



REPORT
ON THE
Progress of Education in
Bihar and Orissa
for the year
1927-28

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING

BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA,

1928

Priced Publications of the Government of Bihar and Orissa can be had from—

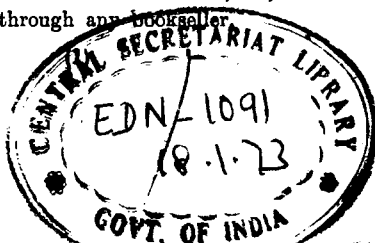
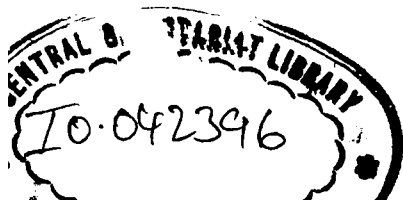
IN INDIA

The Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa,
Gulzarbagh P. O.

- (1) MESSRS. THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
- (2) MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
- (3) MESSRS. S. K. LAHIRI & Co., College Street, Calcutta.
- (4) MESSRS. R. CAMBRAY & Co., 6 and 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
- (5) MESSRS. THOMPSON & Co., Madras.
- (6) MESSRS. D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., 103, Meadow Street, Fort,, Post Box No. 18, Bombay.
- (7) MESSRS. M. C. SIRKAR & SONS, 75, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
- (8) PROPRIETOR OF THE NEWAL KISHORE PRESS, Lucknow.
- (9) MESSRS. M. N. BURMAN & Co., Bankipore.
- (10) BABU RAM DAYAL AGARWALA, 184, Katra Road, Allahabad.
- (11) THE STANDARD LITERATURE Co., LTD., 13-1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.
- (12) MANAGER OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL SUPPLY DEPÔT, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
- (13) MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH & Co., LTD., 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
- (14) MESSRS. RAM KRISHNA & SONS, Anarkali Street, Lahore.
- (15) THE OXFORD BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, Delhi.
- (16) MESSRS. DAS BROTHERS, Nouzerkatra, Patna City.
- (17) THE BOOK COMPANY, 4/4(a), College Square, Calcutta.
- (18) MR. K. L. MATHUR, Guzri, Patna City.
- (19) MESSRS. RAGHUNATH PRASAD & SONS, Patna City

IN ENGLAND AND ON THE CONTINENT

THE OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA, 42, Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S. W. 1, direct or through any bookseller.



CONTENTS.

No. OF CHAPTER	TITLE.	PAGE.
I.—Introductory	1
II.—Controlling Agencies	5
III.—Patna University	7
IV.—Arts and Science Colleges	9
V.—Professional Colleges	15
VI.—Secondary Education	17
VII.—Primary Education	20
VIII.—Oriental Studies	28
IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools for Indian Boys	30
X.—The Training of Teachers	33
XI.—The Education of Indian Girls and Women	34
XII.—The Education of Europeans	36
XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans	37
XIV.—The Education of Special Classes	38
XV.—The Education of Defectives	40
XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School	41
XVII.—Unrecognized Institutions	42
XVIII.—Text-books, Periodicals and Literary Societies	42
XIX.—Miscellaneous	43
XX.—Conferences and Committees	45
XXI.—Conclusion	46

PLANS.

1. Ground plan of the new Arts and Science Colleges and University buildings at Patna.
2. Floor plans (4) of the new laboratories at Patna.

APPENDICES.

- I.—Statement showing the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age. i
- II.—Statement showing particulars regarding *maktabs*, *tols*, and Sanskrit *pathshalas*. ii

GENERAL TABLES iv

Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1927-28.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

There is no change in the area under report and no recent statistics for the population are available. In addition to the General Tables two appendices are attached, as usual, one giving details as to the number of Sanskrit *toles* and *pathshalas* and of *maktabs* and the other regarding the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district.

2. In the August session of the Legislative Council two resolutions concerning educational matters were discussed. One of these, recommending Government to take immediate steps to make arrangements for the military training of students of all secondary schools and to appoint a committee for making the necessary rules and prescribing a syllabus, was adopted, but Government were unable to accept the decision of the Council. The other, recommending Government to appoint a committee, with a majority of non-officials, to revise the courses of study prescribed for the various school classes and to consider the desirability or otherwise of reducing the number of subjects taught in the classes and to curtail the period of school education, was withdrawn, the Hon'ble Minister undertaking to take such steps as he found necessary after duly considering the question in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussion.

3. In the January session only one educational resolution, recommending that no restriction be imposed on local bodies as regards the number of upper primary schools to be maintained by them, was discussed; it was withdrawn on the understanding that Government would consider the question further on receipt of replies from district boards to a letter addressed to them on the subject.

4. The two tables which follow compare certain interesting statistics for the year under report with those for 1926-27:—

1.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars, 1927-28.

Area in square miles—83,165.				Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population, and total number of scholars to total population.			
Population—				In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.	
				1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
Males ...	16,765,163	Male scholars	5.87	5.66	6.11	5.9	
Females ...	17,239,383	Female "	.69	.67	.71	.69	
Total ...	34,004,546	Total ...	3.24	3.13	3.37	3.26	

Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	
Universities ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
FOR MALES.							
Arts Colleges* ...	10	10	...	3,576	3,467	+109	{ (a) 1,374 (b) 2,202 (c) Nil.
Professional Colleges	5	5	...	960 †	1,021	-61	
High Schools ...	138	135	+3	41,150	38,197	+2,953	{ (c) 33,554 (d) 7,596
Middle Schools ...	608	563	+45	68,848	59,114	+9,734	{ (c) 26,365 (d) 42,483
Primary Schools ...	27,908	27,457	+451	8,98,471	8,75,666	+22,805	{ (c) 28 (d) 898,469
Special Schools ...	493	476	+17	17,729	16,762	+967	
Totals ...	29,162	28,646	+516	1,030,734	994,227	+36,507	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	7	7	...	{ (a) Nil. (b) 7 (c) Nil.
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	4	4	...	892	814	+78	{ (c) 290 (d) 603
Middle Schools ...	28	28	...	3,874	3,674	+200	{ (c) 452 (d) 3,492
Primary Schools ...	2,803	2,790	+13	66,291	66,009	+282	{ (c) 10 § (d) 66,281
Special Schools ...	24	25	-1	673	765	-92	
Totals ...	2,860	2,848	+12	71,737	71,269	+468	
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTION.							
For males ...	1,645	1,617	+28	42,025	40,640	+1,385	
For females ...	128	132	-4	2,565	2,358	+207	
Totals ...	1,773	1,749	+24	44,590	42,998	+1,592	
GRAND TOTALS ...	33,795	33,243	+552	1,147,061	1,108,494	+38,567	

* Includes the figures of the Science College.

† Besides these 105 post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges were reading in the Law College also.

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (b) In Intermediate classes. (c) In the secondary stage. (d) In the primary stage.

§ In schools preparing to be raised to the status of a middle school.

II.—General summary of expenditure on education, 1927-28.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				
	1928.	1927.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total cost per scholar.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection ...	9,68,944	9,41,511	+ 27,433	99.42	48	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
University ...	2,78,345	2,16,000	+ 62,345	8.08	...	81.36	10.56	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate education.	5,366	5,023	+ 343	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	45,93,657	44,86,859	+ 1,06,798	56.28	25.90	5.12	12.70	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	58,46,312	56,49,393	+ 1,96,919	61.17	20.43	7.90	10.50	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges ...	10,44,594	9,75,231	+ 69,363	69.98	...	27.18	2.84	204 6 8	...	79 6 6	8 4 7	292 1 9
Professional Colleges ...	5,08,145	5,32,259	- 24,114	79.83	...	18.94	1.23	380 14 5	...	90 5 7	5 14 1	477 2 1
High Schools ...	18,37,053	17,74,891	+ 62,162	35.98	...	54.98	9.04	16 1 0	...	24 8 8	4 0 7	44 10 3
Middle Schools ...	13,32,084	12,03,445	+ 1,28,639	11.34	37.78	37.97	12.91	2 3 1	7 4 11	7 5 7	2 8 0	19 5 7
Primary Schools ...	56,01,954	51,06,941	+ 4,95,013	2.14	63.31	19.73	14.82	0 2 2	3 15 2	1 3 8	0 14 9	6 3 9
Special Schools ...	16,50,053	16,66,245	- 16,192	69.68	16	4.31	25.85	64 13 7	0 2 4	4 0 2	24 1 :	93 1 2
Total ...	1,19,73,883	1,12,59,012	+ 7,14,871	26.87	33.25	25.66	13.62	3 1 11	3 14 11	2 15 8	1 9 4	11 9 10
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALEES.												
Arts Colleges ...	5,574	5,320	+ 254	94.73	...	5.27	...	754 4 7	...	42 0 0	...	796 4 7
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	86,821	82,110	+ 4,711	81.80	...	11.64	6.56	79 10 0	...	11 5 2	6 6 2	97 5 4
Middle Schools ...	1,63,684	1,69,137	- 5,453	43.63	...	24.04	32.33	13 7 0	...	10 2 6	13 10 6	42 4 0
Primary Schools ...	4,92,102	4,79,059	+ 13,043	7.57	73.08	4.21	15.14	0 9 0	5 6 9	0 5 0	1 2 0	7 6 9
Special Schools ...	98,349	98,028	+ 321	53.89	...	2.29	45.82	78 12 1	...	0 6 10	66 15 3	146 2 2
Total ...	8,46,530	8,33,654	+ 12,876	28.11	42.49	8.36	21.04	3 5 1	5 0 3	0 15 9	2 7 9	11 12 10
GRAND TOTALS	88,66,795	87,49,059	+ 9,24,666	37.67	30.04	10.31	19.8	6 6 1	5 1 4	2 4 4	2 8 0	11 12 10

5. The increase of 38,567 in the number of pupils compares favourably with that of 24,115 shown last year, more especially as the increases in the total and direct expenditure Rs. 9 lakhs and Rs. 7 lakhs, respectively, were considerably smaller than those recorded last year, viz., Rs. 23 lakhs and Rs. 11 lakhs.

6. The more important events recorded in the report are :—

- (1) The division of the former Patna College into Patna College, teaching arts only, and the Science College; the closing of New College, amalgamation of its I. A. classes with Patna College and reopening of Patna Collegiate School.
- (2) The completion of several buildings at Patna in connection with the University scheme, in particular the laboratories of the Science College, an M. A. block and a hostel for Patna College, new buildings for Patna Training College, Collegiate School and Training School, and the University office.
- (3) The opening of an M. A. class in philosophy at Patna College.
- (4) The opening of a B. Ed. class at Patna Training College.
- (5) The first University examination for the degree in Engineering.
- (6) The construction of new and the extension of existing high school buildings, both Government and private.
- (7) The conversion of middle vernacular schools into middle English schools on a considerable scale.
- (8) The extension of the vernacular school-leaving certificate scheme to middle English schools.
- (9) The visit of the Royal Agricultural Commission and the consequent stimulation of interest in rural primary education.
- (10) The modification of the Government orders regarding the limitation in the number of middle and upper primary schools laid down in the primary education programmes of district boards.
- (11) The transfer by some district boards of the control of primary education to certain union boards.
- (12) The introduction of free and compulsory education in the Jamhor union in Gaya.

- (13) The opening of more vocational classes, including an agricultural class, in middle schools.
- (14) The placing of the District Inspectors of Schools of Gaya and Ranchi directly under the Director of Public Instruction.
- (15) The creation of a special inspecting staff for schools for untouchables.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

7. The number of posts in the Indian Educational Service remained 36, including the post of Director, but to the six vacancies noticed last year must be added three which occurred during the year under review and two more have occurred since the close of that year. By death Government have lost three able officers who could ill be spared, viz., Messrs. V. H. Jackson and G. S. Bhate during 1927-28 and more recently, Mr. D. Auchterlonie ; Miss H. Brander retired from the 21st May, 1927 and in January of the current year Mr. W. Owston Smith proceeded on leave, terminating in November, preparatory to retirement.

8. There were ten posts for women in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service as last year, but the number of posts in the men's branch rose from 145 to 152. Five of the new posts were added to the staff of the Science College, one was created for a lecturership in mathematics at Greer Bhumihar Brahman College and one for the headmastership of Patna Collegiate School. There are also a number of temporary appointments outside the grades created to carry on the work of posts formerly included in the Indian Educational Service but now no longer filled by members of that service.

9. There was an increase in the number of posts in the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service from 105 to 107, due to the addition of one post each to the staff of the Patna Collegiate School and the Angul high school.

10. The number of posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 527 to 553. Seven posts were added to the college branch for laboratory assistants and instrument-keepers in the Science College and 19 to the school teachers' branch, viz., five to provide for the duplication of classes, four for the teaching of special subjects, one for a qualified drawing master, one for a lecturer in history in the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw girls' school, seven for the Patna collegiate school and one for the Angul high school.

11. Two posts of deputy inspectors of schools in the Santal Parganas were created but not filled until after the close of the

year. There is a demand for deputy inspectors at Sadr headquarters as well as in the outlying subdivisions, but the need for more sub-inspectors, who number 249 as last year, appears to be more urgent. That there is an insufficiency of sub-inspectors in some districts there is no doubt, but calculations based on the existing standard of one sub-inspector for every 100 primary schools are not altogether reliable, since some district boards have adopted a policy of expansion in primary education rather than improvement, resulting in a comparatively large proportion of one-teacher lower primary schools.

12. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service fell from 359 to 354. Three posts were created for the Patna Collegiate School, but 5 were abolished on the transfer of the Hiranpur middle vernacular school to the district committee of the Santal Parganas, one on the closing of an elementary training school and another from the Ranchi zila school, and one post for a drawing master was transferred to the Subordinate Educational Service.

13. The number of posts in the Ministerial Service increased from 192 to 202. Five posts were added to the offices of divisional inspectors of schools and four posts were created for the Science College and one for an assistant librarian at Patna College. The pay of the librarians at Patna and the Science Colleges was raised from Rs. 65—2—85 to Rs. 90—5—125, and that of the head clerk in the office of the Agency Inspector from Rs. 50—1—60 to Rs. 65—2—85.

14. Five posts of special inspecting officers for the education of untouchables were sanctioned during the year, one for Patna and Tirhut, one each for Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur and two for Orissa. Appointments were made to all the posts except that of the junior officer in Orissa, which has been filled since the close of the year.

15. The number of inspecting *maulavis* rose from 21 to 23, two new appointments being made in Chota Nagpur.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in place of posts in the Subordinate Educational Service fell from 25 to 24.

17. The cost of direction remained almost stationary, being Rs. 1,24,132 against Rs. 1,24,347 in 1926-27, while that of inspection rose from Rs. 8,17,164 to Rs. 8,44,812.

18. There were changes in the personnel of the inspectorships of schools in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. All the inspectors except the inspector of schools, Chota Nagpur, spent more than the prescribed number of days on tour—in Patna 152 days, in Tirhut 229, in Bhagalpur 171, in Orissa 162 and in Chota

Nagpur (including touring performed as inspector of European schools) 122.

19. The control of primary education in many districts had already been transferred by district boards to local boards—this policy continued and was adopted by other district boards but has not been altogether successful, perhaps to some extent owing to lack of experience. Inspectors report instances of unsuitable appointments of *gurus*, other considerations than educational fitness preponderating, transfers from boards' schools to stipendiary schools and *vice versa* without regard to the privileges of teachers directly employed by boards, unjustifiable dismissals of *gurus*, neglect to consult departmental officers in such matters, violation of rules, delay in payment of *gurus* and the purchase of unsuitable prize and library books. Grants which were made by Government to assist in financing the erection of primary school buildings have been diverted to other purposes, and in some districts a considered policy in this matter seems to have been entirely lacking. Many years must elapse before the exercise of their powers by the majority of district and local boards in the matter of primary education can be regarded as satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.

(Contributed by the Registrar.)

20. The report of the Senate on the subject of the future control of the colleges at Patna was considered by Government and certain difficulties were pointed out which had to be overcome before effect could be given to the recommendations of the Senate. The Senate was asked to reconsider its recommendations in view of the difficulties pointed out by Government, and it yet remains for the Senate to arrive at definite conclusions in regard to the Government letter on the subject.

21. At the election of Fellows held during the year 12 new Fellows were elected.

22. Of the new measures adopted by the Senate in November 1927 and March 1928 the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) The admission of the T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur, up to the B.A. Honours standard in history with effect from the session 1928-29.
- (ii) The admission of the Science College, Patna, up to the M.A. standard in mathematics with effect from the session 1928-29.
- (iii) The cancellation of the admission of Patna College in mathematics up to the M.A. standard.

23. The following table shows the percentage of success at the University Examinations of the last two years :—

Serial no.	Name of Examination.	1926-27		Percentage of successful candidates.	1927-28		Percentage of successful candidates.
		Number of candidates			Number of candidates.		
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	Matriculation ...	3,684	1,557	42·54	3,760	1,557	41·9
2	S. L. C. ...	98	46	46·9	88	38	43·19
3	I. A. ...	1,073	423	39·4	1,170	427	36·49
4	B. A. (Pass) ...	633	230	36·3	782	278	35·5
5	B. A. (Honours) ...	104	51	49·04	118	50	42·3
6	M. A. ...	54	39	72·2	56	37	66·07
7	I. Se. ...	364	156	42·86	384	143	37·2
8	B. Sc. (Pass) ...	80	31	38·75	91	27	29·6
9	B. Sc. (Honours) ..	7	3	42·8	9	4	44·4
10	M. Sc. ...	6	3	50	6	4	66·6
11	Preliminary Examination in Law.	397	219	55·16	396	233	66·41
12	Intermediate Examination in Law.	26	16	61·54	...	...	...
13	Final Examination in Law.	361	228	63·16	352	257	73·01
14	M. L. ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
15	I. C. E. ...	20	18	90	22	13	59·09
16	B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	First M. B. B. S. ...	49	31	69·39	48	34	70·83
18	Second M. B. B. S. ...	88	40	45·45	103	65	63·1
19	Final M. B. B. S.	21	6	28·57	37	13	48·6
20	L. T. ...	30	25	83·33	9	4	44·44
21	Diploma in Education	...	...	...	57	46	80·7
22	B. Ed.	40	30	75	13	6	46·15

24. The financial position of the University continues to be sound. The Reserve Fund was augmented by the purchase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 75,000 during the year. This fund now stands at Rs. 1,01,000.

25. The following Readers were appointed for the session 1927-28 :—

(i) Mr. V. G. Kale, M.A.

(ii) Dr. E. W. H. Cruickshank, D. sc. (London), M.D. (Aberdeen), M.R.C.P. (London).

Dr. Cruickshank has finished his lectures. Mr. Kale is expected to finish his lectures before the end of the year 1928.

26. The Secretary, University Students' Information Bureau, records that during the year under report 39 applications were dealt with by the Bureau.

27. A building for the University office was constructed by Government north of the Senate House ; it has been occupied since the end of the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.—Arts and Science Colleges.

28. There has been no increase in the number of arts and science colleges, but there has been a redistribution as between first and second-grade colleges, the former now numbering 7 and the latter 4. In July 1927, the old Patna College, at which both arts and science courses were taught, was divided into the present Patna College for arts only and the Science College. At the same time New College ceased to exist and its I. A. classes were transferred to Patna College, from which they had been removed eight years previously. The increased accommodation at the two new colleges enabled them to admit larger numbers of students, but neighbouring colleges, *viz.*, Greer Bhumihar Brahman, Bihar National, Diamond Jubilee and Nalanda colleges all showed a fall in numbers, probably as a direct consequence. The increase in the strength of the I. A. classes attached to the Ranchi zila school also probably accounted for the fall in numbers at St. Columba's college. On the whole the number in the first-grade colleges apparently rose from 3,076 to 3,364, and in second-grade colleges for men fell from 391 to 212, but in both cases the difference is largely accounted for by the transfer of the I. A. classes at New College (containing 212 students in 1926-27)

to the new Patna College, there being in fact a slight increase in both first and second-grade colleges. As in 1926-27, there were only seven girls reading in the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw girls' high school. The direct expenditure on all the colleges rose from Rs. 9,80,551 to Rs. 10,50,168. Complaints continue to come in that the disadvantages of the supplementary examination as at present held outweigh any advantages it may possess.

29. *Patna College.*—The number of students increased from 488, with 151 in the post-graduate classes, to 601, with 129, the net result of the addition of the I. A. classes and the cessation of science teaching being a gain. Of the post-graduate students 99, against 127 in 1926-27, were reading law also. The University has under consideration measures to alleviate the evils attendant on such attempts to combine two post-graduate courses, one at least an exacting task; action is certainly called for, since at present work in the post-graduate classes is seriously prejudiced by this combination. An addition to the post-graduate instruction afforded by the college was made by the opening of a 5th year M. A. class in philosophy. With the transfer of the I. A. classes from New College, the college also undertook the teaching of geography in those classes.

30. The increased accommodation and staff enabled the college to admit many more students, only 80 of the 575 applicants being rejected, against 179 in the previous year and 231 in 1925-26. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 3,00,722 to Rs. 2,40,184, but the fall was more than counterbalanced by the cost of the Science College, even allowing for the saving effected by the abolition of the I. A. classes of New College.

31. The new M. A. block and the gymnasium were completed during the year, and the hall on the first floor of the main building was converted into a reading-room attached to the library. Additional hostel accommodation was afforded by the new hostel at Ranighat and the temporary hostel formerly attached to New College, but such accommodation will remain inadequate until the new hostel to be erected on the site of the demolished temporary laboratories is completed.

32. The college societies continued to be active, and several excursions were successfully undertaken by the Chanakhya and Archæological and Historical Societies to places as far afield as Jamshedpur and Delhi.

33. I greatly regret to have to report the sudden death, since the close of the year, of Mr. D. Auchterlonie, Professor

of English, a man of retiring disposition who had won the respect and esteem of his colleagues and students by his sterling qualities.

34. *The Science College*.—This college came into existence on July 15th, 1927. Of its buildings the Physics Laboratory was completed, furnished, equipped and occupied from the beginning of the session 1927-28. The erection of the Chemical Laboratory was delayed and, though it was nearly finished by the end of the year, the work of furnishing and equipping it was then still in progress; it was partly occupied during the year but much of the teaching, particularly in the less advanced classes, was done in the old laboratories of Patna College. Considerable progress was made with the administrative block, which should be completed shortly, the office and lecture and tutorial work in English, the vernaculars and mathematics being in the meantime carried on in the main block of the former New College. Two hostels—the modified hostels formerly attached to the Training College and school—were occupied, and the main New College building is being gradually converted into a third. A plan indicating the changes effected in the area occupied by the University, Patna and Science College buildings, and ground plans of the new laboratories are appended to this report.

35. There were 243 students on the rolls at the close of the year, and out of 325 applications for admission as many as 103 had to be refused for want of accommodation in the classes into which application was sought. The direct expenditure on the college was Rs. 1,30,508—it was, it is to be noted, for a period of less than a full year.

36. Thirteen new appointments were made to the teaching staff in addition to the 24 men transferred from Patna College and the three from New College. Several additional appointments were also found necessary on the clerical, laboratory and menial staffs.

37. It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Mr. V. H. Jackson, the first Principal of the college, who had done so much to call it into being. His work for Patna University and Patna College will not easily be forgotten, and his death is an irreparable loss to the cause of higher education in the province.

38. In spite of difficulties in the matter of accommodation and playing-fields the college athletic club, junior common room and various debating, literary and scientific societies have made a good start and are in a flourishing condition, and the first college magazine reached a high standard. Several excursions

were undertaken by the chemical, physical and mathematical societies, which had been in existence at the former Patna College for many years. Though not entirely neglected, research work in the Chemical Laboratory has suffered severely owing to the disturbed conditions and extra work thrown on the staff consequent on removal to its new home. The staff of the Physical Laboratory was more fortunate, and four subjects were under investigation during the year.

39. *Ravenshaw College*.—The water-tower was completed during the year and the water-supply was in full working order. This had its effect on the health of the hostels, there being a marked decrease in the number of intestinal complaints common during the rains and an entire absence of cholera cases in spite of a severe epidemic of that disease in the town. Good progress was also made with the drainage and sewerage scheme.

40. The Principal notes a great increase in the work of his office since 1920 and comments on the need for further assistance, both clerical and otherwise, unless the Principal is to devote himself entirely to his administrative duties. An additional clerk has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

41. The number of students rose from 541, including 62 law students, to 547, of whom 52 were reading law. The opening of the I. A. classes at Ranchi has resulted in a fall in the number of aboriginal students attending the college. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 2,50,611 to Rs. 2,44,383. The college has suffered a considerable loss by the retirement, after 24 years' meritorious service in the college, of Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Ganguli, Professor of English.

42. A system of common messing was introduced in the two Hindu hostels at the beginning of the session. While this has aroused criticism, mostly unjustifiable, the system has distinct advantages, among them being that all students now get two good meals a day for the whole month instead of (as happened in some cases) going short towards the end of the month, and that complaints of unsettled mess bills are now no longer received. Further, the cost being now collected on a fixed date, students have less temptation to waste their money—the college co-operative society which has otherwise had a successful year, reports a great decrease in the sale of 'fancy goods' such as scented soap and hair oil! The system will be continued for the present, modified so as to remove its more evident defects. It has entailed very considerable extra work, but this has been performed ungrudgingly by the hostel authorities.

43. The post-graduate classes in English numbered 19 (9 in the 6th year and 10 in the 5th), against 13 (4 and 9) in 1926-27, but the work done is unsatisfactory, as the majority of the students are reported to be wanting in earnestness and to attend the classes only until they secure an appointment. The law classes are also stated to be unsatisfactory, partly for the same reason, partly because of the low standard of the University law examinations, which do not exact much effort from students, and of the practice of holding the classes outside ordinary college hours, which results in somewhat perfunctory attendance. The B. Sc. classes remained small, the main reason assigned being the lack of honours in physics and chemistry, but that given in the annual report for 1924-25 is probably more potent, viz., the impression that the B.A. degree affords a better passport to the provincial executive service than the B. Sc. Four members of the science (and mathematical) staff and one on the arts side were engaged in original work during the year, and Dr. Singh had the assistance of two research scholars in chemistry.

44. The various college societies continued to function satisfactorily, and several excursions were undertaken, a new departure being the visit of a party of philosophy students to Dr. Sen Gupta's experimental psychology laboratory at the Science College, Calcutta. Students and members of the staff rendered considerable assistance in the flood relief operations in Cuttack and Balasore districts both in person and by means of subscriptions, the work of the college parties receiving the commendation of the Commissioner. The college Commemoration Day was successfully celebrated on the last Saturday in January, a large gathering of Old Boys assembling on the occasion.

45. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College*.—The numbers fell from 478 to 430, mainly in the 1st and 3rd years, probably on account of the increased capacity of Patna and the Science Colleges. The only applicants refused admission for want of accommodation were those for admission to the I. Sc. classes. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 1,20,741 to Rs. 1,35,226.

46. Successful historical, economic and scientific excursions were undertaken, but the Principal reports the failure of the system of seminar libraries, students preferring to read in their own rooms. Minor additions and alterations were made during the year to existing structures and considerable progress was made with the new east wing of the hostel.

47. *Bihar National College*.—The number of students fell from 692 in 1926-27 to 651. There was considerable wastage

during the year, the maximum enrolment being 826. The college was working under difficulties owing to the demolition of one of the old Arts blocks and of a hostel, but progress was made with the erection of a large three-storied hostel building

48. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College*.—This is the only private college to show an increase in the roll, the strength rising from 657 to 695. During the year a block grant, fixed for a term of five years, was made to the college, and the income from its endowment was set free for such purposes, including honours teaching, as the Governing Body might determine. A proposal that the college should be admitted up to the B. A. honours standard in history with effect from July 1928, was approved by the University. The construction of the three new residences for members of the staff was completed.

49. *St. Columba's College*.—The roll at the end of the year was 197, including 97 boarders, against 220 on the 31st March 1927. This college, too, is in receipt of a block grant.

50. *Ranchi Zila school*.—The numbers in the Intermediate classes rose from 38 (1st year class only) to 103, including a duplicated 1st year class. These numbers would seem to indicate that the demand for such classes was justified, but there is a large body of informed opinion which considers their opening and continued existence to be detrimental to the interests of the school proper. There is a demand for additional accommodation and for the teaching of another optional subject, preferably geography.

51. *Diamond Jubilee College*.—The roll of the college classes showed a fall from 82 to 63. The Principal attributes the smaller admissions into the 1st year class to the fact that few students passed the Matriculation examination in the Monghyr District, and observes that the better matriculates go to a college where they can read science. This college has, however, continued to maintain its reputation for good results at the I. A. examination.

52. *Nalanda College*.—There was a fall in the numbers in the college classes from 59 to 46. The material at this college also is probably inferior to that at the better first-grade colleges, and the teaching here was not accompanied by the same measure of success as at Diamond Jubilee College. Thorough repairs and additional class-room accommodation are an urgent necessity.

53. *Ravenshaw Girls' school*.—The numbers in the college classes remained 7; the Lady Principal thinks an increase would follow the admission of the college in further optional

subjects. The cookery class was very popular and there was an optional class in music. The extension of the hostel building was completed and furnished during the year. The school staged a drama and raised thereby a sum of Rs. 410 in aid of the Flood Relief fund.

CHAPTER V.—Professional Colleges.

The Patna Law College.

54. There was a slight fall in the roll, from 547 last year to 527, a notable feature being the decrease, from 113 to 78, in the number of Muhammadans reading in the college; 53 students were living in the hostel, against 44 in 1926-27. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 45,448 to Rs. 49,093, while the income from fees fell from Rs. 60,097 to Rs. 51,290. A special grant of Rs. 3,100 was made to the library for the purchase of the English Law Reports—the Principal laments the discontinuance of the free supply of all Indian Law Reports other than the Patna series.

55. Two new class-rooms were added to the block south-west of the main building and other improvements effected, but the want of playing-fields is severely felt and the real solution of the difficulties of the college lies in its removal elsewhere. This question has been brought into prominence lately by the need for expansion felt by the Medical College, and it is now engaging attention.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

56. *Patna Training College*.—A class for the new B. Ed. course was opened and four teachers completed the course and appeared at the examination. Apart from these there were 43 students under training for the diploma, of whom 12 were Government servants, 28 stipendiary students and 3 non-stipendiary. The college occupied the buildings on the new site in July 1927. In addition to the main college building, of a similar type to, but more commodious than, that recently vacated by it, and those for the Patna collegiate school and the college and school hostels, residences have been provided for the Principal and three professors of the college and for the headmaster of the school. The placing of the school directly under the control of the Principal has greatly facilitated the organization of practical work, but it was still necessary to requisition the

co-operation of the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary and the Anglo-Sanskrit School, which rendered assistance cheerfully and ungrudgingly. The Principal observes that students with some previous experience of teaching did better practical work than graduates fresh from college. The arrangements for training science teachers are now fairly adequate, but no improvement in the teaching of geography in schools can be looked for until that subject is taught to the degree standard.

57. Three excursions were undertaken to various places, including Delhi and Dacca. The possession of an epidiascope enabled the college to arrange a series of lantern lectures open to the public; these were given on Saturday evenings in the school hall and were much appreciated.

58. *Cuttack Training College*.—There were 19 students under training for the diploma. The boarders were still occupying a portion of the training school hostel reserved for them, but some advance was made with the project for a college hostel. Practical work was carried on in the Ravenshaw collegiate school and the Peary Mohan Academy. The Principal comments on the necessity for improving the blackboard work and drawing of students under training.

The Prince of Wales Medical College.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.)

59. The Medical College has now been in existence for about three years. The college session commenced on July 2nd with 195 students on the roll. These included 40 new students admitted to the 1st year and 1 to the 4th year class.

60. The number of applicants for admission fell considerably short of the number in previous years. For the final examination 43 students appeared and of these 22 qualified as M.B., B.S.

61. A postgraduate class for assistant surgeons was held. Six attended and all of them passed a stiff test examination at the close of the course.

62. A pathological laboratory has been established at the college, and important developments are in progress in the pathological and physiological departments.

63. The appointment during the year of a lecturer in bio-chemistry forms a distinct advance in the general scheme of training.

64. The visitors of the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom visited the college in January 1927 and made various suggestions for its improvement. These proposals are now under the consideration of Government and it is hoped the University, with which the institution is affiliated, will obtain the recognition of its degrees by that Council.

The Bihar College of Engineering.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

65. The year under review is the fourth year of the life of the institution as an Engineering College and the first year in which it presented candidates for the final degree examination of Patna University. Ten students in all were sent up for the final examination while 30 sat for the intermediate one. Out of these, eight were successful at the former, with one student in the 1st division, and 25 at the latter, with 5 students in the 1st division.

66. One hundred and four applications were received for admission to the civil engineering section against 93 in the previous year. The work of organisation and development of the college proceeded, and the commencement of the session saw the college in a better position as regards staff than in the previous year. Six candidates were selected for the competitive examination held at Purulia by the combined Public Works Departments of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, but only two actually appeared as the others had already secured posts. Their positions were second and fourth in the combined list. The applications for admission to the subordinate classes were not as numerous as before ; only 80 applications were received for 45 vacancies. The applications for admission to the mechanical apprentice class numbered 66, but again most of the candidates were not academically qualified. There was an appreciable improvement in the standard of work of the various classes. Ten artisans left school during the year and they immediately got employment on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 with subsequent increments.

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

67. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 730, with 101,793 pupils to 778, with 114,764, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 32,29,583 to Rs. 34,19,642. The figures for the three

classes of secondary schools for Indian boys during the year under report and last year were as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.	
	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	135	138	318	391	242	214
Number of pupils...	38,197	41,150	33,656	43,355	25,105	25,102
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	17,74,891	18,37,053	7,46,494	8,99,775	3,95,433	3,62,480

68. The three new high schools are the Chandi high school near Arrah, the Miller high school at Patna and the Gogri high school in Monghyr. There were at the end of the year 24 Government and 85 aided high schools.

69. The question of revising the system and rules in accordance with which recurring grants are made to high schools was considered by a sub-committee of the Board of Secondary Education. The report of the sub-committee was placed before the Board's meeting held in March, 1928, but its consideration was postponed in order to give members of the Board time to study it more closely and the authorities of aided high schools, to which it was circulated, an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the proposals made.

70. The new buildings for the Patna Collegiate School and its hostel were completed, as also were large extensions to the hostel of the Palamau zila school. There is a demand for increased accommodation, in both school and hostel, from several other Government high schools. With the assistance of liberal non-recurring grants school buildings were completed for the Manbhum Victoria high school at Purulia and the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary at Bankipur.

71. It is too early yet to form a considered opinion as to the merits of the instruction given to the four highest classes through the medium of the vernaculars. One inspector observes that, while there is a general impression that pupils taught in this way obtain a better knowledge of the subjects taught, he could not himself, in the course of a test he conducted, detect

any superiority in this respect on the part of either the vernacular or the English sections. He notes further that the majority of the pupils in the vernacular sections were there because they had been unable to obtain admission to the English sections.

72. The number of classes in non-literary subjects was 59 including 20 in drawing, 14 in elementary physics and chemistry and 12 in manual training. The special classes for ex-students of middle vernacular schools in the zila schools at Arrah, Chapra, Motihari and Daltonganj were made permanent. There are two other such classes in the zila schools at Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the latter still on a temporary basis.

73. Of the 703 graduate teachers employed in high schools only 197 are trained, and of these as many as 134 are in Government schools. One inspector notes that the managing committees of private schools continue at times to appoint teachers for reasons other than their academic qualifications or teaching ability.

74. The Board of Secondary Education met three times during the year. The cost to Government was Rs. 5,366, including its share (Rs. 3,554) of the expenditure on the office of the Registrar of Examinations, who is the Secretary but not a member of the board.

75. The number of Government middle English schools remained 7, but the number of those managed by local bodies rose from nil in 1924-25 and 31 last year to 72, and that of aided schools from 245 last year to 260. The considerable increase (73) in the total number of these schools is partly due to the conversion of several middle vernacular schools into middle English schools; this, too, is the main reason for the decrease (28) in the number of middle vernacular schools. The Gaya and Manbhum district boards adopted this policy wholesale, and there are now no middle vernacular schools in these districts and in Balasore.

76. There were three additions, viz., the district boards of Saran, Darbhanga and Manbhum, during the year to the number of local bodies which assumed control of the middle English schools in the area under their charge on the conditions laid down by Government. This policy of decentralisation can be productive of very good results, but at present there are indications of a tendency on the part of some district boards to encourage the extension and improvement of education at the middle stage at the expense of primary education. The distribution of middle schools with reference to the needs of the locality is defective in many districts, and the housing and equipment

of the majority are very unsatisfactory. There are, too, several schools in which the number of boys in a class exceeds 40.

77. The extension to middle English schools of the scheme for the middle vernacular school leaving certificate met with a mixed reception from the public, since one effect was to stiffen up the test for entry into class VIII of high schools held outside the schools: in fact it is now said to be more difficult than that held in the high schools themselves, and the figures for the number of candidates appearing at and passing the two examinations bear this out. The examination of boys in class VII of a high school is often no real test at all, and inspectors, who welcome the public examination with its resultant improvement in the quality of the work done in middle schools, advocate the extension of that examination to high schools also on the grounds that this will ensure the teaching of the full course in the lower classes of these schools and will stop, at one stage at least, the present frequently indiscriminate promotions given in such schools to the detriment of work in the higher classes.

78. As already observed, the decrease in the number of middle vernacular schools is mainly due to the conversion of many of them into middle English schools. There is undoubtedly a wide demand from the public for facilities for English education, and it is probable that the process of conversion of vernacular into English schools will continue.

79. The School Examination Board met three times during the year. The expenditure on the examinations held by it amounted to Rs. 10,880 and its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations to Rs. 3,554, while a sum of Rs. 3,152 was recovered in fees.

CHAPTER VII.—Primary Education.

80. It is impossible to separate entirely an account of primary education from other educational activities, and this chapter should be read with the remainder of the report and in particular with chapters II, VI, VIII, X and XI. The year under report has been a period of consolidation rather than expansion, as the figures indicate.

81. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 30,247 to 30,711, the number of their pupils from 941,675 to 964,762 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 55,86,000 to Rs. 60,94,056. The average direct cost of a primary school is therefore Rs. 16.5 a month, of which that debitable to public funds is only Rs. 11 a month. The number of primary schools for Indian boys rose

from 27,448 to 27,900, the number of their pupils from 875,311 to 898,218 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 50,61,320 to Rs. 55,68,083. The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

Statement showing the number of primary schools, including makhtabs and Sanskrit pathsholas, in 1927-28.

Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the civil list.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys in—	
		1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1927-28.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patta	2,062	1,356	1,352	206	153	47,598	46,186
Gaya	4,714	1,848	1,851	167	86	57,090	52,802
Shahabad	4,377	993	1,037	108	94	59,795	40,418
Saran	2,683	1,107	1,233	130	117	52,303	56,420
Champanan	3,531	1,113	1,105	133	121	36,573	36,192
Muzaffarpur	3,086	1,796	1,835	156	150	61,360	64,787
Darbhanga	3,348	2,210	2,231	124	120	71,434	72,579
Monghyr	3,927	1,430	1,501	45	13	51,266	52,303
Bhagalpur	4,226	1,165	1,329	141	144	45,556	51,074
Purnea	4,998	1,162	1,232	206	198	47,048	49,071
Santal Parganas	5,462	1,221	1,184	85	85	46,525	45,854
Cuttack	3,654	1,739	1,747	1,079	1,024	81,116	81,748
Balasore	2,085	828	846	462	318	38,102	35,792
Puri	2,492	748	751	528	516	32,148	32,175
Sambalpur	3,824	406	413	18	20	20,404	20,625
Angul	1,681	218	220	7	7	6,930	7,185
Hazaribagh	7,021	659	673	113	89	20,706	21,065
Ranchi	7,102	1,338	1,382	133	135	42,547	43,734
Palamau	4,916	479	497	46	75	13,606	14,537
Manbhum, Sadr	3,344	928	1,052	85	171	36,454	44,843
Dhanbad	803	349	372	40	34	11,675	12,882
Singhbhum	3,579	373	363	10	19	15,075	15,946
Total	83,165	23,466	24,211	3,982	3,689	875,311	898,218

82. There was a fall in the number of pupils in five districts, largely as a direct consequence of the fall in the number of unaided schools which occurred in most districts, occasioned in its turn by inadequacy of funds preventing local bodies bringing such schools on to the aided list. No additional grants for primary education were made by Government, but the total increase in the direct expenditure from public funds amounted to Rs. 3,74,767. In view of the large numbers brought under instruction in recent years the net increase of 22,907 in the number of pupils in the province is not unsatisfactory compared with the increases recorded in paragraph 114 of the last Quinquennial Review. The fall in the number of unaided schools, which amounted to 293 and occurred in twelve of the 21 districts, is not altogether to be deprecated, since many of these, as noted in the Champaran report, spring up in places where they are not required. The slight fall in the Santal Parganas seems to have been due mainly to the closing of 44 night schools, regarding which more is said later in this chapter. In Gaya, where the fall was greatest, apart from the general cause the reasons assigned for the decrease include the failure of crops, an outbreak of plague towards the end of the year and the operation of an order by the district board imposing a fine on *gurus* of eight annas for each pupil failing to pass the annual examination at the end of the course in class I after two years' study; the not unnatural result of this order was the removal from the roll of the names of many children who appeared likely to answer to this description. In Balasore the scarcity occasioned by the serious floods in the district in the latter half of 1927 was the main cause of the fall.

83. About half the revised district programmes for the expansion and improvement of primary education have now received the approval of Government. The existence of these programmes is certainly effecting a gradual improvement in the distribution of primary schools, but the situation of many of these has in the past been determined by political and other considerations rather than educational necessities, and this policy has even yet not entirely disappeared. There is, too, a tendency on the part of local bodies to neglect the more elementary form of primary education for that given in the higher stages, the number of middle and upper primary schools laid down in the programmes of many district boards having been already attained, if not exceeded, though the districts in question are still far short of their full complement of lower primary schools. There is a persistent demand, with

which it is difficult not to sympathise, for more upper primary schools than are permitted by the programmes, on the ground that the education given by a lower primary school does not go far enough to ensure lasting literacy in its pupils. The restriction has been so far removed by Government as not to apply to the cases of those additional upper primary schools in which the cost of raising the status does not fall upon public funds. Similar orders were passed as regards middle schools, the limitation in the number of which was criticised on the ground that it placed a restriction on higher education and diminished the supply of teachers for primary schools. Government have, too, informed district boards that they are prepared, in view of the fact that conditions vary in different parts of the province, to consider modifications of its existing programme which a board may desire to propose, provided that the total cost of the programme is not thereby increased and satisfactory reasons are given to justify a departure from the principles previously laid down.

84. The control of primary education has been transferred by most district boards to local boards, and in some districts, e.g., Shahabad and Darbhanga, this process has been carried even further, the transfer having been made to some of the union boards. The powers enjoyed, whether by district, local or union boards, are unfortunately not always exercised with due discretion. Thus, it is reported that some local bodies (and, more naturally, vested interests) are reluctant to carry out Government's instruction that each upper primary school should contain two trained teachers and each lower primary school one. Instances have occurred, too, of the appointment of teachers for reasons other than their educational qualifications, of their transfer as a reward or punishment in a connection other than educational, of neglect to seek or accept the advice of educational officers in such matters and in granting aid or stipends to primary schools, and of the purchase and distribution of unsuitable prizes.

85. There has been considerable delay in the payment of stipends to *gurus* in some districts, to some extent, though not entirely, owing to insufficiency of the funds at the command of district boards; on this account many schools in Gaya and Balasore had not at the end of the year received their stipends for the last two quarters of the year. Inadequate provision for primary education prevented several district boards paying their teachers the minimum stipend laid down for different qualifications, and the payment of periodical increments in accordance with the sanctioned scale was of comparatively rare occurrence.

86. All the district reports speak of the great need of suitable accommodation and equipment for primary schools,

many of which are at present housed in private *baithaks*, verandahs, cowsheds, temples, mosques, *bhagabatgharas* and similar buildings. Little progress has, however, been made in several districts with the erection of the primary school buildings for which grants were made to district boards in 1925-26 and the following year. Materials have been bought in many cases and are lying at site, but either no contractor has been found to make use of them or the co-operation of the villagers and the small contribution in land and money required of them are wanting. Up to date only Singhbhum is reported to have completed its quota. The design of these buildings has been criticised in many quarters, mainly on the grounds that they are cold in winter and hot in summer and that they admit sun and rain, and modifications have been permitted in several districts. Local contributions amounting to one-third of the cost and a Government grant of Rs. 14,485 resulted in considerable improvements and extensions to 16 upper primary school buildings in Angul.

87. The result of making primary education free in Saran appears to have been an increase in the number of pupils attending schools, but the district is having difficulty in making adequate arrangements for housing and staffing the schools and is ill provided with funds for carrying its scheme to a satisfactory issue. In the municipalities of Samastipur and Darbhanga a fall in the strength of primary schools has followed the abolition of fees in those schools, and there has been no appreciable increase in the number of pupils in lower primary schools in Daltonganj municipality as a result of similar action, while less than one-third of the sum provided by that municipality for capital expenditure on its scheme and of the Government grant-in-aid thereof has been spent. The experimental abolition of fees in primary schools in certain thanas of Gaya has been permitted by Government, but want of the funds necessary to compensate *gurus* has prevented the scheme being put into operation.

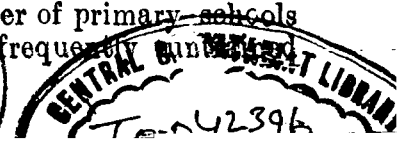
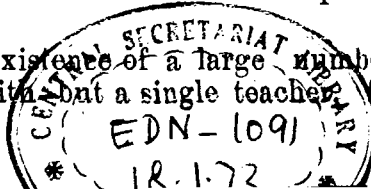
88. Compulsory primary education in the Ranchi municipality may now be regarded as effective, but funds are required to complete the building programme. Experience, too, has shown that the original estimates of cost were too low and that the success of the scheme is largely dependent on the efforts of the inspecting staff of the department. As regards rural areas the experiment has been in force longest (since January 1925) in the Banki union in Cuttack, and the latest report indicates that it is a success as regards both the enrolment of pupils of school-going age and their attendance. The inspector considers any opinion on the schemes in force in the Maharajganj (January

1926) and Gopalganj (March, 1926) unions in Saran premature, but observes that the former union board appears to have undertaken the task somewhat lightly; it has shown unwillingness to accept advice from departmental officers and the district board, and cases of prosecutions of a malicious nature have been reported. In the Jamhor union in Gaya 110 boys have been enrolled out of 189 of compulsory school going age; two more schools are required, there is no attendance officer and no action has yet been taken against any parent under section 7 of the Primary Education Act. There are schemes for compulsory education in the Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Dhanbad municipalities, but effect cannot be given to them for want of funds. The same reason holds good as regards a similar scheme for a selected rural area in Sambalpur.

89. The number of schools managed by local bodies continued to rise and was 2,795 at the end of the year compared with 2,500 in the previous year. It is reported, however, from one district that little discrimination has been shown in many cases in converting stipendiary into managed schools, the new schools showing no improvement as regards either housing or equipment. The number of Government schools remained 114, while that of aided or stipendiary schools rose from 20,852 to 21,302. The number of the latter under the control of managing committees remained small, the system, excellent in theory, being in practice a failure. The various reasons assigned for this include lack of interest and irresponsibility on the part of members of the committees, party feelings, the backwardness of the village people and dislike of the system by both the teacher and the local body. Nor has the system of making block grants to co-operative societies to enable them to aid schools under their control always worked well, it being reported that in some cases the teachers devote their time and energy to banking and co-operative work rather than to their legitimate duties. The system was discontinued during the year in the district of Gaya.

90. Some districts report a slight improvement in the matter of stagnation, but this evil remains a very serious obstacle to the education of the masses on account of its discouraging effect on parents no less than on pupils. Among more obvious reasons for the poor progress made by many pupils, such as poor teaching, irregular attendance, the admission of very young children and lack of interest on the part of parents, are the following :—

- (i) The existence of a large number of primary schools without a single teacher frequently



The latest census of such schools, taken since the end of the year, indicates that as many as 21,615 primary schools are staffed by only one teacher. Since class I nearly always contains two distinct sections, and frequently more, and children at all stages of mental development, the single teacher is set an almost impossible task and not unnaturally devotes himself mainly to the two higher classes, progress in which is more likely to impress inspecting officers. Some of the district reports give grounds for hope in this matter, as district boards are beginning to realise the futility of such schools.

- (ii) The first admission of children into the lowest class at any time during the year instead of at the beginning of the school session. The effect of this is that there are pupils at all stages of progress in class I, and if any effort at all is made to teach them the teacher's energies are frittered away in trying to give those in the lowest section of the class individual attention instead of taking them as a class. In practice such children receive almost no instruction at all.
- (iii) The combination of the two infant classes to form the present class I has made the task of getting the average child through the course of that class in one year almost impossible. The curriculum for the primary classes is now being examined with a view to modification and to redistribution of the work over the five years of the upper primary course.
- (iv) The retention of paying pupils in the school longer than is necessary in order that their fees shall not be lost to the *guru*. This cause operates less forcibly than those already mentioned, but it is definitely assigned in some district reports as a subsidiary reason for stagnation.

91. Among efforts to combat stagnation may be mentioned that of the Gaya district board, which imposed a fine on primary school teachers of eight annas for each pupil who failed to pass the annual examination at the end of the course for class I after two years' study. As already noticed this led to the removal from the rolls of the names of several such pupils. What can be done by persistent endeavour is indicated by Mr. Dippie's

report from Angul. He writes :—

“The following table compares figures in the different stages of upper primary schools for the years 1922 and 1928 :—

Stages of upper primary schools.	1928.	1922.
Upper primary stage	452	224
Lower primary stage	503	238
Infant stage	576	758

In the six years the number of scholars in the infant stage has decreased by 24 per cent. but in the lower primary stage it has increased by 112 per cent. and in the upper primary stage by over 100 per cent. This is the continued result of the more systematic care of beginners. Attendance has also improved from 64 per cent. to 69 per cent. but here there is still much room for improvement.”

92. An interesting experiment in practical agriculture but involving several other lessons was carried out in one of the upper primary schools in Angul, the pupils proving that selected paddy seed obtained from the Agricultural Department gave a better crop than the local seed. The crop obtained was distributed to other upper primary schools in the district and the experiment will be repeated by them.

93. The visit of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India to the province in November, 1927, stimulated public interest in rural primary education, and its conclusions are likely to be of great value in solving many of the problems presented by such education.

94. The accommodation in the four lower primary schools in the cantonment at Dinapore, the only one in the province, is unsatisfactory. There were 134 pupils in these schools and the expenditure on them was Rs. 552 from Government funds and Rs. 117 from those at the disposal of the Cantonment Committee.

95. The number of night schools fell from 802, with 17,581 pupils, to 739, with 15,741. In many districts less than half the pupils are adults and some of them should be attending day schools, and the general opinion is that as at present conducted they are unpopular and unsuccessful. The fact that quite a number of them have continued to exist though unaided is, however, a hopeful sign. The teachers are remunerated in grain, etc., no fees being charged.

96. The number of school post offices rose from 195 to 206. From two districts come complaints that the additional work prevented teachers performing their more legitimate duties efficiently.

97. The number of *maktabs* included in the figures for boys' primary schools rose from 2,629 to 2,762, and that of Sanskrit *pathshalas* from 761 to 817.

98. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose during the year from 14,929 to 15,779.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

99. The number of recognised Sanskrit *tols*, as recorded by the divisional inspectors of schools, rose from 26 to 263, and that of their pupils from 8,025 to 8,170, and recognised Sanskrit *pathshalas* increased from 762, with 19,090 pupils, to 817, with 21,614 while unrecognised *tols* fell in number from 24, with 461 pupils, to 21, with 417. As observed in previous reports, the staff for inspecting these schools, consisting as it does of only the superintendent of Sanskrit studies and two assistant superintendents, is quite inadequate for the purpose, in fact only 202 visits were paid to *tols* and 54 to Sanskrit *pathshalas* during the year. The report of the Sanskrit Education Committee, which is now under the consideration of Government, has made certain recommendations in this regard.

100. The expenditure from public funds during the year on Sanskrit education, other than that given in Arts Colleges and secondary schools, was as follows:—

ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.		Rs.
		Amount.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the superintendent and the association)	...	22,509
Examination charges	... ..	11,698
Travelling allowance	... ..	2,376
<i>Shastra vichara</i>	... ..	500
Two Sanskrit Colleges managed by Government	...	34,038
Grants-in-aid	... ..	37,761
Stipends and rewards	... ..	9,894
	Total	1,18,776
	Less receipts	8,855
	Net total	1,10,421
<i>Add for Sanskrit pathshalas (including the cost of the ordinary primary education in them.)</i>	...	98,739
	Total	2,09,160

101. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Muzaffarpur, and the Sanskrit Council twice. Statistics for the examinations conducted by the Sanskrit Association are given in the statement below.

Examinat. o. .	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1926-27.			1927-28.			1926-27.			1927-28.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Prathama ...	2,122	248	2,370	2,294	181	2,475	639	82	721	777	65	842
Madhyama ...	641	177	818	737	167	904	198	34	232	233	26	265
Acharya ...	634	238	872	648	179	827	208	51	259	251	32	283

102. The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Sanskrit Association for making grants-in-aid to *tols* was raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000, and there was a consequent increase in the number of aided *tols* from 151 to 168. The superintendent of Sanskrit studies observes that the additional allotment "saved many a *tol* from being converted into a Sanskrit *pathshala*" and that many *pandits* of Sanskrit *pathshalas* would welcome the conversion of their schools into *tols* if they could be certain of aid. It is plain that most Sanskrit *pathshalas* are primarily Sanskrit schools and not primary schools, and that they exist as Sanskrit *pathshalas* in order to qualify for aid from the primary education funds administered by district boards.

103. The number of pupils at both the Sanskrit colleges rose, from 116 to 130 at Puri and from 201 to 206 at Muzaffarpur, but the average daily attendance in both is unsatisfactory, being 73 per cent. at Puri and as low as 62 per cent. at Muzaffarpur.

104. The number of recognised *madrasas* rose from 37, with 2,605 pupils, to 45, with 3,082, while that of unrecognized *madrasas* fell from 37, with 1,927 pupils, to 35, with 1,719. The figures for recognized institutions are largely the result of an

increase from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 21,000 in the allotment placed at the disposal of the Madrasa Examination Board for grants-in-aid. The question of improving the finances of *madrāsas* by charging fees was considered during the year, and, though most of them were opposed to making such a charge and the decision in this regard was left to managing committees, it is significant that some of these favoured the practice on the ground that it would result in parents sending their children to school more regularly.

105. The number of pupils in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul-Huda, the only *madrāsa* managed by Government, rose from 332 to 340. The *mullah* classes and the junior section were removed to the new building erected last year for the lower classes. The superintendent comments on the want of electric light and fans and on the need, for the higher classes at least, for a long vacation during the hot weather.

106. There was a considerable increase in the number of candidates appearing at the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board. As, owing to Ramzan falling in March this year (1928), the examinations were held in April, the figures for them will be given in next year's report.

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools for Indian Boys.

107. While the schools dealt with in this chapter increased in number from 59 to 64, and their pupils from 3,473 to 3,613, the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 8,77,602 to Rs. 8,44,022.

Law schools.

108. The numbers in the pleadership classes at Patna rose from 141 to 185, and the cost from Rs. 9,280 to Rs. 9,980. At Cuttack the roll remained 14 as last year, but the cost fell from Rs. 1,051 to Rs. 978. The cost of these classes is covered by the fees realised.

Medical schools.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.)

109. Admissions during the year were 37 at the Orissa Medical School and 43 at the Darbhanga Medical School. The latter figure includes 9 readmissions. Four female students were transferred from the Darbhanga Medical School to the Orissa Medical School. Of the new admissions, four had passed the I. Sc. examination, one the I. A. and the rest the Matriculation examination. Students on the roll at the commencement

of the session numbered 160 at the Orissa Medical School and 198 at the Darbhanga Medical School (including four female students). The year closed with 158 male and 4 female students at the Orissa Medical School and 190 male students at the Darbhanga Medical School.

110. The number of candidates who passed the Board's Final examination was satisfactory. At the Darbhanga Medical School 76 appeared and 36 passed while 38 appeared at the Orissa Medical School and 31 passed. Twenty-one students from the Orissa Medical School and 31 from the Darbhanga Medical School passed the primary examination of the Board.

111. The Medical Examination Board have proposed to split up the final examination into two parts. The first part will be taken in the 3rd year and the second part in the 4th year. Three subjects are included in each part of the examination. This proposal is now under the consideration of Government.

112. The health of the students was good throughout the year and their conduct all that could be desired.

113. In addition to the medical schools mentioned above there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna, classed in the returns as "other schools."

114. The number of technical and industrial schools for boys rose from 31, with 2,060 pupils, to 35, with 2,080. The Murhu Industrial school was closed during the year, but new weaving schools were opened at Noatoli, Torpa and Kurdeg and new industrial schools at Jhalda and Begunkodar. The Director of Industries has given the following account of these schools :—

Technical and Industrial schools for boys

115. The Orissa School of Engineering continued to attract plenty of candidates for admission and there were 103 students on the roll on the 31st March 1928. The results of the Board's examination were not as satisfactory as in the previous years. Thirty-one students were sent up, out of whom only 13, or 42 per cent., passed. The sub-overseer results, however, were much better. Twenty-eight students out of 36 passed, 8 of whom were placed in the higher division. The mechanical apprentice department, a reference to which was made in the last year's report, was started during the year under review. Some machinery and mechanical models were purchased during the year. The artisan department attached to the school continued to be very successful. A large number of boys are being trained in carpentry, smithy, painting, polishing and engine driver's work.

116. *Ranchi Technical School*.—The school continued to be very popular among the natives of the soil and as many as 130 applications were received, which were greatly in excess of the vacancies, and this made possible the continuance of the policy of weeding out candidates who fell short of the requisite academical qualifications. The number of students under instruction was 204 against 188 of the previous year. Twenty-seven students qualified during the year and six of them immediately got employment in Ranchi. The process of acquiring land for additions and alterations to the school was nearing completion at the end of the year.

117. *Tirhut Technical Institute*.—As mentioned in the previous year's report the institute came into existence in the year 1925, and though it has not been as popular as was expected it is hoped that as time goes on and the boys turned out from the institution establish a reputation in the district its popularity will increase. It is gratifying to note that 166 applications were received for admission to its various sections, against 146 in the previous year. Seven students sat for the final examination for the mechanical apprentice department, 5 of whom were successful. They were accordingly transferred to the Samastipur Railway workshop for practical training.

118. *Jamshedpur Technical Institute*.—The institute continued to maintain its progress during the year under review. At the close of the year there were 50 students on the roll, of whom 21 or 42 per cent. were from Bihar and Orissa. Fourteen students completed their course, of whom 4 were from Bihar and Orissa. All except two were given contracts on Rs. 200 with Tata's, while the two who failed in the works were detained for six months. Twenty-three students entered the institute in the year under review, of whom ten or more than 43 per cent. were from Bihar and Orissa.

119. *Jamalpur Technical School*.—The scheme for the third year bound apprentices, introduced last year, continued to be very popular and there were 310 students on the roll. The progress of the first class bound-apprentices was also satisfactory. One hundred and fifty-two boys took the examination, of whom 134 passed, 12 securing honours. Thirteen Indian apprentices completed their term during the year under review, of whom 3 were Biharis, and 10 were provided for by the Company.

120. Three State scholarships for technical training in foreign countries were awarded during the year—one for mechanical engineering, one for mining and the third for electrical engineering.

121. The department continued to give every facility to youths of the province seeking industrial and technical education in India outside Bihar and Orissa. A number of stipends were awarded during the year. In spite of the continuance of the depression in the coal trade a large number of applications were received for stipends for training in coal-mining and 25 stipends in all were awarded during the year.

122. The scheme, referred to in last year's report, for the opening of artisan schools by district boards appears to have made no progress during the year.

123. The number of commercial schools rose from ten to eleven owing to the opening of a new school for typewriting at Arrah, and the number of pupils in them from 262 to 323. The direct expenditure on them fell, however, from Rs. 14,159 to Rs. 13,504. The number of schools aided by Government remains three.

124. Technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls are dealt with in Chapter XI. They number 13 as last year, for though an industrial and a lace school were opened at Pakaur lace schools were closed at Purulia and Maharo. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 442 to 468, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 25,917 to Rs. 40,333.

CHAPTER X.—The Training of Teachers.

125. In the five secondary training schools there were 267 pupils, against 275 in 1926-27. They were mainly matriculates, men with intermediate qualifications showing little inclination to seek admission in these schools as yet. The apprehension expressed by one inspector, however, that matriculates will cease to apply for admission, owing to the difficulty of finding employment for some of the men after training, appears unlikely to be justified. A suggestion has been made that these schools should revert to their former work of training men who had passed the middle vernacular standard but it has received little support from the employers of the men trained and none from educationists. The new buildings of the Patna Training School were completed early in the year and were opened by His Excellency the Governor in November 1927.

126. The number of Government elementary training schools remained 116, of which 102 trained *gurus* and 14 Muhammadan teachers. Their pupils numbered 1,981, against 1,984 last year. The scheme for the reorganization of these schools

is hanging fire, mainly for financial reasons; mainly on this ground, too, it has met with some opposition, but inspectors consider the present training given unsatisfactory and urge that the new scheme be brought into operation at an early date so that the quality of the teaching in primary schools may improve.

127. There are still three aided training schools and one unaided—in the former the number of pupils fell from 66 to 62, and in the latter from 8 to 6.

128. The number of men who passed the examination at the end of the elementary training school course during the year was 1,453, against 1,573 in 1926-27. The number of trained teachers in primary schools increased from 14,929 to 15,779. It is reported that some of the *gurus* have, after training, found difficulty in regaining their former posts, their substitutes being unwilling to relinquish them. In several cases, too, insufficiency of funds has prevented district boards paying trained men stipends at the prescribed rates.

CHAPTER XI.—The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

129. There has been an increase in the number of educational institutions for girls and of the girls under instruction, though incommensurate with the importance of the subject, the former rising from 2,971 (including 132 private) in 1926-27 to 2,978 (28 private), and the latter from 118,298 to 121,164. The increase in the latter case was due mainly to the rise (from 46,969 to 49,105) in the number of girls reading in boys' schools. The expenditure on public institutions, too, increased slightly from Rs. 7,61,039 to Rs. 7,61,688; this increase was mainly due to a rise in the expenditure from municipal funds from Rs. 56,837 to Rs. 62,612, which would seem to indicate that district boards, the expenditure from whose funds actually fell, are less progressive in this matter than municipalities. There are signs, e.g., increases in the income from fees and 'other sources', of a greater demand for the education of girls, stimulated perhaps by such Women's Associations as those at Patna, Cuttack and Ranchi, one of the main objects of which is the furtherance of female literacy, but progress is greatly hampered by want of funds and of qualified women teachers, as well as by social customs.

130. The I. A. classes at the Ravenshaw girls' high school have been referred to in Chapter IV.

131. There are still only four girls' high schools, but the number of pupils in them rose from 814 to 892. The Government high schools at Patna and Cuttack and St. Margaret's

School at Ranchi continued to do well, but the justification for so large a grant as Rs. 500 a month to the Giridih girls' school is still under consideration.

132. The number of middle English schools fell from 15 to 14 owing to the abolition of the "English" school at Jamshedpur, while the recognition of a new middle vernacular school at Cuttack caused an increase in the number of such schools from 11 to 12. There are 1,631 pupils reading in the former schools and 1,853 in the latter, against 1,619 and 1,690, respectively, in 1926-27.

133. There was an increase, from 2,783 to 2,795, in the number of primary schools, and from 65,711 to 65,903 in that of pupils attending them. It is reported that some of the local boards are very dilatory in paying women teachers in these schools. Although the general complaint is of a scarcity of trained women teachers, there are in one district trained teachers without employment while untrained women are teaching in primary schools.

134. The number of training classes remains 11, 5 maintained by Government and 6 by Missions with substantial aid from Government, but the number of pupils under training has risen from 180 to 205. The courses of training in these classes were revised and sanctioned by Government during the year. The course for the Junior Certificate now lasts for two years; admission to it is limited to those who have passed at least the upper primary standard and candidates must be not less than 16 years of age before appearing at the examination. For the Senior Certificate the course is ordinarily a two years' one, reduced to one year for candidates who have obtained the Junior Certificate and have completed a two years' course in a high school beyond the middle standard; the age-limit for appearance at the examination is 18 years.

135. The want of trained teachers in these training classes and in secondary schools as well as in primary schools is seriously felt, and in the course of the year a scale of Rs. 60— $\frac{2}{3}$ —90 was sanctioned by Government for trained women matriculates in the Vernacular Teachers' Service. Even this having failed to attract the teachers required, a scale of Rs. 40— $\frac{2}{3}$ —70 has been sanctioned since the close of the year for trained women teachers of somewhat lower qualifications.

136. Only one woman drew a stipend under the scheme for the training of the female relatives of *gurus*.

137. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools remained 13, but that of their pupils rose from 442 to

468 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 25,917 to Rs. 40,333. This increase in expenditure was due entirely to a rise in the income from 'other sources'.

138. The education of Muhammadan girls remains very unsatisfactory, the *pardah* system preventing many promising pupils from pursuing their studies beyond the elementary stages. The Urdu class in the Chapman *pathshala* at Muzaffarpur was closed for want of pupils and the Urdu classes opened at the Ravenshaw and Bankipore girls' high schools have failed to attract more than a few pupils.

139. While the central gathering classes and their pupils fell from 3 and 51 to 1 and 39, respectively, and the peripatetic teachers and their pupils from 24 and 455 to 23 and 438, there was an encouraging increase in the number of *atus* and their pupils, now including Hindus as well as Muhammadans, viz., from 30 and 412 to 35 and 860.

140. A lady school medical officer was appointed in June 1927, but resigned in September. Government have sanctioned an increased scale of pay for the post but the Director of Public Health has not yet been able to secure the services of a competent officer.

141. There are now troops of girl guides attached to most of the high and middle English schools, many of them doing excellent work.

142. The number of unrecognized institutions for girls fell from 132 with 2,358 pupils, to 128 with 2,565.

143. Girls won 5 middle, 23 upper primary and 213 lower primary scholarships, compared with 5 middle, 22 upper primary and 240 lower primary scholarships last year.

CHAPTER XII.—The Education of Europeans.

144. There were 21 European schools, as last year ; of these, 5 were secondary schools (3 boys' and 2 girls') and 16 elementary (8 boys' and 8 girls') The number of pupils in them rose from 1,370 to 1,417. There was an increase in the total expenditure on all the schools from Rs. 3,13,764 to Rs. 3,35,172, but that from Government funds fell from Rs. 1,08,150 to Rs. 1,07,122.

145. The secondary schools which had applied for recognition as high schools with a view to presenting candidates at the

matriculation examination withdrew their applications and continued to prepare candidates for the Cambridge examinations. At the school certificate, the junior and the preliminary examinations 2, 1 and 27 boys, respectively, passed out of 8, 2 and 30 sent up. At the junior and the preliminary examinations 6 and 10 girls appeared and 1 and 8 passed. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore, also presented 3 candidates, all of whom were successful, at the matriculation examination.

146. The inspection of European schools suffers on account of the combination of the work with that of an ordinary divisional inspector, and, though all the secondary schools were inspected, time only permitted of visits to 5 elementary schools. The inspector notes that physical and manual training are not receiving adequate attention in secondary schools.

147. The total number of teachers employed in European schools rose from 91 to 97, and that of trained teachers from 54 to 57.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans.

148. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction rose from 144,911 to 148,962. Expressed in percentages of the Muhammadan population the increase was from 3·90 to 4·03 while for the total population of the province the percentage of those under instruction rose from 3·26 to 3·37.

149. *Madrassas* are dealt with in Chapter VIII and *maktabs* in Chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrassas* rose from 37 with 2,005 pupils, to 45 with 3,082, and that of recognized *maktabs* from 3,477 with 86,384 pupils, to 3,659 with 91,500.

150. There were 14 elementary training schools for Muhammadan teachers as last year. The inspectors report difficulty in filling them, in particular in obtaining men with middle examination qualifications, and the number of trained teachers in *maktabs* remains low.

151. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 178 to 208, and that of upper primary schools teaching the language from 220 to 244.

152. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stages of education continues to rise; in the middle stage it was 2,816, against 2,242 last year, and in the high school stage 2,846, against 2,562. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to all pupils in the province was 12·9, compared with 13·07 last year.

153. The expenditure from public funds specially incurred during the year for the benefit of Muhamadan pupils was as follows :—

Item of expenditure.	Amount: Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the superintendent of Islamic studies).	42,687
Examination charges	1,180
<i>Madrassa</i> managed by Government	18,811
Grants-in-aid to <i>madrusas</i>	20,890
Total ...	83,568
<i>Less</i> receipts ...	261
Net total ...	83,307
<i>Add</i> for <i>maktabs</i> (including the cost of ordinary primary education given in them).	3,59,948
Total ...	4,43,255

154. Twenty-four middle, 16 upper primary and 129 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhamadan pupils, compared with 30, 15 and 119, respectively, last year.

155. The special inspecting staff for Muhamadan education consisted of the Superintendent of Islamic Studies, 5 special inspecting officers for Muhamadan education and 23 inspecting *maulavis*; two more of the last-mentioned officers were added during the year, one for Hazaribagh district and one for Manbhūm and Singhbhūm. The ordinary inspecting staff included 6 district inspectors and 6 deputy inspectors, as last year, and 37 sub-inspectors, against 36 in 1926-27.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of Special Classes.

156. There was an increase in the number of Christian aborigines under instruction from 26,932 to 27,642 and in that of other aborigines from 52,757 to 56,645. The percentage at school is 17·4 for male Christian aborigines and 7·6 for females, while for non-Christians it is 3·1 for males and ·1 for females. These figures afford some indication of the excellence of the work done in the field of education by missionary

endeavour. The numbers reading in the different stages of instruction are as follows :—

Stage.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
College	53	15
High	507	132
Middle	1,373	714
Primary	24,622	51,854
In special schools	89	203
In unrecognized schools	198	725

157. The only school for aborigines in the Patna division was closed for want of pupils, and the number of such schools in Orissa fell from 21 to 18, owing to the amalgamation of certain poorly-attended schools with ordinary primary schools, while in Tirhut it remained 11. The need for these schools is not felt in Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Angul, where large areas are peopled mainly by aborigines. There are, as last year, four Government and three aided elementary training schools for men and one unaided and three such aided schools for women.

158. Ten middle, 11 upper primary and 62 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines, compared with 5, 6 and 73, respectively, last year.

159. The special inspecting staff for aboriginal schools remained unchanged. It consisted of one special deputy inspector and seven sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas, a sub-inspector in Monghyr and five in Ranchi.

160. The total sum definitely earmarked for the education of aborigines was Rs. 53,561, against Rs. 43,973 last year.

161. The number of untouchables under instruction rose from 25,006 to 25,608, of whom one was at college and 7 in the high school stage; the percentage of children at school to the total population of these castes rose from 2.49 to 2.55. The number of special schools for untouchables increased from 222 with 5,633 pupils, to 233 with 5,989. While the Inspector speaks of caste prejudice gradually breaking down in the Orissa division as a whole, he observes that it is still strong in some parts, boys of the untouchable castes having to sit apart in many of the ordinary schools and outside the school altogether where this is held in a private *baithaka* or a *bhagbatghara* or a temple. Full use was made of the hostel and stipends for untouchables at the Government middle English school at Cuttack. A hostel attached to the Angul elementary training school was reserved for Pan *aurus* and two such were under training during the year.

162. The post of peripatetic teacher for schools for untouchables in the Balasore district was abolished, but a special inspecting staff, on a temporary basis for the present, was created by Government, consisting of a senior special inspecting officer in Orissa and a junior officer for the Patna and Tirhut divisions combined and for each of the remaining divisions, viz., Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

163. Pupils of untouchable castes won one upper primary and eight lower primary scholarships, compared with one middle, one upper primary and 12 lower primary scholarships last year. The expenditure specially incurred on the education of untouchables increased from Rs. 35,228 to Rs. 39,176.

164. The total population of the criminal tribes in the province was 5,916, and the number of children at school was 373, against 459 last year. Two were in the high and 11 in the middle stage. The number of special schools remained three, one in Tirhut and two in the Bhagalpur division, and that of their pupils was 130, compared with 132 last year.

165. The number of factory schools rose from 50 to 53. While one of the East Indian Railway Company's colliery schools has been closed, a new mica mines school, a new night school at Jamshedpur and two lower primary schools maintained by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company at Manoharpur in Singhbhum have been opened. There are thus 27 colliery schools at Giridih and 10 others in Manbhum, 6 schools at mica mines, one maintained by the tobacco factory at Monghyr, 7 at Jamshedpur and 2 at Manoharpur. The factories concerned employed 1,305 boys and 51 girls. Of these and of the children of employes 2,144 boys and 13 girls attended schools and in addition 116 boys and one girl who were unconnected with the factories. The expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 39,564 to Rs. 43,933.

166. There were 341 Jains under instruction, 5 at colleges, 84 in secondary schools, 60 in primary schools, one in a special school and 191 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of Defectives.

167. The school for the blind at Ranchi contained 56 pupils against 57 last year, while the number in that at Patna rose from 11 to 13. The expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 8,503 to Rs. 10,923.

168. Scholarships or stipends tenable in the Deaf and Dumb school at Calcutta are granted by the Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr and Purnea district boards. There is a teacher at the Hazaribagh Reformatory school who has been trained to teach deaf mutes sent to that school.

169. The number of pupils in the school attached to the Leper Asylum at Purulia rose from 143 to 148, and the expenditure from Rs. 2,994 to Rs. 3,018 ; the school receives a grant of Rs. 720 annually from Government, the balance being met from mission funds.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

170. The number of boys in the Reformatory school fell from 354 to 338, of whom 113 came from Bihar and Orissa, 216 from Bengal and 9 from Assam. The number on licence was 31, against 36 last year. There was a large decrease in the number of admissions, from 127 to 60, which is attributed to the fact that since September 1926, juvenile offenders from Calcutta and Howrah are being dealt with under the Bengal Children's Act, 1922, and are being sent to the Alipore Reformatory School.

171. Only one boy escaped from the school during the year and he was quickly recaptured, but 14 boys absconded while on licence, against 7 last year and 4 in 1925-26, and only two of them were brought back to the school.

172. The health of the school continued to be satisfactory for, though the number of admissions into the hospital, 217, showed a slight increase over that for last year, 197, it was much less than those recorded a few years ago. There were no deaths and malaria cases continued to decrease. An isolation block of three rooms has been erected and three boilers installed in which the clothes of all boys are disinfected weekly.

173. The workshop has been greatly improved by giving it a terraced roof, and other additions to the school include a brass foundry and three new lathes.

174. A wide variety of occupations is taught, the most popular being carpentry, tinsmithy, bookbinding, weaving, cal-work and blacksmithy, and a general education is given up to the upper primary standard. Physical training, gymnastics and games receive considerable attention, and a troop of Boy Scouts was formed during the year.

175. The expenditure on the school fell from Rs. 1,20,324 to Rs. 1,17,791 and the cost to Government from Rs. 1,16,238 to Rs. 1,12,322. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 15,299, compared with Rs. 11,835 last year.

176. The roll number in the artisan class for outside boys fell from 20 to 16. There is a tendency for these boys to leave before completing their course, no less than 13 doing so during the year, since even an incomplete training enables them to secure work.

177. Excluding those whose period of two years' watch came to an end there were 164 boys under surveillance during the year. Of these, 117 were leading honest lives, 15 were reconvicted against 7 last year, and 24 remained untraced, against 16 in 1926-27; one boy was placed under police surveillance and 7, though released as bad characters, were not so placed. Of the untraced boys 19 belonged to Bengal and 5 to Bihar and Orissa.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized Institutions.

178. The number of unrecognized institutions rose from 1,749 to 1,773, and that of their pupils from 42,998 to 44,590, the increase being mainly in the number of venture schools opened in the hope of eventually securing recognition and aid. The number of "national" schools fell from 36 on the 1st of July 1927 to 33 on the 1st of July 1928, but that of pupils in them rose from 1,841 to 1,923.

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

179. Only one meeting, in November 1927, of the Text-Book Committee was held during the year; the second meeting usually held in March did not take place as new members had not then been appointed in place of those whose terms of office expired towards the close of the year.

180. The number of books received for consideration during the year was 621, and of those left over from the previous year 889. Of the total number, 1,510, 27 were approved as text-books and 381 rejected; 508 were considered by the sub-committees but no final decision was reached owing to the delay in holding the second meeting of the Text-Book Committee, and 594 still await the consideration of the sub-committees. Important matters brought before the Text-Book Committee were the increase in

the prices of certain approved text-books and a resolution recommending that Government be requested to empower the committee to consider prize and library books ; both questions were still under the consideration of the committee at the end of the year.

181. The cost of the committee was Rs. 6,574, viz., Rs. 1,000 as remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 2,020 for travelling allowance and Rs. 3,554 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations, who is the ex-officio Secretary to the committee.

182. Volume XI (Persian) and Volume XII (Arabic) of the catalogue of manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library were published during the year.

183. The District Committee in the Santal Parganas published hand-books on nature study and geography in Santali and distributed them to teachers in Santal schools. The Santali arithmetic and version of the Junior Teachers' Manual are still in the press.

184. A new edition of the Education Code was published shortly after the close of the year.

185. The number of literary societies submitting returns rose from 97 to 101, and there were also 11 circulating libraries in Chota Nagpur.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

186. The number of recognized hostels rose from 636 to 676 and of boarders in them from 22,634 to 24,171. The demand for more hostels in connection with high and middle schools, particularly the latter, continues, and there are complaints as to the poor quality of the hostel accommodation provided by middle schools. The question of diet in school hostels is under investigation.

187. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna remained 20; of these, 15 were maintained by Government, against 14 last year; the Young Men's Christian Association continued to manage one aided hostel, and there were four communal hostels, compared with five in the previous year. The two hostels for Rajputs have disappeared, and there are now three for Bhunihar Brahmans and one for Agarwals. The number of boarders on March 31st was 319 college and 33 school students against 274 and 71, respectively. The average roll was 347 for all the hostels and 294 for

those financed by Government. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the Inspector fell from Rs. 3,968 to Rs. 3,674, while that on the hostels themselves rose from Rs. 16,461 to Rs. 16,923, and the recoveries from students from Rs. 6,844 to Rs. 7,288. The average net cost to Government for each student was Rs. 49 against Rs. 50 last year. The hostels are accommodated in rented houses originally erected as private dwellings and are therefore unsatisfactory. The drains and surroundings, too, are in general insanitary. The question of constructing suitable buildings in healthier surroundings is under consideration.

188. The students' residence committee at Cuttack had 13 hostels under its control, against 11 last year. Only one of these, the Kathjori hostel, is maintained by Government; the number of boarders in it fell from 85 to 77, while in the 12 privately-managed hostels the numbers rose from 113 to 121. The expenditure incurred fell from Rs. 3,981 to Rs. 3,869, and the recoveries rose from Rs. 1,290 to Rs. 1,292.

189. Progress made in vocational education includes the opening of a class in agriculture in Bikram middle vernacular school in Patna, and of classes in carpentry and tailoring in a few middle schools in various districts. One inspector reports local bodies as taking little interest in vocational education other than that, if any, given by the *charkha*. Spinning appears, however, to be losing popularity in the great majority of districts; the *charkhas* distributed free and on a liberal scale to schools are normally lying unused and the appointment of spinning instructors by district boards has had no appreciable effect, indeed in two districts such posts have been abolished.

190. The reports on religious instruction do not make encouraging reading, the effect of this teaching being apparently negligible. The main difficulty is to obtain suitable teachers, but one inspector goes so far as to suggest that there is some danger of the seeds of communalism being sown in the course of such instruction.

191. The constitution of a separate cadre of medical officers for the Department of Public Health has given school medical officers much greater interest in their work, and the complaint has now shifted from the actual work of medical inspection to the lack of provision for after-treatment. On this point the inspector of schools, Chota Nagpur, observes "The present scheme of medical inspection has met with a good deal of criticism from both school medical officers and head-masters, and

the general complaint is that it is largely ineffective because it makes provision for examination only and not for treatment. To remedy this the establishment of school clinics is advocated. The criticism may to a great extent be true, but on the other hand I have found no real attempt, in the schools I have visited, to take full advantage of the scheme as it stands. The scheme has now been in operation for some years, and I have met with no more remarkable instance of indifference and failure to grasp opportunity on the part of parents, guardians, head-masters and teachers." This question and that of medical inspection in colleges and in middle and primary schools have been discussed at a conference held at Ranchi since the end of the year, and both are now under the consideration of the department.

192. The post of lady school medical officer was filled for a short time only during the year; great difficulty is experienced in making a suitable appointment.

193. Refresher courses for drill and gymnastic instructors were held by the two inspectors of physical education during the year with a consequent appreciable improvement in the quality of the instruction given in high and training schools. A third inspector has been appointed since the close of the year, and there are now a senior inspector for the whole province but with Patna division as his special charge, a junior inspector for Tirhut and Bhagalpur and one for Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

194. The Boy Scout movement continues to spread and there are troops in a large number of high, middle and training schools. Good work, including social service at *melas*, bathing *ghats* and temples on festival days, is being done, but it is apparent that there is a regrettable tendency to sacrifice quality to quantity and difficulty has been experienced in keeping the true scout spirit alive. The companies of girl guides, though greatly inferior in numbers, are, I think, on the whole more successful in achieving their object.

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

195. The only committee of importance which met during the year was that of the Board of Secondary Education referred to in Chapter VI as considering a revision of the rules governing the making of recurring grants-in-aid to high schools.

196. Opinions on the report of the committee appointed to advise Government on the subject of Sanskrit education were received from the public and, together with the report itself,

were under the consideration of Government, but final conclusions on some of the many proposals made have not yet been reached.

197. The report of the committee appointed to advise Government on the development of the principal vernacular languages and literatures of the province was received and published for criticism. The recommendations made and opinions received are now under consideration.

198. The annual conference of inspecting officers was held at Patna in April and the inspectors and district, deputy and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinate officers and teachers in schools under their control. An interesting experiment in conferences of this nature is thus described by the inspector of schools, Orissa division, by whom it was held :—

“ An important conference of all the district inspectors and sub-inspectors of the Cuttack district including some 500 teachers of primary, middle and training schools was held at Jagatsinghpur under my presidency. It lasted for a week and during its sittings several important problems of primary education in rural areas were elaborately discussed. It proved to be a successful experiment as it served its purpose by helping to infuse a new spirit in the minds of those present and many new ideas regarding village education and sanitation were imparted for the benefit of the rural folk.”

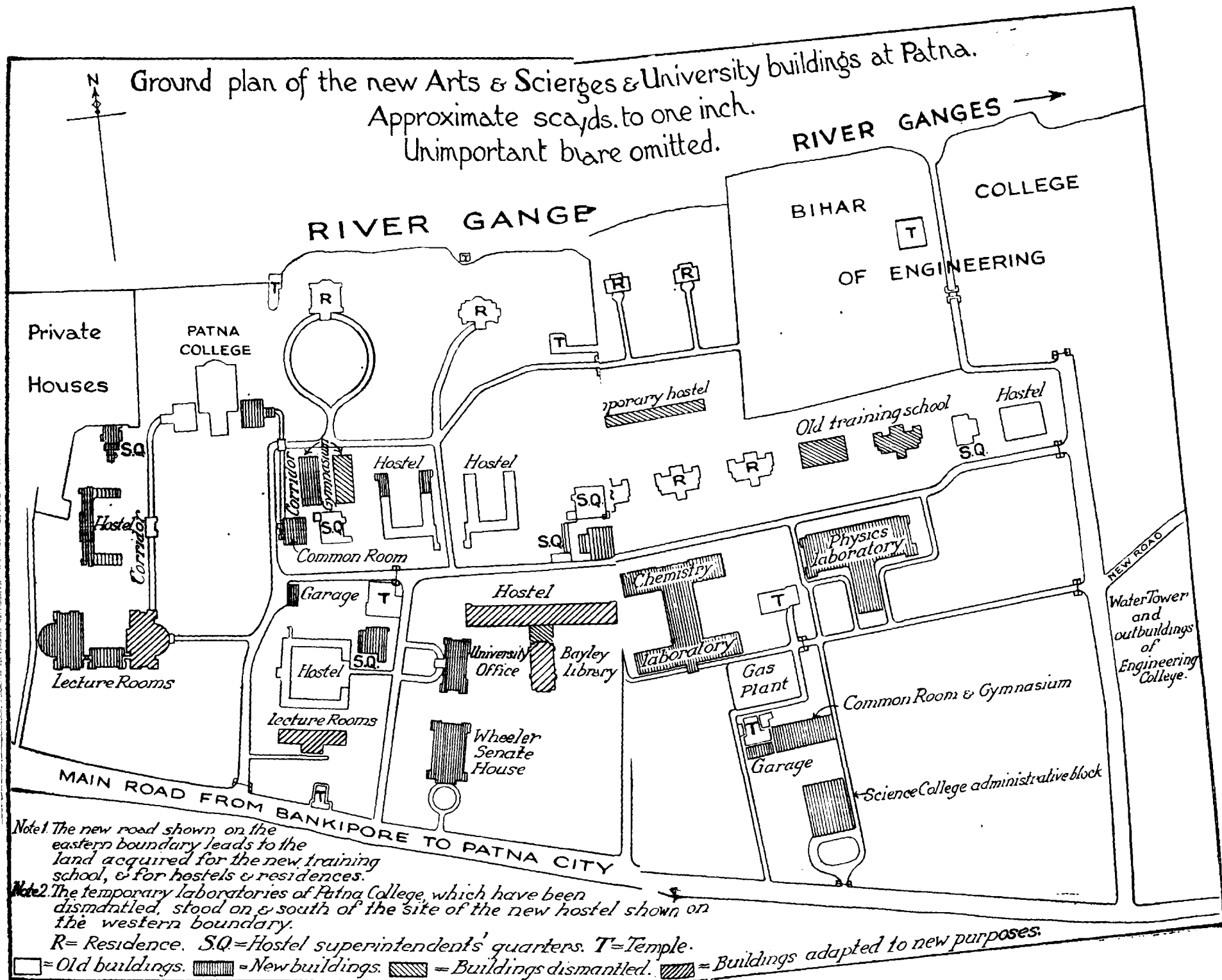
CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

199. The rate of progress in 1927-28 was somewhat better than in the previous year, as measured by the increases in the number of schools and pupils, the figures for the former being 55½ against a fall of 387 in the number of schools in 1926-27 and for the latter 38,567 against 24,115 last year. These increases are below those recorded in the three years preceding 1926-27, but so also is the increase in expenditure—in the year under report Rs. 9,24,666—on which educational progress is so largely dependent. On the whole the progress made may be regarded with satisfaction, and my thanks are due to all those, both official and non-official, who have contributed to this result.

PATNA :	}	H. LAMBERT,
<i>The 24th November, 1928.</i>		<i>Officer on special duty.</i>

Ground plan of the new Arts & Sciences & University buildings at Patna.

Approximate scale to one inch.
Unimportant details omitted.



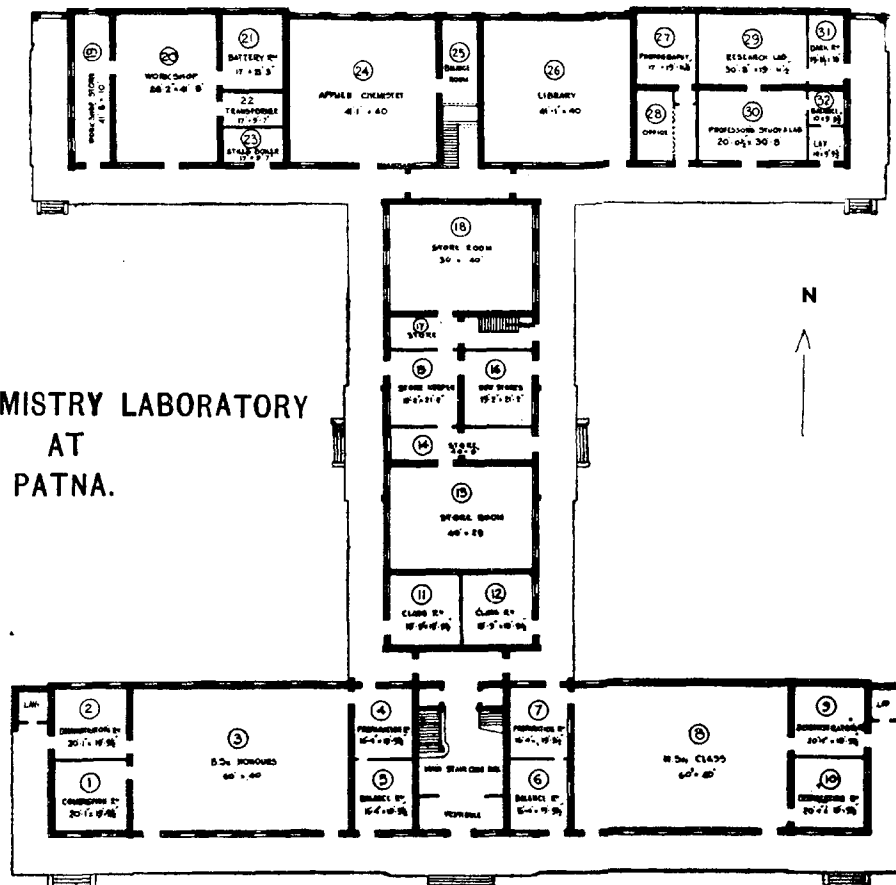
Note 1. The new road shown on the eastern boundary leads to the land acquired for the new training school, & for hostels & residences.

Note 2. The temporary laboratories of Patna College, which have been dismantled, stood on & south of the site of the new hostel shown on the western boundary.

R = Residence. S.Q. = Hostel superintendents' quarters. T = Temple.

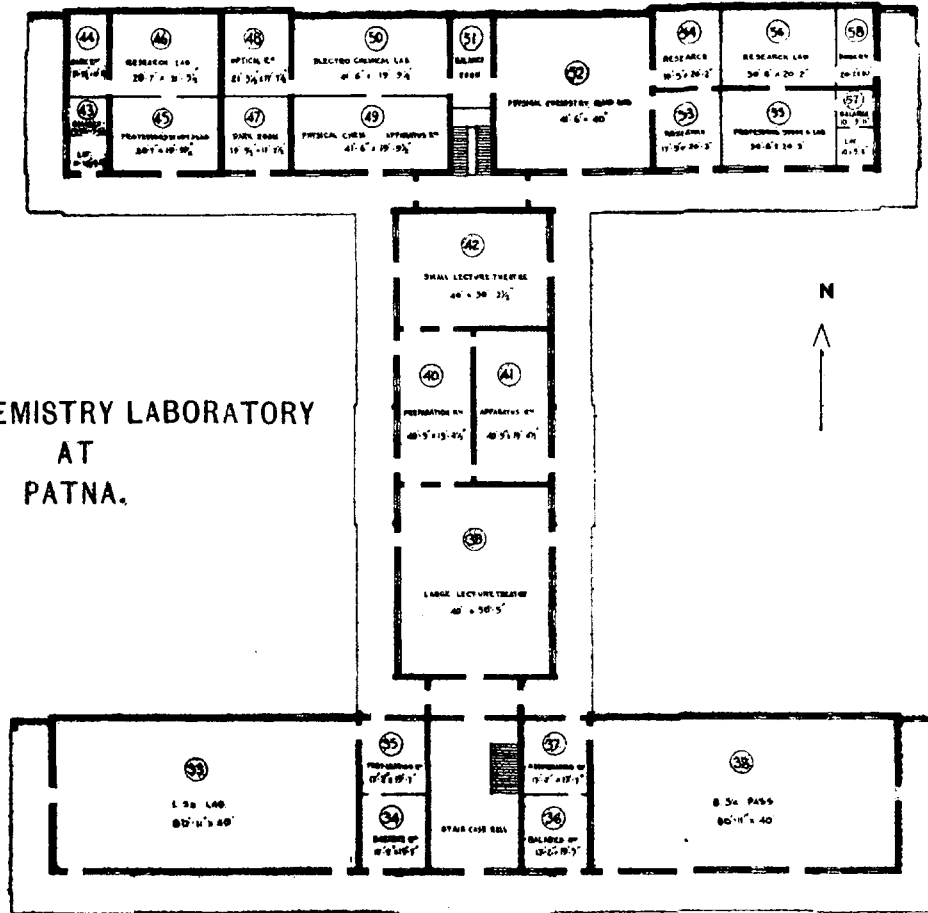
□ = Old buildings. ▨ = New buildings. ▩ = Buildings dismantled. ▧ = Buildings adapted to new purposes.

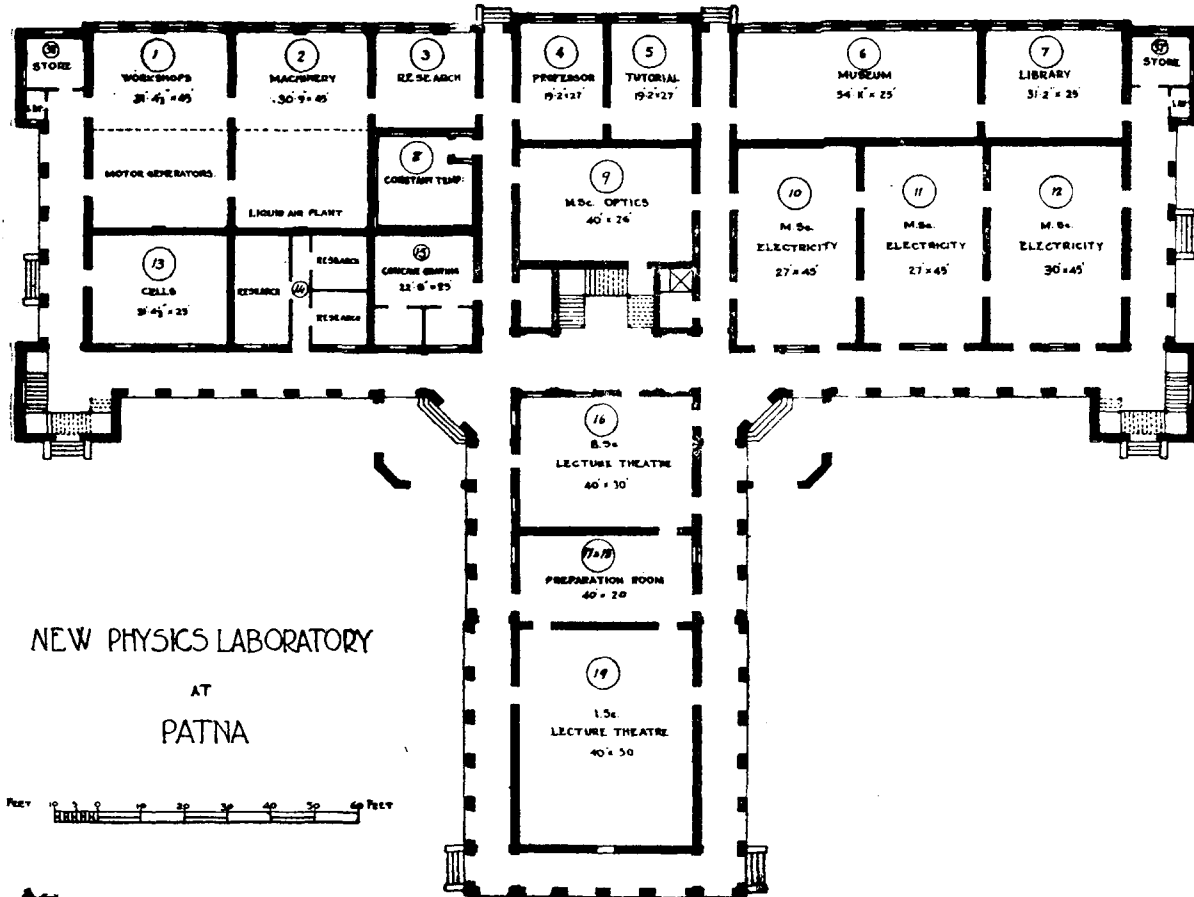
NEW CHEMISTRY LABORATORY AT PATNA.



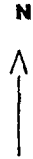
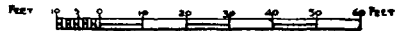
GROUND FLOOR

NEW CHEMISTRY LABORATORY
AT
PATNA.

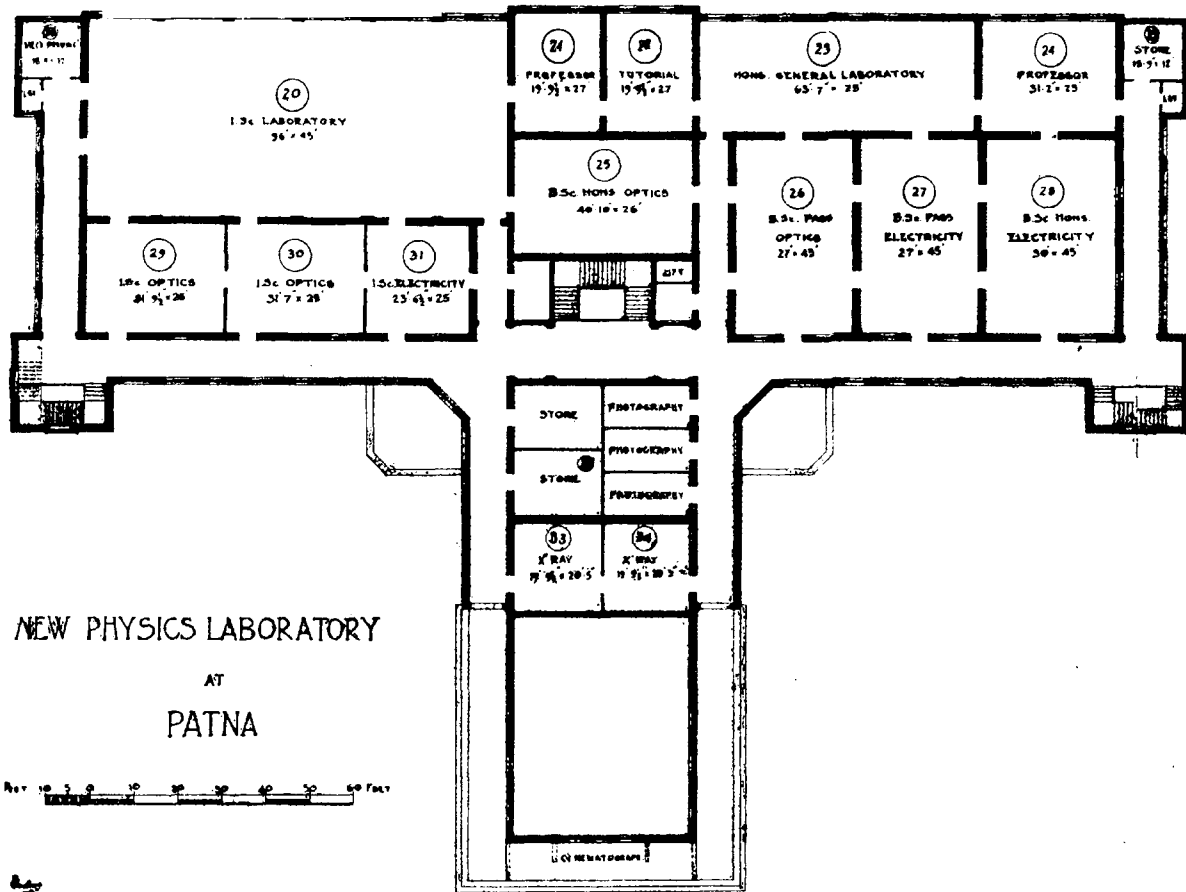




NEW PHYSICS LABORATORY
AT
PATNA



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to Indian children of school-going age in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1927-28.

District.	Number of Indian children of school-going age.			Number of children at school.			Percentage of children at school to Indian children of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	120,883	114,871	235,754	66,264	5,863	72,127	54·8	5·1	30·5	28·1
Gaya ...	161,180	161,723	322,903	61,242	6,344	67,586	37·9	3·9	20·9	22·08
Shahabad ...	134,520	138,324	272,844	51,856	2,832	54,688	38·5	2·04	20·04	20·04
Total for Patna Division.	416,583	414,920	831,503	179,362	15,039	194,401	43·05	3·6	23·3	23·1
Serau ...	169,838	181,130	350,968	66,906	2,944	69,850	39·4	1·6	19·9	18·4
Champaran ...	145,258	145,843	291,101	42,170	4,575	46,745	29·03	3·1	16·06	16·04
Muzaffarpur ...	198,735	214,484	413,219	74,987	6,117	81,104	37·7	2·8	19·6	18·5
Darbhanga ...	213,085	223,902	436,987	86,295	10,392	96,687	40·4	4·6	22·1	21·5
Total for Tirhut Division.	726,916	765,359	1,492,275	270,338	24,028	294,366	37·1	3·1	19·7	18·9
Monghyr ...	150,741	153,597	304,338	64,653	7,336	71,989	42·8	4·7	23·6	23·4
Bhagalpur ...	152,140	152,895	305,035	60,843	7,923	68,766	39·9	5·1	22·5	20·9
Farucka ...	156,480	147,174	303,654	53,013	7,005	60,018	33·8	4·7	19·7	18·8
Santal Parganas	134,350	135,377	269,727	51,404	5,238	56,642	38·2	3·8	20·9	21·2
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	593,711	589,043	1,182,754	229,913	27,502	257,415	38·7	4·6	21·7	21·09
Cuttack ...	142,865	166,789	309,654	77,652	15,798	93,450	54·3	9·5	30·1	29·8
Balasore ...	69,911	77,149	147,060	34,304	7,669	41,973	49·06	9·09	28·5	30·06
Puri ...	68,306	74,400	142,706	32,163	5,941	38,104	47·07	7·9	26·7	26·6
Sambalpur ...	58,179	60,230	118,409	19,701	3,880	23,581	33·9	6·4	19·9	19·6
Angul ...	13,303	14,083	27,386	6,882	1,346	8,228	51·7	9·5	30·04	28·8
Total for Orissa Division.	352,564	392,651	745,215	170,702	34,634	205,336	48·4	8·8	27·6	27·6
Hazaribagh ...	93,586	97,920	191,506	24,559	1,998	26,557	26·2	2·03	13·8	13·3
Banchi ...	98,749	101,349	200,098	47,716	9,051	56,767	48·3	8·9	26·3	27·6
Palamau ...	55,100	54,900	110,000	16,144	1,962	18,106	29·2	3·5	16·4	15·3
Manbhum ...	119,779	112,284	232,063	60,912	5,135	66,047	50·8	4·5	28·4	24·0
Singbhum ...	56,890	56,823	113,713	20,278	1,813	22,091	36·6	3·1	19·4	17·6
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	424,104	423,276	847,380	169,609	19,954	189,563	39·9	4·7	22·4	20·4
GRAND TOTAL...	2,513,878	2,565,249	5,099,127	1,019,944	121,157	1,141,101	40·5	4·6	22·4	21·6

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Maktabas, Tols and Sanskrit Pathshalas in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools."	Classed in general table I as "special schools."	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions."	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males	45	25	80
	{ for females			
2. Pupils	{ males	3,082	1,702	4,784
	{ females		17	17
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		39,341	850	40,191
4. Expenditure from district or local funds				
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		300		300
6. Fees		1,459	45	1,504
7. Other sources		63,786	29,682	93,468
8. Total expenditure		104,946	30,577	135,523
MAKTABS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males	2,762	226	2,988
	{ for females	897	44	941
2. Pupils	{ males	69,118	4,348	73,446
	{ females	22,362	845	23,227
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		12,599		12,599
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		3,02,723		3,02,723
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		44,626		44,626
6. Fees		93,668	5,929	99,597
7. Other sources		78,593	6,752	85,345
8. Total expenditure		532,209	12,631	544,890
TOLS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males	263	21	284
	{ for females			
2. Pupils	{ males	8,160	417	8,577
	{ females	10		10
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		70,989		70,989
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		480		480
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		330		330
6. Fees		2,095	840	2,935
7. Other sources		1,29,121	3,214	1,32,335
8. Total expenditure		203,015	4,654	207,669
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males	817	56	873
	{ for females			
2. Pupils	{ males	21,375	1,049	22,424
	{ females	239	3	242
3. Expenditure from provincial funds				
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		93,946		93,946
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		4,793		4,793
6. Fees		6,541	78	6,619
7. Other sources		20,804	1,381	22,185
8. Total expenditure		126,084	1,459	127,543

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

1	FOR MALES.			
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
2	3	4	5	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				
UNIVERSITY ... ..	...	...	...	1
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	1	...	...	...
COLLEGES—				
Arts and Science	4	...	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade College.	1	...	...	2
Totals	10	...	...	5
High schools	24	...	...	85
Middle schools	7	68	4	263
Primary schools	114	2,486	309	21,310
Totals	145	2,740	318	21,678
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—				
Art ... ..	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	...	...
Medical	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training	121	...	...	3
Engineering (1)	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	19	...	...	13
Commercial (2) ... ..	...	...	...	3
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other schools	6	...	...	200
Totals	152	...	...	221
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	307	2,740	318	21,904
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... ..	...	11	...	3
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	307	2,751	318	21,907

(1) Includes survey schools.

(2) Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes 739 night schools.

(b) Includes 3 night schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1
29	138	2	...	...	2	...	4
52	394	1	...	...	15	...	16
3	214	4	...	...	7	1	12
3,889	(a)27,908	6	107	58	2,371	261	2,803(b)
3,773	28,654	13	107	58	2,395	262	2,835
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	125	5	...	...	6	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	35(c)	...	...	...	10	2	12
8	11(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	493	5	...	...	17	2	24
3,893	29,162	19	107	58	2,412	264	2,860
1,631	1,645(e)	...	...	...	...	128	128
5,524	30,807	19	107	58	2,412	392	2,988

(c) Includes 1 night school.

(d) Includes 1 night school.

(e) Includes 43 night schools.

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

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	1,924	1,595	867	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law ...	422	318	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ...	172	184	120	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ...	66	62	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ...	300	276	212	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Science ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	2,884	2,435	1,303	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ...	9,400	7,557	1,402	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Middle { English ...	914	718	140	7,689	5,601	466	609	479	..
schools } Vernacular ...	..	..	..	22,096	16,557	1,043	677	525	6
In Primary schools ...	6,592	4,826	..	132,885	101,106	35	16,904	12,804	..
Totals ...	16,906	13,101	1,542	162,670	123,264	1,544	18,190	13,808	6
In Art schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Law schools ...	199	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Medical schools ...	378	307	292	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Normal and Training schools.	2,248	2,003	2,228	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Engineering schools (1)	153	130	68	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Technical and Industrial schools.	1,041	701	198	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Commercial schools (2)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Agricultural schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Reformatory schools ...	38	337	338	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Defectives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Schools for Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Other schools ...	962	689	273	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	5,324	4,274	3,397	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	25,114	19,810	6,242	162,670	123,264	1,544	18,190	13,808	6
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	..	..	..	757	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	25,114	19,810	6,242	163,427	123,264	1,544	18,190	13,808	6

(1) Include Survey schools.

(2) Include Clerical schools.

(a) Includes 105 M. A. and M. Sc. students of Colleges at Patna and 11 M. A. students of Ravenshaw College reading law also. Also includes 41 students of the latter reading law only.

(b) Excludes 105 students reading M. A. and M. Sc., also, and shown against "Arts and Science."

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents on approved hostels.	Number of Females included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,652	1,474	486	...	...	...	(a)3,576	3,069	1,353	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)422	318	53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	172	184	120	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	62	51	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)300	276	212	...
...
...
1,652	1,474	486	...	...	...	4,536	3,939	1,789	...
23,300	18,279	2,951	8,450	6,629	730	41,150	32,465	5,083	...
29,386	22,625	4,836	5,148	3,679	163	43,746	33,102	5,605	179
1,949	1,656	49	380	290	...	25,102	19,028	1,098	75
656,972	524,311	1,378	85,118	67,871	83	(d)898,471	710,918	1,496	48,050
711,607	566,871	9,214	99,096	78,469	976	1,008,469	795,513	13,282	48,302
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	199	107	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	378	307	292	4
62	59	48	6	6	6	2,316	2,068	2,282	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	158	130	68	...
1,016	483	270	30	29	17	(e)2,087	1,213	485	11
106	79	11	217	112	...	(f)323	191	11	...
...
69	65	52	...	...	...	338	337	338	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	65	52	20
7,080	5,688	600	70	60	...	70	60	...	...
...	...	...	3,749	2,923	425	11,791	9,300	1,298	82
8,333	6,374	981	4,072	3,130	448	17,729	13,778	4,826	117
721,592	574,719	10,681	103,168	81,599	1,424	1,030,734	813,200	19,897	48,419
192	...	...	41,076	...	100	(g)42,025	...	100	857
721,784	574,719	10,681	144,244	81,599	1,524	1,072,759	813,200	19,997	49,276

(c) Includes 207 pupils not reading the University Course.

(d) Includes 15,741 pupils in night schools.

(e) Includes 178 pupils in night schools.

(f) Includes 101 pupils in night schools.

(g) Includes 1,029 pupils in night schools.

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

	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	10
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools ...	428	327	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
In " Middle schools. { English ...	128	95	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	419	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	430	283	8	3,710	2,797	...	2,301	1,620	...
Totals	1,405	996	95	3,710	2,797	...	2,301	1,620	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Normal and Training schools.	81	66	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	81	66	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	1,493	1,068	180	3,710	2,797	...	2,301	1,620	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,493	1,068	180	3,710	2,797	...	2,301	1,620	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	26,607	20,878	6,422	167,137	126,061	1,544	20,491	15,428	6

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of Males included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	6	...
464	393	138	...	...	...	892	720	198	...
1,693	1,564	648	...	...	...	2,021	1,659	675	111
1,393	1,149	874	41	40	41	1,853	1,480	915	103
54,473	43,830	1,840	5,377	4,399	58	(a)66,291	52,929	1,906	1,420
58,223	46,936	3,500	5,418	4,439	99	71,057	56,788	3,694	1,634
...
124	116	114	...	...	...	203	182	193	...
389	354	240	28	23	8	417	377	248	...
...
51	43	...	...	...	...	51	43	...	...
...
...
564	513	354	28	23	8	673	602	441	...
58,787	47,449	3,854	5,446	4,462	107	71,737	57,396	4,141	1,634
...	...	...	2,565	...	33	2,565	...	33	25
58,787	47,449	3,854	8,011	4,462	140	74,302	57,896	4,174	1,659
789,571	622,168	14,535	152,255	86,061	1,664	1,147,061	870,596	24,171	...

(a) Includes 23 girls in night schools.

GENERAL TABLE IIIA.—Expenditure on education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 13,98,924 spent

*Miscellaneous (on page XIII) includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends Rs. 2,35,522

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,366	...	...	...	...	5,366
Arts and Science Colleges ...	5,84,557	...	...	1,59,293	6,451	7,40,301
Professional Colleges.	{ Law .. ..	...	...	49,093	...	49,093
	{ Medicine ...	1,93,817	...	23,923	...	2,17,740
	{ Education ...	84,529	...	...	...	84,529
	{ Engineering ..	1,27,315	...	23,205	6,263	1,56,788
Intermediate Colleges ...	2,297	...	...	5,968	142	8,407
Totals	9,97,881	...	...	2,61,482	12,856	12,72,219
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	3,75,924	...	...	2,58,884	3,547	6,38,355
Middle schools	{ English ...	38,556	...	8,793	107	45,456
	{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	76,467	...	...	3,347	22	79,836
Totals	4,88,947	...	...	2,71,024	3,676	7,63,647
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	10,918	40	10,958
Medical schools	1,16,203	...	...	17,534	5,781	1,39,518
Normal and Training schools ...	3,56,911	...	...	10,047	445	3,67,403
Engineering schools*	50,683	...	...	6,380	10,215	67,288
Technical and Industrial schools	2,83,626	...	...	10,180	25,446	3,19,262
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,12,322	...	...	...	5,409	1,17,791
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	79,475	...	...	...	3,978	83,453
Totals	9,99,235	...	...	55,059	51,374	11,05,668
GRAND TOTALS	24,86,063	...	...	5,87,565	67,906	31,41,534

* Includes Survey schools.

males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (Recurring)	Rs. 3,23,223
Contingencies and miscellaneous	" 4,51,016

District Board and Municipal Institution.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	22,500	...	...
...
...	1,33,600	...	...
...
...
...
...	10,536	...	...
...	1,66,636	...	...
...	2,68,832	...	...
...	65,887	3,278	70,809	1,779	1,41,253	1,14,426	1,52,875	1,950
...	2,49,492	7,598	69,158	1,406	3,27,654	...	21,176	1,160
...	7,74,670	1,30,025	1,96,423	1,05,801	12,06,924	43,124	25,66,028	76,117
...	10,89,549	1,40,901	3,36,395	1,08,986	16,75,831	4,26,382	27,40,079	79,227
...
...
...	7,977	...	...
...
...	78,035	187	...
...	2,100	...	...
...
...	4,116	...	300
...
...	58,201	1,470	690
...	1,50,429	1,657	990
...	10,89,549	1,40,901	3,36,395	1,08,986	16,75,831	7,43,447	27,41,736	80,217

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—contd.

	Aided Institutions.			Recognized Unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	2,26,462	29,383	2,78,345	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges	1,12,757	20,100	2,66,457	...	...	...
{ Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. { Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Engineering Colleges	5,945	2,948	19,429	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	3,45,164	52,431	5,64,231	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.					(c)	
High schools	5,62,778	94,464	9,26,074	1,88,336	84,288	2,72,624
{ English	3,11,114	1,14,059	6,94,424	40,556	(d)47,915	88,471
{ Vernacular	5,258	5,092	32,686	135	2,005	2,140
Middle schools	7,58,540	6,46,239	40,90,048	1,47,180	77,966	2,25,146
Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	16,37,690	8,59,854	57,43,232	3,76,207	2,12,174	5,88,381
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	3,120	11,097	15	288	303
Engineering schools† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	3,194	1,70,258	2,51,674	...	1,490	1,490
Commercial schools	3,064	2,160	7,324	6,160	...	6,160
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	6,507	10,923	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	252	252
Other schools	2,015	94,204	1,56,580	1,539	97,023	98,562
Totals	8,273	2,76,249	4,37,598	7,734	99,053	1,06,787
GRAND TOTALS	19,91,127	11,88,534	67,45,061	3,88,941	3,11,227	6,95,168

†Include Survey schools.

(c) } Vide footnote on page xiii.
(d) }

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—concl'd.

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,09,650	...	...	...	...	1,09,650
Inspection	7,86,316	518	4,128	...	990	7,91,952
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	20,08,394	8,00,996	1,48,862	62,089	3,97,878	33,18,219
*Miscellaneous (<i>vide</i> page x) ...	4,72,715	1,77,796	4,953	1,51,955	2,01,342	10,08,761
Totals	33,77,075	9,79,310	1,57,948	2,14,044	5,00,210	52,28,582
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	22,500	...	...	2,26,462	29,383	2,78,345 } (a)
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,366	...	...	...	...	5,366 } (a)
Arts and Science Colleges	7,18,157	...	...	272,050	26,551	10,16,758
Professional Colleges. { Law ... ..	...	...	...	(b) 49,093	...	49,093
{ Medicine	1,93,817	...	...	23,923	...	2,17,740
{ Education	84,529	...	...	...	...	84,529
{ Engineering	1,27,315	...	...	23,205	6,263	1,56,783
Intermediate Colleges	12,833	...	...	11,913	3,090	27,836
Totals	11,64,517	...	...	6,06,646	65,287	18,36,450
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	(c) 6,61,006	...	...	10,09,998	1,66,049	18,37,053
Middle schools { English	1,50,982	2,18,612	5,228	4,31,272	1,63,510	9,69,604
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	2,70,668	8,758	74,551	8,503	3,62,480
Primary schools	1,19,591	33,40,698	2,06,142	11,05,495	8,30,028	56,01,954
Totals	9,31,579	38,29,978	2,20,128	26,21,316	11,68,090	87,71,091
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Arts schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	10,918	40	10,958
Medical schools	1,16,203	...	...	17,534	5,781	1,39,518
Normal and Training schools	3,64,888	...	...	10,062	3,853	3,78,803
Engineering schools†	50,688	...	...	6,880	10,215	67,283
Technical and Industrial schools	3,61,671	187	...	13,374	1,97,194	5,72,426
Commercial schools	2,100	...	...	9,244	2,160	13,504
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,12,322	...	...	...	5,469	1,17,791
Schools for Defectives	4,116	...	300	...	6,507	10,923
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	252	252
Other schools	1,37,676	1,470	690	3,554	1,95,205	3,38,595
Totals	11,49,664	1,657	990	71,066	4,26,676	16,50,953
GRAND TOTALS	66,22,835	48,10,945	3,79,061	35,13,072	21,60,263	1,74,86,176

(a) Represents indirect expenditure only.

(b) Excess income from fees is Rs. 2,197.

(c) Includes a building grant of Rs. 16,250 to an unaided high school.

(d) Includes a building grant of Rs. 350 to an unaided middle English school.

† Include Survey schools.

emales in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) Rs. 1,02,045.
Contingencies and miscellaneous ,, 31,858.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	11,285	...	...
...	42,428	...	...
...	11,446	...	...
...	44,937	29,895	592	462	75,886	28,698	2,52,104	32,717
...	44,937	29,895	592	462	75,886	93,857	2,52,104	32,717
...
...
...
...	15,842	...	...
...	4,864	...	...
...
...	360	...	...
...
...
...
...	21,066	...	...
...	44,937	29,895	592	462	75,886	1,14,923	2,52,104	32,717
...	10,89,549	1,41,901	3,36,395	1,08,986	16,75,831	7,43,447	27,41,736	80,217
...	11,34,486	1,70,796	3,36,987	1,09,448	17,51,717	8,58,370	29,93,840	1,12,934

GENERAL TABLE III-B - *contd.*

	Aided Institutions— <i>conold.</i>			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,928	5,647	18,860	...	...	...
Middle schools { English	37,040	34,297	1,13,765	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	2,310	17,285	31,041	...	1,329	1,329
Primary schools	19,807	64,944	3,98,270	335	9,081	9,416
Totals	61,085	1,22,173	5,61,936	335	10,410	10,745
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Arts schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	288	9,951	26,081	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ... ..	...	34,370	39,234	...	739	739
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	360	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	288	44,321	65,675	...	739	739
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	61,373	1,66,494	6,27,611	335	11,149	11,484
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i>	19,91,127	11,88,534	67,45,051	3,83,941	3,11,227	6,95,168
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	20,52,500	13,55,028	73,72,672	3,84,276	3,22,376	7,06,652

GENERAL TABLE IIIB—concl'd.

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	14,482	...	...	...	...	14,482
Inspection	52,860	...	...	...	...	52,860
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	88,885	14,613	20,444	...	37,349	1,11,291
*Miscellaneous (<i>vide</i> page xiv)	65,329	20,613	1,236	21,341	46,867	1,55,336
Totals	1,71,556	35,226	21,681	21,341	84,216	3,34,019
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges... ..	5,280	...	...	294	...	5,574
Totals	5,280	...	...	294	...	5,574
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	71,024	...	...	10,102	5,695	86,821
Middle schools { English	50,616	...	...	37,041	34,297	1,21,953
{ Vernacular	20,807	...	...	2,310	15,614	41,731
Primary schools	37,228	2,97,041	62,612	20,734	74,487	4,92,102
Totals	1,79,875	2,97,041	62,612	70,186	1,33,093	7,42,607
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Arts schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	47,777	...	...	288	9,951	58,016
Technical and Industrial schools	4,864	...	...	...	35,109	39,973
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	...	360
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
School for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	53,001	...	...	288	45,060	98,349
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	4,09,512	3,32,267	84,292	92,109	2,62,369	1,1,80,549
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i>	66,22,835	48,10,945	3,79,061	35,13,072	21,60,263	1,74,86,176
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	(a) 70,32,347	(b) 51,43,212	(c) 4,63,353	36,05,181	24,22,632	1,86,66,725

(a) Includes Rs. 86,811 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 3,550 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory school at Hazaribagh.

(b) Includes Rs. 33,91,932 from Government Funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 1,32,645 from Government Funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A — Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total population ...	5,978	122,459	13,425,755	478,943	1,502,720	324	47	861	928,076	16,765,163	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary	I	282	9,495	395,400	19,039	66,487	10	4	55	35,271	526,043
	II	69	3,197	132,924	3,505	19,799	10	...	15	8,228	167,747
	III	63	2,637	98,272	1,629	12,779	5	...	19	5,493	120,897
	IV	55	1,627	43,809	300	3,574	2	1	24	1,693	51,088
	V	52	1,175	31,211	140	2,486	1	1	21	992	36,079
†Middle	VI	26	709	18,174	43	1,536	1	1	12	436	20,938
	VII	29	600	14,116	27	1,269	...	...	6	310	16,357
†High	VIII	11	203	5,960	6	903	1	1	8	57	7,150
	IX	1	174	5,024	4	740	...	...	6	48	5,997
	X	3	137	4,125	...	624	...	1	1	37	4,928
	XI	...	103	3,875	1	579	...	1	1	17	4,577
Totals ...	591	20,057	752,890	24,694	110,776	30	13	168	52,585	961,801	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year	...	22	929	...	148	...	...	...	9	1,108
	{ 2nd year	2	19	919	...	149	...	...	...	5	1,094
Degree classes	{ 1st year	...	7	426	...	67	...	...	...	3	503
	{ 2nd year	...	9	565	1	84	...	...	1	2	662
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	2	80	...	15	...	...	...	...	97
	{ 2nd year	...	...	59	...	10	...	...	...	...	69
Research students	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals ...	2	59	2,980	1	473	...	...	1	19	* 3,535	
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	593	20,116	755,870	24,695	111,249	30	10	169	52,604	965,336	
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	216	32,532	291	7,506	...	...	16	682	41,193	
GRAND TOTALS ...	593	20,332	788,402	24,936	118,755	30	10	185	53,236	1,006,529	

* Excludes 41 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

† Lines could not be drawn, as Middle and High Departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European schools.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total Population ...	4,387	124,347	13,740,871	523,247	1,887,462	181	38	614	958,236	17,239,383
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
CLASSES.										
Primary	I	319	5,588	58,714	2,175	19,204	1	7	1,422	87,430
	II	100	1,267	11,685	274	4,905	1	2	175	17,509
	III	84	977	6,434	89	1,632	1	1	83	9,301
	IV	78	679	772	3	55	3	17	1,607	
	V	55	526	459	9	22	9	1,080		
+Middle	VI	43	217	134	7	401				
	VII	10	150	74	4	238				
+High	VIII	14	36	19	69					
	IX	9	22	10	41					
	X	2	16	8	26					
	XI	...	17	6	23					
Totals ...	714	9,495	78,815	2,550	24,929	3	13	1,706	117,725	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
	{ 2nd year	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Degree classes.	{ 1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	714	9,499	78,318	2,550	24,929	3	13	1,706	117,732	
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	72	2,062	57	1,040	24	...	...	133	3,307
GRAND TOTALS ...	714	9,571	80,389	2,607	25,978	24	3	13	1,839	121,129

†Lines could not be drawn, as Middle and High Departments begin from classes VII and IX respectively, in European schools.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher caste.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Arts schools
Law schools	178	...	21	...	...	...	...	199
Medical schools	10	283	...	81	...	...	...	...	374
Normal and Training schools.	...	152	1,747	24	300	2	...	...	91	2,316
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	13	136	4	5	...	...	...	...	158
Technical and Industrial schools.	128	310	1,233	57	223	...	8	41	76	2,076
Commercial schools	3	279	...	41	...	...	...	...	323
Agricultural schools
Reformatory schools	8	177	3	142	1	...	...	7	338
Schools for Defectives	30	14	...	2	...	...	...	3	49
Schools for Adults	55	...	15	...	...	...	...	70
Other schools	77	8,404	16	3,198	...	...	...	14	11,709
Totals ...	128	603	12,506	104	4,028	3	8	41	191	17,612
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Law	2	397	...	64	...	...	...	...	463*
Medicine	5	130	...	37	...	...	...	...	172
Education	1	56	...	9	...	...	...	...	66
Engineering...	...	4	245	...	50	...	...	...	1	300
Agriculture
Commerce
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Totals	12	828	...	160	...	...	...	1	1,001
GRAND TOTALS ...	128	615	13,334	104	4,188	3	8	41	192	18,613

Includes 41 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

GENERAL TABLE V-B — Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Arts schools
Law schools
Medical schools	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Normal and Training schools.	...	124	54	...	27	...	...	...	...	205
Engineering and Surveying schools.
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	419	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	428
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51
Reformatory schools
Schools for Defectives	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schools for Adults
Other schools	72	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Totals	688	69	2	27	...	...	...	4	790
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Medicine
Education
Totals
GRAND TOTALS...	...	688	69	2	27	...	...	...	4	790

GENERAL TABLE VI-A—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Primary Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	5	259	50	3	...	...	4	20	317	24	341
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	6	3,242	798	9	...	...	19	2,842	4,055	2,861	6,916
Unaided ...	...	11	7,329	3,415	43	...	2	14	18,024	10,798	18,040	28,838
Totals ...	...	...	184	87	5	...	...	1	3,619	276	3,620	3,896
Totals ...	...	22	11,014	4,350	60	...	2	38	24,505	15,446	24,545	39,991
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	3	7	35	1	1	3	2	3	9	47	17	64
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	122	907	77	1	1	14	38	326	1,107	379	1,486
Unaided ...	5	117	644	33	...	2	33	121	565	799	721	1,520
Totals ...	...	18	87	1	...	1	17	...	157	106	175	281
Totals ...	8	264	1,673	112	2	7	66	162	1,057	2,059	1,292	3,351
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	129	75	107	...	...	30	40	44	67	311	181	492
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	57	118	130	5	...	45	271	65	515	310	896	1,206
Totals ...	2	30	31	2	...	3	108	8	251	65	370	435
Totals ...	186	223	268	7	...	78	419	117	833	686	1,447	2,133
GRAND TOTALS	196	509	12,955	4,469	62	85	487	317	26,395	18,191	27,284	45,475

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1927-28.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Primary Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	18
District Board and Municipal Aided ...	4	21	24	43	...	...	...	...	93	67	93	160
Unaided ...	...	...	127	108	8	...	...	2	900	268	902	1,170
			10	2	...	1	...	...	140	12	141	153
Totals ...	4	21	169	162	8	1	...	2	1,134	264	1,137	1,501
<i>Middle Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	2	13	4	...	...	...	1	2	19	3	22
District Board and Municipal Aided ...	5	22	94	19	5	...	5	17	35	145	57	202
Unaided ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	3	8
Totals ...	5	24	112	23	5	...	5	19	39	169	63	232
<i>High Schools—</i>												
Government ...	5	3	11	1	...	2	5	3	3	20	13	33
District Board and Municipal Aided ...	4	3	7	9	...	...	2	...	2	23	4	27
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	9	6	18	10	...	2	7	3	5	43	17	60
GRAND TOTALS	18	51	299	195	13	3	12	24	1,178	576	1,217	1,793

GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the official year 1927-28

Total European population.				Percentage to European population of those at school.							
Males—	Females—	Total—		Males—		Females—		Total—			
5,978	4,387	10,365		11.0		17.2		13.6			
	Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1928.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-European on the rolls.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.											
High schools ...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	3	391	60	52	16	9	21,132	...	37,614	11,083	69,829
Primary schools ...	8	253	111	2	11	9	8,437	...	11,001	14,433	33,871
Totals ...	11	644	171	54	27	18	29,569	...	48,615	25,516	1,03,700
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
High schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	2	320	36	53	10	13	13,563	...	29,883	...	43,746
Primary schools ...	8	383	153	8	20	9	11,980	...	15,862	13,274	41,116
Totals ...	10	773	189	61	30	22	25,843	...	45,745	13,274	84,862
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.											
Expenditure on buildings by the Public Works Department—Nil.				Inspection ...		1,183	...	...	...	1,183	
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—				Buildings, etc.		1,587	...	...	23,599	25,186	
				Miscellaneous...		48,940	...	33,071	38,230	1,20,241	
Scholarships and stipends ... 12,880				Totals ...		51,710	...	33,071	61,829	1,46,610	
Hostel charges (recurring) .. 1,04,530				GRAND TOTALS.		1,07,122	...	1,27,431	1,00,619	3,35,172	
Contingencies and Miscellaneous. 2,831											

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1927-28.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	50	6	56	33	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	5	1	6	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	118	...	118	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass)	759	22	781	271	7	278	...	1	1	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass)	91	...	91	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	353	...	352	257	...	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. B. B. S.	37	...	37	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed.	13	...	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	1,129	38	1,167	414	10	424	3	...	3	3	...	3
Intermediate in Science	383	1	384	143	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
License, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	66	...	66	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	22	...	22	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.</i>												
Matriculation	3,467	279	3,746	1,501	66	1,567	14	...	14	10	...	10
School Leaving	88	...	88	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*conold.*

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—conold.</i>												
European High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior ...	5	3	8	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
<i>(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.</i>												
Cambridge, Junior ...	2	...	2	1	...	1	6	...	6	1	...	1
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	7,591	...	7,591	5,555	...	5,555	126	...	126	89	...	89
Vernacular Middle ...	2,751	206	2,857	2,127	61	2,188	84	15	99	56	8	64
<i>(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.</i>												
Upper Primary ...	26,920	...	26,920	22,770	...	22,770	733	...	733	521	...	521
Lower Primary ...	88,059	...	88,059	62,349	...	62,349	5,074	...	5,074	3,653	...	3,653
<i>(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.</i>												
For teacher's certificates :—												
Vernacular, Higher ...	136	64	200	111	17	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower ...	1,690	867	2,557	1,209	244	1,453	97	...	97	83	...	83
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	41	...	41	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	134	...	134	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools †	127	...	127	92	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	288	...	288	263	..	263	10	...	10	10	...	10
At Commercial schools	207	...	207	166	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes Survey schools.

‡ Results of *Madrasas* and *Sanskrit Tols* are shown in Chapter VIII.

No. 714-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA,
(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION).

RESOLUTION.

Patna, the 30th January 1929.

READ---

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1927-28.

Mr. G. E. FAWCUS, C.I.E., O.B.E., was in charge of the department during the year under review until he went on leave in November 1927, when Mr. H. Lambert, who has written the present report, officiated as Director in his place. Casualties in the Indian Educational Service during the year were numerous, and in particular Government greatly regret to record the death of Mr. V. H. Jackson in January 1928 and that of Mr. G. S. Bhate in May 1927. A further loss was experienced shortly after the close of the year through the death of Mr. D. Auchterlonie, Professor of English at Patna College. Another member of the service, Mr. W. Owston Smith, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement in January 1928 and Miss H. Brander retired in May 1927. As all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service has now ceased the places of these officers have not been filled, provisional arrangements being made for carrying on their duties until the constitution of a new provincial service which will gradually replace the Indian Educational Service. It is hoped that it will be possible to bring this new service into existence at no distant date.

2. *General progress.*—The educational progress during the year was restricted by the prevailing financial stringency. In spite of this fact there was a satisfactory increase in the number of pupils reading in educational institutions of all kinds, although the increase of expenditure upon education was necessarily much less marked than during the preceding years. The number of pupils rose by 38,567 and now stands at 1,147,000.

This increase, though markedly lower than that which took place during the three years 1923—26, when it averaged 80,000 a year, is nevertheless greater than in the immediately preceding year, when the number rose by only 24,000. Expenditure rose by 9¼ lakhs, against an average of nearly Rs. 19 lakhs during the last few years. The total expenditure during the year under review was rather over 186½ lakhs. Although the expansion of education in the province must obviously depend very largely upon the availability of funds, signs have not been wanting that the special grants placed at the disposal of local bodies during the last few years for primary education were larger than could be immediately absorbed and considerable sums still remain unspent. Once these grants have been utilized in full, however, for the purposes for which they were given, the present position of the provincial finances offers very little hope of further substantial sums becoming available ; and unless fresh resources can be tapped by the imposition of special taxation or by a radical alteration in the existing provincial settlements progress towards the completion of the primary education programmes will apparently come to a standstill.

3. *University and collegiate education.*—A long step forward in the completion of the Patna University scheme was achieved during the year by the opening of the Science College and the restriction of the old Patna College to the arts courses only. Simultaneously, New College ceased to exist and its Intermediate classes were transferred to Patna College from which they had been removed eight years previously. Of the science buildings the Physics laboratory was completed and occupied during the year under report. The Chemical laboratory was nearly completed at the end of the year, and considerable progress was made with the administrative block. Two hostels were occupied and a third will shortly be provided by the conversion of the main New College building for the purpose. The new M. A. block and the gymnasium of Patna College were also completed and additional hostel accommodation was made available for that college, but such accommodation is still inadequate and the new hostel which it is proposed to erect on the site of the demolished temporary laboratories is urgently needed.

Direct expenditure on collegiate education rose from Rs. 9·8 to Rs. 10·5 lakhs and was accompanied by a slight increase in the number of pupils reading in both first and second grade colleges. In spite of the cessation of science teaching at Patna College there was a considerable increase in the

number of students at that college, largely in consequence of the transfer of the I. A. classes from New College. The additional accommodation now provided at the Patna and Science colleges has naturally resulted in some increase there, accompanied by a fall no doubt temporary, in the number of students reading at neighbouring colleges. A similar fall also took place at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh. The Ravenshaw College at Cuttack, on the other hand, showed a slight increase in numbers. It is satisfactory that the provision of an adequate water-supply at that college has been followed by a marked improvement in the health of the students. The provision of up-to-date arrangements for drainage and sewerage at this college has been taken in hand and will shortly be completed. At the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur, good progress was made with the construction of the new hostel block, which is much needed and will greatly improve the appearance of the existing building. It will be completed during the coming year. During the year a system of block grants, fixed for a term of five years, was sanctioned for the Tej Narayan Jubilee and St. Columba's colleges, the income of the Tej Narayan Jubilee College from endowments being set free for such purposes as the governing body may determine. The three years' experiment of opening I. A. classes in arts in the Ranchi zila school which was introduced in 1926-27, will come to an end in 1929-30, and the question of the future of these classes has been under consideration by Government since the close of the year. The number of students reading in these classes rose from 38 to 103 and the experiment has clearly been a popular one.

4. *Secondary education.*—There was an increase of 13,000 in the number of pupils reading in the secondary schools of all kinds and direct expenditure upon such schools rose to over Rs. 34 lakhs. Three new high schools came into existence and the number of middle English schools rose from 318 to 391. The increase in the number of schools of the latter class was partly due to the conversion of middle vernacular schools into middle English schools—a process which has been taking place throughout the province wherever the local bodies have assumed control of middle English schools and has already resulted in the complete disappearance of middle vernacular schools in three districts. The number of local bodies which have taken over the control of middle English schools on the conditions laid down by Government has been increased by the addition of the districts of Saran and Manbhum, and now stands at 18. All these local bodies should however, bear in mind the prior claim

to their attention of primary education and Government deprecate the tendency to which Mr. Lambert refers of subordinating the needs of such education to the extension and improvement of education at the middle stage.

5. *Primary education.*—Lack of funds rendered it impossible for any new grants to be placed at the disposal of local bodies for expansion in accordance with their primary education programmes. Direct expenditure upon primary schools of all classes increased, however, from Rs. 55·8 lakhs to Rs. 60·9 lakhs, and the number of pupils reading in such schools by 23,000 to 964,762. About half the revised district programmes have now received the approval of Government, and although there is no prospect of the early completion of these programmes in present financial circumstances their existence conduces to the better distribution of primary schools in the districts. It is obvious, however, that a lower primary course which lasts for only three years can in itself have little lasting effect in the fight against illiteracy, and the advisability of providing in at least the more advanced districts for a larger number of upper primary schools than are permitted by the existing programmes, with a corresponding reduction in the number of lower primary schools, has been under consideration. The views of the district boards on this point are awaited. Meanwhile the restriction upon the opening of upper primary and middle schools in excess of the number permitted by the programmes has been removed, provided the cost of raising the status of a school does not fall upon public funds. The views of the local bodies are also still awaited in regard to detailed modifications of the existing programmes which they may consider to be necessary to meet local conditions.

Government regret to observe the slow progress which has hitherto been made in the erection of primary school buildings with the grants placed at the disposal of district boards for the purpose in 1925-26 and 1926-27. At the time of writing the report only one board had fully expended these grants, and at the present rate of progress it will be several years before these sums have been fully utilized. There have also been regrettable delays in the payment of stipends to *gurus* in a number of districts, certain boards having fallen very seriously into arrears. This defect was particularly noticeable in the case of the Gaya and Balasore boards, the former of which has recently been superseded, while it has been necessary for Government to give the latter a special loan to enable it to meet its obligations in this direction. It must be remembered that the payment of

the salaries of the establishments employed by it is one of the primary duties laid upon a board by the Local Self-Government Act, and the utilization of district funds for other purposes before this obligation has been met is a breach of the provisions of that Act.

The experiment of making primary education free has been in force for some years in Saran district and has subsequently been extended to a few municipalities and certain specified rural areas. The experiment cannot be said to have been altogether a success. The Saran board is finding it difficult to provide the funds for housing and staffing the requisite schools, while in some areas the abolition of fees has not led to an appreciable increase in the number of pupils or has actually been followed by a decrease. Owing largely to the co-operation of the municipality and the inspecting staff, however, the introduction of compulsory primary education in the Ranchi municipality has proved to be effective, though the cost of the scheme was originally underestimated and further funds are required to complete the building programme. The prospects of success in the Banki union in Cuttack district are also improving, but in other areas where the experiment has been introduced little progress has been made—generally on account of the unwillingness of the union board concerned to accept advice either from the officers of the department or from the district board or to take adequate steps to enforce the provisions of the Act. A number of schemes for the introduction of free and compulsory education in other municipalities and rural areas have been proposed and have in some cases been approved by Government, but their introduction has had to be postponed indefinitely owing to the absence of funds.

6. *Oriental studies.*—The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* and *pathshalas* continues to increase, there being now nearly 30,000 pupils in such institutions or more than twice as many as there were five years ago. They are now so numerous that the existing inspecting staff, which consists only of a Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies and two Assistant Superintendents, is no longer adequate for the purpose and the report of the Sanskrit Education Committee which was received during the year under review contains specific recommendations in this connection. This report has recently been under the consideration of Government and a resolution reviewing the committee's recommendations and stating the conclusions which Government have reached upon them will shortly be issued. Expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education other than that given in

arts colleges and secondary schools amounted to over Rs. 2 lakhs. There was also an increase in the number of recognized *madrāsas* and *maktabs* during the period under review, as well as in the number of pupils in the Government Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils under instruction rose during the year from 3·90 to 4·03 of the total Muhammadan population, while for the total population of the province the percentage of pupils under instruction increased from 3·26 to 3·37. The progress of Muhammadan education may therefore be regarded as satisfactory.

7. *Education of women and girls.*—The progress of female education, however, still lags sadly behind. There was, it is true, a small increase in the number of girls under instruction, but the percentage of female scholars to female population is still only ·71 against 6·11 in the case of males. In other words, out of a female population of nearly 17¼ millions only 121,000 are at school. The reasons for this unsatisfactory state of affairs were detailed in last year's Quinquennial Review, and no great improvement can be expected without the stimulation of a radical change in the existing social outlook. Public attention is now beginning to be drawn to the vital necessity of the education of girls by women's associations, conferences and the like, and it is to be hoped that this welcome activity will have its effect in good time upon public opinion in the province as a whole. Attempts were again made during the year, though hitherto without any marked success, to overcome the lack of trained women teachers, which is an important contributory cause of the present stagnation, by improving the scale of pay for trained women teachers in the Vernacular Teachers' Service. It is still too early, however, to estimate the effect of these improvements.

8. *Agricultural education.*—Finally, a reference must be made to the interesting experiment inaugurated by Mr. H. Dippie, Agency Inspector of Schools, Orissa Feudatory States and Inspector of Schools, Angul, in the teaching of practical agriculture in Angul. Hitherto agricultural teaching in ordinary schools has been confined to the classes which have been started in a few middle schools as a result of the recommendations of the Vocational Education Committee. Mr. Dippie's experiment in practical agriculture in one of the upper primary schools of Angul has been markedly successful, and Government hope that it will be found possible to introduce similar teaching in primary schools elsewhere in the province.

9. In conclusion Government in the Ministry of Education are pleased to record their appreciation of the efficient administration of the department by Mr. Fawcus and Mr. Lambert during the period covered by the report.

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

E. C. ANSORGE,

Secretary to Government.