the Vice-Chancellor of Patna University and his successors. The main object of the trust is to grant loans for study in India and abroad in scientific, medical, engineering and legal subjects and in those tending to develop industry and agriculture in the province; preference is given to women and to students from backward communities. Subject to five monthly payments, the income of the trust is to be devoted to this purpose and the balance to constructing buildings both medical and educational, including hostels and residential quarters.

32. A "Walford Medal" for standing highest in the final examination at the first attempt for the degree in Engineering and a "Rai Sahib Ramji Das Gupta Medal" for standing first in Structural Design at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering at the first attempt, were endowed by public subscriptions.

33. Of the new measures sanctioned by the Senate during the year under review, the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) Admission was granted to the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College up to the intermediate standard in Urdu as a principal subject with effect from the session 1934-35.
- (ii) The regulations of the University as redrafted by Mr. J. A. Samuel and Mr. G. E. Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E., were approved in an amended form.
- (iii) The Provident Fund Rules were revised with a view to conformity with the Provident Fund Act of 1925.
- (iv) The honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., Minister of Local Self-Government.

34. The Patna University Act of 1917 and its amending Acts have been extended to the district of Angul.

35. During the year under report 132 applications were dealt with by the Secretary of the University Students' Information Bureau.

36. The usual annual matriculation, I. A., I. Sc., B. A., and B. Sc. (Pass and Honours) examinations could not be held in February last nor could those in the Faculties of Medicine and Engineering before the close of the financial year on account of the earthquake. They have been held subsequently, but no supplementary examinations will be held.

37. The following table shows the results of the different examinations held by the University in the years 1932-33 and 1933-34. Figures for candidates from the Orissa States and Nepal are excluded:—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1932-33.				1933-34.			
		Month and year in which held.	Number of candidates.		Percentage success.	Month and year in which held.	Number of candidates.		Percentage success.
			Sent up.	Passed.			Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Matriculation ...	June 1932 ...	1,035	380	27.0	June 1933 ...	924	307	33.3
		February 1933 ...	4,063	1,140	28.1	...	...	...	...
2	S. L. C. ...	February 1933 ...	79	32	40.5	...	...	...	...
3	I. A. ...	June 1933 ...	180	78	43.3	June 1933 ...	260	100	38.08
		February 1933 ...	647	316	37.3	...	...	...	...
4	B. A. (Pass) ...	June 1932 ...	140	55	39.3	June 1933 ...	173	62	35.8
		February 1933 ...	456	122	26.8	...	...	...	...
5	B. A. (Honours)	February 1933 ...	136	55	40.4	...	...	...	...
6	M. A. ...	July 1932 ...	111	70	63.1	July 1933 ...	110	66	60
7	I. Sc. ...	June 1932 ...	116	40	34.4	June 1933 ...	138	72	52.2
		February 1933 ...	400	148	36.2	...	...	...	...
8	B. Sc. (Pass) ...	June 1932 ...	17	7	41.2	June 1933 ...	30	12	40
		February 1933 ...	64	10	20.7	...	...	...	...
9	B. Sc. (Honours)	February 1933 ...	32	11	34.4	...	...	...	...
10	M. Sc. ...	July 1932 ...	14	10	71.4	July 1933 ...	13	8	61.5
11	Preliminary B.L.	June 1932 ...	228	70	33.7	June 1933 ...	233	126	54.08
		January 1933 ...	233	59	25.3	January 1934 ...	186	47	25.3
12	Final B. L. ...	June 1933 ...	175	45	25.7	June 1933 ...	169	90	58.6
		January 1933 ...	171	93	54.4	January 1934 ...	145	50	40.7
13	M. L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	I. C. E. ...	March 1933 ...	24	23	91.7	March 1934 ...	18	14	77.8
15	B. C. E. ...	March 1933 ...	20	17	85.4	March 1934 ...	37	31	83.8
16	First M. B., B. S.	December 1932...	36	24	66.7	December 1933	34	21	61.8
		March 1933 ...	12	12	100	...	...	...	...
17	Second M. B., B. S.	September 1932	39	22	56.4	September 1933	30	23	58.0
		March 1933 ..	84	47	56	...	...	...	...
18	Final M.B., B. S.	September 1932	54	21	38.0	September 1933	60	36	54.5
		March 1933 ...	67	23	34.3	...	...	...	...
19	M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	L. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Diploma in Education.	March 1933 ...	77	66	85.7	March 1934 ...	65	49	75.4
22	B. Ed. ...	March 1933 ...	6	4	66.7	March 1934 ...	4	4	100

CHAPTER IV—Arts and Science Colleges.

38. The number of arts and science colleges remained 11, 7 first grade and 4 second grade, but the roll number fell from 3,533 to 3,379. The decline is mainly attributed to the continued financial depression and to the smaller number of students passing the matriculation examination of 1933. The earthquake of the 15th January, 1934, too, had some effect on the rolls of some of the Bihar Colleges. The earthquake caused more or less damage to all the college buildings in Bihar, but fortunately casualties were rare. The figures for direct expenditure show a rise from Rs. 11,81,428 to Rs. 12,46,198. This is chiefly due to the partial restoration of the emergency cut of 10 per cent in the salary of Government servants.

39. *Patna College*.—The number on the rolls rose from 656 to 671 of whom 111 were post-graduate students and 21 were reading law also. There were two lady students.

40. The college was admitted up to the I. A. standard in Hindi as a principal subject with effect from July, 1933. It is reported that the subject is popular, no fewer than 36 first year students taking it. The Principal mentions literary activities on the part of some of the members of the staff. The college societies continued to show considerable activity and, apart from the usual papers and discussions, several interesting lectures were delivered by members of the staff and outsiders under the aegis of the societies.

41. The year under report marks the inauguration by Government of the scheme creating separate units under the charge of whole-time officers for the medical supervision of the educational hostels at Patna. The Principal reports that this is a distinct improvement.

42. The earthquake did considerable damage to the buildings, affecting the normal working for a time considerably. Work on reconstruction and repairs has been progressing steadily, however, and there is some prospect that by the beginning of next session all the rooms more urgently needed will be ready for occupation.

43. The discipline and general tone of the college were excellent.

44. *Ravenshaw College*.—The number of students fell from 491 to 489, including 3 lady students and 53 in the law classes. The college hostels have accommodation for 348 boarders. At the close of the year there were 248 boarders against 198 in the previous year. The hostels afford excellent opportunities for the development of corporate life among students and it is satisfactory to note this increase in the number of boarders.

45. In July 1933, the college was admitted in Oriya as a principal subject up to the I. A. standard.

46. A number of minor improvements were made in the college buildings and grounds.

47. The employment of a whole-time assistant surgeon in place of a sub-assistant surgeon as the college medical officer has proved a success.

48. College discipline remained excellent throughout the year. A few cases of breach of discipline occurred in the hostels; they were promptly dealt with. The retirement of Mr. W. V. Duke from next session will be a loss to the college, where he has done useful work.

49. *Greer Bhumi-har Brahman College*.—There was a fall in the roll number from 413 to 390, including a lady student in the first year class. There were 128 boarders in the two hostels which have accommodation for 229. The discipline was good throughout.

50. In July 1933, the college was admitted in Hindi as a principal subject up to the I. A. standard, a class of 20 being formed, and in July 1934, the college is to be admitted in Urdu as a principal subject to the same standard, this subject taking the place of Arabic, the teaching of which is being given up as the demand for it is small. The experiment inaugurated last session, of teaching French as an additional subject for the I. Sc. examination, was continued in the year under review; it is early yet to say whether it can be regarded as successful.

51. The college societies continued to flourish, and a new one, the Photographic Society, came into existence.

52. The earthquake, besides damaging the buildings, occasioned considerable suffering and discomfort among several members of the staff. Two suffered family bereavements, and the medical officer attached to the college was killed at his residence in attempting to rescue a grand-child.

53. *Science College*.—There was a rise in the roll from 347 to 353 of whom 32 were in the post-graduate classes, including one student who was reading law also. The number of boarders was 179.

54. The earthquake caused considerable damage to the buildings and equipment, with resulting dislocation of work. Repairs are in progress. One of the hostels had to be evacuated entirely, but it has been found possible to accommodate the boarders temporarily in one of the other hostels.

55. A whole-time medical officer was appointed for this and the Law College. The scheme is reported to be working satisfactorily.

56. *Bihar National College*.—The roll fell from 681 to 622.

57. In July 1933, the college was admitted in Economics to the B. A. pass standard thus fulfilling a demand for which the college council has been pressing for many years.

58. The new buildings were almost untouched by the earthquake.

59. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College*.—The roll fell from 560 to 522. The Principal attributes this fall to the low percentage of passes in the matriculation examination of 1933. The number of boarders was 164.

60. The hostels continued to suffer from an insufficient supply of water. The extension of the science block and the construction of more houses for members of the staff are the most urgent needs of the college.

61. French is taught as an additional subject to the I. Sc. students.

62. Principal Khosla, who will be leaving the college after the long vacation, will be greatly missed. His four years' term of office has been productive of much improvement.

63. *St. Columba's College*.—The roll fell from 206 to 163 of whom 63 were boarders. The discipline was satisfactory but the fall in the roll number has resulted in a loss in the corporate life of the student community.

64. *Ranchi zila school*.—The roll decreased from 79 to 65.

65. There are no non-Christian aborigines on the roll, but Christian aborigines showed an increase from 9 to 14. The discipline was good.

66. *Diamond Jubilee College*.—The roll rose from 49 to 54. As noted last year the income from the Ulao endowment is still unrealised. The governing body has decided to institute a suit for its recovery.

67. As a result of the earthquake the Principal's quarters collapsed completely and other buildings were damaged.

68. *Nalanda College*.—The roll declined from 44 to 43.

69. *Ravenshaw girls' school*.—The roll in the intermediate classes was 7, as in the previous year; of these three live in the hostel. One student came from Chota Nagpur, the other 6 joining the intermediate classes after matriculating from the school. The university results continue to be satisfactory. The Lady Principal complains that the school has not sufficient play ground accommodation.

CHAPTER V.—Professional colleges.

70. *The Patna Law College*.—The roll fell from 282 to 252, but there was a rise in the direct expenditure from Rs. 47,067 to Rs. 47,364. The attendance fell after the earthquake of the 15th of January but was soon restored to normal. The number of part-time lecturers remained nine.

71. The college buildings were seriously damaged by the earthquake and the classes are being temporarily held in Patna College. A decision has yet to be made as to whether the damaged buildings will be repaired or new buildings will be constructed on the site reserved for the college at Ranighat.

72. The number of boarders in the hostels was only 54 on the 31st March, though there is accommodation for 115. In January the number was 64. The hostel within the college compound was damaged by the earthquake and was vacated.

73. *Training Colleges*.—Forty-three students (including 3 degree students) were admitted this year to the Patna Training College against 55 last year; the number of candidates who appeared at the entrance examination was 265. Of those admitted, 39 completed their course. Eighteen stipends were given, including 3 for the degree course; non-stipendiary students were given a free loan of their text-books.

74. Twenty-three students will join the class for the short course for actual teachers. The course will commence in April before the college closes for the summer holidays.

75. Thirteen students passed out of the primary section of the college during the year under report, and thirty out of the secondary.

76. Twenty-two students (including two from the Orissa States) were admitted to the Cuttack Training College; the number of candidates who sat for the selection examination rose from 34 to 42. Of those admitted, 21 completed their course. Ten stipends were given, and ten non-stipendiary students were given a loan of their text-books from the library.

77. Two extra-mural lectures were delivered in the college.

78. The students were given regular instruction in scouting and physical education.

79. *Agricultural Colleges*.—There were 17 students under training at the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Pusa against 15 in the previous year.

80. *The Prince of Wales Medical College*.*—The year completes the eighth session of the institution as a college.

81. During the year under report 106 applications were received for admission to the college out of which 40 students, as usual, were taken in. One student, whose name had been struck off the roll previously, was readmitted, bringing the total on the rolls to 275.

82. Nine out of 31 students were successful in the Final, Part II, examination held in March 1933, the result of which came out in April 1933, while in September 1933, 14 were successful out of 29 in the same examination.

83. The college hostel provided seats for 138 students only and the inspector of students' residences gave seats to 34 students in hostels under him, while others remained with their guardians or parents.

84. The average daily attendance was 220.53 out of 275, the total number of students on the roll. This is satisfactory.

85. The general health and discipline of the students have been satisfactory and their corporate life is also crystallising. The students have started a college magazine of their own and have successfully published two issues worth reading. They are also managing efficiently the athletic section.

* Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

86. During the year under report 32 new books were added to the library, raising the total number to 1,437, and 47 journals were subscribed for. Out of the grant of Rs. 2,500 for library books, a sum of Rs. 221 could not be utilised due to unforeseen circumstances caused by the earthquake.

87. During the year under report a terrible earthquake took place on the afternoon of the 15th January 1934, which damaged the college buildings considerably. Practically all the classes had to be suspended for some days to ascertain first the extent of the damages done and to effect urgent repairs. As a result the university examinations due in March have been deferred by about a month to make up for the classes lost, the annual vacation being changed to commence from 1st May to 15th July instead of from 1st April to 30th June.

88. Pending repairs of the college and hostel buildings several tents were procured to accommodate the students of the college. The damages have since mostly been repaired.

89. The students and the staff of the college took an active part in the relief work started in connection with the disaster caused by the earthquake both locally and outside. Their work was admirable.

90. *Bihar College of Engineering.**—This is the premier technical college in the province. The standard and the course of instruction were the same as described in last year's report. Owing to continued depression and unemployment amongst passed students there was a further fall in the number of applications for admission from natives of the province and those domiciled therein. A few admissions were accordingly made from amongst candidates from outside the province. The Industrial Diploma course is, however, becoming increasingly popular in this as well as other institutions. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1934 was 257 as against 265 in the previous year.

91. The results of the various examinations were satisfactory. Thirty-one out of 37, i.e., 83 per cent passed the Bachelor of Civil Engineering examination; 14 out of 18, i.e., 77·7 per cent passed the I. C. E. and 31 out of 40, i.e., 77·5 per cent passed the final subordinate engineering examination. In the combined Civil Engineering Subordinate Board Examination, however, the college secured only the 5th position. As the student from the Orissa School of Engineering who gained the 4th position was not domiciled in the province, the student of this school standing fifth in this examination secured one of the four guaranteed posts.

92. The Prince of Wales Scholarship could not be awarded this year as no student passed the Civil Engineering Examination in the first division.

93. Pleaders' and Munsifs' survey classes were held as usual.

94. The earthquake of the 15th January caused extensive damage to the first floor of the main college buildings and the Principal's bungalow also suffered heavily. Fortunately the equipment of the college escaped damage.

95. *The Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College.**—The college entered upon its fourth session on the 1st of July 1933. Admissions during the new session were quite satisfactory as 24 new students joined the ordinary course against 10 in the preceding session, while six officers joined the refresher course.

96. The total number of Diploma students at the beginning of the session was 52 against 46 of the previous session. Eight students, however, left on medical or private grounds, bringing the total number to 44 at the end. This number was made up of 32 students of the province, six of the United Provinces, three of the Punjab, one of the North-West Frontier Province, one of Bengal and one scholar of the Hyderabad State.

97. All students with a few exceptions lived in the college hostels and their general health was satisfactory.

98. The refresher course was held for six months from July to December 1933, and the six officers on deputation were awarded certificates of proficiency at the end of the course.

99. The results of the Annual and Diploma Examinations for the session, which were conducted as usual by a Board of Examiners, were considered satisfactory by the Board. Twenty-six out of 43 students came out successful, the percentages of passes being 61.1 in the 1st year class, 66.6 in the 2nd year class and 56.2 in the final year class. Out of nine students who got diplomas as "Graduates of the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College", one gained distinction in Veterinary Medicine, Pathology and Bacteriology and Meat and Milk inspection, and two in Meat and Milk inspection only.

100. The college hospital continued to make satisfactory progress.

101. The Research Laboratory continued research work on the life history of the parasite of Nasal granuloma, transplantation experiments to infective sarcoma of dogs, John's disease, and paid special attention to the study of the true histopathology of Kumri.

102. Goat-virus vaccination against Rinderpest was again successfully carried out on 108 animals of the Government Cattle Farm, Patna. While conducting this operation last year's experiments were repeated (1) to test the efficacy of the second dose of goat-virus given eight days after first vaccination and (2) to test the immunity after 11 days, 17 days and one year of vaccinated animals against bull virus.

103. Experiments were carried out at the Farm to increase the milk yield of dairy cows and a paper entitled "Mineral requirements in relation to milk yield in dairy cows" embodying the results of the above was presented for publication. A monograph on the breeds of cattle in India was also prepared.

*Contributed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

CHAPTER VI—Secondary Education.

104. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 971 with 139,062 pupils to 1,020 with 143,243 pupils, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 42,86,981 to Rs. 45,58,685. The figures for the three classes of secondary schools for Indian boys during the year under report and the previous year were as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	174	187	641	672	113	114
Number of pupils...	49,682	50,174	69,633	72,891	11,890	11,928
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	21,99,443	23,54,045	14,25,542	15,29,907	2,12,094	1,98,755

The economic depression continues to assist in the growth of the number of secondary schools, many graduates and undergraduates in villages and towns taking to the profession of teaching on low pay failing other avenues of employment. The number of middle vernacular schools, which has been falling steadily for the last few years, actually showed an increase of one during the year.

105. The new high schools for boys are at Islampur and Mithapur in Patna, Daudnagar in Gaya, Raxaul in Champaran, Chichraha and Pandaul in Darbhanga, Dhanao, Rampur, Manjha, Maharajganj and Gangpur in Saran, Saharsa in Bhagalpur, Banpur in Puri and Khunti in Ranchi. The C. E. Zenana Mission girls' school at Bhagalpur also became a high school. Recognition was withdrawn from the Koath high school in Shahabad.

106. The number of girls attending high schools for Indian boys rose from 10 to 62. For middle English schools the increase was from 557 to 695. There were also 180 girls reading in middle vernacular schools for boys. The figures are interesting. Secondary schools for girls are more expensive than schools of the same grade for boys but if co-education continues to spread the problem of financing an extension of female education will be rendered much easier.

107. A reference was made in paragraph 170 of the last quinquennial report to the desirability of introducing a common standard of examination for pupils who pass the middle school certificate examination and those who pass the annual examination of class VII in high schools. Government have decided that the school examination board should set question papers for class VII in high schools identical in standard with

those set for the middle school certificate examination but that the marking of the papers in high schools should be done by the teachers in each school. The examination at high schools will thus not be a public examination. Effect will be given to the scheme from the examination of 1934.

108. Financial circumstances have prevented the range of instruction in high schools being much widened during the year. The agricultural classes which were attached to the middle English school at Bikram continue to form part of the high school into which the middle English school developed last year, and music was introduced as an optional subject in the Marwari Pathshala at Bhagalpur.

109. The University and the Board of Secondary Education appointed a joint committee to consider the present matriculation examination in all its bearings, the courses of study and books prescribed, the methods of setting questions and examining answer papers, and to report on the causes of failure at the examination and the possibility of making it serve as both a final school examination and a test for admission to university classes.

110. The allotment for grants for minor works for Government and non-Government schools which was curtailed by more than half a lakh of rupees was restored to the extent of Rs. 15,000, and a grant of Rs. 17,343 was given by Government for the completion of the buildings of the Beguserai high school. The buildings of many high schools were seriously damaged by the recent earthquake, particularly in the three divisions of Bihar. The Motihari zila school buildings have been condemned by the Public Works Department, and among other schools which suffered severely mention may be made of the zila school, the Town school and the Training Academy at Monghyr, the Purnea zila school, the Chapra zila school, the zila school, Aided high school, Mukharji's Seminary and the Bhumihar Brahman Collegiate school at Muzaffarpur, the Northbrook school at Darbhanga and the Heycock Academy at Motihari. Temporary accommodation has been provided where necessary.

111. The Board of Secondary Education met twice during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,337, of which Rs. 2,761 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The balance was spent in travelling allowances. The sub-committee appointed to consider whether changes are necessary in the rules for grants to high schools submitted its report during the year. The Board considered the report but has not yet made final recommendations in the matter, though they decided to give effect to the following rule at once :—

“ If in any two successive years the total number of candidates who pass the annual and supplementary examinations together from any school is a fraction of the total number of students on the roll of class XI on the previous December 1st less than one-third of the fraction of successful candidates to the total number of candidates at the matriculation examination, the grant to that school will be withdrawn automatically on the 1st of October of the second year in question.”

112. The four per cent cut in the annual allotment placed at the disposal of the Board remained in force during the year. With the grant, amounting to Rs. 3,15,798, the Board aided 116 high schools, including eight for girls, but the admissible grant to high schools had to be reduced by five per cent in the case of all boys' schools except those receiving the minimum grant. The Board has decided that if the grant for a school is withdrawn, the amount may be utilised in aiding another high school not on the aided list, and that the school to be aided should normally be one in the same division as that in which the school from which the aid is withdrawn is situated. The Board also arrived at important decisions regulating the employment of untrained matriculate teachers in high schools.

113. The number of Government middle English schools remained seven, but that of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or by Government rose from 557 to 588. The Hazaribagh municipality has assumed charge of the middle English schools in the area under its control. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a managed or aided middle English school rose from Rs. 1,031 to Rs. 1,046, while the average cost of a managed or aided middle vernacular school was Rs. 1,318.

114. The Cuttack district board has appointed an auditor to audit the accounts of middle English schools aided by the board.

115. Good reports continue to be received of the progress made in the teaching of industrial subjects in middle schools. Practical training in elementary agriculture was given in connection with school gardens in some of the middle schools in Sambalpur. In the mission middle school at Kairabani paddy cultivation was undertaken. A few new classes in agriculture have been started during the year.

116. The school examination board held two ordinary meetings during the year besides a special one at which only a few members were present. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,259, while Rs. 1,379 was received from fees and Rs. 96 from other sources.

CHAPTER VII—Primary Education.

117. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, fell from 27,426 to 27,173, but the number of pupils in them rose from 891,231 to 895,164; the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 55,14,791 to Rs. 55,43,500. The number of primary schools for Indian boys, with which this chapter is mainly concerned, fell from 25,004 to 24,759 but the number of pupils rose from 826,846 to 830,510; the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 49,77,160 to Rs. 50,09,206. The increase in the expenditure is largely due to the reduction of the ten per cent cut in the recurring grants to local bodies for primary education, to 4.22 per cent, and to the sanctioning of a new grant amounting to Rs. 3,000 (recurring and non-recurring) to the Jugsalai notified area committee in Singhbhum. The recurring grants for primary

education made to local bodies amounted to Rs. 33,25,178, against Rs. 31,22,374 in the previous year. The direct expenditure from Government and district funds together rose by Rs. 1,08,765 while that from municipal funds increased by only Rs. 781.

118. The table below gives statistics for the different districts. It includes figures for *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas* :—

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys in—	
		1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Patna ...	2,068	1,345	1,397	72	75	46,544	49,605
Gaya ...	4,714	1,731	1,740	42	36	49,354	50,572
Shahabad ...	4,371	1,052	1,064	136	147	43,647	44,632
Saran ...	2,683	1,181	1,135	123	123	53,463	52,913
Champaran ...	3,531	1,131	1,131	29	24	34,004	33,930
Muzaffarpur ...	3,036	1,619	1,629	102	71	56,825	53,423
Darbhanga ...	3,348	1,913	1,932	47	51	61,492	62,984
Monghyr ...	3,927	1,351	1,353	41	43	47,080	47,691
Bhagalpur ...	4,226	1,216	1,286	87	58	47,821	48,733
Purnea ...	4,971	1,222	1,204	136	69	49,314	46,978
Santal Parganas ...	5,466	1,111	1,120	49	66	40,055	41,048
Cuttack ...	3,854	1,573	1,634	1,088	1,076	76,394	78,782
Balasore ...	2,085	839	829	9	10	27,823	27,312
Puri ...	2,492	754	771	421	...	30,882	23,598
Sambalpur ...	3,824	371	366	6	4	18,432	18,336
Angul ...	1,681	197	199	3	5	7,073	8,154
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	568	557	94	101	20,850	21,151
Ranchi ...	7,102	1,232	1,240	99	84	43,140	44,727
Palamanu ...	4,916	451	455	...	1	13,716	14,207
Manbhum (Sadr) ...	3,344	840	861	67	124	30,550	33,346
„ (Dhanbad) ...	803	261	284	10	13	9,211	9,791
Singhbhum ...	3,870	372	384	13	7	17,676	18,507
	63,142	22,330	22,571	2,674	2,168	8,26,846	8,30,510

119. The figures show a rise in the total number of schools and in the number of pupils, although in Puri, Sambalpur, Balasore, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Purnea the number of pupils has fallen,

considerably as regards the two last named, partly due in all probability to the earthquake. The fall in the number of unaided schools and pupils in Puri is more apparent than real, as schools so far classified as unaided were found unfit for recognition; they have therefore been classified as 'unrecognized'. The number of schools managed by local bodies rose from 3,358 to 3,536.

120. The number of upper primary schools continues to rise steadily, being now 3,060 against 2,922 a year ago. It is reported from one district that there is a persistent demand for conversion of lower primary to upper primary schools, that the stipendiary system is being discouraged and superseded by the system of direct management by local bodies, and that the grant-in-aid schools are mostly proving a failure owing to the mismanagement, party factions and indifference of villagers.

121. The number of recognized *maktabs* for boys has again fallen from 2,581 to 2,579, but that of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* for boys has risen from 772 to 791.

122. The following table shows the distribution of the pupils over the various classes :—

Year.		Percentage of Indian boys in classes I to V who are in class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1932-33	...	52.2	20.7	15.2	6.3	5.1
1933-34	...	51.0	20.8	15.6	7.2	5.4

These figures show a slight but steady improvement. The revival of the post of Special Officer for Primary Education and the introduction of the new syllabus for primary classes should result in more marked improvement in this and other directions.

123. Better work, however, is being done in primary schools. One inspector reports the gradual introduction of the play way and the story method of teaching reading to beginners. The use of manuscript word cards, locally prepared reading sheets, beautifully illustrated simple stories and counting sheets and materials have done much to break the monotony and dullness of school work for beginners. Another inspector notes that more attention is now paid to compulsory games, school gardens and handwork; there is, too, marked improvement in original composition, on which he has laid great stress during the last three years. The annual exhibition of handicraft has provided an impetus for handwork. He writes, however :—

" The problem of primary education is a complicated one and I do not think that any appreciable improvement is likely in the near or distant future so long as the main causes that continue to neutralise all efforts made by the inspecting staff to improve matters are allowed to operate without check. The main causes are (1) irregular attendance of *gurus* and pupils, (2) absurdly low pay, (3) one-teacher schools, (4) encouragement given to inefficient schools by the local bodies. The *guru*

practises deception all the year round : the attendance register is most unreliable in the case of the majority of schools, including many board-managed schools. I am strongly inclined to the view that the existing system of administration is also largely responsible for the present state of things. The administration of primary education, in my opinion, is one of the functions of the state ; it should therefore, be controlled by an independent body of persons, a district educational council, who will be guided by the district inspector."

The last point has already been dealt with in the chapter on controlling agencies.

124. The report of the primary education committee was published for general information. The committee has passed a number of important resolutions on various aspects of primary education. Among other recommendations it proposes the imposition of an age limit for the admission of boys to the lowest class ; that co-education should be encouraged ; and that common schools for Hindus and Muhammadans in the earlier stages are desirable. It has suggested the provision of certain facilities for the education of Muhammadans, depressed classes and other educationally backward communities. It admits that free and compulsory primary education is impracticable at present, but it indicates steps that might be taken to render it more feasible. The resolutions are under the consideration of Government. The decision of Government on the recommendation of this committee to extend the lower primary course from three to four years and approval of the new syllabus outlined by the committee for the lower and upper primary classes have been received, and effect will be given to them from the beginning of next year. This is a most satisfactory step in the advance to undermine general illiteracy.

125. Primary school buildings were no less severely affected than others by the earthquake, many of those in the areas most affected being seriously damaged or destroyed. The deaths of 35 school children are reported from Monghyr. In one school the teacher and almost all the children, 20 in number, were killed by the collapse of the school building. Financial help is being given to local bodies to enable them to make good the damage caused by the earthquake, and it is hoped that assistance will also be forthcoming for schools under private management.

126. The report on free and compulsory education in the Ranchi municipality records a further improvement in attendance, the percentage rising from 92.5 to 93. Nearly 88 per cent of the boys of compulsory age attended school, indicating that compulsion has been made really effective. The compulsory scheme continues in the Banki Union, in which it is reported that the school buildings have been improved. The area under the Jamhor Union Board having been increased by the inclusion of 11 villages, the revised orders of Government are necessary for the continuance of the experiment of free and compulsory primary education.

127. Free but not compulsory education is still provided in the Samastipur municipality. It is reported that the numerical strength of the free primary schools continues to decrease, while the roll in the fee-paying municipal middle school rises. No report has been received regarding the backward areas in the Ranchi district in which no fees are charged.

128. The number of schools in the Dinapore Cantonment remains two, one upper primary school with provision for Urdu teaching and one lower primary school. Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant amounting to Rs. 6,936 to the committee, being their contribution towards the cost of construction of two primary school buildings, and the grant has now been paid. Proper accommodation should therefore be available shortly. The committee spent Rs. 1,780 on education, including a Government grant of Rs. 1,140.

129. The number of night schools remained stationary at 174, but that of their pupils rose from 4,097 to 4,276. The number of school post-offices rose from 193 to 196. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 18,569 to 19,472.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

130. In spite of financial difficulties, the number of Sanskrit *tols* continues to increase ; it rose from 316 to 339 and that of their pupils from 10,048 to 10,723. The number of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* rose from 774 with 21,014 pupils to 793 with 21,214 pupils. The number of unrecognized *tols* fell from 17 with 442 pupils to 11 with 270 pupils, while that of unrecognized *pathshalas* rose from 41 with 903 pupils to 60 with 1,268 pupils. The number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* for girls remained 2 but one Sanskrit *tol* for girls was opened during the year.

131. Sanskrit education continues to be popular among the people for whom it is intended. There was a rapid rise in the number of students who had passed the middle school certificate examination admitted to *tols*. The number of private candidates from outside the province rose from 237 to 355, a fact which indicates the growing popularity of the examinations.

132. The special inspecting staff, which is composed of a superintendent and two assistant superintendents, visited 277 *tols* and 149 *pathshalas*. It is gratifying to note that the combined efforts of the ordinary and special inspecting officers made it possible to secure an improvement in the average daily attendance, discipline, examination results and the general work of a number of Sanskrit *pathshalas*. The teaching in many institutions, especially in the Bhagalpur and Tirhut divisions, was interrupted for some time owing to serious damage to, or destruction of, their buildings by the earthquake.

133. It is interesting to note that the experiment of adding Sanskrit classes to primary schools is being made in the district of Purnea with some success.

134. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education, other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools, was as follows :—

Items of expenditure.				Amount.
				Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the superintendent and the association).				17,393
Examination charges	...	...	...	13,783
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	6,329
Two Sanskrit colleges managed by Government				35,764
One Ayurvedic school	...	...	...	19,704
One <i>tol</i> managed by a local body	...	...	...	234
Grants-in-aid to <i>tols</i> ...	...	...	...	33,903
Stipends and rewards	...	...	...	497
Total				1,32,607
<i>Less</i> receipts	...	...	...	14,299
Net total				1,18,308
<i>Add</i> for Sanskrit <i>pathshalas</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).				99,206
Total				2,17,604

135. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Muzaffarpur, and the Sanskrit Council thrice. Elections to both these bodies were held for the second time.

136. It has been decided that pandits who have passed the *acharya* examination in one subject shall be allowed to appear at the *shastri* examination in another subject in one year and at the *acharya* examination in that subject in the following year.

137. Statistics for the Sanskrit examinations are given below :—

Examination.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
			Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Prathama...	...	...	2,981 1*	782 4*	3,713 5*	1,602 1*	187 1*	1,789 2*
Madhyama	...	...	1,189	318 2*	1,507 2*	462	60 2*	522 2*
Acharya	...	...	1,177	305	1,482	645	24	739†

* Female candidates.

† Part I 387.

Part II 218.

Part III 134.

The figures are for the examinations held in April, 1933. Another set of examinations was held in May 1934.

138. With the sum of Rs. 39,360 at its disposal for grants-in-aid, the Sanskrit Association aided 213 *tol*s against 205 in the previous year, there is also an aided *tol* in Angul. The amount of the aid given varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 115. On account of the inadequacy both of the grant received and of public support, many of the institutions were obliged to reduce their staffs.

139. The roll number in the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur rose from 329 to 373, and that in the Puri Sanskrit College from 166 to 172. The earthquake did much damage to the main college and hostel buildings of the former, while the rented hostel building was entirely wrecked, three boarders being killed and others together with the assistant superintendent injured. The classes had to be held in the open for a considerable time.

140. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 50 to 49, and the number of pupils from 3,457 to 3,424. One unaided *madrasa* which had been in existence for about four years closed during the year owing to financial difficulties. A further fall in the number is apprehended unless the present allotment for making grants-in-aid is increased and the 4 per cent cut restored or more assistance is forthcoming from the public. Some of the buildings were badly damaged by the earthquake.

141. The number of pupils in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna fell from 314 to 306.

142. The results of the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board were as follows :—

Examination.	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
<i>Fazil</i>	12	1	13	9	...	9
<i>Allim</i>	27	2	29	23	2	25
<i>Maulavi</i>	68	4	72	48	3	51
<i>Mullah</i>	65	2	67	39	1	40

The figures are for the examination held in April 1933. Another set of examinations was held in May 1934.

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

143. The number of these schools (including the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) fell from 69 to 68, but the number of their pupils rose from 3,212 to 3,497 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 8,00,577 to Rs. 8,14,407.

144. *Law schools.*—The number of students in the pleadership classes at Patna rose from 108 to 129 and the expenditure from Rs. 6,120 to Rs. 7,360 ; at Cuttack the number rose from 5 to 11. The cost of these classes continues to be met from fees.

145. *Medical schools.**—The number of students borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 195 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 155 at the Orissa Medical School ; in addition, 7 lady students were on the roll at the latter institution. Admissions in the first year class were 46 at Darbhanga and 37 at Orissa, including 5 lady students. One former student was re-admitted in the fourth year class of the Orissa Medical School and a lady student was admitted in the same class on transfer.

Twenty-seven students passed the final L. M. P. examination from the Darbhanga Medical School and 28 from the Orissa Medical School. Six students left the school at Darbhanga in the first year. At the Orissa Medical School 3 students withdrew their names for various personal reasons, 4 were struck off the roll for non-payment of fees and 2 for remaining absent for more than 15 days without permission. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year at the Orissa Medical School was 164, including 11 lady students.

Four students who had passed the I. Sc. or I. A. examination, 41 matriculates and one who had passed the S. L. C. examination were admitted to the first year class of the Darbhanga Medical School. Of those admitted at the Orissa Medical School one had passed the I. Sc. examination, one the I. A., two the Cambridge School Certificate, 30 the matriculation and three the S. S. L. C. of the Andhra University ; there was one non-matriculate lady student.

There was no alteration in the teaching staff.

The students took an active interest in games and their conduct was on the whole satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that there was no political agitation in the schools.

The buildings of the Darbhanga Medical School were affected by the earthquake of January last but none were very severely damaged.

146. *Ayurvedic and tibbi schools.*—In addition to the two medical schools mentioned above, there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools maintained by Government at Patna. The number of students in the former fell from 132 to 130 and in the latter from 72 to 59.

147. The number of engineering, technical and industrial schools for boys remained 38, but the number of pupils in these schools rose from 1,812 to 2,045. The vernacular mining classes at Kirkend and Mugma were closed during the year, while artisan classes were opened at Jhalda and

*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

Purana Jhalda. The Director of Industries has contributed the following notes :—

“ The system of administration and control of technical and industrial education continued the same as in previous years. During the year there were 12 Government institutions and 10 Government-aided institutions. The Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering, who is also the Inspector of Technical Schools, visited the various Government and aided institutions. I also visited some of them during the course of my tours.

“ *Institutions.*—Civil Engineering, both for the degree and subordinate standard, is taught in the Bihar College of Engineering, while in the Orissa School of Engineering the course of teaching is for the subordinate standard only. Industrial Diploma classes were held in all the four Government institutions, viz., the Bihar College of Engineering, the Orissa School of Engineering, the Tirhut Technical Institute and the Ranchi Technical School. In addition, motor engineering was taught in the Bihar College of Engineering and the Ranchi Technical School, and leather craft in the Tirhut Technical Institute and the Ranchi Technical School. Handloom weaving in cotton, silk and wool was taught at the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, Silk Institute, Bhagalpur, and Wool Weaving Institute, Gaya, respectively.

“ During the year under review, the Department sanctioned recurring grants-in-aid to various technical and industrial institutions amounting to Rs. 36,713. A non-recurring equipment grant amounting to Rs. 414 was also given to the Balasore Technical School.

“ *Orissa School of Engineering.*—The school recorded another year of satisfactory progress. There were no changes in the courses of study for the Civil Engineering Subordinate class. The total strength of the school on 31st March, 1934, was the same as in the previous year, viz., 109. Twenty-seven students appeared at the final Civil Engineering Subordinate examination, of whom 19 or 70 per cent passed. Nineteen students sat for the sub-overseer examination, all of whom passed. Three students appeared in theory of the fourth year industrial Diploma class and 8 in workshop practice and all were successful. In the final Civil Engineering Subordinate Board examination the first four in order of merit were from this school. Three of them secured guaranteed posts under the Public Works Department. The fourth could not be taken as he was not domiciled in the province. Some electrical instruments and apparatus were purchased for the science laboratory and two models, one of a steam engine and another of a gas engine, were also added to the Model Room. Of the students successful in the Civil Engineering Subordinate Examination 4 secured service in private firms and with district boards, while 5, who were still under practical training, obtained temporary Government appointments.

“ *Ranchi Technical School.*—The school continued to function satisfactorily. During the year under review 53 students were admitted as against 39 in the previous year. The number of students on the roll

of the school on the 31st March, 1934, was 153 as against 138 in the previous year, while the maximum number of students during the year was 255 against 209 last year. Forty-six students completed their training.

"Tirhut Technical Institute.—The institute continued to do good work. At the commencement of the year there were 69 students on the roll. The number of applications for new admission was far in excess of the available accommodation. No less than 166 applications were received, of which only 42 could be admitted. Five students sat for the 3rd year industrial Diploma examination, of whom 3 passed in theory, one in both theory and practice, and one in practice only. The amount earned by the institute during the year on account of new works and repairs was Rs. 6,735 as against Rs. 3,563 in the previous year. The institute building and the plant were not seriously affected by the earthquake of the 15th January, 1934. The compound wall was, however, demolished and there were cracks of minor importance in the class-room.

"Jamalpur Technical School.—During the year new courses were started in this institution in fuel economy for drivers, running shed foremen and fuel inspectors. Both theoretical and practical courses were also opened for train examiners, shunters, firemen and drivers. Only 2 students from Bihar and Orissa were admitted during the year as apprentice mechanics. The total number of apprentice mechanics from this province is now 33. The institute received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 22,222 from the local Government.

"The first floor of the school building was severely damaged by the last earthquake, and also some of the apparatus and furniture.

"Jamshedpur Technical Night School.—The school appears to have attracted a large number of workmen in Jamshedpur. No less than 215 students applied for admission and all were admitted. The school received a grant of Rs. 1,800 from the local Government.

"Besides the institutions mentioned above, there were 8 other technical and industrial institutions which received grants-in-aid from this department. As a measure of economy no State Technical Scholarship was awarded during the year. In view of the development of the sugar industry in the province, one scholarship of the value of Rs. 50 a month was awarded to a student for training in sugar technology at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpur. Besides this, 10 new stipends ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 a month were awarded for training outside the province in subjects for which adequate facilities did not exist in the province."

148. *Commercial schools.*—The number of commercial schools fell from 14 to 13, but the number of their pupils rose from 317 to 348. The Phonetic school at Arrah and the Imperial Commercial Institute at Motihari were closed, while the Imperial College of Commerce was opened at Arrah. The direct expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 17,091 to Rs. 17,141. The commercial class at the Ravenshaw collegiate school,

which was transferred to the Cuttack training school, and that at the Ranchi training school are managed by Government. In the former the number of students rose from 12 to 17, but in the latter the number fell from 15 to 14. The fee rates were reduced to Rs. 3 for any one subject, Rs. 5 for any two subjects and Rs. 6 for the full course.

149. *Technical and agricultural schools for girls.*—These schools are dealt with in chapter XI. Their number remained 11 but the number of pupils fell from 390 to 381.

CHAPTER X.—The Training of Masters.

150. The number of students in the five secondary training schools rose from 252 to 261. The number of students admitted annually to each school is 30, of whom 20 receive stipends. The number of students admitted to the Bengali section of the training school at Ranchi is 15, of whom 10 are stipendiaries. At Patna the number of students with intermediate qualifications seeking admission rose from 20 to 27 of whom 10 were admitted against eight last year. At Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Ranchi the number of such students on the rolls was 14, 6 and 9, respectively. No non-matriculates were admitted at Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Cuttack.

151. The primary education committee has recommended (i) that the head teachers of elementary training schools should be held responsible that every pupil at the end of his course is competent to teach and organize a course in some form of handwork, (ii) that places should be reserved in elementary training schools, where necessary, for the training of teachers belonging to the depressed and backward classes, and (iii) that in the matter of admission to secondary training schools due consideration should be given to the claims of candidates belonging to educationally backward communities.

152. Head teachers of elementary training schools were deputed experimentally to the Bhagalpur secondary training school for a three weeks' refresher course in December 1933. The experiment having proved a success, refresher courses for head teachers of elementary training schools in each division will be arranged towards the end of 1934.

153. The training school buildings at Patna were badly damaged by the earthquake and in consequence the regular class work suffered for some time. The buildings of the other training schools were not affected.

154. The number of elementary training schools managed by Government fell from 75 to 74. The school at Khagaria was closed and that at Rampella transferred to Sambalpur. Government now manages only 6 of the practising schools against 7 last year. The number of students admitted annually to each school is 20, of whom 18, against 17 last year, are stipendiaries. The total number of pupils rose from 1,393 to 1,431.

155. It is unfortunate that the scheme for the re-organization of these schools has remained in abeyance for so long, and that Government is still not in a position to give effect to it. The primary education committee recommended that effect should be given to the scheme as soon as possible.

156. Most of the buildings of the elementary training schools in the three divisions of Bihar were more or less damaged by the earthquake. The schools of which the buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged held classes in the open air or in thatched sheds pending repairs or reconstruction.

157. The number of privately-managed elementary training schools remained three, of which two are aided and one unaided. The number of pupils fell from 75 to 70.

158. The number of men who passed the elementary training school examination rose from 1,148 to 1,302. The number of trained masters in primary schools rose from 18,569 to 19,472.

159. The total direct cost to Government of the managed secondary and elementary training schools fell from Rs. 2,51,336 to Rs. 2,39,854.

CHAPTER XI.—The Education of Indian girls and women.

160. The education of Indian girls and women again shows a slow but steady improvement. There is an increase of 1,084 girls in the number attending girls' schools during the past year, the total being 75,960 compared with 74,876 girls in the preceding year. There is an even greater increase in the number of girls reading in colleges and schools for boys, viz., 5,426, the figures being 63,926 this year and 58,500 in 1932-33, an interesting indication of the progress made in co-education.

161. The direct expenditure on recognized girls' schools has increased from Rs. 8,34,072 to Rs. 8,55,469. The four per cent cut has been restored in the recurring grants to girls' secondary and special schools, and an additional grant of Rs. 6,000 has allowed of aid being given to eight middle schools which had previously applied for help in vain.

162. There is no college for girls, but nine girls are reading in colleges for men, compared with seven last year. In the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw girls' school at Cuttack there were seven students on the roll, as in 1932-33.

163. The number of high schools has increased by one, from five to six, and that of pupils attending them has risen to 1,730 from 1,472. The new school is the C. E. Zenana Mission girls' high school at Bhagalpur. In the Bankipore girls' school, class II was closed in order to set free accommodation and staff for the upper classes, and the Principal reports that this measure has enabled her to admit many more

pupils into classes III to VII. The buildings of this school were very badly damaged by the earthquake of January 15th, and it was found necessary to dismantle them. The work of the school has been carried on cheerfully under great difficulties in tents during the winter months and later in temporary sheds.

164. Music and Domestic Science are now being taught in the Government high schools in Bankipur and Cuttack as subjects for the matriculation examination. In January of this year Government issued orders that a uniform rate of tuition fees should be charged in all high schools for girls. The rates are slightly higher than those hitherto charged in Government schools and lower than those in most aided schools.

165. There was an increase of three in the number of middle schools, there being now 25 middle English schools with 4,148 pupils against 23 schools with 4,023 pupils, and 11 middle vernacular schools with 1,577 pupils against 10 with 1,499 in the previous year.

166. There has been a slight fall in the number of primary schools, which has decreased from 2,406 to 2,399 but the numbers in them have risen from 63,635 to 63,969. These schools continue to be unsatisfactory owing to the paucity of trained and qualified women teachers. The district inspectress of schools at Monghyr reports that in many cases local bodies appoint unqualified teachers, women and men who have not even reached the lower primary standard, to teach in primary schools and *maktabs* for girls; no real progress can be made in such schools. To combat this deplorable state of affairs it was suggested at a conference of district inspectresses of schools that no teacher with a lower qualification than the upper primary standard should in future be employed in a primary school, and that the present employees should be given a time limit to extend their knowledge on pain of removal from service. This measure would affect particularly those schools which have been started to maintain the teacher rather than for purposes of instruction, yet it has been criticised as prejudicial to the interests of female education, especially that of the Muhammadan girls of Bihar, who observe *pardah* very strictly. Another district inspectress of schools observes that if the committees of upper primary girls' schools in urban areas charged small fees not only would the parents and girls appreciate education better, but funds would also be available for the improvement of these schools.

167. The number of training classes remains 11, but the number under training increased from 244 to 250. The Technical, Industrial and Agricultural schools, also 11 in number, show a slight increase in the number of girls attending them.

168. The Sanskrit *pathshala* for girls which was opened at Deoghar in 1932-33 had 52 girls on the roll, and during 1933 a *tol* was opened in connection with it.

169. The *atu* schools in Patna and Tirhut increased from 33 to 35, and the pupils in them from 816 to 866. One more peripatetic teacher

was appointed, there being now 24, but the number of their pupils remains 458. The number of Central Gathering classes remains two with 57 pupils.

170. The education of Muhammadan girls and women is still a problem, as they leave school at an early age and are not desirous of continuing their studies beyond the middle stage. There are only 37 girls in the two high schools at Bankipore and Cuttack, and these are mainly in the primary classes. There is also a fall in the number of Muhammadan women seeking training in the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College, while the applications from Hindu women show a steady increase. If more funds were available for girls' education and the practising schools of the training classes at Muzaffarpur and Gaya were raised to the middle standard and that attached to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College opened classes VIII and IX, Muslim girls might be induced to stay longer at school.

171. The Lady School Medical Officer visited schools where no provision has been made for medical inspection by, or visits from, a local medical officer.

172. The Girl Guide Movement is gaining in popularity; Blue Bird Flocks and Guide Companies have been started and are maintained in all the high schools and in several middle schools also.

173. The work in connection with the Lady Stephenson diplomas in needlework and hygiene has been taken over this year by the Council of Women. The district inspectresses give substantial help in collecting the specimens of needlework and forwarding them to the Honorary Secretary of the Council, and again in distributing diplomas and medals to successful candidates in the districts. The increase in the numbers competing for these diplomas is an index of the popularity and usefulness of the scheme.

174. The number of scholarships won by girls at the middle stage was 12, as last year, at the upper primary 39 and at the lower primary 246, against 33 and 241, respectively, last year.

175. The floods and sickness in Orissa last rains and the earthquake in Bihar in January this year have added to the difficulties and trials of the department, but in spite of these steady progress has been maintained in the education of the women and girls of the province.

CHAPTER XII.—The Education of Europeans.

176. The number of European schools fell from 21 to 20. Five of these were secondary schools (three for boys and two for girls) and 15 elementary. The total number of pupils fell from 1,613 to 1,540, and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,96,836 to Rs. 3,93,075, but the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 2,45,097 to Rs. 2,50,874. The 10 per cent cut in the free boarding grant for orphan and destitute Anglo-Indian children was restored.

177. In accordance with the recommendation of the Round Table Conference a provincial board has been constituted for the supervision of Anglo-Indian and European education.

178. The buildings of St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipur, St. Michael's School at Kurji and the Railway schools at Jamalpur, Sahibganj and Sonepur were seriously affected by the earthquake.

179. The Inspector visited all the schools except one. The total number of candidates sent up for the various public examinations rose from 97 to 109. The total number of teachers rose from 112 to 116 and that of trained teachers from 77 to 81.

180. The number of boarders was 333 boys and 345 girls. The number of Indians in European schools rose from 185 to 204.

CHAPTER XIII.—The education of Muhammadans.

181. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province was 151,195 against 152,234 last year, and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils has fallen from 13.6 to 13.3. It is regrettable that this fall should have occurred, more especially as there was a general rise in the number of pupils except in one division where the fall was largely due to the earthquake.

182. The efficiency of *maktabs* is questioned by most of the inspectors and efforts to improve them are being made by providing qualified teachers. The primary education committee has recommended that in Urdu primary schools there should be one period a day for religious instruction, including the reading of the *Koran*, that the same time should be allotted in the case of Muhammadan pupils in common schools and that in future "*maktabs*" should be called "primary Urdu schools".

183. *Madrasas* have been dealt with in chapter VIII, and *maktabs* in chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 50 to 49 and their pupils from 3,457 to 3,424. The number of recognized *maktabs* fell from 3,326 to 3,304 and their pupils from 89,292 to 89,206. The direct expenditure on *maktabs* rose from Rs. 5,10,680 to Rs. 5,23,595.

184. The number of elementary training schools for Muhammadans remained 13. In Orissa some difficulty was experienced in securing the required number of qualified candidates for admission into the two schools reserved.

185. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 291 to 307 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 371 to 425.

186. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education again shows a rise: in the middle school stage it rose from 4,799 to 4,960 but it fell in the high school stage from 4,040 to 3,950.

187. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Expenditure.				Amount.
				Rs.
Inspection	...	...	...	39,992
Examination charges	...	...	...	2,755
<i>Madrasa</i> managed by Government...			...	22,015
Grants-in-aid to <i>madrassas</i>	...	...	...	22,137
Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans				98,391
(a) Elementary training schools and training classes for Muhammadan teachers	...	...	...	Rs. 22,308
(b) Schools conducted on the Urdu basis	...	...	...	60,017
(c) Tibbi school	...	...	...	16,066
Scholarships, stipends and rewards			...	9,169
Recurring expenditure on hostels for Muhammadans...	...	...	...	6,704
Total				2,01,163
<i>Less</i> receipts	...	...	...	17
Net total				2,01,146
<i>Add</i> for <i>maktabs</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them)	...	...	...	3,73,983
Grand total				5,75,129

The total figure shows an increase of Rs. 18,300 over that of last year.

188. Twenty-nine middle, 21 upper primary and 99 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 25, 28 and 109, respectively, last year. Muhammadans also won 39 scholarships at colleges against 30 in the previous year.

189. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education remained the same as last year, viz., a Superintendent of Islamic Studies, five special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 24 inspecting *maulavis* and one lady superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff two district inspectresses, five district inspectors, seven deputy inspectors and 36 sub-inspectors are Muhammadans.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of Special classes.

190. The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 32,680 to 33,219, and that of other aborigines from 44,238 to 44,691. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction is shown below :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1	2	3	4	5
In colleges	45	43	3	3
In the high stage	732	774	166	155
In the middle stage	1,967	2,022	813	851
In the primary stage	28,700	28,916	41,003	41,047
In special schools	911	922	149	195
In unrecognized schools	292	542	2,011	2,440

191. In Patna division there were two schools specially intended for aborigines, in Tirhut 18 and in Orissa 13. In other divisions and in Angul there is not the same need for special schools, because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. In the Santal Parganas there are two elementary training schools for men, one maintained by Government and one, an unaided school, under Mission management; there are also two aided training schools for aboriginal women. In the Chota Nagpur division there are two aided training schools for aboriginal men and two for aboriginal women.

192. Four middle, ten upper primary and 60 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines against seven, eleven and 67 last year.

193. The special staff for the inspection of schools for aborigines remains unchanged. It consists of one deputy inspector and six sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas, one sub-inspector in Monghyr and five in Ranchi. In addition to this special staff, several members of the ordinary inspecting staff are aborigines by birth. The total sum spent specially for the benefit of the aborigines amounted to Rs. 40,810 against Rs. 43,663 in the previous year.

194. The number of Hindus (other castes) under instruction rose from 49,207 to 58,187, figures which would seem to indicate that the education of these classes is making a real advance. The number in the collegiate stage rose from one to three, in the high stage from 138 to 191, in the middle stage from 534 to 658, in the primary stage from 45,088 to 51,595, in special schools from 200 to 234 and in unrecognized schools from 3,240 to 5,506.

195. The number of schools specially meant for these classes rose from 282 with 7,201 pupils to 323 with 8,916 pupils. From one district there is reported to be a growing demand for special schools for these classes as a result of the *Harijan* movement.

196. The primary education committee, of which mention will be made in chapter XX, has made the following recommendations regarding the education of Hindus (other castes):—

- (i) Schools receiving aid from local bodies should, if depressed class boys are excluded, be removed from places inaccessible to depressed class boys, e.g., places of worship and private houses, to other sites.
- (ii) Depressed class children should be given equal facilities for their lessons with boys of other castes, i.e., they must be admitted to the school-house and be given a seat in front of the teacher and the blackboard.
- (iii) Local bodies should be asked to take into immediate consideration the provision of more adequate facilities for the education of the depressed classes, especially in the form of special schools where a considerable depressed class population is concentrated. The provision of special schools should be regarded as a temporary measure for the encouragement of education among the depressed classes, but the general policy to be aimed at should be the free admission of depressed class boys to the ordinary schools.
- (iv) Local bodies should be requested to make special provision in their budgets for payment of compensation for fees to teachers of ordinary schools on account of depressed class boys reading in them, for the supply of books and writing materials, and for the maintenance of special schools for depressed class children.
- (v) Scholarships should be reserved in every district for untouchable children provided qualified candidates are forthcoming, and the number of scholarships to be reserved should be determined by the proportion of untouchables to the total population of the district. If no qualified depressed class candidates are forthcoming, the scholarships should revert to the general list. This recommendation is made subject to the condition that existing arrangements for the reservation of scholarships are not affected.
- (vi) Seats should be reserved in elementary training schools, where necessary, for the training of teachers belonging to the depressed and backward classes.

These recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

197. Several concessions have been sanctioned during the year for pupils of the depressed classes. They have been exempted for a period of three years from the payment of seat-rent and furniture-rent in the

hostels attached to Government schools. Twenty stipends of the value of Rs. 3 each a month tenable in the Angul high school have been created for the period from the 1st March 1933 to the end of the year 1936. Ten stipends of the value of Rs. 6 each a month, or Rs. 3 if the boy is living with his parents, tenable at high schools other than that at Angul have been created for the period from the 1st of July 1933 to the end of the year 1936.

198. Government have sanctioned the continuance for a further period of two years from January 1934, of the term of appointment of the five inspecting officers for the education of the depressed classes.

199. Pupils of the depressed classes won three upper primary and 24 lower primary scholarships; in 1932-33 they won one middle, two upper primary and 14 lower primary scholarships. The expenditure incurred specially for the benefit of these classes was Rs. 45,081 against Rs. 39,259 in the previous year.

200. The members of the criminal tribes in the province number 5,996 and their children at school 252. There was one pupil in the middle stage : the others are in the primary stage or in special schools. The number of special schools for these boys remained two in the Tirhut division and one in the Chota Nagpur division, while in the Bhagalpur division it rose from three to four.

201. The number of factory schools rose from 63 to 65, two more colliery schools having been opened in Manbhum. The industrial undertakings concerned employ 1,557 boys and 285 girls. The school rolls include 2,363 boys and 158 girls who are either employees or the children of employees, besides 509 other boys and 128 other girls. The expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 27,843 to Rs. 32,885.

202. There were 424 Jains under instruction, six in colleges, 78 in the secondary stage, 184 in the primary stage and 156 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of Defectives.

203. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 75 pupils against 65 last year, and the school at Patna 30 against 27. The former received from Government a grant of Rs. 3,120 and the latter a grant of Rs. 1,848.

204. There is no school for the deaf and dumb in the province but ten scholars were maintained by Government and some by the district boards at the Calcutta deaf and dumb school.

205. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia rose from 239 to 246. Of the pupils, 111 were boys and 135 girls. The school received a Government grant of Rs. 720.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

206. The number of boys in the Reformatory School fell from 210 to 181, the figures for Bengal showing a fall from 72 to 70 and those for

Bihar and Orissa from 133 to 105, while those for Assam rose from 5 to 6. The health of the boys was satisfactory. There were again 4 escapes. The number of boys on licence fell from 7 to 3.

207. The gross cost of the school fell from Rs. 89,964 to Rs. 85,154 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 86,450 to Rs. 81,690. Owing to the continued fall in the roll, the school farm was abolished from the 1st March 1934, and the cane-work class from the 1st January 1934. All the farm lands together with the buildings thereon, excepting a strip of land on the upper farm for growing fodder for the school cattle, were made over to the Jail Department. The type-writing class will also be abolished as soon as the boys now under training leave the school.

208. The number of boys under surveillance fell from 130 to 127. Of these, 103 are leading honest lives, 6 were reconvicted, 11 (including 8 Bengal boys) remained untraced, 2 were placed under police surveillance, 2 were released as bad characters and 3 died.

209. An electrically-driven flour-mill and a shaping machine were installed during the year; the former produces better flour at less cost than before.

210. The Boy Scouts continued their activities. A second troop was formed during the year, and the numbers are now 64.

211. The strength of the artisan class for outside boys fell from 32 to 23; 21 boys left in the course of the year, 6 after completing the full training, and 12 admissions were made.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized Institutions.

212. The number of unrecognized institutions again rose from 2,443 to 2,806 and the number of pupils studying in them rose from 63,931 to 70,782. These figures indicate changes of classification among schools already in existence rather than the opening of 363 new schools. Schools which have no chance of securing stipends do not bother to adopt the prescribed curricula or otherwise to fit themselves for recognition. The number of national schools remained 13, but that of their pupils rose from 758 to 790.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Text-books, Publications and Literary Societies.

213. The term of office of the members of the text-book committee having expired, the committee was reformed in December, 1933. The committee and its various sub-committees met twice during the year. The number of text-books left over at the end of the previous year was 387 and the number of new text-books received was 278, bringing the total number for consideration to 665. Of these 414 were rejected and 80 were approved. The sub-committees have considered 22 of the remainder,

214. The committee appointed a sub-committee to draft instructions to publishers with a view to assisting them to produce better books.

215. The committee decided that no book should be approved as a text-book unless its price is printed on the cover, if the book is published in India, or stamped on the cover in other cases.

216. The committee added two more clauses to the undertaking which publishers are required to give in respect of books submitted to it for consideration, requiring publishers not to alter, add to, or remove any part of, such books without the sanction of the committee, to report any change in their address or in the ownership of books, and not to raise the price of any book without the approval of the committee.

217. The sub-committee appointed to report on the method of selecting text-books in other provinces mentioned last year submitted its report. The orders of Government on one part of the report were received, viz., that the limit to the number of approved books for any one subject, class and language should be raised from three to ten, with the proviso that in the subject of literature the committee should be free to approve also not more than ten books as supplementary readers in English and in each of the different vernaculars and classical languages. The recommendations of the committee on the other part of the report, viz. on the method of selecting text-books, is still under the consideration of Government.

218. The cost of the committee was Rs. 5,846 against Rs. 4,811 in the previous year. The former figure is made up of Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 2,085 for travelling allowance and Rs. 2,761 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. A sum of Rs. 74 was received as fees for reviewing books submitted in manuscript.

219. During the year volume II of the supplement to the catalogue of Persian manuscripts and part II of volume XIX of the catalogue of Arabic manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library were published at a cost of Rs. 2,868.

220. The Hindi version of the manual of Indian games and the Bengali and Oriya versions of the manual for primary school teachers by the late Mr. J. A. Richey, mentioned in last year's report, were published during the year under report.

221. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns fell from 136 to 135.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

222. The number of recognized hostels rose from 687 to 721 but that of boarders fell from 22,839 to 22,350. The fall in the latter figure is mainly due to economic causes, but to some extent to the recent earthquake. Some of the hostel buildings were badly damaged or totally destroyed by the earthquake, and temporary accommodation had to be provided pending

repairs or reconstruction. As remarked by one of the district inspectors, some of the energy and liberality shown by the public in opening new secondary schools would be better utilised in providing existing schools with good hostels.

223. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna fell from 14 to 13. Of these, nine were maintained by Government, one was managed by the Baptist Missionary Society but aided by Government and the remaining three were unaided. The average roll number fell from 205 to 188 for all the hostels and for the hostels managed or aided by Government from 174 to 127. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences fell from Rs. 2,555 to Rs. 2,230. The expenditure on the hostels was Rs. 15,668 (Rs. 11,651 for college hostels and Rs. 4,017 for school hostels) including Rs. 7,150 met from Government funds. The income was Rs. 8,518 and the average cost to Government for each boarder Rs. 56. Last year's figure did not include the expenditure on college hostels.

224. The number of hostels under the students' residence committee at Cuttack remained 11 but the number of boarders rose from 172 to 174. The Katjuri hostel is under the direct management of Government and the others are privately managed. The cost incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences amounted to Rs. 2,819 but recoveries on account of rent reduced this figure to Rs. 1,852.

225. In accordance with the orders issued by Government in the year 1923 all pupils in Government and aided non-denominational schools have hitherto been required to receive religious instruction unless their parents express a desire to the contrary. Unaided schools have been allowed to exercise their own discretion in the matter. Denominational schools have been left to make their own arrangements but have been requested to afford facilities to pupils of other religions to offer their prayers in mosques or temples. Compulsory religious instruction in non-denominational schools has not proved a success and the orders have therefore been revised. In future the question whether religious instruction should or should not be given either to a whole school or to any community therein will be left to the discretion of the school authorities.

226. Four temporary assistant surgeons have been placed in charge of the hostels at Patna instead of one permanent assistant surgeon, and a temporary assistant surgeon has replaced the permanent sub-assistant surgeon at the Ravenshaw College.

227. The school medical officers and their assistants and the lady school medical officer have been placed under the administrative control of the Ministry of Local Self-Government and under the direct control of the Public Health Department. The services of the school medical officers and of their assistants were utilised in public health work in connection with the earthquake. The medical inspection of school children remained in abeyance during the period. Certain district boards have arranged for the medical inspection of the pupils of some of the middle and primary schools under their control.

228. The five physical training instructors were deputed for a special course of training in gymnastics under the officer commanding the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Dinapore.

229. During the year 1,730 students were instructed in First Aid and 513 qualified for certificates.

230. The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements continued to make progress. Some of the Scout troops rendered excellent service during the earthquake. Scout rallies are reported to have been held at several places.

231. The system of drawing scholarship and stipend bills and grant-in-aid bills quarterly for one month in arrear and two months in advance, sanctioned as an experimental measure for a year and a half in the first instance and subsequently continued until further orders, has been adopted as a permanent measure.

232. It has been decided that holidays reserved for inspecting officers if not utilised within the year should be added to the long vacation of the following year.

233. The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., has created a trust fund of two lakhs of rupees mainly for educational purposes.

234. The Muzaffarpur municipality has replaced the *charka* instructor by a sewing mistress.

235. Political activities ceased during the year in schools and colleges except in one middle English school, in which seven pupils were punished for their participation in a political movement.

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

236. The primary education committee, which began its deliberations in January 1931, concluded its labours on the 3rd September 1933, and its report, which was published during the year, is being considered by Government.

237. The report of the committee appointed to examine the syllabus prescribed by the Madrasa Examination Board is still under the consideration of Government.

238. The annual conference of divisional inspecting officers was held at Patna. The inspectors, district inspectors, deputy inspectors and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinates. The principal of the Cuttack training college attended the divisional conference in Orissa, and the sixth education week and the divisional exhibition of school handicrafts were held along with that conference.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

239. The earthquake in Bihar, the floods in North Bihar and Orissa and the general economic depression, combined with the very limited expansion in public funds available for expenditure on education and the actual contraction of such funds from private sources, have militated against any considerable progress educationally. That the number both of schools and pupils under instruction has risen at all is a matter for congratulation in the circumstances. Such progress as has been made is in my opinion largely due to the removal of the distractions arising from a troubled political atmosphere. With a brighter financial situation educational expansion and improvement should be rapid, and I trust that that progress will in future show itself more in the sphere of primary education.

240. It is a pleasure to be given this opportunity of thanking all those who have worked for the real advancement of education in the province, public-spirited non-officials as well as officials, both of my own and other departments, those engaged in the less interesting work of an office as well as those coming into more intimate contact with colleges and schools, but more particularly those who have done their best to put to good use their time and energy and such funds as were available for education and those who did so much to minimise the effect of the blow dealt at our educational institutions by the earthquake.

241. It is with real sorrow that I have to record the loss by death, after a brief spell of office, of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Hussain, Minister of Education of the province. I had not the privilege of working with him, but none who knew him well could fail to be charmed by his courtesy and kindness of heart and to be impressed by his genuine devotion to the cause of education. His death is a loss no less to the province than to his many friends.

H. LAMBERT,

The 11th October, 1934.

Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

				FOR MALES			
				Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
1				2	3	4	5
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
UNIVERSITY ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.				1	...	...	...
COLLEGES—							
Arts and Science ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	8
Law ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade Colleges.				1	...	...	2
Totals ...				12	...	...	5
High schools ...	...	...	...	24	...	...	111
Middle schools ...	...	English ...	...	7	241	14	333
Primary schools ...	...	Vernacular ...	...	...	89	2	20
				8	3,125	411	19,031
Totals ...				39	3,455	427	19,495
SPECIAL SCHOOLS —							
Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Medical ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training ...	...	...	...	79	...	...	2
Engineering * ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ...	...	...	...	18	...	...	15
Commercial † ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other schools ...	...	...	...	7	1	...	254
Totals ...				112	1	...	277
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				163	3,456	427	19,777
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...				...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.				163	3,456	427	19,777

* Includes survey schools (none in the province).
† Includes clerical schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	17	1	...	...	...	...	1
55	190	2	...	...	6	...	8
77	672	1	...	...	23	1	25
3	114	4	...	...	6	1	11
2,188	24,763(a)	6	138	75	2,022	169	2,410(b)
2,323	25,739	13	138	75	2,057	171	2,454
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	82	4	...	...	7	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	37(c)	...	...	...	8	2	10
8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	391	...	...	...	2	...	2
142	532	4	...	...	18	2	24
2,465	26,288	19	138	75	2,075	173	2,479
2,548	2,548(e)	...	...	...	...	258	258
5,013	28,836	18	138	75	2,075	431	2,737

(a) Includes 174 night schools.

(b) Includes 1 night school.

(c) Includes 1 night school.

(d) A night school.

(e) Includes 108 night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational

1	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.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. <i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	1,968	1,600	860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	230	178	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	276	221	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	63	57	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	257	186	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	41	39	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2,854	2,308	1,401	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ...	9,745	8,516	1,037	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle English schools ...	1,015	809	141	26,731	20,688	1,238	2,198	1,743	...
In Middle Vernacular schools ...	...	...	...	9,628	7,427	843	176	151	...
In Primary schools ...	483	375	...	164,279	124,029	66	24,556	18,614	...
Totals ...	11,245	9,700	1,178	200,636	152,144	2,147	26,930	20,508	...
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	140	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	394	214	268	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	1,692	1,519	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools (1) ...	109	94	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools ...	836	684	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools (2) ...	31	27	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	181	104	181	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	1,268	991	265	28	18	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,701	3,854	2,644	28	18	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	18,800	15,862	5,223	200,664	152,162	2,147	26,930	20,508	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	18,800	15,862	5,223	200,664	152,162	2,147	26,930	20,508	...

(1) Includes survey schools (none in the province).

(2) Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes 21 M. A. and 1 M. So. students of the colleges at Patna and 3 M. A. students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law also.

(b) Includes 22 M.A. and M. So. students shown against "Arts and Science".

(c) Includes 160 students not reading the University Course.

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

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 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,404	1,282	373	...	...	...	(a)3,372	2,942	1,233	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)230	178	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	275	221	172	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	63	57	56	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)257	136	175	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	39	41	...
1,404	1,282	373	...	...	...	4,258	3,590	1,774	9
28,472	23,660	3,240	12,427	9,736	993	50,644	41,912	5,260	129
34,781	27,149	3,590	8,166	5,957	278	72,891	56,346	5,247	696
11,668	1,594	75	158	127	...	11,928	9,219	918	180
587,291	463,555	1,047	54,073	42,921	...	(d)630,664	649,495	1,113	59,248
652,512	515,959	7,952	74,824	58,741	1,261	966,147	757,052	12,538	60,252
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	140	131	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	394	214	266	11
42	40	29	28	25	27	1,762	1,584	1,720	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	109	94	60	...
998	540	257	52	40	...	(e)1,936	1,264	460	...
75	61	3	242	179	...	848	267	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	181	194	181	...
105	96	103	...	...	...	105	96	103	23
39	23	...	...	...	...	(f)39	23	...	...
8,774	6,846	506	4,468	3,511	605	14,538	11,366	1,376	11
10,033	7,606	898	4,790	3,755	632	19,552	15,233	4,174	47
663,949	524,847	9,223	79,614	62,496	1,893	989,957	775,875	18,486	60,308
...	...	...	64,955	...	...	(g)64,955	...	...	3,754
663,949	524,847	9,223	144,569	62,496	1,893	1,054,912	775,875	18,486	64,063

(d) Includes 4,276 scholars of night schools.

(e) Includes 527 scholars of night schools.

(f) Includes 39 scholars of night schools.

(g) Includes 3,025 scholars of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions

1	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.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	7	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	7	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools ...	20	569	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { English ...	225	159	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	570	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	450	298	3	5,306	3,931	...	3,696	2,654	...
Totals ...	1,965	1,405	84	5,306	3,931	...	3,696	2,654	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	116	108	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	116	108	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	2,088	1,520	191	5,306	3,931	...	3,696	2,654	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	2,088	1,520	191	5,306	3,931	...	3,696	2,654	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	20,886	17,382	5,414	205,970	156,093	2,147	80,626	23,162	...

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

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 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	...
1,395	1,238	353	...	...	...	2,115	1,802	418	36
3,847	3,242	1,122	76	75	75	4,148	3,476	1,213	262
888	779	501	59	59	51	1,517	1,217	552	61
50,904	40,565	1,174	4,124	3,340	...	(a) 64,480	50,788	1,177	1,725
57,034	45,819	3,150	4,259	3,474	126	72,260	57,283	3,360	2,034
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
134	132	131	...	...	...	250	240	235	...
289	254	88	32	28	26	321	282	114	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	43	60	...	...	...	60	43	60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
272	210	92	...	...	...	272	210	92	111
755	639	371	32	28	26	903	775	501	111
57,789	46,458	3,521	4,291	3,502	152	78,170	58,065	3,864	2,195
...	...	...	5,827	...	...	5,827	...	...	175
57,789	46,458	3,521	10,118	8,502	152	78,997	58,065	3,864	2,370
721,738	571,305	12,744	154,697	65,995	2,045	1,133,909	833,940	22,350	...

(a) Includes 16 scholars of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education for
Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 44,270, spent by the Public Works

*Miscellaneous (on page xi) includes the following main items :—
Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,56,930.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,337	...	...	...	...	4,337
Arts and Science Colleges ...	7,27,750	...	...	1,70,445	8,799	9,07,024
Law ...	12,896	...	...	34,468	...	47,364
Medicine ...	1,73,807	...	...	37,866	...	2,11,673
Education ...	63,533	...	...	...	215	63,748
Engineering ...	1,28,335	...	...	17,329	...	1,45,654
Agriculture ...	3,96,755	...	...	...	...	3,96,755
Veterinary ...	78,804	...	...	4,345	1,500	84,649
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,956	...	...	4,625	175	8,756
Totals ...	15,90,193	...	...	2,69,078	10,689	18,69,960
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High Schools ...	3,84,041	...	...	3,14,008	8,801	7,06,850
Middle schools { English ...	37,843	...	...	8,165	321	46,329
{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	5,233	...	...	158	...	5,411
Totals ...	4,27,137	...	...	3,22,131	9,122	7,58,590
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	7,943	...	7,943
Medical schools ...	1,19,963	...	...	16,142	8,192	1,39,237
Normal and Training schools ...	2,39,084	...	...	474	296	2,39,854
Engineering schools* ...	46,196	...	...	5,016	3,126	54,338
Technical and Industrial schools ...	3,05,429	...	...	8,615	17,054	3,31,098
Commercial schools† ...	604	...	...	2,028	...	2,692
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	81,690	...	...	...	3,464	85,154
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	91,679	...	...	...	...	91,679
Totals ...	8,84,705	...	...	40,218	27,072	9,51,995
GRAND TOTALS ...	29,02,035	...	...	6,31,627	46,883	35,80,545

Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

Includes clerical schools.

males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring)

Rs. 3,00,825.

Contingencies and miscellaneous

Rs. 3,80,590.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,205	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,64,839	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,794	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,838	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,97,384	...	...
151	3,42,839	14,523	2,28,694	6,344	5,92,551	59,481	1,92,593	5,613
...	1,29,832	2,805	83,891	448	1,67,036	1,880	11,621	555
...	9,63,944	1,81,865	1,99,326	1,14,700	14,59,835	39,997	22,92,913	81,488
151	14,36,615	1,99,253	4,61,911	1,21,492	22,19,422	3,98,242	24,97,127	87,656
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,747	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	35,822	477	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,513	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,968	504	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	...
...	234	...	...	...	234	60,563	...	360
...	234	...	...	...	234	1,08,633	1,365	629
151	14,36,849	1,99,253	4,61,911	1,21,492	22,19,656	7,02,713	24,98,492	88,285

GENERAL TABLE III-A—contd.

	Aided Institutions—concd.			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	2,24,809	2,504	2,48,518	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges	1,07,184	32,271	3,04,294	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	6,303	2,895	18,992	...	...	...
Totals	3,33,296	37,670	5,71,804	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	8,72,807	1,64,902	13,35,093	3,25,176	(a) 92,077	1,17,253
Middle schools { English ...	3,55,250	1,48,401	7,61,338	62,311	67,378	1,29,089
{ Vernacular ...	6,518	8,559	28,663	1,178	1,878	3,056
Primary schools ...	5,19,156	4,96,682	34,30,236	67,716	66,736	1,31,452
Totals	17,53,761	8,18,544	55,55,330	4,56,381	2,28,069	6,84,450
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	2,479	7,226	...	2,265	2,265
Engineering schools *	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	827	1,72,695	2,09,926	...	2,190	2,190
Commercial schools† ...	3,063	672	6,248	7,446	755	8,201
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	687	4,768	11,091	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	384	...	...	...
Other schools ...	2,393	1,14,561	1,77,897	156	(b) 1,26,948	1,27,104
Totals	6,970	2,95,175	4,12,772	7,602	1,32,158	1,39,760
GRAND TOTALS	20,99,027	11,51,389	55,30,906	4,63,983	3,60,227	8,24,210

* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes Rs. 3,750 for a building grant to an unaided high school.

(b) Includes Rs. 1,752

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"

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madrass.

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concl'd.*

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,23,744	...	...	...	...	1,23,744
Inspection	8,12,586	...	1,337	...	5,737	8,19,660
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	1,45,013	1,83,931	37,585	44,795	2,60,634	6,71,958
Miscellaneous (vide page viii) ...	3,79,006	1,45,790	4,369	1,75,283	2,33,897	9,38,315
Totals	14,60,349	3,29,721	43,291	2,20,078	5,00,268	25,53,707
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	21,205	...	...	2,24,809	2,504	2,48,518(a)
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,337	...	...	...	...	4,337(a)
Arts and Science Colleges	8,92,619	...	...	2,77,629	41,070	12,11,318
Law	12,896	...	...	34,468	...	47,364
Medicine	1,78,807	...	...	37,866	...	2,11,673
Education	63,533	...	...	...	215	63,748
Engineering	1,28,325	...	...	17,329	...	1,45,654
Agriculture	8,96,755	...	...	...	...	8,96,755
Veterinary	78,804	...	...	4,345	1,500	84,649
Intermediate Colleges	13,750	...	...	10,928	8,070	27,748
Totals	17,86,031	...	...	6,07,374	48,359	24,41,764
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	(b) 6,85,175	...	...	15,11,991	2,62,030	24,59,196
Middle schools { English	97,475	5,35,432	20,136	6,54,420	2,22,444	15,29,907
{ Vernacular	1,350	1,41,453	3,420	41,617	10,885	1,98,755
Primary schools	45,250	32,56,957	2,63,353	7,86,356	6,78,118	50,29,934
Totals	8,29,286	39,33,742	2,86,909	29,94,384	11,73,477	92,17,792
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	7,943	...	7,943
Law schools	...	...	...	16,142	3,132	1,39,237
Medical schools	1,19,963	...	...	474	5,040	2,49,345
Normal and Training schools ...	2,43,831	...	...	5,016	3,126	54,338
Engineering schools*	46,196	...	...	9,442	1,91,939	5,43,214
Technical and Industrial schools	3,41,251	477	105	12,537	1,427	17,141
Commercial schools†	3,177	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	81,690	...	...	...	3,464	85,154
Reformatory schools	4,968	504	164	687	4,768	11,091
Schools for Defectives	...	384	...	...	...	384
Schools for Adults	(c) 1,54,014	234	360	2,549	2,39,757	3,96,914
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	9,95,090	1,599	629	54,790	4,52,653	15,04,761
GRAND TOTALS	50,70,750	42,65,062	3,30,829	38,76,626	21,74,757	1,57,18,024

(a) Represents indirect expenditure only.

(b) Includes Rs. 3,750 for a building grant to an unaided high school.

(c) Includes Rs. 1,752 madrasa.

* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 3,848 spent by the

*Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 22,633.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges:—						
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	6,773	...	...	359	...	7,132
Totals ...	6,773	...	...	359	...	7,132
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools ...	74,404	...	...	19,294	506	94,204
Middle schools { English ...	6,238	...	...	...	...	6,238
{ Vernacular ...	12,980	...	...	...	30	13,010
Primary schools ...	11,726	...	...	289	71	12,086
Totals ...	1,05,348	...	...	19,583	607	1,25,538
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	38,223	...	...	...	...	38,223
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	38,223	...	...	...	...	38,223
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES ...	1,50,344	...	...	19,942	607	1,70,893
Grand Totals for Males ...	29,02,035	...	...	6,31,627	46,883	35,80,545
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	30,52,379	...	...	6,51,569	47,490	37,51,438

females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) Rs. 87,171.

Contingencies and miscellaneous „ 32,080.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40,075	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	43,260	...	4,205
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,740	...	...
...	54,996	45,847	1,414	1,918	1,04,175	31,570	2,05,386	44,700
...	54,996	45,847	1,414	1,918	1,04,175	1,23,645	2,05,386	48,905
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,056	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,752	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,985	...	...
...	54,996	45,847	1,414	1,918	1,04,175	1,49,630	2,05,386	48,905
151	14,36,849	1,99,253	4,61,911	1,21,492	22,19,656	7,02,713	24,98,492	88,285
151	14,91,845	2,45,100	4,63,325	1,23,410	23,23,831	8,52,343	27,03,878	1,37,190

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*contd.*

	Aided Institutions— <i>concd.</i>			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	19	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	43,978	24,733	1,08,786	...	...	...
Middle schools { English ...	16,336	61,066	1,24,867	...	4,692	4,692
{ Vernacular ...	1,840	7,334	17,914	...	1,116	1,116
Primary schools ...	35,037	70,534	3,87,227	101	9,977	10,078
Totals ...	97,191	1,63,667	6,38,794	101	15,785	15,886
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	690	8,406	29,152	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	12,142	16,894	...	756	756
Commercial schools ...	...	...	360	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	2,737	3,554	...	...	...
Totals ...	690	23,285	49,960	...	756	756
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	97,881	1,86,952	6,88,754	101	16,541	16,642
Grand Totals for Males ...	20,99,027	11,51,389	65,39,906	4,63,983	3,60,227	8,24,210
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	21,06,908	13,38,341	72,28,660	4,64,084	3,76,768	8,40,852

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concl'd.*

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	11,058	...	...	...	...	11,058
Inspection	55,982	...	...	...	820	56,782
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	7,590	8,344	3,641	...	21,346	40,921
*Miscellaneous (vide page xii)	63,939	18,990	1,034	30,828	26,493	1,41,884
Totals	1,38,549	27,334	5,275	30,824	48,659	2,50,645
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	6,773	...	...	359	...	7,132
Totals	6,773	...	...	359	...	7,132
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	1,14,479	...	...	63,272	25,239	2,02,990
Middle schools { English ...	49,498	...	4,205	16,336	65,758	1,35,797
{ Vernacular ...	21,720	...	...	1,840	8,480	32,040
Primary schools	43,296	2,60,382	90,547	36,841	82,500	5,13,566
Totals	2,28,993	2,60,382	94,752	1,18,289	1,81,977	8,84,393
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ..	58,273	...	...	690	8,406	67,375
Technical and Industrial schools	4,752	...	...	...	12,898	17,650
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	...	360
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	817	...	...	...	2,737	3,554
Totals	64,208	...	...	690	24,041	88,939
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	4,38,523	2,87,716	1,00,027	1,50,166	2,54,677	12,31,109
Grand Totals for Males ...	50,70,750	42,65,062	3,30,829	38,76,626	21,74,757	1,57,18,024
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	(a) 55,09,273	(b) 45,52,778	(c) 4,30,856	40,26,792	24,29,434	1,69,49,133

(a) Includes Rs. 676 contributed by the Government of the United Provinces for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College; and Rs. 52,244 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 2,521 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

(b) Includes Rs. 31,01,000 from Government funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 1,82,558 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
				Highe: castes.	Others.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total population	...	7,140	1,62,983	12,671,373	28,21,884	21,12,814	553	145	3,623	10,13,612	1,87,94,138	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
CLASSES.												
Primary	I	269	10,916	2,97,173	32,945	59,753	4	1	176	24,474	4,22,111	4,00,892
	II	59	3,416	1,31,799	8,769	21,052	...	...	96	8,837	1,72,074	1,61,099
	III	65	2,438	1,03,330	4,933	14,335	...	...	113	4,800	1,28,904	1,19,535
	IV	61	1,611	49,064	1,308	5,126	2	1	61	1,982	59,306	53,304
	V	55	1,344	37,333	812	3,802	...	...	64	1,231	44,641	39,440
Middle	VI	48	938	21,590	364	2,608	2	3	52	505	26,407	21,005
	VII	34	878	20,039	294	2,333	1	...	33	389	23,979	19,446
†High	VIII	25	355	7,832	78	1,304	...	...	19	84	9,096	5,886
	IX	12	256	6,681	59	1,094	...	...	10	53	8,065	4,846
	X	10	190	5,727	27	889	...	...	5	44	6,892	4,385
	XI	3	153	5,031	27	660	...	1	3	21	5,899	3,682
Totals	...	641	22,541	6,84,709	49,007	1,09,866	9	5	631	40,400	9,07,979	8,34,220
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	1st year	...	20	758	2	120	...	...	...	1	901	543
	2nd year	4	14	1,002	1	164	...	...	...	4	1,169	713
Degree classes	1st year	2	7	383	...	67	...	...	...	3	463	250
	2nd year	1	9	510	...	85	...	...	...	1	606	327
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	1st year	...	3	71	...	9	1	...	...	...	84	45
	2nd year	...	4	52	...	9	...	...	...	...	65	29
Research students	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Totals	...	7	57	2,783	3	464	1	...	...	9	3,313*	1,906
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
		648	22,598	6,87,581	40,100	1,10,310	10	5	631	40,409	9,11,262	8,36,126
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.												
		...	508	43,293	5,077	10,071	...	...	10	2,417	61,376	54,094
GRAND TOTALS	...	648	23,106	7,30,874	54,177	1,20,381	10	5	641	42,826	9,72,638	8,90,220

* Excludes 50 students of the Ravenshaw College reading law only.

† Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

Race or creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parseis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
				Higher castes.	Others.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total population	...	6,642	1,66,124	12,580,080	3,936,187	2,151,076	360	96	2,031	1,038,083	18,681,438	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
	CLASSES.											
Primary	I	334	7,371	55,186	2,880	17,377	...	4	79	1,436	84,626	74,443
	II	88	1,706	17,032	494	4,410	...	2	34	287	24,072	20,248
	III	89	1,383	10,281	308	2,297	...	...	25	139	14,422	11,636
	IV	76	905	2,165	31	106	...	2	5	29	3,309	1,916
	V	43	695	1,265	7	71	...	...	1	17	2,100	1,121
Middle	VI	35	394	305	1	13	...	1	3	5	847	312
	VII	32	316	206	...	6	...	...	...	2	623	226
†High	VIII	22	65	93	...	2	...	...	...	1	183	28
	IX	10	42	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	13
	X	3	36	42	...	1	...	...	...	...	83	5
	XI	...	24	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	3
Totals	...	732	12,938	90,804	3,570	24,312	...	9	147	1,916	1,30,428	109,951
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1
	{ 2nd year	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Degree classes	{ 1st year	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	{ 2nd year	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 3rd year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	5	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	16	1
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	732	12,943	86,814	3,570	24,313	...	9	147	1,916	1,30,444	109,952
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	173	6,542	457	2,058	...	...	...	170	9,406	8,319
GRAND TOTALS	...	732	13,116	93,356	4,027	26,369	...	9	147	2,086	1,39,850	118,271

†Lives could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
				Higher castes.	Others.							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Law schools	...	...	...	126	...	14	...	...	...	...	140	47
Medical schools	...	...	11	305	...	67	...	...	...	...	383	274
Normal and Training schools.	...	...	106	1,266	37	300	...	...	1	52	1,762	1,734
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	12	96	...	1	...	...	...	...	109	69
Technical and Industrial schools.	75	275	1,082	116	275	...	2	32	79	...	1,936	970
Commercial schools	1	8	275	7	57	...	...	...	...	...	348	178
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	2	84	41	52	...	...	...	2	181	181
Schools for Defectives	...	...	41	31	1	3	...	...	...	6	82	27
Schools for Adults	...	...	14	4	2	8	...	...	...	9	37	37
Other schools	...	...	111	10,954	30	3,501	...	...	1	41	14,638	12,799
Totals	...	76	580	14,223	234	4,278	...	2	84	189	19,616	16,316
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Law	...	...	2	230	...	47	...	...	1	...	280*	193
Medicine	...	...	5	220	...	50	...	...	...	...	275	106
Education	...	...	3	48	...	12	...	...	...	...	63	54
Engineering	...	...	2	85	...	10	...	...	...	...	97†	52
Agriculture	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	1	1	...	17	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	5	23	...	14	...	...	2	...	44	26
Totals	...	...	17	617	...	137	...	1	4	...	776	431
GRAND TOTALS		76	597	14,840	234	4,415	...	3	38	189	20,392	16,747

*Includes 50 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

†Excludes 160 students not reading the University Course.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	6
Normal and Training schools.	...	184	86	1	29	...	...	...	...	250	125
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	321	220
Commercial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools.	...	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	60	60
Reformatory schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives.	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...
Schools for Adults	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other schools ...	..	135	36	...	1	...	...	...	...	172	98
Totals ...	...	674	126	1	30	...	...	1	7	839	511
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS...	...	674	126	1	30	...	...	1	7	839	511

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	...	21	2	...	...	...	...	1	23	1	24
District Board and Municipal.	...	14	5,188	784	1	...	1	11	2,643	5,987	2,655	8,642
Aided ...	...	20	10,365	2,801	1	...	3	10	12,635	13,187	12,648	25,835
Unaided ...	..	...	219	55	1	...	...	1	2,141	275	2,142	2,417
Totals ...	...	34	15,793	3,642	3	...	4	22	17,420	19,472	17,446	36,918
Middle schools—												
Government ...	7	16	30	...	...	...	...	5	5	53	10	63
District Board and Municipal.	3	277	1,119	24	...	2	54	75	472	1,423	603	2,026
Aided ...	11	326	762	18	...	13	84	183	573	1,117	853	1,970
Unaided ...	..	62	134	2	...	1	25	22	187	198	235	433
Totals ...	21	681	2,045	44	...	16	163	285	1,237	2,791	1,701	4,492
High schools—												
Government ...	204	84	106	...	...	7	13	47	58	394	125	519
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	174	217	161	2	...	161	213	191	421	554	986	1,540
Unaided ...	45	84	34	1	...	42	146	54	264	164	506	670
Totals ...	423	385	301	3	...	210	372	292	743	1,112	1,617	2,729
GRAND TOTALS	444	1,100	18,139	3,689	3	226	533	599	19,400	23,375	20,764	44,139

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

—	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCA- TIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTI- TUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	...	1	21	1	22
District Board and Municipal.	...	4	58	57	...	...	1	...	129	119	130	249
Aided ...	1	33	166	126	4	...	1	4	974	330	979	1,309
Unaided ...	1	...	7	5	...	...	1	...	72	13	73	86
Totals ...	2	37	247	193	4	...	3	4	1,176	483	1,183	1,666
Middle schools—												
Government ...	1	4	18	2	...	...	...	1	1	25	2	27
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	11	24	151	17	...	1	7	11	51	203	70	273
Unaided ...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	1	12
Totals ...	12	29	179	19	...	1	7	12	53	239	73	312
High schools—												
Government ...	9	4	11	1	...	2	2	7	1	25	12	37
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	7	36	20	4	3	1	6	2	19	70	28	98
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	16	40	31	5	3	3	8	9	20	95	40	135
GRAND TOTALS	30	106	457	217	7	4	18	25	1,249	817	1,296	2,113

GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the official year 1933-34.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.					Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.				
Males—	Females—	Total—			Males—	Females—	Total—		
7,140	5,642	12,782			10·04	12·97	11·33		

—	Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1934.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on the roll.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ...	3	470	67	86	24	12	27,163	...	49,174	28,814	1,05,151
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	4	174	69	1	9	3	3,628	...	8,765	8,935	20,728
Totals ...	7	644	136	87	33	15	30,791	...	57,939	57,140	1,25,879
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
High schools ...	2	385	36	79	21	8	15,719	...	33,530	12,185	61,434
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	11	511	193	38	27	12	14,353	...	27,567	21,641	63,561
Totals ...	13	896	229	117	48	20	30,072	...	61,097	33,826	1,24,965
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.	20	1,540	...	204	81	35	60,863	...	1,19,036	70,975	2,50,874
Expenditure on buildings by Public Works Department—Nil.					Inspection ...		2,971	...	...	...	2,971
					Buildings, etc.		8,602	...	...	16,283	24,885
"Miscellaneous " includes the following main items:—					Miscellaneous...		49,026	...	51,254	14,055	1,14,345
					Totals ...		60,599	...	51,254	30,348	1,42,201
Scholarships and stipends ...					Rs. 11,611						
Hostel charges (recurring) ...					Rs. 87,246						
Contingencies and Miscellaneous.					Rs. 15,488						
					GRAND TOTALS.		1,21,462	...	1,70,290	1,01,323	3,93,075

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1933-34.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCES.												
M. A. ...	96	14	110	58	8	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	13	...	13	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	169	4	173	60	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	30	...	30	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	314	...	314	158	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S. ...	66	...	66	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	37	...	37	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed. ...	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	255	4	259	97	3	100	1	...	1	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science	138	...	138	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	60	5	65	48	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	18	...	18	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examination	16	...	16	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation ...	840	77	917	291	15	306	6	1	7	1	...	1
School Leaving ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concl'd.*

Examination.	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
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE— <i>concl'd.</i>												
European High school...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	15	6	21	7	2	9	2	...	2	2	...	2
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge Junior ...	34	...	34	29	...	29	14	...	14	11	...	11
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	14,250	1	14,251	9,400	1	9,401	290	20	310	208	7	215
Vernacular Middle ...	(a)4,624	182	4,806	(b)4,195	54	4,249	(c)112	38	150	(d)78	25	103
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary ...	35,274	...	35,274	29,569	...	29,569	1,479	6	1,485	1,223	4	1,227
Lower Primary ...	105,867	...	105,867	78,046	...	78,046	9,429	...	9,429	6,961	...	6,961
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.												
For teachers' certificate:—												
Vernacular, Higher	119	17	136	102	6	108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	1,320	470	1,799	1,121	181	1,302	108	...	108	108	...	108
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	27	...	27	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	118	...	118	55	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools †	67	...	67	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	434	...	434	372	...	372	26	...	26	26	...	26
At Commercial schools	297	...	297	237	...	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ††	35	...	35	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes survey schools.

†† The results of Madrasas and Sanskrit Tols are shown in Chapter VIII.

(a) Includes 3,106 candidates from M. E. schools.

(b) Includes 1,286 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(c) Includes 38 candidates from M. E. schools.

(d) Includes 9 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

GENERAL TABLE IX.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas

Types of institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS. FOR MALES.								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	2	61	...	...	...	...	2	61
High Schools ...	1	204	...	...	80	15,930	81	16,134
Middle Schools ...	2	253	330	36,357	376	36,556	708	73,166
Primary Schools ...	1	69	3,124	164,209	20,560	617,418	23,685	781,696
Training Schools ...	79	1,692	...	...	3	70	82	1,762
Agricultural Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	1	39	1	39
Other schools ...	11	534	1	28	285	8,213	297	8,775
Totals ...	96	2,813	3,455	200,594	21,905	678,226	24,856	881,633
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ...	2	230	...	...	5	1,046	7	1,276
Primary Schools ...	1	36	138	5,306	1,930	45,590	2,069	50,932
Training Schools ...	3	59	...	...	5	90	8	149
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	60	1	60
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	7	471	7	471
Totals ...	6	325	138	5,306	1,948	47,257	2,092	52,888
Grand Total for all recognized Institutions.	102	3,138	3,593	205,900	23,253	725,483	26,948	9,34,521
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,308	56,613
For Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	5,126
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,546	61,739
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,494	996,260

in the province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1933-34.

Expenditure on institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Govern- ment Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Govern- ment schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,79,702	3,176	7,970	4,90,848	8	...	...	8
1,81,482	1,039	5,67,599	7,50,120	17	...	936	953
52,869	7,92,249	7,97,016	16,42,134	16	1,894	1,980	3,890
40,066	34,15,650	14,13,119	48,68,835	3	7,638	25,929	33,570
2,57,395	...	6,143	2,63,538	108	...	10	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	384	...	384	...	...	3	3
1,50,354	956	1,49,848	3,01,158	16	1	481	498
11,61,868	42,13,454	29,41,695	83,17,017	168	9,533	29,939	39,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,467	264	17,375	34,106	10	...	55	65
8,290	2,79,848	39,505	3,27,643	2	249	2,173	2,423
37,079	...	5,841	42,920	7	...	13	20
360	...	...	360	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,472	...	6,179	8,651	...	...	25	25
64,668	2,80,112	68,900	4,13,680	19	248	2,268	2,535
12,28,536	44,93,566	30,10,595	87,30,697	187	9,781	31,607	41,575
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1933-34.

District.	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	955,179	890,119	1,845,298	66,667	10,089	76,756	7'0	1'1	4'2	4'0
Gaya ...	1,193,607	1,194,790	2,388,397	61,769	7,475	69,244	5'2	0'6	2'9	2'8
Shahabad ...	999,088	994,382	1,993,470	68,233	4,273	64,506	6'03	'4	3'2	3'1
Total for Patna Division.	3,147,874	3,079,291	6,227,165	188,669	21,837	210,506	6'0	'7	3'4	3'3
Saran ...	1,219,975	1,266,356	2,486,331	67,642	4,454	72,096	5'5	'4	2'9	2'9
Champaran ...	1,080,867	1,064,650	2,145,517	40,389	5,337	45,726	3'7	'5	2'1	2'2
Muzaffarpur ...	1,443,658	1,497,114	2,940,772	66,504	6,831	73,335	4'6	'5	2'5	2'6
Darbhanga ...	1,570,880	1,595,073	3,165,953	76,988	9,130	86,118	4'9	'6	2'7	2'6
Total for Tirhut Division.	5,315,380	5,423,193	10,738,573	251,523	25,752	277,275	4'7	'5	2'6	2'6
Monghyr ...	1,145,522	1,141,130	2,286,652	58,443	7,754	66,197	5'1	'7	2'9	2'9
Bhagalpur ...	1,130,528	1,104,018	2,234,546	57,013	8,772	65,785	5'0	'8	2'9	2'9
Purnea ...	1,129,635	1,056,809	2,186,444	51,962	9,808	61,770	4'6	'9	2'8	2'9
Santal Parganas	1,025,776	1,025,367	2,051,143	47,147	5,179	52,326	4'6	'5	2'6	2'5
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	4,431,461	4,327,324	8,758,785	214,565	31,513	246,078	4'9	'7	2'8	2'8
Cuttack ...	1,028,097	1,148,536	2,176,633	78,795	15,029	93,824	7'7	1'3	4'3	4'2
Balasore ...	480,491	510,064	990,555	31,596	6,695	38,291	6'6	1'3	3'9	3'9
Puri ...	500,191	534,914	1,035,105	30,083	5,600	35,683	6'01	1'05	3'4	3'6
Sambalpur ...	431,441	449,474	880,915	17,907	3,791	21,698	4'2	'8	2'4	2'5
Angul ...	108,916	113,797	222,713	7,830	1,705	9,535	7'2	1'5	4'3	4'2
Total for Orissa Division.	2,549,136	2,756,785	5,305,921	166,211	32,820	199,031	6'5	1'2	3'8	3'7
Hazaribagh ...	751,821	765,277	1,517,098	24,876	3,230	28,106	3'3	'4	1'9	1'9
Ranchi ...	776,776	789,743	1,566,519	49,336	13,244	62,580	6'4	1'7	4'0	3'8
Palamanu ...	409,754	408,940	818,694	18,937	2,489	21,426	4'6	'6	2'6	2'4
Manbhum ...	939,372	870,359	1,809,731	50,811	5,888	56,699	5'4	'7	3'1	3'0
Singbhum ...	468,819	460,016	928,835	23,326	3,168	26,494	5'0	'7	2'9	2'6
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	3,316,542	3,294,335	6,610,877	167,286	28,019	195,305	5'0	'9	2'9	2'8
GRAND TOTAL...	18,790,393	18,880,928	37,671,321	988,254	139,941	1,128,195	5'3	'7	3'0	2'9

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Maktabas, Tols and Sanskrit Pathshalas in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1933-34.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "other schools".	Classed in general table I as "un- recognized institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions ... { for males ...	...	49	38	87
... { for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ... { males ...	...	3,423	2,024	5,447
... { females ...	...	1	59	60
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	49,873	...	49,873
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... "	...	2,227	518	2,745
7. Other sources ... "	...	67,655	28,830	96,485
8. Total expenditure ... "	...	1,19,755	29,348	1,49,103
MAKTABS.				
1. Institutions ... { for males ...	2,579	...	239	2,818
... { for females ...	725	...	76	801
2. Pupils ... { males ...	67,098	...	5,086	72,184
... { females ...	22,108	...	2,006	24,114
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	9,888	...	...	9,888
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	3,00,241	...	...	3,00,241
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	63,854	...	...	63,854
6. Fees ... "	74,251	...	4,705	78,956
7. Other sources ... "	75,361	...	7,632	82,993
8. Total expenditure ... "	5,23,595	...	12,337	5,35,932
TOLS.				
1. Institutions ... { for males ...	...	338	11	349
... { for females ...	...	1	...	1
2. Pupils ... { males ...	...	10,687	265	10,952
... { females ...	...	36	5	41
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	74,386	...	74,386
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	...	234	...	234
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	...	360	...	360
6. Fees ... "	...	322	...	322
7. Other sources ... "	...	2,10,055	13,448	2,23,503
8. Total expenditure ... "	...	2,85,357	13,448	2,98,805
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions ... { for males ...	791	...	60	851
... { for females ...	2	...	...	2
2. Pupils ... { males ...	20,706	...	1,262	21,968
... { females ...	508	...	6	514
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	92,328	...	...	92,328
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	6,968	...	...	6,968
6. Fees ... "	6,907	...	476	7,473
7. Other sources ... "	22,095	...	2,385	24,480
8. Total expenditure ... "	1,28,388	...	2,861	1,31,249

XXX

APPENDIX III.—Statement showing the revised scale of pay for new entrants to the Education Department.

Name or designation of post.	Present scale of pay.	Revised scale of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Educational Service Class I, Men.	360— $\frac{1}{2}$ —600 50—1,250. Efficiency bar—600	300— $\frac{1}{2}$ —440—40 —1,000. Efficiency bar—640.	
2. Educational Service, Class II, Men.	250— $\frac{1}{2}$ —450— $\frac{1}{2}$ —550—50—600 —40—800. Efficiency bar—550.	200— $\frac{1}{2}$ —400—30 —700. Efficiency bar—490.	
3. Educational Service, Class III, Men.	170—10—250 ...	... 144—7—200.	

Special pay.

(i) A gazetted member of the staff of the Patna and Science Colleges for doing the work of Bursar Rs. 50 each. 50.

(ii) The Secretary to the Bihar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board Rs. 50. 50.

(iii) Agency Inspector of Schools Rs. 50. 50.

*(iv) The Special Officer for Primary and Girls' Education in Class I, Bihar and Orissa Educational Service Rs. 150. 125.

*The post is at present held in abeyance.

(v) Deputy Director of Public Instruction Rs. 150. 125.

4. Educational Service, Class I, Women.	325—15—475—25—800 ...	280—12—400—20 —600—25—700. Efficiency bar—400.	
5. Educational Service, Class II, Women.	200—15—350—15—500 ...	170—13—430. Efficiency bar—300.	
6. Subordinate Service—			
(a) Upper Division...	150— $\frac{1}{2}$ —240 ...	... 128— $\frac{1}{2}$ —200.	
(b) Lower Division...	60— $\frac{1}{2}$ —120 ...	... 50— $\frac{1}{2}$ —100. 75— $\frac{1}{2}$ —125 ... 65— $\frac{1}{2}$ —105.	

Graduates holding the new B. Ed. degrees, who are new entrants to Government Service, and holders of the master's degree plus the new B. Ed. degree who were appointed to the S. E. S. after 31st December 1932, will start with one advance increment and also draw their first increment after one year's service in the scale of Rs. 65— $\frac{1}{2}$ —105.

xxx

Name or designation of post. 1	Present scale of pay. 2	Revised scale of pay. 3	Remarks. 4
	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>Special pay.</i>		
	A teacher in each of the Ranchi, 10. Chaibasa, Purra, Muzaffar- pur, Chapra, Bhagalpur, Motihari, Monghyr, Palamau Zila, Ravenshaw Collegiate, Northbrook and Ravenshaw Girls' schools, for performing the duties of librarian Rs. 15.		
7. Subordinate Educational Service for women.	100— $\frac{1}{2}$ —140	... 85— $\frac{1}{2}$ —125.	
8. Vernacular Teachers Service—			
(a) Women (Trained)	60— $\frac{1}{2}$ —90	... 50— $\frac{21}{2}$ —75.	
(b) Women (Untrained)	40— $\frac{1}{2}$ —70	... 40—1—60.	
(c) Men (Certificated teachers).	35—1—50	... 35—1—50.	
	Selection grade— 54—2—60	... Selection grade— 55.	
(d) Men (others)	... 30—1—50	... 30—1—50.	
	Selection grades—55 and 60	... Selection grade— 55.	
	<i>Special pay.</i>		
	One Hindi master for teaching 5. games Rs. 5.		
9. Physical training instructors in Patna, the Science, Greer Bhumihar Brahman and Ravenshaw Colleges and the drill master of the Ranchi Zila School.	65—5—90	... 55—4—75.	
10. Mechanics in Patna, the Science, Greer Bhumihar Brahman and Ravenshaw Colleges.	40—1—60	... 40—1—50	
11. Mechanic in the Science College.	45—1—60	... 45—1—50.	
12. Laboratory assistant in the Ravenshaw College.	40—1—60	... 40—1—50.	
13. Chargemen in the Ravenshaw College.	70—2—80	... 60—2—70.	
14. Physical Training instructors,	75— $\frac{1}{2}$ —150	... 65— $\frac{1}{2}$ —125.	

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Name or designation of post.	Present scale of pay.	Revised scale of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	

Special pay.

	Manual training instructor in the Patna Collegiate School Rs. 75.		75.
15. Lady Superintendent of Hindu Atus.	40-2-60	...	40-1-50.
16. Inspecting Maulavis...	40-1-60	...	40-1-50.
17. Sub-Inspector of Santal schools.	40-2-60	...	40-1-50.
18. Principals of Sanskrit Colleges and Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda.	170-10-250-42-450	...	144-7-200-42-400.
19. Pandits and Maulavis in the Sanskrit Colleges and Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda.	(i) 70-4-110	...	60-3-93.
	(ii) 40-2-70	...	40-1-61.
20. Ministerial Service—			
Class I	90-5-125	...	76-4-104.
Class II	65-2-85	...	55-2-75.
Class III	50-1-60	...	Fixed pay 50.

Special pay.

A clerk in each of the offices of Inspectors of Schools, Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Principals, Patna, Science, Ravenshaw, Greer Bhumihar Brahman Colleges and in the office of the Superintendent, Sanskrit Studies, for doing short-hand work Rs. 30.

21. Ministerial Service, Director of Public Instruction's Office—

(a) Superintendent	...	300-10-350	...	...	250-10-300.
(b) Upper Division— grades.	250, 225, 200, 175, 150, 125	...	...	...	210, 190, 170, 150, 125, 100.
(c) Lower Division	...	100, 90, 75, 60, 45	...	...	85, 75, 65, 50, 45.
(d) Typists	...	70-3-100	...	...	60-1-85.
	...	40-3-70	...	...	40-2-60.

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Name or designation of post.	Present scale of pay.	Revised scale of pay.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
	<i>Special pay.</i>		
(i) One assistant for doing stenographer's work to Director of Public Instruction Rs. 50.		42.	
(ii) One assistant for doing stenographer's work to Deputy Director of Public Instruction Rs. 40.		35.	
* (iii) One assistant for doing stenographer's work to Special Officer in charge of primary education and girls' education Rs. 40.		35.	* Held in abeyance with the post of Primary Education Officer.
22. Reformatory school—			
(a) Superintendent ...	600—25—750	... 425—20—625.	
(b) Workshop Superintendent.	150—5—200	.. 120—5—170.	
(c) Farm Manager ...	90—5—125	... 76—4—104.	
(d) Ministerial—			
Class I ...	90—5—125	... 76—4—104.	
Do. II ...	65—2—85	... 55—2—75.	
Do. III ...	50—1—60	... }	Fixed pay 50.
Typist ...	40—2—60	...	
	<i>Special pay.</i>		
One typist in the Reformatory school, Hazaribagh, for teaching typewriting Rs. 5.		5.	
(e) Warden ...	75—5—100	... 65—4—85.	
(f) Assistant Workshop Supervisor.	60— $\frac{2}{3}$ —120	... 50— $\frac{2}{3}$ —100.	
23. Law College—			
(a) Principal ...	650—25—1,000	... 550—20—850.	
(b) Vice-Principal ...	500— $\frac{1}{2}$ —600	... 400— $\frac{1}{2}$ —500.	
(c) Law Professor, Ravenshaw College.	400—25—500	... 350—20—430.	
(d) Part time lecturers	225 ...	... 200.	
	<i>Special pay.</i>		
Government servants working in the Education Department who serve in the Khondmals subdivision in Angul at varying rates.	20 per cent. of substantive pay in each case.	Subject to the limitation that special pay amounting to Rs. 10 or less will not be reduced and no special pay which exceeds Rs. 10 a month will be reduced below that figure.	

No. 4311-E.
GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.
(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

Dated the 23rd November 1934.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1933-34.

Mr. G. E. Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E., was in charge of the department throughout the year. The annual report has been written by Mr. H. Lambert, who has since officiated as Director during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Fawcus. Mr. S. C. Tripathi was Deputy Director throughout the year except for a short spell of leave when his work was carried on for some time by Mr. S. L. Das Varma and subsequently by Mr. H. R. Batheja. Mr. H. Dippie was placed on special duty in the office of the Director for about four months from the 1st November 1933 in connection with the recommendations made by the primary education conference.

2. *Superior staff.*—One post in the Indian Educational Service was abolished during the year. The number of posts still left in the service including the post of Director is 19 which is also the number of officers now in the service. The strength of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, Class I, remained the same as before. The strength of the other services remained fairly constant, the only notable changes being due to the retrenchment of six posts of lecturer in different colleges and the abolition of 38 posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service owing to the closing down of the same number of elementary training schools.

3. *The Patna University.*—Consequent on the passing of the Bihar and Orissa Patna University (Amendment) Act (I of 1932), the regulations of the University were thoroughly

revised and redrafted by Mr. J. A. Samuel, Deputy Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department, and Mr. G. E. Fawcus. The Patna University Act was also extended to the district of Angul. The University administration has undergone a thorough overhaul under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Sir Stewart Macpherson, Kt., C.I.E., whose premature resignation of the office of the Vice-Chancellor on the 22nd August 1933 for reasons of health was universally regretted. Government wish to take this opportunity to express their warm appreciation of the services rendered by him during his tenure of office as Vice-Chancellor. The University has been fortunate in securing the services of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khwaja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E., as Vice-Chancellor and is also to be congratulated on its recognition of the services of the Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt., Minister of Local Self-Government, by conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

4. *College education.*—The roll number in the arts and science colleges further declined from 3,533 to 3,379, mainly owing to the continued financial depression and partly to the smaller number of students passing the Matriculation examination of 1933. The fall in the roll number was most noticeable in the case of the Bihar National College and to a less extent at the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur and the St. Columba's College of Hazaribagh. The Patna Law College also registered a further decline in the roll number from 282 to 252.

The earthquake of January 1934 did considerable damage to many of the college buildings with resulting dislocation of work. Fortunately, the casualties were very few, the staff and students generally showed commendable presence of mind and normal working was very soon restored.

Government are pleased to note that the discipline and general tone of the colleges is reported to be excellent. They are also pleased to know that the experiment of employing whole-time assistant surgeons to look after the health of students has proved a success.

5. *Secondary education.*—The number of high schools for Indian boys increased by as many as 13 during the year under report, while the number of middle English schools increased by 31. As pointed out by the Director, this phenomenal increase

is mainly due to the economic depression and the problem of educated middle class unemployment. Out of the 187 high schools now in existence, the Board of Secondary Education has been able to give aid only to 116 high schools including 8 high schools for girls and the Board has now rightly framed a rule automatically withdrawing the grant from inefficient schools and thus making the amount available for some other efficient but unaided high schools. The Board has also arrived at important decisions regulating the employment of untrained matriculate teachers in high schools. These steps coupled with the institution of a more direct system of control by the Department of Public Instruction over the annual examination of class VII of high schools, corresponding to the middle school certificate examination, should help to improve the efficiency of secondary education in the province.

6. *Primary education.*—The most important event of the year was the publication of the report of the primary education conference which commenced its deliberations in January 1931 and concluded its labours in September 1933. The Director has enumerated a number of important resolutions passed by the conference on various aspects of primary education. Most of the resolutions have since been considered by Government but a few are still under consideration. Government have already passed orders to extend the lower primary course from three to four years and they have approved the new syllabus outlined by the conference for the lower and upper primary classes.

Government are pleased to note that the number of pupils in the primary schools rose from 891,231 to 895,164. The total number of schools has slightly decreased, but the number of upper primary schools has again increased from 2,922 to 3,060 while the number of trained teachers increased from 18,569 to 19,472. The distribution of pupils over the various classes also shows a slight but steady improvement.

Government have decided since the close of the year to revive the appointment of special officer for primary and girls' education and Mr. H. Dippie has already joined the post. They trust that all chairmen of local bodies will readily co-operate with Mr. Dippie and get revised primary education programmes drawn up with a view to ensure that the money available for primary education is utilised to the best advantage. Some of the local bodies have not yet carried out Government instructions issued last year to pay to the *gurus* the prescribed minimum scales of pay. Government are aware

that this failure is due to real difficulty in some cases and they have asked Mr. Dippie to examine such cases as early as possible with a view to find out a solution which will be satisfactory to the local bodies as well as to the poorly-paid *gurus*.

7. *Oriental studies*.—The number of Sanskrit *tols* and *pathshalas* continued to rise from 316 to 339 and 774 to 793, respectively. It is significant that there was a rapid rise in the number of students, who had passed the middle school certificate examination, admitted to *tols*, and a similar rise in the number of private candidates from outside the province at the various Sanskrit examinations.

The number of recognised *madrasas* was reduced from 50 to 49, and that of their pupils from 3,457 to 3,424.

The results of the examinations held by the Sanskrit Council and the Madrasa Examination Board appear to have been satisfactory.

8. *Education of Muhammadans*.—It is a matter for regret that the number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province should have fallen from 152,234 to 151,195. The number of *maktabs* also decreased from 3,326 to 3,304 in spite of an increase in the direct expenditure from Rs. 5,10,680 to Rs. 5,23,595. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the number of Muhammadans in the secondary stage of instruction again recorded an increase while a further cause for satisfaction is the increase in the number of upper primary and middle schools teaching Urdu from 371 to 425 and from 291 to 307, respectively.

9. *Education of girls*.—The number of high schools for girls increased by one while the number of middle schools increased by three. There was a slight fall in the number of primary schools, but the number of girls reading in these schools rose from 63,635 to 63,969. An even more satisfactory feature however was the progress made in co-education as reflected by the rise in the number of girls reading in schools and colleges for boys from 58,500 to 63,926.

10. *Aborigines and depressed classes*.—The number of Christian aborigines again rose from 32,680 to 33,219. The number of non-Christian aborigines which registered a fall during the last year now shows a slight increase. Hindus (other castes) under instruction showed an even more satisfactory increase from 49,207 to 58,187. Schools specially

meant for these classes increased from 282 with 7,201 pupils to 323 with 8,916 pupils and signs are not wanting of a real interest in the education of these classes.

11. The difficulties caused by the economic depression were grievously intensified by the earthquake and the floods which visited parts of this province. The damage to life and property was considerable and the greatest credit is due to the Director, Mr. Fawcus, for the courage and promptitude with which he dealt with the situation. It was largely due to his initiative that the students and the staff passed the ordeal and resumed normal working within a surprisingly short time after the earthquake. Thanks are also due to Mr. H. Lambert for his annual report.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa
(Ministry of Education),

B. K. GOKHALE,
Secretary to Government.