



Report on
Public Instruction
in Bengal

For the Year
1925-26

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL, 1925-26.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

1. **Institutions and pupils.**—This report gives a short account of the educational work undertaken in the Presidency of Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1926. The number of recognised and unrecognised institutions rose from 57,173 to 57,978, or by 805. Of these institutions 43,769 were for males and 14,209 for females, as compared with 43,415 and 13,758 respectively in the preceding year. The number of pupils reading in both recognised and unrecognised institutions rose during the year from 2,150,942 to 2,222,012, or by 71,070. Recognised institutions increased in number from 55,890 to 56,549 and unrecognised institutions from 1,283 to 1,429. The number of pupils attending recognised institutions rose from 2,107,127 to 2,172,177; pupils studying in unrecognised institutions increased from 43,815 to 49,835. Of the total number of pupils reading in all classes of institutions on 31st March 1926, 1,824,942 were males and 397,070 females, as compared with 1,770,472 boys and 380,470 girls on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

2. **Different classes of recognised institutions.**—Of the total number of recognised institutions returned on 31st March 1926, 62 (including the special university classes) were arts and professional colleges, 1,036 were high, 1,745 middle, 50,923 primary and 2,783 special schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 61,996, 1,691, 50,450 and 2,692 respectively. Of the recognised institutions 321 were managed by Government and 3,855 by District and Municipal Boards; of the rest 43,871 were aided and 8,502 unaided. The corresponding figures in 1924-25 were 334, 3,656, 43,307 and 8,593 respectively. The decrease in the number of institutions managed by Government during 1925-26 was due mainly to the abolition of certain old-type guru-training schools, together with the practising schools attached to them.

3. **Expenditure on public instruction.**—The total expenditure on public instruction amounted during the year under report to Rs. 3,76,94,290, as compared with Rs. 3,56,45,939 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,43,63,858 were met from provincial revenues, Rs. 15,37,270 and Rs. 3,93,506 were provided from District and Municipal Funds respectively, while Rs. 1,55,20,789 accrued from fees and Rs. 58,78,867 from private sources. The corresponding figures in 1924-25 were Rs. 1,33,82,962, Rs. 15,45,805, Rs. 3,05,988, Rs. 1,46,36,126 and Rs. 57,75,058 respectively.

4. **Noteworthy features of the period under review.**—In comparison with the extreme financial stringency of the past few years, the year under review could be regarded as one of relative opulence, and this was reflected in the improvements that were effected in a number of deserving non-Government secondary schools and colleges by the award of new and additional grants-in-aid. Dacca University

had us grant enhanced by half a lakh, and the finances of the Post-Graduate Department of Calcutta University were placed on a stabler basis by a liberal grant from provincial revenues. But more funds were needed. Very little could be done towards the improvement of primary education, and no progress was made in the direction of university reform or the improvement of secondary educational administration. The following were some of the noteworthy educational features of the year:—

(i) There being no Education Minister, the department was in charge of a member of His Excellency the Governor's Executive Council throughout the period.

(ii) Conferences of Government officials and representative local non-officials were held in five centres to discuss the question of the imposition of a cess for making primary education free and compulsory in the rural areas of the province. The proposed taxation was criticised, but not universally; there was general acceptance of the necessity for making a move of some comprehensive character.

(iii) The revised curriculum for maktabas was introduced in all the districts of the Presidency during the year under review.

(iv) An additional allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs was made available from provincial revenues for increased and new grants-in-aid to secondary schools in the province for the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers. The allotment was distributed to high and middle English schools, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions referred to in chapter IV of this report.

(v) A sum of Rs. 20,000 was also distributed from provincial revenues in the shape of new and additional grants-in-aid for the improvement of non-Government arts colleges, subject to the condition that increased contributions from private sources, *e.g.*, fees, where possible were obtained.

(vi) The training of teachers in vernacular training schools received an impetus by the restoration at a slightly increased rate of the stipends which were not awarded for some years past owing to financial stringency.

(vii) There was a general increase in the rates of fees paid in non-Government aided secondary schools, many of which were thereby placed on a better financial footing, and with the help of an additional Government grant were able to improve the pay and prospects of the teachers to some extent.

(viii) Dacca University received a statutory recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs, its finances being thereby stabilised.

(ix) There was a growing recognition of the importance of physical training in schools and colleges, which had various results, including a steady developement of the Boy Scout movement.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

1. The agencies controlling the educational activities of the Presidency of Bengal are the departmental staff and local and missionary bodies,

2. Indian Educational Service.—(i) *Men's Branch.*—On the 31st March 1925 the men's cadre of the Indian Educational Service consisted of 68 appointments of which 3 posts were in the higher selection grade, 10 in the lower selection grade, 1 on a special rate of pay and the remaining 54 in the ordinary time scale of the service. During the year 1925-26, Messrs. W. C. Wordsworth and E. H. Robertson retired on proportionate pension, and Mr. J. C. Coyajee, Professor of Political Economy, Presidency College, was appointed to act as a member of the Royal Currency Commission.

(ii) *Women's Branch.*—On the 31st March 1926 the cadre of the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service consisted of 4 posts as in the previous year—1 in the selection grade and the remaining 3 in the ordinary grade of the service.

A noteworthy event in the history of the year's work was the acceptance by the Secretary of State for India of the recommendation of the Lee Commission that posts now included in all-India services operating in the transferred field of administration should be provincialised. As a result of this decision there will be no fresh appointments to the Indian Educational Service, and the Local Government has been vested with power to create appointments either on special rates of pay or in the Bengal Educational Service for the performance of the duties of corresponding posts in the Indian Educational Service when members in that service are not available. The existing members of the Indian Educational Service will retain their status and position as members of an all-India service in regard to their pay, allowances, leave and pension. The future of the Indian Educational Service is thus decided; it is now only a matter of time when it will cease to be, and the important problem of the creation of a Provincial Service which shall gradually replace the existing Imperial Service is under consideration.

3. Bengal Educational Service.—(i) *Men's Branch.*—On the 31st March 1925 the number of appointments in the Men's Branch was 208, including 4 temporary posts—3 in the Islamic Intermediate College, Dacca, and 1 in Rajshahi College; during the year under review the 4 temporary posts were made permanent. One post at Krishnagar College was replaced by a post in the Subordinate Educational Service. Thus at the end of the year 1925-26 the Men's Branch of the Bengal Educational Service consisted of 207 (permanent) appointments.

(ii) *Women's Branch.*—On the 31st March 1926 the number of appointments in the Women's Branch was 20, the same as in the previous year.

4. Subordinate Educational Service.—On the 31st March 1925 the strength of the service consisted of 1,663 (*viz.*, 1,335 teaching and 328 inspecting) appointments, including 4 posts of Subdivisional Inspectors of Schools created in Government order No. 1598-Edn., dated the 4th August 1922, but kept in abeyance for want of funds. During the year under review 6 teaching posts were added to the cadre; on the other hand, 3 posts—2 teaching and 1 inspecting—were abolished. The service, therefore, consisted of 1,666 appointments on 31st March 1926, *viz.*, teaching 1,339 and inspecting 327 appointments.

5. Posts outside the classified lists.—The number of posts outside the classified lists on 31st March 1925 was 499. Sixteen posts

were subsequently added, and 2 were abolished. The total strength on 31st March 1926, therefore, stood at 513 as detailed below:—

(i) Ministerial appointments including those in the establishments of the Director of Public Instruction and the Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education, Bengal	....	398
(ii) Miscellaneous	.. .. .	115
Total	..	<u>513</u>

6. **Direction.**—Mr. E. F. Oaten worked as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, throughout the period under report, assisted by Mr. J. M. Bottomley, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Moslem Education, Bengal. Mr. J. M. Bottomley was succeeded by Mr. W. B. Finnigan, who was appointed to act as Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, from 4th August 1925.

7. **Inspecting agency.**—The inspecting agency consisted of 386 appointments on 31st March 1925. During the year under report one post of Assistant Sub-Inspector of Schools was abolished. The table below indicates the strength as it stood on 31st March 1926:—

Division.	Inspectors and Additional Inspectors.	Assistant Inspectors of Schools for Muhammadan Education.	District Inspectors of Schools.	Subdivisional Inspectors of Schools.	Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Assistant Inspectresses.	Inspectresses.	Inspector of European Schools.
Burdwan ..	3	1	6	16	50	12	2	} 1	} 1
Presidency Division, including Calcutta..	4	1	6	11	41(a)	7	3		
Dacca ..	3	1	4	14	66	..	3	} 1	} 1
Chittagong ..	2	1	4	7	40	..	1		
Rajshahi ..	2	1	8	13	46	..	2	} 2	} 1
Total ..	14	5	28	61(b)	243	19	12			2	1

(a) Including the post of Special Sub-Inspector of Schools for the surveillance of ex-pupils of reformatory schools.

(b) Excluding four posts kept in abeyance (*vide* paragraph 4).

8. **Extra-departmental agencies.**—District and Sub-divisional Officers, many of whom either are or have been Presidents of the Managing Committees of Secondary Schools, co-operated cordially with the department in fostering education in the Presidency. The acknowledgments of the department are also due to Chairmen of District and Local Boards and Municipalities for the interest which they evinced in varying degrees in the improvement of primary and technical education in their respective areas. The work of the various missionary bodies—both Indian and non-Indian—also deserves special mention for their whole-hearted zeal for the spread of education among women and among backward communities.

CHAPTER III.

University and college education.

1. **Universities.**—The Universities of Calcutta and Dacca continued their work during the year, each on its respective lines. Sir Ewart Greaves and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta throughout the period under review. The finances of the Post-Graduate Department of the University were placed on a stabler basis by a recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs sanctioned by the Legislative Council in the August session, and as a consequence appointments in the department were placed on a more permanent footing. The question of the reconstitution of the University on the basis of the recommendations of the Sadler Commission continued, however, to remain an unsolved problem, nor could any final decision be reached during the year on the constitution and functions of the proposed Board of Secondary Education. The numbers on the rolls of the arts and science classes of the Post-Graduate Departments of the University of Calcutta were 604 and 234 students respectively on the 31st March 1926, as compared with 994 and 205 students reading in these classes on the corresponding date of the previous year; there were also 159 students in the University commerce classes.

A striking event of the year was the passing of the Dacca University (Amendment) Act by the Legislative Council in August 1925; a statutory annual grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs to the University, no longer liable to the uncertainty of an annual snap vote, being made. This act of the Legislature without in any way removing the University from its ultimate control, places its finances on a footing which enables it to foresee its financial position with some degree of assuredness, and frees it from the utter uncertainty which the possibility of sudden unforeseen reductions entailed upon it. Sir P. J. Hartog, Vice-Chancellor, who had directed the affairs of the University since its foundation and to whom much of the credit for its successful administration was due, retired on 31st December 1925 and was succeeded by Mr. G. H. Langley, M.A., late Professor of Philosophy in the University and Provost of Dacca Hall. On the 31st March 1926 there were 746 students (including 11 research scholars) in the arts and science classes of the University of Dacca as compared with 752 students on the corresponding date of 1925. In addition, there were 57 students under instruction in the commerce classes of the University.

2. **Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The Board has been in existence for five years. The University of Dacca complains of the low equipment of the students whom it is necessary to admit to the University courses. The Dacca Board has found it difficult to raise standards, students have been scared away to institutions outside the Board area by such attempts as have actually been made; and though schools under the Board have increased in number, high school examinees have decreased in the quinquennium. The field of operation of the Board must be extended; otherwise, there can be little justification other than that of the existing legal necessity for its continued existence, with so little possibility of effecting any real reform. As in the previous year the Dacca and Jagannath

Colleges for men and the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca, were controlled by the Board. Another intermediate college—the Imperial Salimullah College, Dacca—was started, but did not secure recognition during the year reviewed. Its existence as an intermediate college is somewhat precarious. Jagannath College continued to impart instruction in two vocational subjects, viz., dyeing and commerce, besides teaching the usual arts and science courses of the Dacca Board.

3. Arts colleges.—On the 31st March 1926 there were in Bengal 38 arts colleges for men and 4 (including the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School for Girls, Dacca) for women with 23,437 students on the rolls; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 37, 4, and 22,169 respectively. The starting of the Imperial Salimullah College, Dacca, accounts for the increased number in 1925-26.

The cost of maintaining arts colleges rose from Rs. 31,47,049 to Rs. 34,02,604 in 1925-26. The average annual cost of maintaining an arts college amounted during the year under review to Rs. 89,542. The average cost of educating a student in an arts college was Rs. 145-2-4 per annum, of which Rs. 57-12-5 was borne by provincial revenues.

Arts colleges for men.

4. Number of colleges.—On the 31st March 1926 there were in Bengal 38 arts colleges for men as compared with 37 on the corresponding date of the previous year; the increase was due to the opening of the Imperial Salimullah College, Dacca. Eight colleges were under Government management, and 30 were controlled by private bodies.

5. Number of students.—The number of students reading in arts colleges for men increased from 21,919 to 23,153, of whom 19,743 were Hindus, 3,178 were Muhammadans and 232 were of other communities. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 18,697, 2,853 and 369 respectively.

6. Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the upkeep of arts colleges for men rose from Rs. 30,21,296 to Rs. 32,57,591, of which Rs. 12,38,456 were met from provincial revenues, Rs. 8,000 from municipal funds, Rs. 17,97,078 from fees and Rs. 2,14,057 from other sources.

7. Grants to private colleges.—A sum of Rs. 1,29,000 was distributed by Government, in accordance with the recommendations of Calcutta University, among private colleges for the improvement of libraries and laboratories. Besides this amount a sum of Rs. 2,04,234 was expended by Government directly in giving capital and maintenance grants to non-Government arts colleges during the year under review.

8. Government colleges.—*Presidency College.*—On the 31st March 1926 the Presidency College had on its rolls 1,052 students (including 214 post-graduate students), as compared with 958 students on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students, 873 were Hindus, 171 were Muhammadans; the rest belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during

the year to Rs. 5,33,675, of which Rs. 3,85,354 came from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student worked out at Rs. 507, of which Rs. 366 was borne by provincial revenues.

The Committee which was appointed to advise Government with reference to various problems of the college submitted a final report which dealt among other things with the following main points:—

- (i) the future staffing of the college,
- (ii) the status of the teaching laboratory assistants,
- (iii) co-operation of the college staff in the work of the Post-Graduate Department,
- (iv) enhancement of fees, and
- (v) increase in the number of students admitted and free-studentships.

The recommendations of the Committee in their essential features have been accepted by Government, and they have been partly given effect to as a temporary measure during the current year.

A medical examination of the newly admitted students in the 1st and 3rd year classes indicated a slightly better state of things; 32·5 per cent. were reported to be in the enjoyment of normal health against 20 per cent. of the newly admitted students in the previous year. Games and physical exercises were made compulsory for the 1st year classes. It is proposed to make them compulsory also in the 3rd year class from next session. Schemes regarding the improvement of the college were pressed on the attention of Government, with the result that at the March meeting of the Legislative Council a preliminary grant of Rs. 2 lakhs was made for the acquisition of a part of the *busti* land that projects into the college compound on the north.

9. *Dacca Intermediate College*.—The college had an enrolment of 326 students on the 31st March 1926, as compared with 313 students returned on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 178 were Hindus, 146 were Muhammadans and 2 were of other communities. The upkeep of the college cost Rs. 1,38,030, of which Rs. 1,07,998 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating each student amounted to Rs. 415-12-1, of which Rs. 325-4-9 were met from provincial revenues.

Funds were allotted during the year for the transfer of the college to the new Government House, and the work of adapting these buildings to the requirements of the college was taken in hand. The provision of botany as a third science subject in addition to physics and chemistry was an important innovation.

10. *Hooghly College*.—On the 31st March 1926 there were 278 students on the rolls of Hooghly College, as against 276 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 247 were Hindus, 30 were Muhammadans, and 1 was an Indian Christian. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year 1925-26 to Rs. 1,44,244, of which Rs. 1,19,333 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student worked out at Rs. 524-8-4, of which Rs. 433-15 was met from provincial revenues. The college has not yet obtained affiliation in physics up to the B. Sc. Honours Standard for which it applied last year. The college military platoon had a very useful and satisfactory year's

work, of which the most satisfactory feature was that the entire platoon attended camp. During the year under review a new gas-holder was erected and this has removed a longfelt want. It is satisfactory to note that the college staff made two valuable contributions to learning. Principal Ramsbotham's "Studies in the Land Revenue History of Bengal, 1769-87" and Professor N. K. Dutt's "Aryanisation of India" are clear evidence that scholarship can flourish in a mufassal college as well as in Calcutta.

11. *Sanskrit College*.—The English Department had 88 students (all Hindus) on 31st March 1926, as compared with 85 returned on the corresponding date of 1925. In the Oriental or T6l Department there were 73 pupils. The cost of upkeep of the College Department amounted to Rs. 55,318, including Rs. 50,773 borne by provincial revenues. The average annual cost per student in the College Department amounted to Rs. 614-10-3, of which Rs. 564-2-3 was borne by Government. The Committee constituted by Government to enquire into various problems in connection with the Sanskrit College was not able to finish its work during the year under report.

12. *Krishnagar College*.—The college had 254 students on 31st March 1926 as against 256 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of these students 223 were Hindus, 25 were Muhammadans and 6 were of other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted last year to Rs. 1,55,871, of which Rs. 1,30,025 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted to Rs. 594-15, of which Rs. 496-4-6 was borne by provincial revenues. A scheme for the construction of a building for additional class accommodation and common room was administratively approved by Government. Both the Hindu and Muhammadan hostels continued to occupy rented buildings. A sum of Rs. 84,000 has been provided in the budget estimate for 1926-27 for the construction of a Hindu hostel. A scheme for constructing a hostel for the Muhammadan students is now under consideration.

13. *Chittagong College*.—On the 31st March 1926 there were 604 students on the rolls of Chittagong College, as against 537 on the corresponding date of 1925. Of the total number of students 363 were Hindus, 212 were Muhammadans, while 29 belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted during the year to Rs. 1,21,422, of which Rs. 70,813 was met from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted last year to Rs. 217-3-5, of which Rs. 126-10-10 was borne by provincial revenues. Early in the year under report the sanction of Government was received to the admission of girls to the Chittagong College. For want of a waiting-room, which has however since been constructed, no girls were actually admitted. Every student of the college is required either to undertake gymnastics or participate in the college games. There is a desire among the students and their guardians to form a platoon of the University Training Corps in Chittagong; the question must await the decision on the broader question of the extension of the Calcutta University Training Corps. The college badly requires additional buildings for arts and science, and a bigger hostel for Hindus. Definite proposals for the expansion of the college are being awaited. The Muhammadan hostel sanctioned last year was under construction but was not ready for occupation during the year.

14. *Rajshahi College.*—On the 31st March 1926, the Rajshahi College had an enrolment of 926 students, as compared with 966 students returned on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these students 714 were Hindus, 211 were Muhammadans and 1 was a Buddhist. The total cost of maintaining the college amounted last year to Rs. 1,77,473, of which Rs. 95,163 came from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student amounted last session to Rs. 207-9-2, of which Rs. 111-4-11 was borne by provincial revenues. A scheme for the introduction of post-graduate courses at Rajshahi was formulated, but the question of funds remained unsolved, and decisions on principles were found difficult, law courses being locally demanded as a necessary concomitant. The agricultural scheme referred to in previous reports could not be carried further through lack of a definite understanding between the executors of the donor, the late Kumar Basanta Kumar Roy of Dighapatia, and Government, as to what contribution would be forthcoming from both sides for a start on a modest basis, the scheme previously submitted being unfavourably commented on by the Director of Agriculture. At the time of writing the scheme is much nearer maturation. The difficulty of accommodation has been largely removed by the construction of a new building made over to the college in October last. The health of the boarders occupying the new hostels was exceptionally good during the year under report.

15. **Aided Colleges.**—There were 17 aided private colleges for men with 9,660 students on the rolls on 31st March 1926, as against 16 colleges and 5,122 students reported last year. Of these students 8,034 were Hindus, 1,388 were Muhammadans, the rest belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining aided colleges amounted last year to Rs. 10,44,505, of which Rs. 2,26,524 was provided from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student in an aided college amounted last session to Rs. 108-2, of which Rs. 23-7-2 was met from provincial revenues. Serampore College maintained its reputation as a seat for the teaching of higher theology besides the usual arts and science courses of the University. St. Paul's Cathedral College, which affords excellent opportunities to students for both intellectual and physical culture, was given a grant of Rs. 7,910 towards the cost of repairs to the college building. The Scottish Churches College sustained a heavy and regrettable loss by the death of Dr. Scrimgeour, Professor of English and a noted Shakespearian scholar. St. Xavier's College had the signal honour of welcoming Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians in September 1925. Brojomohan College, Barisal, secured affiliation in B. Sc. and in Mathematics and Sanskrit up to the B. A. honours standard. To add to the efficiency of the Science Department the Wesleyan College, Bankura, secured the services of Mr. J. T. Jackson, Professor of Chemistry, Leathersellers' College, London.

16. **Unaided colleges.**—During the year under review there were in Bengal 13 unaided arts colleges for men having on their rolls 10,104 students on 31st March 1926; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 13 and 9,546 respectively. The total cost of maintaining unaided colleges amounted last year to Rs. 8,52,307; the average annual cost of educating a student was Rs. 84-5-7. The Vidyasagar College lost in November 1925 its capable and beloved Principal, Mr. S. Roy, to whom it owed much of its development. He is missed both in his college and on the cricket field. The I. Sc.

classes at the Bangabasi College continued to be popular. The Ripon College sustained an almost irreparable loss by the death of its founder, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, whose position as President of the Governing Body has been taken up by his brother, Captain J. N. Banerjee.

17. **Advisory Committee for Higher Education.**—No meeting of the Advisory Committee for Higher Education was held during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

Secondary education.

1. **General statistics.**—During the year the number of secondary schools of all types increased from 2,687 to 2,781, the rise being due to the opening of new high and middle schools under private management. There was a corresponding increase in the pupil strength from 368,520 to 392,540. The total cost of maintaining these schools amounted to Rs. 1,21,05,801, as compared with Rs. 1,12,82,516 in the previous year, the average maintenance cost per school being Rs. 4,353-0-7, and per pupil Rs. 30-13-5.

Secondary education for Indian boys.

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

2. **Schools and pupils.**—The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys, within which are comprised high, middle English and middle vernacular schools rose from 2,566 to 2,647, an increase of 81. Both high and middle English schools showed an increase in number—from 941 to 978 and 1,536 to 1,586 respectively—while middle vernacular schools declined from 89 to 83.

This last mentioned type of school is going steadily out of favour and will automatically cease to exist in a few years.

There was a corresponding increase in the number of pupils in high and middle English schools of 12,701 and 9,351 respectively. Middle vernacular schools showed a decline of 106 pupils.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys amounted to Rs. 1,00,60,907, as compared with Rs. 93,12,095 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure incurred in 1925-26, Rs. 18,76,044 was borne by public funds and Rs. 81,84,863 was contributed from private sources, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 16,60,397 and Rs. 76,51,698 respectively. High English schools cost Rs. 77,54,680, middle English schools cost Rs. 22,35,678, and middle vernacular schools Rs. 70,549, against Rs. 71,03,121, Rs. 21,36,891 and Rs. 72,083 respectively in the preceding year. Expenditure, therefore, increased considerably in high and middle English schools but decreased slightly in middle vernacular schools.

4. **Manual instruction.**—Twenty-two secondary schools—the same number as in the preceding year—had arrangements for manual training for their boys, and a scheme is now under consideration whereby this number will be increased and a central training establishment created in connection with the Ahsanullah School of Engineering at Dacca. Many other high and middle English schools have added to their courses classes in ironsmith's work, carpentry, weaving, dyeing, gardening, etc. The introduction of these practical subjects in school work is meant for the most part to add variety to the curriculum, to train capacity other than intellectual, and to stimulate an interest in hobbies. They do not, except in rare cases, claim or aim at vocational value.

5. **"B" classes.**—There were 111 students on 31st March 1926 in the "B" or science course classes attached to five Government schools in the Presidency. Out of 58 candidates who were sent up for the School Final Examination, 34 were successful. The scheme for the opening of the School Final Classes at the Darjeeling High School, which was sanctioned by Government during the year, will come into operation at the beginning of the next school year. It is hoped that classes of this nature will be started in Chittagong also in the near future.

6. **High schools under the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca.**—The number of high schools under the Board has increased as also the number of pupils reading in them. The fact has to be regretted, however, that the most promising boys in them tend to drift away in their last two school years to other institutions not under the control of the Board.

The conservatism of school boys and parents is proverbial; they do not relish new subjects for examinations, and they feel somehow safer under the University of Calcutta which they have known so long. As a result, useful changes in the curriculum and in general school economy do not get a fair trial. It has become obvious to all that the Board is doing its work in impossible conditions, and once again one can but repeat that it must be ended or its area extended.

7. **Experiments in education.**—One of the most depressing features of secondary education in Bengal—and this applies more particularly to schools in rural areas—is the deadly monotony of the methods of teaching and learning.

It has its roots buried deep in custom, a sterile soil, and transplantation is both difficult and dangerous.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of the year expressed a desire that every encouragement should be given to schools to initiate methods of teaching less stereotyped than those in fashion. The department has done what is possible to carry out this suggestion, and the response its attempts have evoked is gratifying, though blunders have been made. Many schools are only too anxious to make their teaching less mechanical, but do not exactly know how to set about it. They fear too that the introduction of experiments may involve them in expenses which they are unable to bear. A concomitant difficulty is the lack of an adequate supply of trained teachers. Bengal has only two training colleges for graduates, and their output is small when the needs of secondary education in the province

are considered. But good work is being done under difficulties, and many head-masters have in response to the circular issued by the department got somewhat out of the groove along which they were progressing. Mr. West writes:—

“I should like to emphasise the immense good which has been done by the circular issued at the instance of Lord Lytton, encouraging educational experiment. In the schools where some attempt at experiment has been made the staff has been enlivened; they have got out of their rut. However unsuccessful the experiment may be, the school has gained in life, in energy and enthusiasm.”

In several schools schemes resembling or deriving from the Dalton plan are in operation, and though the time has not yet arrived when it is possible to judge finally whether experiments on that line are suited to Indian conditions, the experience is valuable. In one Government high school for instance, a careful study of the comparative failure of the Dalton plan has provided important materials for a modification of teaching method on new lines.

The progress of the Dalton experiment in the three following Government schools deserves special notice:—

(1) *Armanitola High School, Dacca*.—Here the Dalton plan was introduced into the four top classes at the beginning of the session 1925. The subjects brought under the plan were English, Bengali, mathematics, history, geography and the optional subjects (Sanskrit, Arabic, hygiene and additional mathematics), and eight members of the staff were engaged in the work. At the end of the year only 3 pupils out of 120 had failed to complete the course, and these in one subject only.

(2) *Hindu School, Calcutta*.—Here the Dalton plan which has been introduced into two classes of the school has been welcomed with enthusiasm by both parents and boys, and the experiment appears to be conducted with skill and judgment.

(3) *Jalpaiguri Zilla School*.—In this school the Dalton plan was first introduced in class VIII in 1925 under the supervision of untrained teachers and proved a failure. Later the Head-Master of the school was deputed to the Teachers' Training College, Dacca, to study the system there. The experiment has in the full sense been abandoned, but has left its impress on the school in a modification of teaching methods deriving from the Dalton plan, which has been adopted in the light of the experience gained.

The American Baptist Mission at Bhimpore, whose work lies mainly among the Santhals, have organised a “project method of study” which aims at supplementing book learning by village industrial arts.

During 1925, 105 boys were engaged in manual work, and of these 58 were given certificates of proficiency in various handicrafts—*viz.*, gardening, jute-twine and rope-making, net-making carpentry, weaving of rope-beds and “Machiyas”, and weaving country cloth, black-smithy, bamboo work and tailoring. The experiment is a bold attempt to solve one of the many problems that confront the man who aims at rural reconstruction, and it deserves all success.

8. **Distribution of the additional grants-in-aid**.—During the year a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned for distribution in increased

grants-in-aid and new grants-in-aid to secondary schools. Among the conditions attached to the new grants were—

- (i) enhancement of the rates of fees where they were below a certain minimum,
- (ii) enhancement of the salaries of teachers; and
- (iii) institution, where possible, of Provident Funds for the benefit of teachers.

The policy followed in distributing this additional allotment from provincial revenues has had the effect of increasing the fee-receipts in aided schools by about Rs. 3½ lakhs with consequent benefit to the teachers.

At the end of the year there were 1,620 boys' secondary schools receiving aid from public funds against 1,464 in the preceding year. This has meant a slight extension of control over high and middle school education, but there are few whose finances are in anything but the most unstable position.

9. **General.**—At the risk of being accused of being an opponent of educational expansion, one must emphasise the fact that there are too many high schools in Bengal. What is wanted is concentration in the bigger centres of high school education, and a consequent reduction in status of the others to a middle school standard. Perhaps in the future agricultural and other courses fused with such middle schools will provide a type of education which will meet more nearly the needs of that majority who can never hope to enter the University, or carry education beyond the school stage.

It might then be possible in time to provide for the rest a real high school education by first class teachers, in good buildings and in good surroundings.

But there is this measure of hope—the timid suggestions of years ago are now subjects for courageous and open discussion; the educated public of Bengal is at last conscious of the defects of its secondary education, and desperately anxious to remedy them, with the result that the need for change—though not as yet the degree and nature of the change—is widely recognised.

CHAPTER V.

Primary education.

1. **General statistics.**—On the 31st March 1926 the Presidency of Bengal had 50,923 primary schools for boys and girls, with 1,650,555 pupils on their rolls, as compared with 50,450 schools attended by 1,615,424 pupils on the corresponding date of the year preceding. The cost of maintaining these schools amounted to Rs. 62,33,107, as against Rs. 59,58,807 in the previous year. Each primary school cost on an average Rs. 122-6-5 annually and the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 3-12-5.

Primary education of Indian boys.

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

2. **Schools.**—Primary schools for Indian boys increased in number from 37,071 to 37,124 or by 53. The table below indicates the number of primary schools for Indian boys and their enrolment, division by division, during the last two years:—

Division.	1924-25.		1925-26.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Burdwan Division ..	8,458	268,286	8,560	274,166
Presidency Division (excluding Calcutta) ..	6,311	231,159	6,183	229,265
Calcutta ..	410	24,912	429	28,035
Dacca Division ..	9,090	326,514	9,350	344,628
Chittagong Division ..	5,910	235,528	5,883	232,064
Rajshahi Division ..	6,892	223,157	6,719	224,129
Total ..	37,071	1,309,556	37,124	1,332,287

3. **Pupils.**—On the 31st March 1926 primary schools for Indian boys were attended by 1,332,287 pupils (including 54,480 girls) as compared with 1,309,556 pupils (including 52,997 girls) on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Besides this number the primary departments of secondary schools contained 177,607 against 164,906 pupils on the corresponding date of 1925. Pupils reading in primary schools for Indian boys and in the primary departments of secondary schools together, therefore, numbered 1,509,894 as against 1,474,462 in the year preceding; thus there was an increase of 35,432 pupils.

4. **Relative progress of Hindus and Muhammadans.**—Primary schools for Indian boys were attended by 627,719 Hindus and 696,265 Muhammadans on 31st March 1926, as compared with 597,265 Hindus and 687,399 Muhammadans on the corresponding date of 1925. Thus the number of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils rose during the year by 30,454 and 8,866 respectively. Of the total Hindu male population 5·9 per cent. and of the Muhammadan population 5·4 per cent. were in boys' primary schools on 31st March 1926. In the previous year the percentages were 5·6 and 5·3 respectively.

5. **Expenditure.**—The total cost of maintaining primary schools for Indian boys amounted during the year under review to Rs. 51,77,162. as compared with Rs. 49,26,451 in the preceding year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 24,78,060, or 47·86 per cent., was met from public funds, and Rs. 26,99,102, or 52·14 per cent., was provided from private sources. In the year 1924-25 public and private funds represented 47·89 and 52·11 per cent. respectively of the total expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys. The expenditure from public funds

was made up of Rs. 15,96,905 from provincial revenues and Rs. 6,94,478 and Rs. 1,86,677 provided from District and Municipal Funds respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 15,39,775, Rs. 6,97,323 and Rs. 1,22,560 respectively.

6. **Panchayati Union schools.**—Funds were allotted during the year under review for the construction of 178 Panchayati Union schools for boys. The question of improving the pay and prospects of the teachers employed in Panchayati Union schools is engaging the attention of the department. Their pay certainly needs revision, but considerable sums are necessary if anything is to be done, and it is impossible to say when the funds will be found for the purpose. It is, however, to be hoped that with the increased emphasis that is now being placed on primary education, this urgent reform will not be long postponed.

7. **Primary school expansion under the contributory scheme.**—A recurring sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was available for the introduction in Municipal and Union Board areas of schemes of free primary education on the basis of a contribution by Government of half the cost. During 1925-26, the following schemes for free primary education received sanction in the—

- (1) Chittagong Municipality.
- (2) Burdwan Municipality.
- (3) Asansol Municipality.
- (4) Gajaghanta Union, Rangpur.
- (5) Kurumgram Union, Birbhum.
- (6) Aichghanti Union, Khulna.
- (7) Narayanpur Union, 24-Parganas.
- (8) Kavirajpur Union, Faridpur.
- (9) Berhampur Municipality.
- (10) Comilla Municipality.
- (11) Sherpur Municipality.
- (12) Palong Union, Faridpur.
- (13) Ichapur Rifle Factory, 24-Parganas.
- (14) Nurpur Union, Pabna.
- (15) Sultanpur Union, Burdwan.
- (16) Jalpaiguri Municipality.
- (17) Narendra Union, Midnapur.
- (18) Selected Union Board areas in 24-Parganas.
- (19) Selected areas in the districts of Burdwan and Howrah.

The whole of the grant of Rs. 1 lakh was utilised, and on paper the preceding list has a certain impressiveness. But it cannot be said that the scheme has been warmly welcomed by local bodies in Bengal. At first the Government offer to bear half the expense, both capital and recurring, was greeted with some enthusiasm by District and Municipal Boards. These bodies now complain of paucity of funds and plead their inability to bear the expenditure required of them.

The difficulty in the way of the expansion of the scheme is one of local finance, and it is becoming obvious that without taxation, voluntarily imposed by the local bodies, or enforced upon them from without, as part of a comprehensive scheme of advance, the present state of stagnation must continue indefinitely. The opportunity before the local bodies is so great that their failure to utilise it for the good of their constituents forms a painful anti-climax to the high hopes with which the scheme was initiated.

8. Primary education in Calcutta.—On the 31st March 1926, the city of Calcutta had 429 primary schools for Indian boys attended by 28,035 pupils, as compared with 410 schools, having 24,912 pupils on their rolls, on the corresponding date of 1925. Of the pupils 17,112 were Hindus and 10,562 Muhammadans. The boys reading in primary schools and in the primary departments of secondary schools on the 31st March 1926 numbered 37,980, as compared with 34,785 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The cost of maintaining the primary schools of Calcutta amounted to Rs. 2,51,271 during the year under review, as against Rs. 1,96,590 in the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 1,40,905 was contributed from public revenues, and Rs. 1,10,366 was met from private sources. The number of free primary schools maintained by the Corporation of Calcutta was 90 (68 for boys and 22 for girls) on 31st March 1926. The general condition of primary schools in Calcutta with regard to housing and sanitation continued to be unsatisfactory.

9. School post offices.—The number of teachers who worked as Post-Masters during the year under review was 517 against 536 in the preceding year. The remuneration for postal work varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 16 a month.

10. Improvement in the pay and prospects of primary school teachers.—Primary school teachers do not receive a living wage, and in too many cases their adoption of the teaching profession is in the nature of a *pis aller*. The problem of giving adequate pay to the teachers is one of the most difficult before the department. The total cost of primary education is over Rs. 51 lakhs per annum. An increase of Re. 1 per mensem in the pay of primary school teachers means additional expenditure of about 5 lakhs per annum. Unless the local bodies agree to the levy of an education cess, or new sources of revenue not at present in sight can be made to materialise, the problem cannot be adequately faced. Government were able to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to supplement the emoluments of aided primary school teachers with effect from the current financial year (1926-27). But the relief thus afforded is inadequate and merely touches the fringe of the problem.

11. Primary Education Bill for Rural Areas.—A Primary Education Bill for the expansion of primary education in rural areas was prepared during the year, and since the close of the period under review a resolution has been issued by Government endorsing the principles of the Bill. The Bill takes as the obvious basic necessity the raising of additional revenue by local taxation. A fuller discussion of the Bill will more appropriately find a place in the next report, by which time it will be clear whether Government, whether in the present form, or in the form of a Ministry, has been able to carry it into law. At this stage it will be sufficient to say that if the Bill can be made an Act, it will enable the problem of primary education in

rural areas to be faced in a comprehensive manner. It does not include municipal areas within its scope, but the reaction of the Bill, if passed, into law, upon those areas would be such that they too, in one way or another, would be forced to follow the rural areas along the path towards compulsory and free primary education for all.

CHAPTER VI.

The training of teachers for Indian schools.

A.—The training of men teachers.

1. **Training colleges (General).**—Bengal possesses two training colleges—one at Calcutta and one at Dacca. Both are Government institutions, and their enrolment totalled 132 on the 31st March 1926—an increase of 25 on the figures of the preceding year. The comparative unpopularity of the licentiate course is a marked feature in both colleges.

Under recent orders the system of admission has been changed, and now most of the places in the training colleges are available for teachers from private schools or graduates who intend to be teachers and non-teacher students who wish to learn modern teaching methods.

2. But the supply of trained graduate teachers is still definitely insufficient. At best the outturn of the two colleges is a hundred graduate teachers each year, and at this rate only a small percentage of the total teaching strength of the secondary schools in the Presidency can ever be trained. In addition, it is apparent too often that the enthusiasm of teachers who have spent their year at a training college is damped by the unsympathetic attitude of their schools when they go back to them. This will, of course, remedy itself in time, but it is probable that there will always exist the necessity for some sort of "refresher" course for trained teachers who now find it hard or even impossible to preserve their courage and initiative unimpaired. This is a subject which was engaging the attention of the department during the year; it is hoped to evolve some practical scheme in the near future which will enable trained teachers to revisit their old training colleges to recapture the old enthusiasm, and be brought into touch with modern conceptions of educational theory and practice.

3. **David Hare Training College, Calcutta.**—At the David Hare Training College on 31st March, 1926, 44 B. T. and 14 L. T. students were under training. The cost of maintaining the institution amounted to Rs. 58,600, as compared with Rs. 54,913 in the previous year. The college passed 39 students in the B. T. and 10 in the L. T. Examination.

During the year the college was moved to its newly built home in Ballyganj. Buildings for the high school which is to be established in connection with the college as a demonstration school have also been constructed; the school will start in January 1927.

Extra lectures were delivered at the college on such subjects as "American systems of education," "Scouting," "The aims and achievements of the League of Nations," and "School hygiene and sanitation". The announcement was made during the year that a

Government post would be guaranteed to the student heading the list of non-teacher students passing the B. T. Examination in the First Division.

4. **Teachers' Training College, Dacca.**—The college had 66 students in the B. T. and 8 in the L. T. class on the 31st March 1926. Of these students 53 belonged to Bengal, 19 came from Assam and 2 from Hyderabad. The expenditure on the maintenance of the college amounted during the year to Rs. 76,729 as against Rs. 84,716 incurred for the purpose in the preceding year. Sixty-two students passed the B. T. and 8 the L. T. Examination in 1925-26. Here also as in the previous year a Government post was guaranteed to the best non-stipendiary student passing the B. T. Examination in the first division. (Actually no student came up to the required standard.) A notable event of the year was the part which the college played in the Aligarh Educational Exhibition by sending exhibits of great merit and interest. It is gratifying to note that the exhibit from this training college was awarded the first prize.

5. **Vernacular training schools.**—During the year 1925-26 the number of normal or first grade training schools in Bengal remained unchanged at 6; of them 5 were directly managed by Government and 1 was aided. There were 415 pupils on the rolls of the schools on the 31st March 1926, as compared with 371 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The cost of maintaining the vernacular training schools amounted during the year to Rs. 1,14,501, as against Rs. 1,06,151 in the preceding year. Of the total maintenance charges, Rs. 1,09,630 came from provincial revenues. The vernacular training schools passed 146 students out of 194 candidates who appeared at the Final Examination.

During the year the rate of stipends payable to students under training in vernacular training schools was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 a month, thus making the value of the stipends equal to those received by primary school teachers under training in guru-training schools.

In addition, 79 stipends which had been in abeyance owing to stringent financial conditions were restored during the year. The question of the re-organisation of normal schools, restricting the admissions to matriculates and the normal school course to two years, is still under consideration. A scheme has been devised by the Christian Missionary Society at Krishnagar in which the society has combined the course taught in training schools with the high school course, so that pupils who go through the training school course may also appear at the Matriculation Examination. It is too early yet to form any opinion of the value of this experiment, but first impressions are encouraging.

The Hooghly Training School maintained its reputation for its St. John Ambulance Brigade work. Its services at public fairs were much appreciated.

6. **Guru and muallim-training schools.**—On the 31st March 1926 there were 91 guru and muallim-training schools in the province, with an enrolment of 1,614 pupils, against 99 schools with 1,765 students on the 31st March 1925. Of the schools 5 were aided, the rest being managed by Government. The total cost of maintaining the guru and muallim-training schools amounted during the year to Rs. 2,73,614, of which Rs. 2,69,708 were provided from provincial revenues. The

corresponding figures in 1924-25 were Rs. 2,87,455 and Rs. 2,81,732 respectively. The abolition of 8 old type guru-training schools accounts for the decreased number of schools, pupils and expenditure during 1925-26. Out of 1,517 candidates who appeared in the Final Examination from guru and muallim-training schools 1,154 passed. The improved type of guru-training schools built at Suri and Midnapur started work during the year under review. Buildings for the central guru-training schools to be established at Berhampur, Howrah and Krishnagar were under construction during the year 1925-26 and are likely to be completed in the course of next year.

The following considerations emerge from an examination of the problem of training primary school teachers:—

- (1) The initial qualifications of the gurus who are admitted to training schools are so low that they profit little by the training which they receive. The only remedy is the imposition of an admission test, *e.g.*, middle vernacular or middle English certificate, for all pupils without any exception; the question is under consideration.
- (2) An age limit is equally necessary. At present it is a common habit to admit gurus of comparatively advanced years who probably desire to enter on a training course as a last resource. The number of primary school teachers who take to more remunerative work after being trained at the expense of the State is not inconsiderable; the obvious and only remedy is the raising of the pay of primary school teachers to an amount which will prove attractive. This however, requires the provision of considerable funds, owing to the magnitude of the problem.

B.—The training of women teachers.

7. **Training colleges for women.**—A scheme for starting a training class for women teachers employed in secondary schools is under preparation in connection with the development of the Bethune College, Calcutta. The training class attached to the Diocesan College had 15 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926. The cost of maintaining the Training Department was Rs. 9,220, of which Rs. 8,274 came from provincial revenues. This college presented 15 candidates at the B. T. Examination, of whom 14 were successful. From the Loreto House training class 6 candidates appeared at the L. T. Examination and all of them passed.

8. **Training schools for women.**—The number of training schools and classes which had facilities for training women teachers employed in primary and the lower classes of secondary schools remained stationary at 10, *viz.*, 3 directly managed by Government and 7 under the management of Christian and Brahma Missions. These schools had altogether 195 pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1926, as compared with 178 on the corresponding date of 1925. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 75,064, of which Rs. 63,228 came from provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 70,053 and Rs. 61,046 respectively. Effect was given to the scheme for the re-organisation of the Training School for Moslem Women Teachers already approved by Government after the close of

the period under review. The training class for Hindu widows until recently located at Ballyganj has been removed to a more commodious building at South Entally. The results of the training school examinations for the year under report are as follows:—

		Candidates presented.	Candidates passed.
1. Senior Vernacular			
Teachership Examination ...	...	22	17
2. Junior Vernacular			
Teachership Examination ...	...	72	43
3. Teachership Examination ...	...	27	23

CHAPTER VII.

Professional and technical education.

1. **Law colleges and classes.**—As in the previous year facilities for the study of law existed in the University Law College, Calcutta, and in the Law Departments of the Ripon College and the University of Dacca. The number of students in the three institutions rose from 3,634 to 3,804. Of these 3,186 were Hindus, 589 were Muhammadans and 29 belonged to other communities. The total expenditure of the University Law College, Calcutta, and the Law Department of the Ripon College amounted during the year to Rs. 2,78,405 as compared with Rs. 2,47,885 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the Law Department of the University of Dacca, which has not been shown separately in the University returns, has been included in the tables under the head "University". Of the 1,633 candidates who appeared at the B.L. Examination 654 were successful.

2. **Medical colleges and schools.**—There are in Bengal three institutions where advanced medical education is given—the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. These institutions together had 1,599 students (including 13 women) on the 31st March 1926, as compared with 1,682 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these students 1,415 were Hindus, 137 Muhammadans and 47 belonged to other communities. The total cost of maintaining the three institutions amounted to Rs. 9,98,991, as compared with Rs. 10,44,220 in the year 1924-25. Out of 564 candidates who appeared in the Final Examination 192 were declared to have passed.

On the 31st March 1926 there were 8 medical schools in the Presidency with 1,804 pupils (including 34 women) on their rolls, as against 8 schools having 1,851 pupils in 1924-25. The cost of these medical schools was Rs. 2,79,492, as against Rs. 2,70,736 in the previous year. Of the 506 students who sat for the Final Examination 321 were successful.

3. **Bengal Engineering College.**—On the 31st March 1926 the Bengal Engineering College had 294 pupils on the rolls, *viz.*, 134 in the civil engineering classes, 66 in the mechanical and electrical engineering classes, 45 in the mining classes, and 49 in the industrial classes, as against 321 students on the corresponding date of 1925. Of these students 244 were Hindus, 30 Muhammadans, 17 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and 3 Indian Christians. The cost of maintaining the

college during the year amounted to Rs. 3,55,228, of which Rs. 3,21,186 came from provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,27,546 and Rs. 2,93,440 respectively. The value of the outturn of work from the college workshops amounted approximately to Rs. 11,184. The results of the college in the various examinations held during 1925-26 are noted below:—

Examinations.	Candi- dates.	Passes.
B. E.	21	21
I. E.	42	24
Associateship in Mechanical Engineering	2	2
Diploma in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering .. .	22	19
Diploma in Mining	17	16

During the year the posts of Professor of Physics, Foreman in the Electrical Department, and Demonstrator in the Mechanical Department were created and appointments made to them. The college has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Allum, late Chief Engineer to the Railway Board, as Professor of Civil Engineering. Mr. McGlashan delivered a course of special lectures on "Port and dock engineering". The telegraph training classes were discontinued from November 1925. The Governing Body of the Bengal Engineering College submitted during the year proposals for increasing the fee rates and also for the adjustment of the system of scholarships in the various departments of the college. Government sanction to their proposals was received after the close of the period under review.

4. **Ahsanullah School of Engineering.**—The Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, had 428 students (248 in the upper subordinate, 104 in the lower subordinate and 76 in the artisan classes) on the rolls on the 31st March 1926, against 478 in the previous year. Of these students 377 were Hindus, 48 Muhammadans and 3 of other communities. The upkeep of the school cost Rs. 1,17,447, of which Rs. 90,715 was met from provincial revenues, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,14,671 and Rs. 90,071 respectively. The duplication of the overseer classes was sanctioned by Government as a permanent measure with effect from the beginning of the session 1925-26; and the additional teaching posts which were temporarily established to deal with the extra classes have also been made permanent from 1st July 1925. One of the most urgent needs of the school is a hostel and plans and estimates for a building to house 200 pupils at a cost of Rs. 2,67,000 are under preparation. Pending its construction the students have been accommodated in quarters secured temporarily for hostel purposes. The total value of the work done by the school workshop amounted to Rs. 4,177 during the year under report.

A pleaders' survey training class was opened under canvas at Gandaria on the 11th January 1926 and lasted for six weeks. Twenty-five candidates appeared at the examination of whom 10 were successful. The practical survey training of overseer and sub-overseer students was carried on as usual for about 6 weeks in the country. Thirteen of the artisan students completed their training last session. In regard to the proposal for introducing a new mechanical and electrical

engineering course of the University type, which was recommended by the Dacca Vocational and Technical Education Committee, Government decided that in the present state of their finances it would be of greater advantage, both professional and economic, to keep this work concentrated at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. The results of the Final Examination are noted below :—

			Presented.	Passed.
1.	Upper Subordinate Examination (Part B)	.. ..	72	63
2.	Upper Subordinate Examination (Part A)	.. ..	146	91
3.	Lower Subordinate Examination	.. ..	60	35

5. **Mainamati Survey School.**—On the 31st March 1926 there were 78 students (including 3 Kanungoes) on the rolls of the Survey School at Mainamati, as compared with 86 on the corresponding date of 1925. Of these students 70 were Hindus, 1 was a Buddhist and 7 were Muhammadans. In order to encourage Muhammadan students, Government have sanctioned the grant of boarding stipends to all the Muhammadan students of the school at a scale varying from Rs. 3 to 6 according to their number. The total cost of maintaining the school amounted to Rs. 16,273, of which Rs. 12,096 was provided from provincial revenues, the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 17,367 and Rs. 12,969 respectively. The masonry building for the main school was completed during the year under review, and it was first occupied in January 1926; the temporary structure which was being used for the main school has been converted into a hostel. Government have accorded administrative approval to the construction of permanent quarters for the Principal and other members of the staff. Thirty-five candidates were sent up for the Final Survey Examination, of whom 26 were successful. In the Amin Examination 38 students passed out of 44 sent up.

6. **Government School of Art, Calcutta.**—The Government School of Art, Calcutta, had an enrolment of 354 students on the 31st March 1926, as against 361 in the previous year. Of these students 333 were Hindus, 14 Muhammadans: the rest belonged to other communities. The upkeep of the school cost Rs. 67,123, of which Rs. 53,934 was provided from provincial revenues. The cost of maintaining the Art Gallery amounted to Rs. 7,932. During the year under report Government sanctioned the establishment of a commercial art section class in the Government School of Art, Calcutta, on an experimental basis for a period of two years.

7. **Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta.**—The Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, had on its rolls 181 students on 31st March 1926, as compared with 230 students on the corresponding date of 1925. The day and evening classes of the institute were attended by 122 and 348 students respectively. The upkeep of the institute cost Rs. 62,780, of which Rs. 46,781 was provided from provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 53,267 and Rs. 38,700 respectively. Twenty-eight students, of whom 17 passed, appeared at the Final Commercial Course Examination. In the Special Commercial Course Examination 172 students passed out of 325 who presented themselves. Some important changes have been effected in

the syllabuses of the various courses of study followed at the institute. The Committee appointed by Government to consider the recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee with regard to the future of the institute submitted its report after the close of the period under review.

8. **Government Weaving Institute, Serampore.**—The Government Weaving Institute, Serampore, had 75 students on the rolls on 31st March 1926, as compared with 79 students on the corresponding date of 1925. The cost of maintaining the institute amounted to Rs. 50,470, of which Rs. 49,642 was met from provincial revenues; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 51,074 and Rs. 50,493 respectively. Thirty students appeared at the Final Examination, of whom 23 were awarded diplomas. In the London City and Guild's Examinations 43 students appeared and 26 were successful. As the results of the University Examinations are declared in June, the commencement of the session of the institute has been changed this year from November to July. It is hoped that this change will have the effect of attracting a better class of students to the higher classes. During the year under report the institute conducted demonstrations at important centres in improved appliances and participated in the exhibitions held at Suri Guptipara, Krishnagar, Manikganj, Faridpur, Khulna, Chinsurah, Dacca and Bogra. There were 14 outlying and peripatetic centres for imparting practical instruction in weaving. Government have been asked to agree to the opening of additional weaving schools at suitable centres.

9. **Vocational courses at other centres.**—The table below illustrates the progress made in vocational courses pursued at other centres:—

Centre.	Subjects taken up.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
1. Jagannath Intermediate Col- lege, Dacca. ..	I. Sc. Examination with Dyeing	47	16
2. Ditto ..	I. A. Examination with Commerce	62	22
3. Vidyasagar College, Calcutta	Ditto ..	39	21
4. Calcutta University ..	B—Commerce Examination ..	134	43
5. Dacca University ..	Ditto ..	46	17

10. **Agricultural education.**—The old demand for “more technical and vocational education” is apparently in Bengal slowly crystallising on one side at least into a desire for a definite scheme of agricultural education for its sons. The desire is unformulated and vague, but is evidence of full realisation of the fact that in her land Bengal has still a vast undeveloped estate. Bengal is not alone in this; other provinces in India (and the Punjab with notable success) have tackled similar problems, and the Government of Bengal during the year sent to the Punjab a Committee representing both educational and agricultural interests to study at first hand the scheme which has been evolved in that province, whereby agriculture has been introduced into the curriculum of middle schools. The valuable report issued by that Committee and the proposals which resulted from it are at present under the consideration of Government. The publication of the report and the arrival of a Royal Commission on Agriculture have proved a great stimulus to projects for introducing agricultural teaching in schools;

but there are big problems which still await solution, of which the following are typical:—

- (i) Is the teaching to be vocational or educational?
- (ii) can a young Bengali boy be induced to renounce his dreams (in the main illusory) of future riches to be attained by a college degree for hard work with his hands?

But there are schools even now where agriculture is part of the ordinary curriculum. Mention may be made of the Amarpur High English School in Burdwan, Durgapur High English School in Chittagong and the Baira Central School in Dacca. As regards higher courses, there is commendable keenness at Rajshahi, where it is hoped that a beginning of such courses may now not long be delayed, since there is considerable private support for the scheme.

11. **Vocational Education Committee, Dacca.**—At the close of the year Government issued a resolution on the report of the Dacca Technical and Vocational Educational Committee which had recommended *inter alia*—

- (i) the making of drill and drawing compulsory in high schools,
- (ii) the introduction of manual training and science courses in school curricula, and
- (iii) the establishment of University courses in such subjects as electrical and mechanical engineering, chemical technology, tanning and leather industry, botany, bacteriology and commerce.

Most of these recommendations involved large expenditure, the burden of which Government is unable to shoulder at the present time. The general trend of the resolution was that Government would be willing to the extent of its financial resources to subsidise schemes on the lines recommended by the Committee, except in the case of a few proposals which were regarded as *per se* inadvisable at present (such as a University course at Dacca in electrical and mechanical engineering and in the tanning and leather industry), provided that the institutions concerned were prepared to accept a share of the cost.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education of Indian girls and women.

1. **Introductory.**—Girls' education in Bengal attracts more attention every year, but its problems are as difficult, if not at present as vast, as those in which the education of boys is involved. The typical girls' school is not, as with boys, the high school. Girls' education has only in a relatively small number of cases progressed beyond the primary stage. It is in a few of the larger centres of population only, where opportunity and more enlightened public opinion combine, that secondary or collegiate education for girls exists at all.

2. **Institutions and pupils.**—During the year under review recognised institutions of all grades and types for Indian girls increased in number from 13,494 to 13,922, and the number of pupils attending them

from 317,873 to 332,099. Of this total 137,050 were Hindus and 187,977 Muhammadans; the rest came from other communities. Unrecognised schools for girls, which numbered 254 during the year under review, had an enrolment of 6,588 pupils—2,876 being Hindus, 3,412 Muhammadans and 300 belonging to other communities.

3. **Controlling agency.**—The women inspecting staff of the department consisted, as in previous years, of 2 Inspectresses and 12 Assistant Inspectresses of Schools divided equally between East and West Bengal.

4. **Collegiate education.**—During the year there were 4 arts colleges for women, including the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School, Dacca. The Bethune College, Calcutta, and the Intermediate Department of the Eden High School, Dacca, are maintained by Government, while the Diocesan College and Loreto House, Calcutta, are under private management, the former being aided by the department.

On the 31st March 1926 the Bethune College had 151 students on its rolls, against 140 returned on the corresponding date of the previous year. The upkeep of the college cost Rs. 93,764, of which Rs. 83,443 came from provincial revenues. The average annual cost of educating a student was Rs. 625-1-6. The college presented 25 students in the B.A. Examination; of these 21 were successful. In the Intermediate Examination 13 out of 17 passed in arts and 5 out of 6 in science. The difficulties which the college has had to face through insufficient hostel accommodation have been relieved in some measure by the establishment of a new private hostel for women students in Circular Road, which is assisted by the department.

The old arrangements for the conveyance of students to and from college have been abolished. The new motor-buses which have been bought for this purpose are a greatly appreciated improvement.

During the year the college benefited by the hygiene lectures delivered under the auspices of the Bengal Social Service League; it was also fortunate enough to secure the services of Miss Carswell, the Physical Instructress from the Young Women's Christian Association who gave valuable advice and instruction.

The college really needs a very great deal of additional space, and during the year steps were taken to evolve a scheme of structural extension which will provide for present needs and future development. It is very desirable that the scheme should not be held up by financial considerations till the situation becomes acute. In the Intermediate classes attached to the Eden High School, Dacca, there were 27 students on 31st March 1926, as compared with 26 on the corresponding date of 1925. Nine candidates appeared at the I.A. Examination and all were successful. The cost of maintaining the Intermediate Department amounted to Rs. 18,572. Less advantage is taken of the opportunity provided by these classes than might be hoped.

The Diocesan College and Loreto House had 71 and 35 students, respectively, on the rolls on 31st March 1926, against 62 and 22 on the corresponding date of 1925. The two colleges cost Rs. 21,867 and Rs. 10,810 respectively. The Diocesan College passed 11 candidates out of 12 presented at the B.A. Examination and 11 out of 12 at the I.A. Examination. Loreto House sent up 9 students for the I.A. Examination and all were successful.

5. **Secondary education.**—(i) *High schools.*—The number of high English schools for Indian girls rose from 16 to 18, the increase being

due to the starting of two aided high English schools; one at Krishnagar and the other at Jalpaiguri. There were 4,504 pupils reading in girls' high schools, as compared with 3,790 in the previous year. Of the 18 schools 4 were managed by Government and the rest were aided institutions. The Gokhale Memorial School, which aims at preparing girls for life rather than for examinations, found it necessary to make a compromise with reality, and sent up candidates for the Matriculation Examination for the first time in 1926. The school and the hostel are still crowded together in the same building, but a scheme is afoot for transferring the school in the near future to a more spacious site in Bhowanipore. A few high schools for girls in West Bengal have introduced experiments deriving from the Dalton Laboratory plan and the reports on their working are on the whole favourable.

(ii) *Middle schools.*—There were on 31st March 1926 48 middle English schools for Indian girls with 5,861 pupils, as compared with 36 schools with 4,723 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year; middle vernacular schools numbered 26 with 2,676 pupils, as against 27 schools with 2,720 pupils in 1924-25. Additional funds provided by Government during the year enabled some slight improvements to be made in the pay and prospects of teachers of aided girls' schools.

6. **Primary education.**—On the 31st March 1926 there were 13,782 primary schools for Indian girls with an enrolment of 317,383 pupils, as compared with 13,363 schools with 305,000 pupils. Primary schools for Indian girls may be classified under the following main heads:—

- (a) *Grant-in-aid schools.*—Schools which receive aid from public funds; these schools also include the model primary schools for girls which were formerly conducted as Government institutions.
- (b) *Urban girls' schools.*—These schools which are confined to East Bengal are a better type of school than the ordinary aided schools for girls.
- (c) *Panchayati Union schools.*—These schools are under the management of District Boards like Board schools for boys. No funds were allotted during the year for opening new Panchayati Union schools for girls.
- (d) *Peasant girls' schools.*—There are 22 such schools all in the Presidency Division. The object with which they were started originally is still far from fulfilment.

The work of the Nari Siksha Samiti and of the Society for the Improvement of the Backward Classes deserves special mention in connection with the expansion of primary education among girls.

7. **Special schools.**—There were 42 technical, industrial and other special schools with 1,370 pupils in 1925-26, as against 46 schools with 1,379 pupils in 1924-25. Most of the industrial schools for girls are under Mission management. These schools teach lace-making, knitting, sewing and dress-making besides imparting general education.

8. **Zenana education.**—On the 31st March 1926 there were 54 zenana teachers teaching in all 1,311 pupils. As was stated in the

last annual report the system of zenana education as it now obtains in Bengal is to be replaced in time by a scheme of education deriving certain features from the Parents' National Union scheme of education which has achieved so conspicuous a success in England. Experimental work is being conducted at Dacca by Mr. West, the Principal of the Teachers' Training College, and there are indications that some measure of success has been achieved, particularly in the teaching of hygiene. But any definite pronouncement as to the utility of the scheme or its power to break down illiteracy among Bengali women and girls more rapidly than is being done by other methods of education must be postponed till the full period of three years for which the experiment has been sanctioned has expired.

9. **Needle-work.**—The standard of needle-work in girls' schools has very obviously improved under the guidance of trained mistresses. The sewing grant of Re. 1 per school given by the department was continued with satisfactory results. The Lady Carmichael needle-work diploma is a stimulus making for improvement.

10. **Co-education.**—The number of girls reading in boys' schools rose during the year under review from 54,907 to 57,043.

CHAPTER IX.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

1. **Institutions.**—The number of institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians was 63 at the end of the year 1925-26—the same as in the preceding year. Of the 63 institutions 59 were schools for general education and 4 for special instruction, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 58 and 5 respectively. The increase of one institution for general education is due to the inclusion of Our Lady's Home which is now temporarily recognised as a primary school. The Calcutta Technical School has been excluded from "special institutions", as it is now regarded as an institution for all communities and not for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only. Of the schools for general education 14 were higher secondary, 7 secondary, 20 higher grade, 17 primary, and 1 ungraded. Government directly controlled 3 of these, *viz.*, the Victoria Boys' School, the Dow Hill Girls' School and the Dow Hill Training College, Kurseong; the other schools were under the management of railway authorities, religious orders, and so on.

2. **Pupils.**—The following table shows the distribution of pupils at the different stages of instruction in European schools:—

	1924-25.				1925-26.			
	No. of institutions.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of institutions.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.
Higher Secondary ..	14	2,047	1,798	3,845	14	2,419	1,507	3,926
Secondary ..	7	544	627	1,171	7	679	500	1,179
Higher grade ..	20	2,218	1,958	4,176	20	2,009	2,352	4,361
Primary ..	16	508	360	868	17	522	363	885
Ungraded ..	1	122	..	122	1	114	..	114
Special ..	5	316	118	434	4	44	121	165
Total ..	63	5,755	4,861	10,616	63	5,787	4,843	10,630

The above figures include 1,615 non-European pupils attending European schools on 31st March 1926, against 1,673 on the corresponding date of 1925.

3. **Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on the education of European and Anglo-Indian children in Bengal amounted during the year under review to Rs. 36,07,989, as compared with Rs. 35,36,616 last year. The expenditure was divided as follows:—

	Rs.
(i) Provincial revenues ..	9,98,237
(ii) Municipal Funds ..	6,032
(iii) Fees ..	16,71,329
(iv) Other sources ..	9,32,391
Total ..	<u>36,07,989</u>

4. **Scholarships.**—A sum of Rs. 29,444 was expended for the award of scholarships during the year 1925-26, as against Rs. 30,485 spent for the purpose in the previous year. These sums exclude the amount of scholarships which are awarded in other provinces but paid in Bengal.

5. **Teachers.**—The number of teachers employed in European schools on the 31st March 1926 was 673, as compared with 696 returned on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the 673 teachers 76 were graduates, 369 (including 40 graduates) were trained and 304 (including 36 graduates) were untrained.

6. **Training of teachers.**—The Government of Bengal deputed 2 European male teachers to the Chelmsford Training Class at Ghora Gali for training, as facilities for training European male teachers do not exist in the Presidency. Twenty women teachers, as compared with 22 in the previous year, were under training at the Dow Hill Training College on 31st March 1926. At the annual examination held in November 1925, 9 senior students sat for the Final Examination. All of them passed, and all the 10 junior students of the first year class were permitted to complete their course of training during 1926.

7. **Vocational training.**—Eighteen schools taught the school final courses, comprising commercial, industrial or domestic and telegraphy courses. The number of pupils on the rolls of these classes on 31st March 1926 was 279. Special classes for domestic training in plain cookery and needle-work were held as before in the Dow Hill School, Kurseong, St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong, and Loreto House, Calcutta. Special classes for probationary sick nurses were held at Entally Convent, St. Andrew's Colonial Homes and Loreto House, Calcutta. St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, had also special classes for children's nurses and telegraphy training. An additional course in salesmanship has been elaborated in consultation with Miss F. E. Hawkins, Employment Secretary, Calcutta Young Women's Christian Association, and approved by the Calcutta Trades Association. The draft course is now under the consideration of the department.

8. **City and Guild's Examinations.**—These examinations were held in November 1925 at Kurseong for candidates from Dow Hill School

and St. Helen's Convent, Kurseong. The entries and the results were as follows:—

	Entries.	Results.
Plain needle-work ..	8	8
Plain dress-making ..	3	3
Plain cookery ..	5	5

9. **Examinations.**—The following table shows the results of the various examinations for which pupils entered in 1924-25 and 1925-26:—

—	1924-25.				1925-26.			
	No sent up.		No. passed.		No. sent up.		No. passed.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<i>Higher grade schools.</i>								
1. Higher Grade School Scholarship Examination ..	16	16	Competitive test.		20	12	Competitive test.	
2. Higher Grade School Final Examination ..	26	30	15	17	41	31	9	25
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
3. Cambridge Junior School Certificate Examination ..	98	122	66	64	98	75	71	47
4. Cambridge School Certificate Examination ..	85	67	45	43	57	58	38	24
5. Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination ..	4	3	1	..	8	2	..	2

10. **Education of deficient and defective children.**—The Children's House, Kurseong, continued to train by special methods physically and mentally defective European children. It had 15 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1926. A sum of Rs. 973 was paid from provincial revenues towards the upkeep of the institution.

11. **Sussex Trust.**—The following expenditure was incurred during the year 1925-26 out of the income of the Sussex Trust Fund:—

	Rs.
1. Construction of building for St. Vincent's School, Asansol ..	1,00,000
2. Construction of dormitories for Dow Hill School, Kurseong ..	70,000
3. Scholarships ..	19,638
Total ..	1,89,638

Altogether 33 scholars benefited by the scholarships given.

12. **Doveton Trust Fund.**—The total receipts during 1925-26 (including the total balance on the 31st March 1926 and also the interest up to October 1925) and the expenditure of the Doveton Trust Fund amounted to Rs. 14,113-9-3 and Rs. 7,343-13-9 respectively. Twenty scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 a month were awarded and 13 scholarships varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 were renewed during the year under report.

13. **Sir Paul Chater's endowment.**—The income derived from Sir Paul Chater's munificent bequest has enabled the Governors of the La Martinière Schools to effect long-deferred and very necessary improvements in the staff, bringing it more nearly to the pre-war level of efficiency. In the boys' school in particular science teaching, a subject sadly neglected for years, has at last been placed upon a sound footing, and men teachers recruited from England have been substituted for women who took the place of men as a temporary war measure and who were retained thereafter as a measure of economy. In the girls' school the staff now includes two trained graduates.

14. **State scholarship.**—No new State scholarship was awarded during the year 1925-26.

15. **Controlling agency.**—Mr. W. F. Papworth, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, went on leave to England for 8 months from 1st July 1925. During the period of his absence on leave Mr. H. A. Stark officiated in his place as Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

16. **European Schools' Code.**—The revised Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal is now under the consideration of Government.

17. **Conference.**—The authorities of European secondary schools met at a conference on the 15th and 16th February 1926 to discuss the question of secondary education in European schools in Bengal and, particularly, the relation between these and the Indian Universities. The general feeling of the Conference was that a dual form of secondary education would be found most suitable, whereby certain schools might take exclusively the Cambridge Examinations and others the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations of the University of Calcutta. The Conference recommended the introduction of a somewhat more extensive scholarship system than obtains at present as a suitable means of attracting the increased attention of the European and Anglo-Indian communities to the higher courses of the University. Certain European secondary schools, *viz.*, St. Joseph's High School, Calcutta, the Calcutta Boys' School and St. James' School, Calcutta, have already decided to work for the Matriculation Examination. It is premature to estimate the value of this experiment. Much will depend on the success or otherwise of the effort now being made to stiffen up local University standards. It is obvious that no effort which may lead a reasonable number of Anglo-Indian boys and girls to enter upon University education should be spared, and it is to be hoped that the result of the change made in the final examination of these schools will help to produce this result.

18. **Experiments in education.**—The Dalton Laboratory plan which was given a trial in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, the Diocesan School, Darjeeling, and the Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta, has been discarded as unsuited to existing conditions in the European schools of Bengal. In none of the schools was the Dalton plan brought into force in its

entirety; it was tried only in certain classes and in certain subjects and the system of subject laboratories with their necessary literature sections was never completely developed. The result of the experiment makes it clear that the successful working of the plan needs special advantages in the way of personnel and equipment which our European schools do not ordinarily possess.

CHAPTER X.

Education of Muhammadans.

1. **Statistics of Muhammadan pupils.**—During the year under review the number of Muhammadan pupils studying in all types of educational institutions for Indians rose from 1,018,593 to 1,052,366. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils under instruction on 31st March 1926 was 47·6 per cent. as compared with 47·3 per cent. on the corresponding date of the previous year. In arts and professional colleges the proportion of Muhammadans to the total number of students on the rolls was 13·7 and 13·2 per cent. against 12·9 and 12·2 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. In the high and middle stages of instruction the proportion of Moslem pupils was also small, *viz.*, 15·0 and 17·6 per cent. respectively of the pupils of all creeds, as compared with 14·6 and 17·2 per cent. in the preceding year, the proportion in the primary stage of instruction remained unaltered at 50·5. It is difficult to calculate the expenditure on Muhammadan education, as the bulk of Moslem pupils read in institutions which are open to all communities.

2. **Hindu and Muhammadan pupils.**—Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils 860,977 were reading in institutions for males at the close of the year and 191,389 in institutions for females, as compared with 991,399 Hindu pupils attending boys' schools and 139,924 girls' schools.

3. **Islamic intermediate colleges.**—The number of Islamic intermediate colleges in Bengal remained stationary at 2—one at Dacca and the other at Serajganj. The former is maintained by Government and the latter is in receipt of aid from provincial revenues. There were 84 students in the intermediate classes of the two colleges on 31st March 1926, against 78 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of 31 candidates who appeared in the Islamic Intermediate Examination 23 were successful. The Islamic Intermediate College is the only Government institution of the type "C" recommended by the Calcutta University Commission. The teaching staff was at the start placed on a temporary basis. It has recently been placed on a permanent footing.

4. **Madrassahs.**—On the 31st March 1926 there were in the Presidency 467 madrasahs with an enrolment of 42,527 pupils; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 412 and 36,499 respectively. The rate of increase is more marked in special institutions for Moslems than in non-secretarian institutions that are open to all communities. The total cost of maintaining the madrasahs amounted to Rs. 8,84,448 towards which public funds contributed Rs. 3,97,300; the corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 7,72,135 and Rs. 3,58,249 respectively. During the year under review an additional allotment of

Rs. 17,500 was sanctioned by Government for new and increased grants-in-aid to madrasahs. Reformed madrasahs are springing up all over the province. There is, however, still a demand for old scheme madrasahs among orthodox sections of the Muhammadan community, who look upon the reformed madrasahs as a class of modified high and middle English schools.

5. **Maktabs.**—The number of maktabs—recognised and unrecognised—rose from 17,325 to 18,308; of these 12,166 were for boys and 6,142 for girls. The number of pupils reading in maktabs increased from 510,912 to 548,135, of whom 402,095 were boys and 146,040 girls. Compared with primary schools maktabs show a more rapid increase both in numbers and pupils. The total direct expenditure on maktabs rose from Rs. 13,40,884 to Rs. 14,65,760, to which public funds contributed Rs. 6,97,694, as against Rs. 6,60,673 in the preceding year. The Calcutta Model Maktab, the retention of which was sanctioned as a temporary measure, was deprovincialised during the year under report.

6. **Maktab curriculum.**—During the year under review a revised curriculum for maktabs on the lines of that for primary schools came into force. Provision was made for text-books in Urdu in selected maktabs where the medium of instruction is that language.

7. **Junior Madrasah Examination.**—In the Junior Madrasah Examination held in November 1925, out of 946 candidates 735 were successful against 857 and 539, respectively, of the preceding year.

8. **Islamic Matriculation and Islamic Intermediate Examinations.**—These examinations are conducted by the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education, Dacca. Out of 201 candidates who appeared at the Islamic Matriculation Examination 100 were declared successful. In the year 1921-22 only 56 candidates sat for the examination.

The number of candidates sitting for the Islamic Intermediate Examination rose from 22 in 1921-22 to 31 in 1925-26.

9. **New scholarships and stipends.**—During the year under review 4 special scholarships of Rs. 15 each a month were created by Government for Moslem students in the upper subordinate classes of the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca. The scholarships are tenable for three years. The creation of 7 scholarships of Rs. 5 each a month, tenable for four years to be awarded on the results of the examination held at the end of the junior madrasah course, was also sanctioned by Government. These scholarships are awarded in consideration of merit and are tenable in reformed senior (high) madrasahs and high schools, in addition to 23 stipends of Rs. 5 each a month tenable for two years to be awarded on the result of the examination held at the end of the junior madrasah course.

10. **Mohsin Endowment Fund.**—In 1925-26 the income of the Mohsin Endowment Fund was estimated at Rs. 98,820. The fund had an opening balance of Rs. 23,024. The total expenditure from the fund was estimated at Rs. 1,01,416; of this Rs. 50,669 was for educational purposes.

The Mohsin Fund is quite separate from the Education budget, and the receipts and expenditure of the fund find no place in the accounts of the public revenues of the province.

In order to balance the receipts and the recurring expenditure of the fund, a reduction was made in the scale of educational expenditure to

the amount of Rs. 3,516 a year. As a result of this Mohsin scholarships and stipends were reduced in value during the year under report.

11. **Special facilities for Muhammadans.**—Muhammadan students continued to enjoy during the year under report the special concessions stated in previous annual reports, *viz.*, the reservation of places in Government and aided schools, the grant of special scholarships and stipends, and free studentships to the extent of 15 per cent. of their own enrolment.

12. **Islamia College, Calcutta.**—The buildings of the Islamia College, Calcutta, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Lytton in December 1924, were completed by March 1926. Accommodation for 400 students has been provided, the numbers being limited to 125 in each of the 1st and 2nd year classes and to 75 in each of the 3rd and 4th year classes. The college is affiliated to the I.A., I.Sc. and B.A. standards (including Honours). The chief aim of the establishment of the college is the provision of better facilities for the collegiate education of Moslem students than exist at present and to maintain in a special Islamic college that Islamic atmosphere which is so essential in Moslem opinion if the educational process is to achieve its aim by training the spirit and character as well as the intellect.

13. The following statement shows the number of Muhammadans holding permanent appointments as teachers in Government high, zilla and collegiate schools, and as Inspecting Officers in Government service:—

Division.	No. of Muhammadans holding appointments as teachers.	Percentage of teaching appointments held by Muhammadans.	No. of Muhammadans holding appointments as Inspecting officers.	Percentage of inspecting appointments held by Muhammadans.
Presidency Division ..	31	32·6	29	50·0
Burdwan Division ..	10	17·8	16	22·2
Dacca Division ..	27	20·7	39	46·4
Rajshahi Division ..	29	28·15	28	41·8
Chittagong Division ..	6	14·3	30	58·8
Total ..	103	24·18	142	42·77

The question of the larger employment of Muhammadans in the educational services under Government has recently engaged the attention of Government, and the Governor in Council has laid down definite rules regulating the appointment of Muhammadans to the Education Department in future. Of direct appointments to the posts of Subdivisional Inspector of Schools, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Assistant Head-Masters of Government High and Normal Schools and English and Vernacular teachers, 40 per cent. will at present be reserved for Moslems, the percentage being raised to 45 in the course of three years.

From an examination of the statement it will appear that while on the inspecting side the percentage of Moslems is a near approach to the ultimate standard, subject to certain re-adjustments between the divisions, that on the teaching side still falls considerably short.

In non-Government high schools the position of Moslem teachers is worse. They form only about 18·0 per cent. of the total teaching strength in such institutions against 24·18 per cent. in Government high schools. An improvement in the existing state of things is a necessity, in the interests of the unity and harmonious integration of the two great communities of the province; but while Government can help to a slight extent, full salvation can only come from a rapid spread of higher education among the Moslems of Bengal. In the schools and the Universities and other places of advanced education, the Moslems of Bengal will find the key which will unlock to them slowly but surely the door of professional equality with their Hindu competitors.

During the year, or shortly after its close, the sum subscribed for the Moslem Scholarship Fund, founded by Nawab Musharuff Hossain, with a donation of Rs. 20,000 and named after His Excellency the Governor, was increased to Rs. 45,000 by further donations, the Nawab also guaranteeing to find an additional Rs. 1,800 a year for six years. The interest of the fund will be utilised for sending a Moslem to Europe for study every two years.

CHAPTER XI.

Education of special classes.

1. **Education of chiefs and nobles.**—Bengal has no special institution for the education of the sons and wards of Indian chiefs and nobles. The Nawab Bahadur's Institution at Murshidabad has, however, special arrangements for educating boys of the Nizamat family, one of the four hostels attached to the school being reserved exclusively for boys of the Nizamat family. There were 26 boys in this hostel during the year—the same number as in the preceding year—and the cost of maintenance was Rs. 6,211.

2. **Education of aborigines and the children of backward classes.**—Among aboriginal races the Sonthals and among educationally backward communities the Namasudras and Pods appear to be making satisfactory progress in education. On the 31st March 1926, altogether 254,853 boys and 23,172 girls belonging to communities that are educationally backward were under instruction in the various grades of institutions in the Presidency. A reference to the following paragraphs will show what progress was made during the year by members of these classes in each part of the Presidency separately:—

Calcutta.—During the year under review there were in Calcutta 13 primary schools under the management of Christian missions and 6 under Hindu management, chiefly intended for pupils of the educationally backward classes. Out of 807 pupils reading in these schools 497 were pupils of backward communities.

Presidency Division outside Calcutta.—On the 31st March 1926 the area comprising the Presidency Division outside Calcutta had 79,994 pupils of the backward classes in schools for boys and 3,708 in schools for girls. The high English school at Masiahati and the middle English schools at Maliat and Fulia in the district of Jessore are mainly attended by Namasudras, the teaching staff and

management of the schools also being almost entirely Namasudra in constitution. In the district of Khulna there are 10 middle English schools which cater chiefly for the education of Namasudras and Pods. There are also large numbers of primary schools in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore and Khulna which are attended mainly by the children of backward classes. Three of the primary schools in the district of the 24-Parganas were maintained, as previously, from the income of the Sussex Trust Fund. During the year 10 middle and 16 upper primary scholarships were awarded to the boys of backward communities.

Burdwan Division.—Among the aboriginal tribes the Sonthals in the Burdwan Division are in a majority and organised efforts are being made for the spread of education among them. During the year under report 243 schools, including 1 high English, 2 middle vernacular, 236 primary, 2 guru-training and 2 industrial schools, were maintained for the education of special classes at a cost of Rs. 25,615 from provincial revenues and Rs. 2,858 from District Funds. These schools were attended by 56,448 pupils. One middle, 6 upper primary and 8 lower primary scholarships were awarded to boys of the backward classes. The experiment referred to in the last annual report, which is being carried on in the Bhimpur Sonthal High School under the auspices of the American Baptist Mission, has not yet reached such a stage as to make possible a definite pronouncement as to its success, but enthusiasm is genuine and the promoters of the scheme are sanguine as to the results.

Dacca Division.—On the 31st March 1926 the Dacca district returned 99 schools with 3,449 pupils, chiefly intended for the educationally backward classes. Noticeable among these were 9 schools exclusively meant for the children of fishermen, 6 for muchis, 26 for Namasudras and 19 for Doais; the muchis schools and the schools for the children of fishermen were free institutions. In the district of Faridpur the Orakandi High School established by the Australian Mission and the Gopinathpur High School are largely attended by Namasudra pupils. In addition to the above, 10 middle English schools and a large number of primary schools are mainly attended by them. The Bakarganj District Board maintained 12 free primary schools for the Magh settlers of the colonisation area in the Sunderbands.

Chittagong Division.—The Chakmas, Maghs and Tipras are the principal aboriginal races in the Chittagong Division. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there were 1 high English, 2 middle English, 158 primary and 38 indigenous (Kyang) schools for the education of the children of hill tribes, while the Missionary Society at Chandraghona maintains a training school for primary school teachers. One industrial school at Rangamati maintained by Government and one unaided middle English school collapsed during the year under review, the former for want of pupils and the latter for want of funds. The Lalmai Hills of the Tippera district had 2 free schools for Tipras. In the Cox's Bazar subdivision there were 5 departmental Burmese schools, 4 primary, 1 middle English, and 201 Kyang or monastic schools for Magh pupils. The number of pupils belonging to non-aboriginal backward communities, who were reading in high, middle and primary schools in the Chittagong Division on the last day of the year, was 19,714—boys 16,849 and girls 2,865. Nine middle and 40 primary scholarships were won by pupils of backward classes.

Rajshahi Division.—The district of Dinajpur contains 54 Sonthal schools (including 1 middle English school) with 1,612 pupils. Of these the Board of Sonthal Education at Dinajpur had under its direct control 7 primary schools and subsidised 23 others. The contribution from provincial revenues and District Funds towards the upkeep of these institutions under the control of the Sonthal Education Board amounted during the year to Rs. 2,342 and Rs. 1,965 respectively. The Sonthal Education Board at Malda financed 10 primary schools with special rates of stipends, the total number of Sonthal schools in the district being 30 at the end of the year under review. The expenditure out of provincial revenues and District Funds on these schools amounted to Rs. 1,786 and Rs. 882 respectively. Attempts are being made by the two Boards to bring other Sonthal schools under their management. In the district of Rajshahi there were 2 schools chiefly intended for Namasudras and 7 schools for backward classes in the Barin Tracts. A scheme for the education of aboriginal children living in the district of Rangpur was approved by Government after the close of the year under review. In its features it is similar to the Sonthal education scheme already in operation in the districts of Malda and Dinajpur.

The Society for the Improvement of Backward Classes, Bengal and Assam, maintained 404 schools in different parts of the Presidency for the education of the children of backward communities; the society receives from Government an annual recurring grant of Rs. 6,250 towards this work.

3. **Education of defectives.**—On the 31st March 1926, there were 15 physically and mentally deficient European children in the Children's House at Kurseong. The Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta, had 106 pupils (including 16 girls), and the Blind School, formerly located in Calcutta, was shifted to Behala in the district of the 24-Parganas, Government contributing Rs. 51,000 towards the cost of construction of the new building. It had an enrolment of 45 pupils, including 13 girls. In this school there are arrangements for teaching the 3 R's, music, weaving and carpentry. The Deaf and Dumb Schools, Dacca, Faridpur and Barisal, had 20, 8 and 13 pupils respectively. During the year under review a new school was started at Mymensingh with 14 pupils. The Deaf and Dumb School, Chittagong, had on its rolls 11 pupils (including 3 girls). The District Boards and a few of the Municipalities continued as usual to award scholarships and stipends to deaf mutes and blind children reading in the Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta, and the Blind School, Behala.

4. **Tea garden schools.**—In the district of Jalpaiguri 56 tea garden schools of which 10 were class "A" 24 class "B" and 22 class "C", with 1,042 pupils, were in existence at the close of the year. The total direct expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 2,811. The district of Darjeeling had 52 tea garden schools with 1,140 pupils. The maintenance charges of these schools amounted to Rs. 9,284, the Government and District Board contributions being Rs. 4,685 and Rs. 360 respectively.

5. **Education of factory children.**—The children of mill-hands in the 24-Parganas generally attend the primary schools and makhtabs existing in mill areas. There is also one special elementary school

at Titagarh for the education of mill operatives speaking Hindi, Urdu and Telegu. The school receives a grant of Rs. 60 a month and is under the management of the mill authorities. The Rifle Factory School, Ichapur, continues to be very popular. It received Rs. 2,700 from provincial revenues. There is another unaided school at Ichapur under the management of the Metal Factory.

6. **Education of Jains.**—The Jain School within the Bogra Municipality had 49 pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1926, against 10 on the same date in the preceding year.

CHAPTER XII.

Unrecognised institutions.

On the 31st March 1926 there were 1,429 unrecognised institutions in the Presidency, which were attended by 49,835 pupils. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,283 and 43,815 respectively. There has thus been an increase in the number of unrecognised institutions and in the number of pupils attending them during the year under review, the greatest increase taking place in the Chittagong Division. The majority of them are newly started schools which have not yet succeeded in enrolling more than ten pupils or introducing the full curriculum. A few schools in the 24-Parganas which were previously returned as recognised primary schools did not receive stipends from the District Board. They, therefore, gave up the departmental curriculum and are now included among unrecognised schools. Of the total number of pupils under instruction in unrecognised schools on the last day of the year under review 20,691 were Hindus and 27,296 were Muhammadans, the rest belonging to other communities; but both the number of and the attendance at unrecognised schools are naturally subject to constant variation. Institutions such as *tols*, *maktabs* or Koran schools, *Kyang* or monastic schools conducted by Buddhist teachers and other schools which do not adopt a course of studies prescribed by the University, the Board of Secondary Education or the department are included in this category. As previously reported the Kabindra College, Goila, the Santiniketan Bramacharyya Asram at Bolpur and the Mahakali Pathsala at Mymensingh are among the best known institutions of this class.

CHAPTER XIII.

Physical and moral training.

1. **Hostels.**—On the 31st March 1926 there were 30,208 boarders residing in the hostels and boarding houses attached to various schools and colleges in the Presidency, against 31,165 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. Of the total number of boarders 24,829 lived in hostels for Indians and 5,379 in boarding houses for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Of the boarders resident in Indian hostels, 21,707 were males and 3,122 were females. Of the European and Anglo-Indian boarders 3,497 were boys and 1,882 were girls.

The project for the construction of a hostel for the use of the Muhammadan students of Chittagong College which had received the

administrative approval of Government during the previous year was taken in hand and the building is expected to be completed by the end of January 1927. The need for larger hostel accommodation for the students of the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, was keenly felt. Funds have been allotted in the current year, and it is hoped that work will soon be commenced on this very necessary addition to the School of Engineering.

2. **Messes.**—As in previous years the mess schemes at Calcutta and Dacca were managed by the local Standing Committees with assistance from provincial revenues. The primary responsibility for the management of the students' messes at Dacca now rests with the Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.

3. **Physical training.**—A six weeks' training class for drill and gymnastic teachers was held at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium in Mechuabazar, Calcutta, under the supervision of Mr. N. Ghosh, Adviser in Physical Education, Bengal. The class was attended by teachers employed in Government as well as non-Government institutions; the Physical Instructor of the school attached to the Alipore Juvenile Jail was also permitted to attend the training class. The arrangement cost Government Rs. 250, which included the travelling expenses and house allowances of Government school teachers. Successful candidates were awarded certificates of proficiency on the completion of the course.

The increasing attention which is now being paid to physical culture in schools and colleges is reflected in the attitude of the Universities. The circular issued recently by the University of Calcutta aims at introducing some form of drill, physical exercise, or organised games as a part of the school curriculum for boys who are physically fit. The University has also suggested that all schools should make arrangements for a light mid-day meal for their students. Dacca University has appointed a Physical Instructor and an Assistant Physical Instructor to supervise physical exercises and games, which have been made compulsory for all students of the University who are not medically unfit.

4. **Boy scout movement.**—The year saw great strides in the boy scout movement. Encouragement has come from Government which provided funds to start scouting in selected schools, from district and subdivisional executive officers who were in many cases instrumental in forming troops, and from parents and guardians who see in scouting a moral and physical complement to the purely literary side of a boy's education. During the year local associations were established at Mymensingh, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Karakdi, Khulna, Krishnagar and Midnapur and attempts are being made to organise similar associations at Behala, Barisal, Berhampur, Birbhum, Ishapur and Khardah where troops have been formed already. The census taken at the end of the scout year shows that during the year 6 new cub packs, 26 new troops of scouts and one troop of rovers have been formed with 121 cubs, 627 scouts, 22 rovers and 42 scouters or cubbers.

In Bengal there are now 2,207 scouts, 108 rovers, 121 scouters, 585 cubs and 24 cubbers—a total of 3,045.

Mr. N. N. Bhowse, the Provincial Organising Secretary, has done invaluable work not only in the two camps at Tollyganj for the training of scout-masters, but also by his visits to centres outside Calcutta.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr, while acting as Governor of Bengal, invited all Calcutta scouts and cubs to Government House, where a display was given to a large and appreciative audience. Girls' schools in Calcutta have been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Physical Instructress of the Young Women's Christian Association who is training both students and teachers.

5. **Medical inspection of students.**—A medical examination of 1st and 3rd year students of the Presidency College which was conducted by the Students' Welfare Committee of Calcutta University showed that 32·5 per cent. of the students were in the enjoyment of sound health as against 20 per cent. reported in the previous year. The Department of Public Health maintains a special office and a staff which inspects institutions and conducts surveys of the health of school children, and the Mines Board of Health at Asansol has instituted a medical examination of pupils of 8 secondary and 86 primary schools in the Asansol subdivision.

6. **Hygiene.**—During the year lectures on hygiene and sanitation illustrated by lantern slides were delivered as in previous years by the Bengal Social Service League and by Sanitary Inspectors. Arrangements for delivering lectures to the pupils of secondary and primary schools in the Asansol subdivision (Burdwan) were also made during the year by the Mines Board of Health at Asansol with excellent results.

7. **Religious and moral instruction.**—Religious instruction is imparted in denominational schools such as makhtabs, madrasahs, tōls and mission schools. In others moral instruction alone is given.

8. **Discipline.**—Discipline during the year in educational institutions was with one or two exceptions satisfactory.

9. **National schools.**—At the end of the calendar year 1925 there were in the presidency 69 national schools with 4,567 pupils, against 90 schools with 6,993 pupils in the preceding year. Some of these schools follow the primary course and a few middle English and high English courses. These courses are combined with a certain amount of practical training such as weaving, spinning, tailoring, carpentry, etc., and in many cases religious instruction is imparted. The influence of these schools is steadily diminishing; in most places there is a distinct lack of encouragement from the public, and the schools are now an almost negligible factor in education.

CHAPTER XIV.

Conferences.

The year was marked by a series of Conferences convened in each division of the Presidency by Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Education Department, which aimed at a public explanation and full discussion on broad lines of the scope and aim of a draft Primary Education Bill prepared in the department. The keenest interest was evinced in these—practically the first—open discussions on a subject of such far-reaching importance. There was, as was to be expected, much criticism of the taxation which is implicit in any far-reaching scheme for the expansion of primary education, and for which the draft Bill naturally provided. But criticism was by

no means entirely destructive, and much that was hopeful and encouraging was spoken at the Conference. Three of the Conferences were addressed by Mr. Lindsay, one by the Director of Public Instruction at Krishnagar, and the fifth by Mr. Swan, Commissioner of Chittagong.

Owing chiefly to the need for keeping within the departmental allotment for travelling and halting allowances, no formal Conferences of the higher inspecting officers of the department were held during the year. Important educational topics were, however, discussed whenever practicable at informal gatherings of the inspecting staff. Among the subjects dealt with were—

- (1) distribution of the additional Rs. 3 lakhs grant for secondary schools;
- (2) modification of the grant-in-aid rules;
- (3) modification of the rules relating to admission and withdrawal of the pupils;
- (4) condition of the teachers in aided schools and the attitude of the managers towards them; and
- (5) extension of the Provident Fund system to teachers of aided schools.

2. The annual Provincial Non-Government Teachers' Conference was held at Feni.

3. A very successful educational exhibition was held under the auspices of the Malda Teachers' Club. It was visited by teachers, guardians and students residing in and near the town of Malda. The exhibition served a three-fold purpose: to teachers the exhibition demonstrated some of the modern developments in educational practice (new methods of teaching, research and experiments) by means of hand-books, educational charts, boys' products and up-to-date educational accessories. It drew the attention of the guardians to new ideas in education and encouraged them to take an intelligent interest in the education of their wards. In students the exhibition infused a healthy spirit of emulation. The department recognises with gratitude the work done by Mr. Peddie, the Magistrate of Malda, and the Head-Masters of the two local schools, in connection with the Malda Teachers' Club. A feature of the exhibition was the large attendance of ladies.

CHAPTER XV.

Text Book Committees.

Two separate Text Book Committees are still maintained in this Presidency—one at Calcutta and the other at Dacca. The Dacca Text Book Committee deals with text books for secondary schools in East Bengal. Text books for schools other than secondary are submitted for consideration to the Calcutta Text Book Committee.

During the year under review, five new members were appointed to the Calcutta Text Book Committee to fill up vacancies. The Dacca Text Book Committee suffered a great loss through the death of Rai K. K. Banerji Bahadur, Principal, Rajshahi College, a prominent member who had done much valuable service to the Committee.

Out of 1,289 books considered by the Calcutta Text Book Committee 428 were approved as text books, supplementary readers and prize and library books. The Dacca Text Book Committee received 640 books for consideration and 327 were finally approved.

The special feature of the year in this connection was the appointment of Mr. W. E. Griffith, M.A., I.E.S., to revise the curricula for secondary schools in this Presidency and also to re-organise the Text Book Committees. The work was completed after the close of the year under report.

CHAPTER XVI.

Education in the Legislative Council.

The absence of Ministers was, to a large extent responsible, as in the previous year, for the small number of questions and resolutions dealing with educational topics in the Bengal Legislative Council. During the period under review education was a "reserved" subject administered by a Member, and the special political interest which prevails when a department is controlled by a Minister was absent.

The Dacca University (Amendment) Act, 1925, providing for a statutory recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs, was passed after considerable discussion by the Council at its August session. The object of the Act was to give stability to the University's finances and to enable it safely to make contracts ahead. It was not intended to withdraw the University from public criticism nor to relax the ultimate authority of the legislature over its finances, though this misapprehension prevailed in some quarters. A resolution for an annual recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to Calcutta University to facilitate post-graduate studies and research was also carried. This was strongly supported, as it was felt that the stabilisation of both Universities should go on concurrently. A good deal of interest was shown in questions relating to compulsory physical culture for students and the provision of free primary education. The following may be mentioned as illustrative of the type of questions asked in Council: the appointment of Muhammadans to head teacherships in high and training schools, the accommodation of students of depressed classes in Government high schools, educational facilities to Sonthals and Bauris of Bankura, Government subsidised hostels for depressed classes, the provision of education among depressed classes, and the provision of an Anglo-Indian hostel in Calcutta.

A number of motions in connection with the rejection or reduction of educational grants were tabled for discussion as part of the policy of obstruction adopted, but as the opposition withdrew from the Council during the budget debate many motions were not moved and the rest fell through for want of support, the Education budget being passed in the form in which it was placed before Council.

E. F. OATEN,

Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

General Summary

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in square miles	..	76,843	General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars in Bengal for the year 1925-26.
Population—			
Males	..	24,151,222	
Females	..	22,544,314	
Total	..	46,695,536	

		Percentage of scholars to total population.			
		Recognised Institutions.		All Institutions.	
		1926	1925	1926	1925
		Males	7.38	7.18	7.55	7.23
Females	..	1.72	1.65	1.76	1.68
Total	..	4.65	4.51	4.75	4.60

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of Institutions.
	1926	1925	Increase or decrease.	1926	1925	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
Universities ..	2	2	..	1,584	1,951	-367	.10
For Males.							
Arts Colleges ..	38	37	+1	23,153	21,019	+1,234	1.26
Professional Colleges ..	15	15	..	6,453	6,500	-47	.35
High Schools ..	997	958	+39	232,856	219,548	+13,308	12.69
Middle ..	1,669	1,627	+42	142,204	133,356	+8,848	7.74
Primary ..	37,134	37,079	+55	1,332,871	1,310,064	+22,807	72.63
Special ..	2,739	2,644	+95	96,090	91,051	+5,039	5.23
Total ..	42,594	42,362	+232	1,835,211	1,784,389	+50,822	100.
For Females.							
Arts Colleges ..	4	4	..	284	250	+34	.08
Professional Colleges ..	3	3	..	41	33	+8	.01
High Schools ..	39	38	+1	8,583	7,961	+622	2.55
Middle ..	76	64	+12	8,897	7,655	+1,242	2.64
Primary ..	13,789	13,371	+418	317,084	305,360	+12,324	94.28
Special ..	44	48	-4	1,477	1,479	-2	.44
Total ..	13,955	13,528	+427	336,966	322,738	+14,228	100.
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
Males ..	1,175	1,033	+122	43,247	37,338	+5,909	....
Females ..	254	230	+24	6,585	6,477	111	....
Total ..	1,429	1,263	+146	49,835	43,815	+6,020	....
Grand Total ..	57,978	57,173	+805	2,222,012	2,150,942	71,070	....

General Summary of

	Total expenditure.			Percentage
	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.
	1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and Inspection	13,85,801	13,73,433	+12,368	95.97
Universities ..	29,49,636	29,08,670	+40,966	34.58
Miscellaneous* ..	66,03,836	61,65,859	+4,37,977	45.50
Total ..	1,09,39,273	1,04,47,962	+4,91,311	48.95
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.				
Arts Colleges ..	32,57,591	30,21,296	+2,36,295	38.01
Professional Colleges ..	20,21,132	20,01,174	+19,958	74.38
High Schools ..	85,07,136	78,03,118	+7,04,018	19.39
Middle Schools ..	23,06,227	22,29,324	+76,903	8.13
Primary Schools ..	52,31,335	49,71,248	+2,60,087	30.98
Special Schools ..	27,79,616	25,73,492	+2,06,124	54.45
Total ..	2,41,03,037	2,25,99,652	+15,03,385	32.00
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.				
Arts Colleges ..	1,45,013	1,25,753	+19,260	79.79
Professional Colleges ..	28,646	24,272	+4,374	96.69
High Schools ..	9,12,037	9,12,246	-209	48.56
Middle Schools ..	3,80,401	3,37,828	+42,573	43.20
Primary Schools ..	10,01,772	9,87,559	+14,213	44.74
Special Schools ..	1,84,111	2,10,667	-26,556	52.80
Total ..	26,51,980	25,98,325	+53,655	48.87
Grand Total ..	3,76,94,290	3,56,45,939	+20,48,351	38.10

* Includes expendi-

Expenditure on Education.

of expenditure from—			Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
Board fund.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government fund.	Board fund.	Fees.	Other sources.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	52·22	13·20	..	..	..	..	..
3·35	24·46	26·69	..	..	..	..	..
2·53	28·85	19·67	..	..	..	..	..
·24	55·17	6·58	50 1 0	0 5 2	72 10 4	8 10 6	131 11 0
..	24·88	·74	232 15 8	..	77 14 10	2 4 9	313 3 3
·17	65·85	14·59	7 1 3	0 1 0	24 0 11	5 5 4	36 8 6
13·77	53·14	24·96	1 5 1	2 3 8	8 9 11	4 0 9	16 3 5
16·86	42·05	10·11	1 3 5	0 10 7	1 10 5	0 6 4	3 14 9
6·30	17·73	21·52	15 12 0	1 13 2	5 2 1	6 3 7	28 14 10
5·79	49·04	13·17	4 3 3	0 12 2	6 7 0	1 11 8	13 2 1
..	15·14	5·07	407 6 7	..	77 4 11	25 14 2	510 9 8
..	2·33	·98	675 9 9	..	16 4 3	6 12 11	698 10 11
·84	38·76	11·84	51 9 7	0 14 3	41 3 1	12 9 3	106 4 2
4·39	18·71	33·70	18 7 7	1 14 0	7 15 11	14 6 7	42 12 1
23·02	7·70	24·54	1 6 7	0 11 8	0 3 10	0 12 4	3 2 5
·83	11·09	35·28	65 13 2	1 0 7	13 13 1	43 15 7	124 10 5
9·67	20·55	20·91	3 13 7	0 12 2	1 9 11	1 10 3	7 13 11
5·13	41·17	15·60	6 7 5	0 13 10	6 15 10	2 10 4	16 15 5

ture on buildings.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*	6	..	..	13	9	28	1	..	..	1	1	3
Law ..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	3
Engineering ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges ..	2	..	..	4	4	10	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	14	..	..	26	15	55	3	..	..	2	2	;
High Schools ..	41	..	3	476	477	997	5	..	..	33	1	39
Middle Schools—												
English ..	4	41	3	1,102	436	1,586	3	..	2	43	2	50
Vernacular ..	..	15	..	59	9	83	..	..	..	26	..	26
Primary Schools ..	97	3,452	133	29,239	4,213	37,134	23	170	27	10,970	2,599	13,789
Total ..	142	3,508	139	30,876	5,135	39,800	31	170	29	11,072	2,602	13,904
Special Schools—												
Art ..	1	..	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical ..	4	..	..	1	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Normal and Training ..	91	..	..	6	..	97	3	..	..	7	..	10
Engineering and Survey ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial ..	21	8	..	71	18	118	..	..	..	24	2	26
Commercial ..	1	..	..	1	23	25	..	..	..	2	..	2
Agricultural ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1
Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	1,002	442	1,444	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Schools ..	7	1	..	764	259	1,031	..	..	..	4	..	4
Total ..	128	9	..	1,856	746	2,739	3	..	..	39	2	44
Total for recognised Institutions ..	284	3,517	139	32,758	5,896	42,594	37	170	29	11,113	2,606	13,955
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ..	..	..	..	87	1,088	1,175	..	..	..	24	230	254
Grand Total, all Institutions ..	284	3,517	139	32,845	6,984	43,769	37	170	29	11,137	2,836	14,209

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

IIA.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostel.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ..	3,389	2,766	1,177	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ..	..	716	210	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ..	965	128	118	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	132	269	243	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ..	294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	100	95	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,880	3,974	1,848	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools ..	13,223	10,384	1,253	..	..	..	1,577	1,212	..
" Middle Schools—									
English ..	463	327	..	3,627	2,641	36	571	415	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	943	618	20	..	..	..
" Primary Schools ..	3,629	2,562	..	152,429	115,503	..	13,847	9,944	..
Total ..	17,315	13,273	1,253	156,990	118,762	56	15,995	11,571	..
In Art Schools ..	354	249	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Medical Schools ..	1,494	1,423	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Normal and Training Schools ..	1,920	1,587	1,774	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	506	467	337	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Technical and Industrial Schools ..	550	431	178	352	289	32	..	..	..
" Commercial Schools ..	181	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Agricultural ..	21	13	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Reformatory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Defectives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other schools ..	1,451	1,167	439	15	12	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,486	5,522	2,819	367	301	32	..	..	..
Total for Recognised Institutions ..	28,681	22,769	5,920	157,357	119,063	88	15,995	11,571	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, all Institutions ..	28,681	22,769	5,920	157,357	119,063	88	15,995	11,571	..

Educational institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of female included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11,244	9,798	2,889	10,104	796	1,303	24,737	13,360	5,369	19
3,172	3,160	659	632	517	87	3,804	3,677	746	..
634	610	230	..	..	..	1,599	1,326	440	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	132	128	118	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	294	269	243	..
387	337	37	137	131	..	524	468	37	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	100	95	100	..
..
15,437	13,905	3,815	10,873	1,444	1,390	31,190	19,323	7,053	32
110,979	83,592	8,148	107,077	80,449	3,220	232,856	175,637	12,621	300
96,174	72,966	893	36,091	26,416	49	136,926	102,765	978	271
3,813	2,839	51	522	408	..	5,278	3,865	71	77
1,034,344	812,358	480	128,631	97,616	..	1,332,871	1,037,983	480	54,638
1,245,310	971,755	8,572	272,321	204,889	3,269	1,707,931	1,320,250	14,150	55,286
151	104	..	32	19	..	537	372	53	..
115	97	..	195	128	..	1,804	1,648	17	34
100	98	75	..	..	..	2,029	1,685	1,849	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	506	467	337	..
3,858	2,965	498	500	402	..	5,260	4,087	708	70
130	100	..	991	761	8	1,308	1,040	8	5
22	12	22	..	..	..	43	25	43	..
..
217	153	167	..	..	..	217	153	167	48
19,386	15,073	29	8,359	6,584	..	27,745	21,657	29	156
41,094	31,595	323	14,081	10,427	28	56,641	43,201	790	148
65,079	50,197	1,114	24,158	18,321	36	96,090	74,341	4,001	461
1,325,826	1,035,877	14,501	307,352	224,654	4,695	1,835,211	1,413,914	25,204	55,779
4,930	3,994	..	38,317	29,181	..	43,247	33,175	..	1,959
1,330,756	1,039,851	14,501	345,669	253,835	4,695	1,878,458	1,447,089	25,204	57,738

IIB.—Distribution of Scholars attending

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING— IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTER- MEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ..	178	142	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	20	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	198	162	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools ..	1,526	1,183	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Middle Schools—									
English	530	386	..	..	..	..	295	171	..
Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Primary Schools ..	807	587	..	5,899	4,337	..	2,317	1,741	..
Total ..	2,863	2,156	250	5,899	4,337	..	2,612	1,912	..
In Medical Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Normal and Training Schools	76	61	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Technical and Indus- trial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	76	61	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for recognised Insti- tutions	3,137	2,379	428	5,899	4,337	..	2,612	1,912	..
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Totals, all Institu- tions	3,137	2,379	428	5,899	4,337	..	2,612	1,912	..

Educational institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
71	68	30	35	30	15	284	240	127	..
..
15	15	10	6	6	..	41	41	30	..
86	83	40	41	36	15	325	281	157	..
6,965	5,739	2,205	92	95	69	8,583	7,017	2,524	665
5,276	4,071	932	120	92	22	6,221	4,720	954	239
2,676	1,990	371	..	..	..	2,676	1,990	371	84
256,722	199,229	294	51,939	39,827	..	317,684	245,721	294	3,070
271,639	211,029	3,802	52,151	40,014	91	335,164	259,448	4,143	4,067
..
119	100	156	..	..	..	195	161	232	..
809	655	445	32	24	12	841	679	457	43
184	148	..	..	..	..	184	148	..	..
..
28	8	..	..	..	..	28	8	..	..
229	204	15	..	..	..	229	204	15	6
1,369	1,115	616	32	24	12	1,477	1,200	704	49
273,094	212,227	4,458	52,224	40,074	118	336,916	260,929	5,004	4,116
1,759	1,279	..	4,829	3,752	..	6,588	5,031	..	106
274,853	213,506	4,458	57,053	43,826	118	343,554	265,960	5,004	4,222

III-A.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 11,82,494 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—

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

	Government Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Arts Colleges	8,51,461	.. ..	.. ..	3,16,924	19,618	11,88,003
Professional Colleges—						
Law	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Medicine	7,62,560	.. ..	.. ..	1,23,268	.. ..	8,85,848
Education	1,35,287	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	42	1,35,329
Engineering	3,21,186	.. ..	.. ..	30,227	3,815	3,55,228
Agriculture	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Commerce	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Forestry	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Veterinary Science	2,25,080	.. ..	.. ..	222	.. ..	2,25,302
Intermediate Colleges	1,39,580	.. ..	.. ..	33,088	108	1,72,776
Total	24,35,154	.. ..	.. ..	5,03,749	23,583	29,62,486
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools	6,97,853	.. ..	.. ..	3,75,163	3,803	10,76,819
Middle Schools—						
English	22,312	.. ..	.. ..	3,434	.. ..	25,746
Vernacular	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2	207	80,106
Primary Schools	79,897	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	8,00,062	.. ..	.. ..	3,78,599	4,010	11,82,671
<i>Special.</i>						
Art Schools	53,934	.. ..	.. ..	13,189	.. ..	67,123
Law Schools	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Medical Schools	2,01,938	.. ..	.. ..	64,043	1,207	2,67,183
Normal and Training Schools	3,65,631	.. ..	.. ..	110	5	3,65,746
Engineering Schools	1,02,811	.. ..	.. ..	25,300	5,609	1,33,720
Technical and Industrial Schools	1,72,391	7,429	60	5,155	6,881	1,91,916
Commercial	46,781	.. ..	.. ..	15,989	.. ..	62,780
Agricultural Schools	6,664	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6,664
Reformatory Schools	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
School for Defectives	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Schools for Adults	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Other Schools	1,75,938	.. ..	.. ..	9,590	2,632	1,88,166
Total	11,26,088	7,429	60	1,33,392	16,334	12,83,303
Grand Total	43,61,304	7,429	60	10,15,740	43,927	54,28,460

Education for Males.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	..	..	..	..	..	10,20,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,72,182	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,500	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,800	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	54,342	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,05,824	..
12,228	..	1,317	31,080	..	44,625	9,39,069	1,050
800	43,886	2,453	38,050	1,630	86,819	1,60,172	2,35,248
..	14,708	..	3,210	90	18,008	4,373	9,251
4,07,523	1,21,533	1,00,526	2,09,191	24,932	8,63,710	11,33,571	5,72,940
4,20,551	1,80,132	1,04,296	2,81,531	26,652	10,13,162	22,37,185	8,18,489
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,671	480
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,707	..
..
6,657	41,426	253	5,197	25,864	70,397	76,258	8,122
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550
..	..	..	..	..	..	13,466	954
..	2,000	..	..	946	2,946	38,903	18,707
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,16,698	56,409
6,657	43,426	253	5,197	26,810	82,343	3,80,703	85,222
4,27,208	2,23,558	1,04,549	2,86,728	53,462	10,95,505	39,23,712	9,03,711

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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III-A.—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions— <i>concd.</i>				Recognised
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.
	15	16	17	18	19
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities	15,40,351	3,89,285	29,49,636	..
Arts Colleges	6,06,974	1,39,719	9,18,875	7,49,216
Professional Colleges—					
Law	2,17,780	..	2,47,780	30,625
Medicine	88,643	..	1,13,143	..
Education
Engineering
Agriculture
Commerce	6,064	10,995	21,859	6,018
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Intermediate Colleges	67,898	3,390	1,25,630	22,978
Total	25,27,710	5,43,389	43,76,923	8,08,837
SCHOOL EDUCATION.					
<i>General.</i>					
High Schools	11,580	27,50,282	5,72,791	42,74,722
Middle Schools—					
English	11,996	9,10,993	3,86,559	17,04,968
Vernacular	18,379	15,343	47,346
Primary Schools	87,236	18,13,409	4,27,649	40,34,805
Total	1,10,762	54,93,063	14,02,342	1,00,61,841
<i>Special.</i>					
Art Schools	1,200	2,121	9,832	35,304
Law Schools	800	6,500
Medical Schools	180	5,520	8,662	22,369
Normal and Training Schools
Engineering Schools	5,590	13,908	62,518	1,66,396
Technical and Industrial Schools	60	5,400	..	5,460
Commercial Schools	60	..	2,400	3,010
Agricultural Schools
Reformatory Schools
School for Defectives	12,580	5,216	30,302	62,518
Schools for Adults	7,008	8,370	40,907	1,13,895
Other Schools	12,070	2,06,740	2,61,904	7,53,821
Total	38,748	2,47,275	4,17,325	11,69,273
Grand Total	1,49,510	52,68,048	23,63,056	1,56,08,037

Education for Males—concluded.

	Total expenditure from—					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ..	1,84,205	..	..	..	..	1,84,205
Inspection ..	10,30,355	54,104	1,817	..	..	10,86,276
Buildings, etc.	17,65,127	96,182	22,683	3,60,902	8,56,643	31,01,537
Miscellaneous	9,11,790	76,687	11,609	6,30,709	4,81,797	21,12,592
Total ..	38,91,477	2,26,973	36,109	9,91,611	13,38,440	64,84,610

Unaided Institutions.		Total expenditure from—					
Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Es.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55,616(a)	8,04,832	10,20,000 10,44,534	..	..	15,40,351 16,73,114	3,89,285 1,94,062	29,49,636 29,11,710
..	30,625	30,000	..	..	2,48,405	..	2,78,405
..	..	7,87,060	..	..	2,11,931	..	9,98,991
..	..	1,35,287	..	..	..	42	1,35,329
..	..	3,21,186	..	..	30,227	3,815	3,55,228
..
..	6,018	4,800	..	..	12,082	10,995	27,877
..
..	..	2,25,080	..	..	222	..	2,25,302
24,497(b)	47,475	1,93,922	..	8,000	1,23,964	19,995	3,45,881
80,113	8,88,950	37,61,869	..	8,000	38,40,296	6,18,194	82,28,359
6,65,343(c)	31,10,970	16,49,150	1,670	12,847	56,02,152	12,41,317	85,07,136
1,69,261	4,18,145	1,83,284	2,79,134	14,449	12,01,361	5,57,450	22,35,678
2,546	5,195	4,373	23,959	..	24,238	17,979	70,549
75,729	2,52,714	16,20,991	6,94,478	1,87,762	21,99,587	5,28,517	52,31,335
9,12,879	37,87,024	34,57,798	9,99,241	2,15,058	99,27,338	23,45,263	160,44,698
1,002	1,284	75,605	480	1,200	15,502	10,924	1,03,711
..
225	5,804	2,01,938	..	180	75,142	2,232	2,79,492
..	..	3,79,338	..	..	110	8,667	3,88,115
..	..	1,02,811	..	..	25,300	5,609	1,33,720
8,153	10,423	2,55,306	56,977	5,903	26,530	1,03,416	4,48,132
2,183	35,566	49,781	..	60	54,782	2,183	1,03,806
..	..	6,064	550	60	..	2,400	9,674
..
..	..	13,466	954	12,580	5,210	30,302	62,518
13,997	16,710	38,903	18,707	7,008	11,083	54,904	1,30,605
1,12,012	1,74,910	3,92,436	58,409	12,070	2,79,234	3,77,494	11,19,843
1,37,662	2,44,697	15,13,448	1,36,077	39,061	4,92,899	5,98,131	27,79,616
11,30,654	49,20,671	1,28,24,592	13,62,291	2,98,228	1,43,52,144	49,00,028	3,35,37,283

(a) Includes Rs. 20,891 paid to some unaided institutions from Provincial Revenues.
 (b) Includes Rs. 8,000 paid to some unaided institutions from Municipal Revenues.
 (c) Includes Rs. 620 paid to some unaided institutions from Board Funds.

IIIB.—Expenditure on

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 96,613 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items:—

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

	Government Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts Colleges ..	83,443	....	....	10,321	....	93,764
Professional Colleges—						
Medicine ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Education ..	19,426	....	....	....	....	19,426
Intermediate Colleges	17,437	....	....	1,135	....	18,572
Total ..	1,20,306	....	....	11,456	....	1,31,762
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
<i>General.</i>						
High Schools ..	1,77,848	....	....	30,788	650	2,09,286
Middle Schools—						
English ..	22,460	....	....	3,173	887	26,520
Vernacular ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Primary Schools ..	11,878	....	....	....	41	11,419
Total ..	2,11,886	....	....	33,961	1,578	2,47,225
<i>Special.</i>						
Medical Schools ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Normal and Training Schools	38,381	....	....	....	....	38,381
Technical and Industrial Schools.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Commercial Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....
Agricultural Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for Adults ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Schools ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	38,381	....	....	....	....	38,381
Grand Total for Females ..	3,70,373	....	....	45,417	1,578	4,17,368
Grand Total for Males	43,61,304	7,429	60	10,15,740	43,927	54,28,460
Grand Total for all ..	47,31,677	7,429	60	10,61,157	45,505	58,45,828

Education for Females.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
....	....	....	....	....	....	12,825	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	8,274	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	11,099	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,65,000	....
3,542	....	2,906	1,560	414	8,422	1,08,666	2,079
....	....	....	....	....	....	29,665	448
32,162	2,555	21,812	727	1,563	58,819	4,04,615	1,62,924
35,704	2,555	24,718	2,287	1,977	67,241	8,07,946	1,65,451
....
....	....	....	....	....	....	24,847	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	27,717	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	3,341	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	558	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	2,377	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	58,840	....
35,704	2,555	24,718	2,287	1,977	67,241	8,87,885	1,65,451
4,27,208	2,23,558	1,04,549	2,86,728	53,462	10,95,505	39,23,712	9,03,711
4,62,912	2,26,113	1,29,267	2,89,015	55,439	11,62,746	48,11,597	10,69,162

IIIB.—Expenditure on

	Aided Institutions—concl'd.				Recognised
	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees.
	15	16	17	18	19
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges .. ..	....	6,220	2,822	21,867	4,280
Professional Colleges—					
Medicine Education .. ..	....	667	270	8,220	....
Intermediate Colleges .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Total .. ..	....	6,887	3,101	31,087	4,280
SCHOOL EDUCATION.					
<i>General.</i>					
High Schools	7,634	3,20,610	1,07,327	7,00,571	2,180
Middle Schools—					
English	7,837	55,256	87,922	2,61,760	749
Vernacular	3,417	10,424	30,766	74,720	....
Primary Schools	43,313	70,894	2,10,992	8,98,738	5,555
Total	62,201	4,57,184	4,43,007	19,35,789	8,484
<i>Special.</i>					
Medical Schools .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Normal and Training Schools ..	....	6,067	5,169	36,083	....
Technical and Industrial Schools	100	1,460	52,088	81,365	24
Commercial Schools .. ..	....	10,735	291	14,367	....
Agricultural Schools .. ..	....	....	....	....	....
Schools for Adults .. ..	....	....	....	558	....
Other Schools	1,425	1,527	2,081	7,410	....
Total	1,525	20,389	59,629	1,40,383	24
Grand Total for Females	63,726	4,84,460	5,05,737	21,07,259	12,788
Grand Total for Males	1,49,510	82,68,048	23,63,056	1,56,08,037	37,90,017
Grand Total for all	2,13,236	87,52,508	28,68,793	1,77,15,296	38,02,805

* Includes Rs. 2000 paid to an unaided

Education for Females—concluded.

	Total expenditure from—					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ..	1,15,320	....	....	....	....	1,15,320
Buildings, etc.	1,02,787	3,450	1,594	94,839	1,98,681	4,01,351
Miscellaneous ..	2,25,197	3,523	5,240	5,28,854	2,25,542	9,88,356
Total ..	4,43,304	6,973	6,834	6,23,693	4,24,223	15,05,027

Unaided Institutions.		Total expenditure from—					
Other Sources.	Total.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,530*	10,810	98,268	....	....	20,821	7,352	1,26,441
....	....	27,700	....	....	667	279	28,646
....	....	17,437	....	....	1,135	....	18,572
6,530	10,810	1,43,405	....	....	22,623	7,631	1,73,659
....	2,180	4,42,848	....	7,634	3,53,578	1,07,977	9,12,037
8,230	8,979	1,34,668	2,079	10,743	60,738	97,458	3,05,681
....	....	29,665	448	3,417	10,424	30,766	74,720
27,241	32,796	4,48,155	1,65,479	65,125	77,176	2,45,837	10,01,772
35,471	43,955	10,55,336	1,68,006	86,919	5,01,916	4,82,033	22,94,210
....	....	63,228	....	....	6,667	5,169	75,064
5,323	5,347	27,717	....	100	1,484	57,411	86,711
....	....	3,341	....	....	10,735	291	14,367
....	....	558	....	....	....	....	558
....	....	2,377	....	1,425	1,527	2,081	7,410
5,323	5,347	97,221	....	1,525	20,413	64,952	1,84,111
47,324	60,112	17,39,266	1,74,979	95,278	11,68,645	9,78,839	41,57,007
11,30,654	49,20,671	1,26,24,592	13,62,291	2,98,228	1,43,52,144	49,00,028	3,35,37,283
11,77,978	49,80,783	1,43,63,858	15,37,270	3,93,508	1,55,20,789	58,76,867	3,76,94,290

institution from Provincial Revenues.

IVA.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

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		Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Buddhists	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total of population ..		25,231	52,771	10,536,119	12,957,775	135,317	500	1,824	441,685	24,151,222
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Classes.										
Primary—						4				
I	.. ..	921	3,630	401,258	506,734	3,925	6	9	1,367	917,850
II	.. ..	591	1,034	147,607	125,541	1,233	9	13	261	276,289
III	.. ..	551	722	108,255	69,833	849	9	12	169	180,400
IV	.. ..	627	466	58,096	27,341	463	8	9	106	87,116
V	.. ..	597	288	40,536	10,448	3	9	11	109	52,001
Middle—										
VI	.. ..	527	279	39,642	9,213	101	7	14	93	49,966
VII	.. ..	413	242	33,482	6,884	148	6	7	77	41,259
High—										
VIII	.. ..	367	109	26,370	4,553	98	9	5	81	31,682
IX	.. ..	224	158	22,007	3,885	77	11	11	45	26,508

GENERAL STATISTICS.

X	..	..	111	156	19,207	3,098	64	5	8	35	22,684
XI	..	..	41	140	17,876	4,003	75	..	6	35	22,176
Total	..	..	4,970	7,314	914,426	771,533	7,126	79	105	2,378	1,707,931
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes—											
1st year	..	..	17	53	6,363	1,141	34	3	1	15	7,627
2nd year	..	..	5	85	7,406	1,169	28	..	3	12	8,708
Degree classes—											
3rd year	..	..	8	39	2,705	461	9	1	1	4	3,318
4th year	..	..	4	45	3,457	562	9	..	..	7	4,084
5th year	..	..	1	2	427	51	1	..	..	..	482
Post-graduate classes—											
6th year	..	..	..	2	452	53	..	..	..	..	507
7th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students—	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	11
Total	..	..	35	226	20,909	3,439	81	4	5	38	24,737
Number of scholars—											
In recognised institutions	..	..	5,005	7,540	935,335	774,972	7,207	83	110	2,416	1,732,668
In unrecognised institutions	..	..	..	286	17,815	23,884	1,038	..	..	224	43,247
Grand Total	5,005	7,826	953,150	798,856	8,245	83	110	(a)2,640	1,775,915

(a) Includes 539 Jain pupils.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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IVB.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

XX

			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total population ..			19,639	49,440	9,667,408	12,253,027	130,287	267	539	423,707	22,544,314
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Classes.											
Primary—											
I	..	..	1,330	2,279	96,333	160,243	1,130	39	3	166	261,523
II	..	..	461	886	23,248	20,154	136	16	..	41	44,942
III	..	..	468	581	11,140	6,373	34	11	..	54	18,661
IV	..	..	396	330	2,586	850	15	16	..	46	4,239
V	..	..	357	243	1,015	109	1	8	..	41	1,774
*Middle—											
VI	..	..	327	203	774	71	5	3	..	46	1,429
VII	..	..	246	145	506	42	4	9	..	34	986
*High—											
VIII	..	..	174	78	294	8	3	8	..	20	585
IX	..	..	130	30	241	8	1	2	..	11	423

GENERAL STATISTICS.

X	..	..	72	5	210	10	2	..	..	6	305
XI	..	..	68	14	206	..	2	..	..	7	297
Total	..	..	4,029	4,794	136,553	187,868	1,333	112	3	472	335,164
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes—											
1st year	..	..	1	40	67	1	..	2	..	1	112
2nd year	..	..	7	15	51	1	..	..	..	1	75
Degree classes—											
3rd year	..	..	7	12	28	1	..	..	..	..	48
4th year	..	..	1	12	36	..	..	..	..	..	40
5th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes—											
6th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Research students—											
Total	..	..	16	79	182	3	..	2	..	2	284
Number of scholars—											
In recognised institutions	..	..	4,045	4,873	136,735	187,871	1,333	114	3	474	335,448
In unrecognised institutions	..	..	..	176	2,876	3,412	..	2	7	115	6,588
Grand Total	..	..	4,045	5,049	139,611	191,283	1,333	116	10	(a)589	342,036

(a) Includes 234 Jain pupils.

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

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOLS.									
Art Schools	2	4	510	20	1	..	..	..	537
Law Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools	7	25	1,317	438	17	..	..	..	1,804
Normal and Training Schools .. ..	..	87	948	992	2	..	..	..	2,029
Engineering and Surveying Schools .. ..	..	1	448	55	2	..	..	..	506
Technical and Industrial Schools	80	469	3,740	878	71	2	..	20	5,260
Commercial Schools	26	18	1,111	139	6	6	1	1	1,308
Agricultural Schools .. ..	..	4	33	6	..	..	..	..	43
Reformatory Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	1	13	187	15	..	1	..	..	217
Schools for Adults .. ..	..	256	14,754	12,367	360	..	..	8	27,745
Other Schools .. ..	..	150	9,916	46,461	49	2	2	61	56,641
Total	116	1,027	32,964	61,371	508	11	3	90	96,090

COLLEGES.												
Law	..	..	..	3	23	3,186	589	3	..	..	..	3,801
Medicine	..	..	..	26	7	1,415	137	11	3	..	..	1599
Education	..	..	..	..	4	86	41	..	1	..	..	132
Engineering	..	..	..	17	3	244	30	..	..	..	..	294
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	8	6	484	23	3	..	..	..	524
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	..	..	..	..	11	56	33	..	..	..	..	100
Total	..	..	..	54	54	5,471	853	17	4	..	..	6,453
Grand Total	170	1,081	38,435	62,224	525	15	3	(a)90	102,543

(a) Includes 76 Jain pupils.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

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VB.—Race or Creed of Scholars in institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

XLIV

GENERAL STATISTICS.

			Europeans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Totals.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOLS.											
Medical Schools
Normal and Training Schools	113	62	20	..	..	..	..	195
Technical and Industrial Schools	563	183	79	16	..	..	..	841
Commercial Schools	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	184
Agricultural Schools
Schools for Adults	28	..	..	..	..	..	28
Other Schools	15	..	166	48	..	..	..	229
Total	199	676	439	147	16	..	..	1,477
COLLEGES.											
Medicine
Education	26	12	3	..	..	..	..	41
Total	26	12	3	..	..	..	..	41
Grand Total	225	688	442	147	16	..	..	1,518

VI.—Teachers (Men and Women).

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Matric. or School Final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary Schools—												
Government	1	1	92	20	..	..	..	52	23	114	75	189
Local Board and Municipal Aided	1	30	2,355	864	24	60	1	2,427	1,004	3,274	3,492	6,766
Unaided .. .. .	..	61	7,628	3,487	114	3	3	29,321	7,843	11,290	37,170	48,460
Total .. .. .	..	5	439	155	3	..	7	4,716	829	602	5,552	6,154
Total	2	97	10,514	4,526	141	63	11	36,516	9,699	15,280	46,289	61,569
Middle Schools—												
Government	4	..	9	..	..	5	..	29	2	13	36	49
Local Board and Municipal Aided .. .. .	..	1	123	7	..	2	11	115	86	131	214	345
Unaided	9	59	1,836	205	37	141	33	3,441	1,195	2,146	4,810	6,956
Total	1	..	430	35	2	41	..	1,367	78	468	1,486	1,954
Total	14	60	2,398	247	39	189	44	4,952	1,361	2,758	6,546	9,304
High Schools—												
Government	186	55	59	2	..	91	26	216	83	302	416	718
Local Board and Municipal Aided	5	1	5	..	..	16	..	33	..	11	49	60
Unaided	160	324	531	3	3	1,643	263	2,832	777	1,021	5,515	6,536
Total	46	18	369	8	..	1,707	157	3,004	554	441	5,422	5,863
Total	397	398	964	13	3	3,457	446	6,085	1,414	1,775	11,402	13,177
Grand Total	413	555	13,876	4,786	183	3,709	501	47,553	12,474	19,813	64,237	84,050

VII.—European Education.

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Total European population—	Percentage to European population of those at school—
Males .. 25,231	Males .. 23·3
Females .. 19,639	Females .. 24·5
Total .. 44,870	Total .. 23·8

	Institu- tions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attend- ance.	Number of females in institu- tions for males and <i>vice versa</i> .	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Un- trained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	19	5,141	4,534	537	147	131	2,90,377	2,445	2,86,297	1,73,337	7,52,456
Middle Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary Schools ..	10	584	522	158	12	24	24,086	1,085	12,145	16,857	54,173
Training Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools	1	38	35	..	..	5	480	..	1,056	1,603	3,139
Commercial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Other Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	5,763	5,091	695	159	160	3,14,943	3,530	2,99,498	1,91,797	8,09,768	
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts Colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training Colleges ..	1	20	20	..	5	..	19,426	..	..	..	19,426	
High Schools	21	4,079	3,703	554	188	125	2,53,596	2,008	2,00,633	24,428	4,80,665	
Middle Schools	2	360	330	63	9	15	12,949	247	11,575	..	24,771	
Primary Schools	7	301	260	96	8	10	9,886	247	2,259	5,448	17,840	
Training Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial Schools ..	1	92	74	..	..	4	2,021	..	5,913	..	7,934	
Other Schools	1	15	14	6	4	..	973	..	..	..	973	
Total	33	4,867	4,401	719	214	154	2,98,851	2,502	2,20,380	29,876	5,51,609	
GRAND TOTAL FOR INSTITU- TIONS	63	10,630	9,492	1,414	373	314	6,13,794	6,032	5,19,878	2,21,673	13,61,377	
Inspection .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,616	..	..	..	29,616	
Buildings, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,791	..	1,65,213	1,75,243	4,38,247	
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,57,036	..	9,86,339	5,35,475	17,78,750	
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,84,443	..	11,51,452	7,10,718	22,46,613	
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,98,237	6,032	16,71,330	9,32,391	36,07,990	

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

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—(1) Boarding charges, (2) Cadet grants, (3) Contingencies of school, (4) Examination charges, (5) Scholarships.

VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Lit. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ph. D. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Sc. .. ..	..	9	9	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. A.	384	123	507	274	73	347	..	4	..	4	3	3
M. Sc.	136	10	146	95	3	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours) ..	372	48	420	291	24	315	..	13	..	15	13	15
B. Sc. (Honours) ..	222	43	265	151	30	181	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Pass)	1,979	439	2,418	1,014	184	1,198	..	31	..	49	28	40
B. Sc. (Pass)	832	184	1,016	446	92	538	..	18	..	1	1	1
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Law ..	1,550	83	1,633	631	23	654	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M. D. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. B., B. S.	615	..	615	168	..	168	..	..	..	2	..	..

L. M. S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	..	10	..	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Obstetrics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Hyg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. P. H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	..	..	..	..	6	14	20	..	2	2	..	2	2	2
D. T. M. (Calcutta)	..	8	27	35	6	14	20	..	2	2	..	2	2	2
<i>Engineering.</i>														
Bachelor of C. E.	..	24	..	24	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of M. E.	..	22	..	22	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Education.</i>														
B. E., B. T. & L. T.	..	115	6	121	100	4	104	15	..	15	14	..	..	11
<i>Commerce.</i>														
Bachelor of Commerce	..	85	95	180	34	26	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Agriculture.</i>														
Master of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bachelor of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Anglo-Vernacular Middle ..	33,609	6	33,615	28,085	6	28,091	432	..	432	376	..	376
Vernacular Middle ..	343	..	343	254	..	254	66	..	66	51	..	● 51
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course.</i>												
Upper Primary ..	53,974	13	53,987	44,808	11	44,819	1,390	..	1,390	1,185	..	1,185
Lower Primary ..	117,967	8	117,975	90,946	7	90,953	9,692	..	9,692	7,293	..	7,293
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course.</i>												
For teachers' Certificates—												
Vernacular, Higher ..	183	11	194	143	3	146	27	..	27	12	..	12
Vernacular, Lower ..	1,411	106	1,517	1,095	59	1,154	92	..	92	59	..	59
At Art Schools ..	29	..	29	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Law Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Medical Schools ..	502	..	502	320	..	320	4	..	4	1	..	1
At Engineering and Survey Schools ..	357	..	357	256	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Technical and Industrial Schools ..	202	..	202	147	..	147	4	..	4	4	..	4
At Commercial Schools ..	391	45	436	231	22	253	..	..	..	..	..	..
At Agricultural Schools ..	9	..	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other Schools ..	3,397	46	3,443	2,129	27	2,156	9	..	9	6	..	6

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

**Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Tols, Pathsalas, Kyaung Schools
and Mulla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1925-26. •**

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as Primary schools.	Classed in General Table I as Special schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MAKTABS.				
Institutions—				
Boys	11,306	297	563	12,166
Girls	5,939	2	201	6,142
Pupils—				
Boys	381,761	7,118	13,216	4,02,095
Girls	141,531	57	4,452	1,46,040
Expenditure from—				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue ..	4,55,023	4,127	708	4,59,858
District and Local Funds ..	2,02,491	3,623	234	2,06,348
Municipal Funds ..	30,899	564	25	31,488
Fees	5,10,721	4,117	7,555	5,22,193
Other sources	2,30,248	2,372	13,253	2,45,873
Total ..	14,29,382	14,803	21,575	14,65,760
TOLS.				
Institutions—				
Boys .. .. .	....	719	....	719
Girls .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Pupils—				
Boys .. .. .	....	10,240	....	10,240
Girls .. .. .	....	41	....	41
Expenditure from—				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenue ..	....	39,500	....	39,500
District and Local Funds ..	....	32,200	....	32,200
Municipal Funds ..	....	11,632	....	11,632
Fees .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Other sources .. .. .	....	1,46,387	....	1,46,387
Total ..	....	2,29,719	....	2,29,719

Statement showing particulars of Maktab, Tols, Pathsalas, Kyaung Schools and Mulla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1925-26—*contd.*

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as Primary schools.	Classed in General Table I as Special schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
PATHSALAS.				
Institutions—				
Boys
Girls
Pupils—				
Boys
Girls
Expenditure from—				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues
District and Local Funds
Municipal Funds
Fees
Other sources
Total
KYAUNG SCHOOLS.				
Institutions—				
Boys	58	58
Girls
Pupils—				
Boys	959	959
Girls
Expenditure from—				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues
District and Local Funds
Municipal Funds
Fees
Other sources
Total

Statement showing particulars of Maktab, Tols, Pathsalas, Kyaung Schools and Mulla Schools in the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1925-26—concl'd.

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as Primary schools.	Classed in General Table I as Special schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MULLA SCHOOLS.				
Institutions—				
Boys
Girls
Pupils—				
Boys
Girls
Expenditure from—				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues
District and Local Funds
Municipal Funds
Fees
Other sources
Total

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Education.

CALCUTTA, THE 21ST JANUARY 1927.

RESOLUTION No. 323 Edu.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1925-26.

The total number of educational institutions increased by 805 and the number of pupils by 71,070. In the 2¼ million scholars the proportion of girls to boys was approximately 1 to 5. Of the expenditure on education of 377 lakhs more than 14½ lakhs was contributed by Government, local bodies contributed about 19 lakhs, 155½ lakhs accrued from fees, and 58½ lakhs came from private sources. In the following statements are shown the expenditure on different branches of education and the number of scholars in the different classes of educational institutions :—

Direct Expenditure.

			Percentage of total.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1926.
	Rs.			
Colleges ...	54,52,382	...	14·5	31,515
Secondary Schools ...	1,21,05,801	...	32·1	392,540
Primary Schools ...	62,33,107	...	16·5	1,650,555
Special Schools ...	29,63,727	...	7·9	97,567

Indirect Expenditure.

University ...	29,49,536	...	7·8	
Direction and inspection ...	13,85,801	...	3·7	
Building, etc. ...	35,02,888	...	9·3,	
Miscellaneous (including scholarships) ...	3,100,948	...	8·2	

2. **Controlling Agency.**—As the Director observes the year is noteworthy for the acceptance by the Secretary of State for India of the recommendation of the Lee Commission that posts now included in the All-India Services, operating in the transferred field of administration, should be provincialised. Accordingly, no fresh appointments will be made to the Indian Educational Service ; only the existing members of the service will continue. The Local Government has been empowered to create a new Provincial Service which will gradually replace the existing Imperial Service. Thus a great service, which has done so much for the educational progress of India, will before long cease to exist. The Governor in Council takes this opportunity of acknowledging the great ability and success with which the members of this service have controlled the educational activities of the Province.

3. University and Colleges.—It is a great satisfaction to Government that it was possible for them to obtain the assent of the Legislative Council to a recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs from provincial revenues to the Calcutta University for stabilising the finances of the Post-Graduate Department. The Council also passed in the same session the Dacca University (Amendment) Act, 1925, providing for a statutory recurring grant of Rs. 5½ lakhs to that University.

Arts Colleges in Bengal (both male and female) number 42, 10 being under Government management and the rest controlled by private bodies. Of the 23,437 students in these colleges, 28½ were women. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges amounted to Rs. 34,02,604.

The great demand for more colleges is shown in the recent successful opening of three new colleges, viz., the Islamia College; the Karatia College, Mymensingh; and the Probhat Kumar College, Contai, Midnapore.

The Presidency College, Calcutta, was partly re-organised as a result of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to advise Government on the problems of the college. The highly unsatisfactory state of the physical condition of the students requires careful watching though the percentage of normal health in newly admitted students rose from 20 per cent. to 32·5 per cent. in the current year. It is hoped that the introduction of compulsory games and physical exercises for the 1st year and 3rd year classes of the college will effect the desired improvement in the health of the students.

4. Secondary Education.—A marked feature of the year under review is the increasing demand for secondary English schools. The popularity of schools in which the vernacular is the only medium of instruction has waned. Thus while there was an addition of 37 high and 50 middle English schools for boys with a corresponding increase in the number of pupils by 12,701 and 9,351, respectively, the middle vernacular schools fell by 6 with a corresponding decrease in pupil strength of 106. Twenty-two secondary schools conducted manual instruction classes.

The question of improving the condition of secondary schools in Bengal has long been engaging the attention of Government, and during the year a recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned from provincial revenues for distribution in the shape of new and increased grants-in-aid to secondary schools on condition that fee rates and salaries of teachers be increased, and provident funds, where possible, for the benefit of teachers be instituted. It is satisfactory to learn that this has had the effect of increasing the fee-receipts in aided schools by about Rs. 3½ lakhs with consequent benefit to teachers.

A noteworthy feature was that the Calcutta University submitted revised regulations for the Matriculation Examination proposing that teaching and examination in high schools should be conducted in vernacular in subjects other than English. The matter is now under consideration, and it is hoped that a final settlement on this point will be reached shortly. The total number of high schools in the province was 978 with scholars numbering 227,715.

5. Primary Education.—The Governor in Council regrets that during the year under review little practical progress has been made towards spreading primary education. The number of primary schools for boys increased by only 53, while enrolment increased by 21,731. The total number of pupils attending primary schools on the 31st March 1926, was 1,332,287. Of these 54,480 were girls. Besides these, 177,607 pupils

attended the primary departments of secondary schools. The increase of Hindu pupils was 30,454, and of Muhammadans 8,866, but the Muhammadan scholars outnumbered the Hindus by 68,546. The work of local bodies in connection with panchayati union schools and "Biss" schools has not realised expectations, as over 2 lakhs of Government money distributed in previous years for the former have not yet been spent, while only in a few cases have municipalities and union boards been able to fulfil the conditions necessary to launch schemes for the establishment of schools of the latter type.

It is obvious that large additional resources are required for the further expansion of primary education and that additional funds cannot be available without fresh taxation. The chief needs at present are the provision of adequate pay for primary school teachers and of facilities for training them. The existing number of schools is quite inadequate and can never do more than touch the fringe of the problem. A Primary Education Bill, intended to promote the great expansion of primary education in rural areas, is now under the consideration of Government. It is too early to say what form the Bill will ultimately take, but the principle underlying the Bill is that additional revenue should be raised by local taxation.

6. The training of teachers for Indian schools.—On the 31st March 1926 there were 99 institutions of all kinds for the training of teachers for Indian schools in the province with 2,161 students. The David Hare Training College, Calcutta, and the Dacca Training College continued to do useful work in the training of English teachers for secondary schools. But compared with the needs of secondary education in the province the supply of trained teachers is inadequate. During the year the David Hare Training College was moved to its newly built house at Ballygunge, and a Demonstration School for the college was opened in January 1927. The number of *guru* and *muallim* training schools decreased by 8 concurrently with the abolition of 8 old type *guru*-training schools. The total number of schools was 91, all except 5 managed by Government. Two *guru*-training schools of an improved type were opened at Suri and Midnapore.

It is gratifying to note that the training classes of the various missions are turning out a good class of female teachers. Fourteen students passed the B.T. Examination from the training class attached to the Diocesan College, Calcutta, and 6 passed the L. T. Examination from Loreto House training class. There is unquestionably a demand for properly qualified teachers, and the question of opening a Government training class in connection with the Bethune College, Calcutta, is now under consideration. The number of training schools and classes for women teachers employed in primary and lower classes of secondary schools was 10, of which 3 were directly managed by Government and 7 were under the control of Christian and Brahmo Missions. Eighty-three students passed from these schools during the year.

7. Professional and Technical Education.—There was a decrease in the number of students under instruction in all branches of professional and technical education except law. One hundred and ninety-two doctors passed from the Calcutta Medical College, the Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia, and the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. The number of medical schools in the Presidency was 8, with an enrolment of 1,804 pupils. The candidates who appeared at the Final Examination numbered 506, 321 being successful. A number of improvements was effected in the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Sanction

was accorded to the permanent duplication of the overseer classes in the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca. The additional teaching staff at the school appointed temporarily has also been made permanent. It is recognised that the present hostel arrangement for the students of the school is not satisfactory and the construction of a new building for this purpose is now under consideration. As reported by the Director, this establishment of a Commercial Art Section Class in the Government School of Art, Calcutta, has been sanctioned on an experimental basis for a period of two years.

8. Education of Indian Girls and Women.—Women's education in the province made good progress during the year, the number of institutions of all grades and types increasing by 428 and the number of girls under instruction by 14,226. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased by 5·5 per cent.; that of the Hindu pupils by 3·5 per cent. The Muhammadan pupils outnumbered the Hindu by 1,000.

Girls' education in Bengal is still confined to the primary stage. Ninety-five per cent. of the girls under instruction read in primary schools, the rest attending secondary schools and colleges. Only 1,370 of the girls read in special, professional and technical schools. The present facilities for the higher education of girls are extremely limited as high schools and colleges for women exist only in a few big centres.

The Bethune College needs to be enlarged both in size and scope, and a scheme for its extension is now under consideration. There were altogether 18 high English schools for Indian girls with an enrolment of 4,504 pupils.

The scheme of Zenana instruction has not proved a success, and the Director has suggested its replacement by a new scheme of education deriving certain features from a scheme which has achieved success in England. The Governor in Council awaits with interest the result of Mr. West's experiment with the new scheme at Dacca. It is satisfactory to learn that the quality of needle-work in girls' school has greatly improved. The Director says "The Lady Carmichael needle-work diploma is a stimulus making for improvement".

9. Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.—There were 59 schools for general education and 4 for special instruction attended by 10,630 pupils, viz., 9,015 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 1,615 non-Europeans. Out of 673 teachers 304 were untrained. At present the Presidency of Bengal has only one institution, viz., the Dow Hill Training College, for the training of female teachers and none for the training of male teachers. Twenty women teachers were under training at the Dow Hill Training College and two male teachers were deputed by Government to the Chelmsford Training Class, Ghora Gali, for training.

On 31st March 1926 the number of schools giving vocational training was 18; the number of students attending them being 279. Commercial, industrial or domestic and telegraphy courses were taught at these institutions.

It is noteworthy that out of the income of the Sussex Trust Fund Rs. 1 lakh was contributed towards the construction of a building for St. Vincent School, Rs. 70,000 towards the construction of dormitories for the Dow Hill School, Kurseong, and Rs. 19,638 for scholarships.

Certain improvements were effected in the staff of the La Martinière Schools with the help of the income derived from Sir Paul Chater's bequest,

In February 1926, a conference of the authorities of the European Secondary Schools in Bengal was held in which the relation between the European Schools and the Indian Universities was discussed. The conference was in favour of certain schools taking exclusively the Matriculation and Intermediate examinations of the Calcutta University.

10. Education of Muhammadans.—The number of Muhammadan pupils in institutions of all kinds rose to 1,052,366, or 47·6 per cent. of the total number of all creeds. The actual increase was 33,773, representing 1·5 per cent. of the whole. In the Arts Colleges, the percentage of Muhammadans was 13·7 per cent. and in the professional colleges it was 13·2 per cent. In the high and middle schools the Muhammadans represented 15·0 and 17·6 per cent, respectively, of the students. In the primary schools, however, the Muhammadans formed as much as 50·5 per cent. of the total number of students. There are only two Islamic Intermediate Colleges in Bengal—one at Dacca and the other at Serajganj. These two institutions had 84 students on their rolls on the 31st March 1926.

An interesting feature of the year was the great increase that occurred in the number as well as in the pupil strength of Madrasahs and Muktabs in the province. The number of Madrasahs increased by 55 and that of the Muktabs by about 1,000. The number of boys under instruction in the Madrasahs rose by 6,028 and that of the pupils reading in Muktabs by 37,223.

The buildings of the Islamia College, Calcutta, were completed and became ready for occupation before the end of the year. As already noticed, the college was opened from July 1926. It has been affiliated to I.A., I.Sc. and B.A. Standards (including Honours) of the Calcutta University.

11. Education of Special Classes.—It is satisfactory to find that the Sonthals, the Namasudras and the Pods made good progress in education during the year under review. Altogether 254,853 boys and 23,172 girls belonging to these communities were under instruction in the various grades of schools in the Presidency.

The Deaf and Dumb Schools in Calcutta and in other parts of the Presidency, the Blind School, Behala, and the Childrens' House at Kurseong, are doing useful work in educating the defectives.

The district of Jalpaiguri had 56 tea garden schools with 1,042 pupils and the district of Darjeeling, 52 such schools with 1,140 pupils during the year.

12. Physical and Moral Training.—The Governor in Council notices with particular satisfaction that the necessity of physical culture in schools and colleges and the value of discipline in training boys for the work of life are now universally recognised. Calcutta University has issued recently a circular which aims at introducing some form of drill, physical exercise or organised games as a part of the school curriculum for boys who are physically fit. Dacca University, too, has made physical exercise and games compulsory for all students who are not medically unfit. During the year under review, a training class for drill and gymnastic teachers was opened at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium in Mechua Bazar, Calcutta, under the supervision of the Adviser in Physical Education, Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* along with the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1925-26 and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to all Commissioners of Divisions and to the Local Self-Government Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. H. LINDSAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Minister-in-charge : The Hon'ble Mr. Byomkes Chakravarti.

No. 465 Edn.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information.

Nos. 466-470 Edn.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of the Divisions, for information.

No. 471 Edn.

Copy forwarded to the Local Self-Government Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Government (Ministry of Education),

B. B. SARKAR,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

The 1st February 1927.