

REPORT
ON THE
Progress of Education in
Bihar and Orissa
for the year
1929-30



SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA
1930.

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	10
V.—	Professional Colleges	13
VI.—	Secondary Education	16
VII.—	Primary Education	18
VIII.—	Oriental Studies	27
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	39
XIII.—	The Education of Muhammadans	40
XIV.—	The Education of Special Classes	42
XV.—	The Education of Defectives	44
XVI.—	The Hazaribagh Reformatory School	44
XVII.—	Unrecognized Institutions	45
XVIII.—	Text-books, Periodicals and Literary Societies	46
XIX.—	Miscellaneous	47
XX.—	Conferences and Committees	49
XXI.—	Conclusion	50

APPENDICES.

I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at School to Indian children of school-going age.	i
II.—Statement showing particulars regarding <i>madrasas</i> , <i>maktabs</i> , <i>talas</i> , and Sanskrit <i>pathshalas</i> .	ii

GENERAL TABLES	iv
----------------	----

Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1929-30.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

THERE was a slight change in the area under report, a small tract of land called the Bhutni Diara being transferred during the year from the Santal Parganas to the Malda district in Bengal. The population of this piece of land at the last census was 5,245, of whom 5,233 were Hindus and 12 Muhammadans.

2. No legislation directly connected with education came before the Legislative Council during the year, and only one resolution relating to educational matters was moved. This resolution was to the effect that honours classes in English and economics should be opened in the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur but it was withdrawn without being put to the vote. The Council once more passed the education budget without modification. The number of questions relating to educational matters asked during the year was 213, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions; in the previous year the figure was 532.

3. The two tables below compare certain statistics for the year under report with those for 1928-29 :—

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars, 1929-30.

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.				Stage of instruction of scholars in 1930.
				In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.		
				1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	
Population—								
Males ...	... 16,765,163	Male scholars	5·63	5·80	5·86	6·03	
Females ...	... 17,239,383	Female ..	·66	·68	·68	·69	
Total	... 34,004,546	Total ...	3·11	3·20	3·23	3·32		
Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.				
	1930.	1929.	Increase or decrease.	1930.	1929.	Increase or decrease.		
University FOR MALES. ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	{ (a) 1,498 (b) 2,258
Arts Colleges* ...	10	10	...	3,756	3,710	+ 46		
Professional Colleges	6	5	+ 1	1,008**	983	+ 25		
High Schools ...	153	143	+ 10	47,010	44,098	+ 2,912	{ (c) 38,635 (d) 8,375	
Middle Schools ...	664	644	+ 20	79,592	75,642	+ 3,950		
Primary Schools ...	26,159	27,046	—887	840,840	876,629	—35,789	{ (c) 33,968 (d) 45,624 (e) 14 (d) 840,826	
Special Schools ...	519	511	+ 8	18,015	18,060	—45		
Totals ...	27,511	28,359	—848	990,221	1,019,122	—28,901		
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	7	7	...	(b) 7	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	6	4	+ 2	1,447	939	+ 508	{ (c) 387 (d) 1,060	
Middle Schools ...	33	31	+ 2	4,868	4,572	+ 296		
Primary Schools ...	2,513	2,627	—114	61,705	64,079	—2,374	{ (c) 630 (d) 4,238 (d) 61,705	
Special Schools ...	25	25	...	824	909	—85		
Totals ...	2,578	2,688	—110	68,851	70,506	—1,655		
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.								
For males ...	1,540	1,594	—54	39,788	39,079	+ 709		
For females ...	106	101	+ 5	2,429	2,078	+ 351		
Totals ...	1,646	1,695	—49	42,217	41,157	+ 1,060		
GRAND TOTALS ...	31,735	32,742	—1,007	1,101,289	1,130,785	—29,496		

* Includes the figures for the Science College.

** Besides these 91 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.

	Total expenditure.				Percentage of expenditure on—				Cost per scholar to—				
	1930.	1929.	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 ...	10,23,793	9,90,443	+33,350	99·88	·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University ...	2,84,974	2,98,392	-13,418	8·6	...	90·7	·7	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	6,227	5,454	+773	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	37,15,225	35,15,144	+2,00,081	49·75	20·15	8·42	21·68	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,30,219	48,09,433	+2,20,786	57·70	14·90	11·35	16·05	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES													
Arts Colleges ...	11,38,743	11,34,380	+4,363	69·06	...	28·08	2·86	209 6 2	...	85 1 11	9 10 10	303 2 11	
Professional Colleges ...	5,40,496	5,13,501	+26,995	80·32	...	19·65	·03	430 10 11	...	105 6 3	0 2 2	536 3 4	
High Schools ...	21,52,552	19,11,670	+2,40,882	32·86	...	57·00	10·14	15 0 9	...	26 1 8	4 10 3	45 12 8	
Middle Schools ...	14,48,347	14,62,461	-14,114	7·36	38·71	42·71	11·22	1 5 5	7 0 9	7 12 4	2 0 8	18 3 2	
Primary Schools ...	56,77,494	57,23,265	-45,771	2·07	63·71	17·90	16·32	0 2 3	4 4 10	1 3 4	1 1 7	6 12 0	
Special Schools ...	16,49,578	16,43,052	+6,526	70·44	·13	4·61	24·82	64 8 1	0 1 11	4 3 6	22 11 7	91 9 1	
Total ...	1,26,07,210	1,23,88,329	+2,18,881	26·28	33·16	26·68	13·88	3 5 6	4 3 7	3 6 4	1 12 3	12 11 8	
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.													
Arts Colleges ...	6,168	5,569	+599	94·6	...	5·4	...	834 0 0	...	47 2 3	...	881 2 3	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	1,41,310	91,712	+49,598	59·4	...	28·4	12·2	57 15 8	...	27 12 4	11 14 6	97 10 6	
Middle Schools ...	1,45,107	1,68,281	-23,174	44	...	8·8	47·2	13 1 10	...	2 10 2	14 0 11	29 12 11	
Primary Schools ...	5,04,473	4,92,692	+11,781	8·2	69·2	5·4	17·2	0 10 9	5 10 6	0 7 1	1 6 6	8 2 10	
Special Schools ...	81,584	87,373	-5,789	72·4	...	·8	26·8	71 11 6	...	0 12 11	26 7 9	99 0 2	
Total ...	8,78,642	8,45,627	+33,015	28·9	39·7	9·3	22·1	3 11 0	5 1 1	1 2 11	2 13 2	12 12 2	
Grand Totals ...	1,85,16,071	1,80,43,389	+4,72,682	34·94	28·51	21·69	14·86	6 1 8	4 15 9	3 12 8	2 9 7	17 7 8	

N.B.—(1) The figures against professional colleges include the expenditure calculated on 91 post-graduate students of Arts and Science colleges reading in the Law college also

4. It will be noticed from the summary that the fall in the number of primary schools, both for girls and for boys, which began last year, has continued. This is not entirely to be deplored if the schools that remain are more efficient than formerly, and at any rate there is ground for thinking that it is the least satisfactory schools which have disappeared. Almost all other kinds of recognized educational institutions show increased numbers of students, and there was a rise in expenditure, both direct and indirect.

5. The more important events of the year are as follows :—

- (1) The publication of the report of the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission.
- (2) The experimental placing of a senior officer on special duty for primary education
- (3) The termination of the experiment of placing two district inspectors under the immediate control of the Director.
- (4) The adoption by the university of measures to restrict the scope of the supplementary examinations.
- (5) The opening of five new hostels for Patna College, the Patna Law College, the B. N. College and the G. B. B. College.
- (6) A further large move in the direction of converting middle vernacular schools into middle English schools.
- (7) An alteration of the rules regarding the percentage of attendances at school necessary for the middle school certificate.
- (8) A continued fall in the number of primary schools and of the pupils reading in them.
- (9) An endeavour to restrict new admissions to class I in primary schools to the month of January.
- (10) The distribution of Rs. 1,50,000 to district boards and of Rs. 68,872 to municipalities for primary school buildings
- (11) An increase in the interest taken in the education of girls ; the issue by Government of a resolution on that subject, and two substantial donations for new schools for girls.

- (12) The abandonment of Kui as a medium of instruction in the Khondmals.
- (13) The issue of orders extending the scheme for the medical inspection of college and school students.
- (14) The attendance of representatives of the province at the Jamboree in Liverpool and a successful Boy Scouts' rally at Patna in March.
- (15) A considerable disturbance of educational work at the end of the year owing to the prevailing political excitement.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling agencies.

6. I was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. Mr. F. R. Blair, the Deputy Director, went on leave at the end of April and was succeeded by Mr. P. O. Whitlock. On return from leave Mr. Blair was placed on special duty in my office to deal with primary education. I hope that this extra post will soon be made permanent. I have long felt that with the present staff much work that ought to be done in connection with primary education cannot be done at all, or can only be done perfunctorily. The Indian Statutory Commission has now endorsed the view of its Auxiliary Committee that our headquarters staffs are lamentably inadequate.

7. The number of posts in the Indian Educational Service, excluding the post of the Director, was still 35 but the number of posts vacant rose to twelve, nine in the men's branch and three in the women's branch. The funds necessary for constituting a new class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service were voted by the Legislative Council in March and formal orders on the subject will be issued shortly. The creation of the new posts has made it possible to abolish since the end of the year several of the posts in the Indian Educational Service that have long been lying vacant.

8. During the year Mr. E. A. Horne, Principal of Patna College, was placed on foreign service as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University. Mr. Horne only worked for some nine months in his new post and his death in June of this year has been a severe blow to the cause of education in India. He was an officer of the first rank both as a scholar and as an administrator and had been of immense service to Patna College.

9. There was no change in the number of posts (10) in the women's branch of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. In the men's branch three new posts were added during the year : one for the headmaster of the Angul high school, one for a lecturer in mathematics at the Science College, and one for an assistant professor of economics at Patna College. The number of posts in the men's branch thus rose from 158 to 161.

10. The number of posts in the upper division of the subordinate educational service remained 108. Two additions were made, one owing to the duplication of certain classes in the Bhagalpur zila school and one for the headmistress of the women's training class at Gaya, which was made permanent on the 1st July. Two posts belonging to the Engineering College were abolished. Their holders are now drawing a higher scale of pay.

11. The number of posts in the lower division of the subordinate educational service rose from 564 to 573. Two posts for drawing masters were sanctioned in place of posts in the vernacular teachers' service; five posts were added for the duplication of various classes in high schools; one post of sub-inspector was revived in lieu of an ungraded post, and one post of assistant master was sanctioned to complete the staff of the Angul high school. It has still not been found possible to provide funds for the extra deputy inspectors and sub-inspectors, mentioned in last year's report.

12. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service rose from 357 to 361. Three extra posts were required on account of the duplication of certain classes in high schools; two posts were created to provide for the appointment of two assistant mistresses in the women's training class at Gaya, and one for an Urdu teacher in the Bankipore girls' school. Two posts were abolished on account of the creation of posts of drawing masters in the subordinate educational service, as noted above.

13. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 206 to 208, the additional posts being for the Ranchi zila school and the women's training class at Gaya. The appointment of a second probationer was also sanctioned experimentally for each of the inspectors' offices. It is hoped that the creation of these posts will relieve the inspectors' offices to some extent.

14. The number of special inspecting officers for the education of the untouchables remained 5, as did the number of

special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education. The number of inspecting *maulavis* rose from 23 to 24.

15. The number of ungraded posts retained in place of posts in the subordinate educational service fell from 24 to 23.

16. The cost of "Direction" rose from Rs. 1,14,694 to Rs. 1,32,891, and that of "Inspection" from Rs. 8,75,749 to Rs. 8,90,902.

17. The number of days spent on tour by the inspectors was 132 in Patna, 206 in Tirhut, 176 in Bhagalpur, 218 in Orissa and 150 in Chota Nagpur. The reports of the inspectors on the touring of their subordinate officers show that their touring was on the whole satisfactory. The experiment of placing the district inspectors in Gaya and Ranchi under my direct control was terminated at the end of the year under report. It was generally agreed that the experiment had not been successful. The officers originally selected for the experiment had to be transferred for various reasons and less experienced officers took their places. Apart from this, there was evidence in each case that the withdrawal of the inspector's control was not desirable.

18. The relation between the various local bodies and the department have been on the whole cordial. It is undoubted that these bodies, generally speaking, take a keen interest in education and many chairmen and vice-chairmen have worked hard in its interest. Occasionally, however, it has been noticed that transfers of teachers have been made not in the interests of education but from other considerations, and it has been necessary to frame a statutory rule as a result of the action of some boards in employing teachers for political propaganda. Most of the district boards concerned have now extricated themselves from the financial difficulties into which the rashness of their local boards had plunged them, but in one case (Balasore) not even the grant of a loan has enabled the board to pay off all its arrear bills.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.

(Contributed by the Registrar.)

19. At the election of Fellows during the year six new Fellows were elected.

20. The financial position of the university continues to be sound. The Reserve Fund was augmented by the purchase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government paper of the face value of Rs. 43,000. This fund now stands at Rs. 2,04,000, out of which Rs. 1,04,000 has been set apart for endowing Research Scholarships.

21. The following Readers were appointed for the session 1929-30 :—

Name.	Subject.
(1) Lt.-Col. R. N. Chopra, I.M.S. (Sukhraj Ray Reader in Natural Science).	Indian indigenous drugs.
(2) Dr. P. P. Pillai (Banaili Reader in Indian Economics).	India and the International Labour Organisation.
(3) Dr. S. N. Das Gupta (University Reader).	Indian Philosophy.

22. During the year under report 113 applications were dealt with by the Secretary of the University Students' Information Bureau.

23. Of the new measures adopted by the Senate in November 1929 and March 1930 the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) A recommendation to Government that provision for the award of a Diploma in Music be incorporated in the Regulations.
- (ii) A recommendation to Government that immediate steps be taken to start intermediate classes in arts to be attached to the girls' high school at Bankipore, on lines similar to those at the Ravenshaw girls' school.
- (iii) A recommendation to Government that the admission of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, be extended up to the B. Sc. Honours standard in physics, chemistry and botany with effect from the beginning of the session 1930-31 as an experimental measure for three years.
- (iv) A recommendation to Government that a change be made in the regulations so as to restrict the eligibility of candidates to appear at the supplementary examinations.

24. The following table shows the percentage of successes at the university examinations of the last two years :—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1928-29.			1929-30.		
		Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	Matriculation ...	4,159	1,637	39.4	4,465	1,986	44.5
2	S. L. C. ...	120	48	40	93	34	36.6
3	I. A. ...	1,327	540	40.7	1,216	481	39.6
4	B. A. (Pass) ...	803	321	40	799	312	39.05
5	B. A. (Honours) ...	112	56	50	134	69	51.5
6	M. A. ...	64	44	68.75	106	69	65.09
7	I. Sc. ...	491	201	40.9	557	196	35.2
8	B. Sc. (Pass) ...	91	40	44	96	40	44.4
9	B. Sc. (Honours) ...	10	4	40	13	6	46.2
10	M. So. ...	10	6	60	14	7	50
11	Preliminary Examination in Law.	426	203	47.7	524	217	41.4
12	Final Examination in Law.	314	212	67.5	273	185	67.8
13	M. L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	I. C. E. ..	53	48	90.6	25	22	88
15	B. C. E. ...	39	20	66.6	31	17	54.8
16	First M. B. B. S. ...	53	37	69.8	48	40	83.3
17	Second M. B. B. S. ...	95	62	65.3	107	64	59.8
18	Final M. B. B. S. ...	51	25	49.02	68	32	47.06
19	M. D. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
20	Diploma in Education.	73	57	78.08	148	110	74.3
21	B. Ed. ...	4	4	100	6	2	33.3

CHAPTER IV.—Arts and Science Colleges.

25. There was no change during the year in the number of arts and science colleges, the number of first-grade colleges remaining 7 and that of second-grade colleges 4. Excluding the school students in the second-grade colleges, the number of pupils rose from 3,717 to 3,763 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 11,39,949 to Rs. 11,44,911. The cost of the Government colleges fell by Rs. 8,539: that of the aided colleges rose by Rs. 12,501.

26. *Patna College*.—The roll fell slightly from 694 to 688, the number of post-graduate students remaining 133, of whom 77 are reading law also. A new hostel was completed on the site of the old laboratories and the temporary hostel was demolished.

27. The work of the economics department was much handicapped by the deputation of Mr. E. A. Horne to the Aligarh Muslim University and of Mr. H. R. Batheja to the provincial banking committee. But on the whole the year was uneventful. The expansion in the size of the teaching staff during recent years has given both Patna College and the Science College a large number of young teachers, from whom much is to be expected as they gain in experience.

28. *Ravenshaw College*.—The roll rose from 550 to 579, including three women, one in the second year and two in the third year. Of the 579 students 66 were reading law only, nine were reading both law and the postgraduate course in English and seven were reading the post-graduate course in English only. There were 315 boarders.

29. Considerable progress was made with the introduction of a system of water flushing in the college latrines and sanction was accorded to the provision of a new tube well. A whole-time doctor was appointed for the hostels.

30. Sanction was accorded to the experimental opening of honours classes in science from July 1930. It remains to be seen how far these classes prove a success.

31. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College*.—The roll rose from 452 to 454. The college lost two valuable members of its staff by death: Rai Sahib Avadh Bihari Prashad Singh, its much respected Professor of Persian and Arabic, and Babu Rameshvar Prashad, an assistant professor of mathematics, who had been ill for several months.

32. The new wing of the hostel and the electric installation were completed during the year and the Principal has devoted much energy to improving the appearance of the college grounds.

33. *Science College*.—The roll rose from 352 to 358, including 47 postgraduate students of whom 14 were reading law also. The gymnasium and common room, a very fine building overlooking the playing fields, was completed and the college grounds were laid out. It is difficult to believe that the fine playing fields now available were so recently covered by a dense mass of houses. The common room will be the centre of the social life of the college.

34. The Principal in his report refers to the work of the philosophical society. He writes :—

This includes the discussion of problems connected with courses of study in science suitable for the conditions prevailing in this country, not only from the point of view of science as a medium of general education but from the point of view of the use of such education as a means of earning a livelihood. This last question is one that is always before those engaged in the teaching profession in all countries and is of the very greatest importance in India. There is a tendency to continue a more or less stereotyped course of study according to a syllabus drawn up by a university, frequently on the lines of a syllabus found suitable in some other country without taking into consideration the special conditions prevailing or the way in which these conditions are undergoing change.

It is, for example, for consideration whether the development of aeronautics, wireless telegraphy and telephony, meteorology and the use of electricity in India would not provide ample openings for our students of physics if our courses of study were so arranged as to qualify them for employment in these branches of applied physics and mathematics.

The development of scientific agriculture, the scientific control of food stuffs and of raw materials for export and import, might give employment to our chemists if these received efficient training on the right lines. The time has come when an "Appointments Board" might collect useful information in this connection.

35. Another interesting paragraph, which deals with a matter that affects other colleges and schools too, runs as follows :—

It is necessary to call attention to one aspect of life in Patna which is causing very serious interference with the work of the college, I refer to the custom that has grown up of using the teaching staff of colleges and schools as practically the sole source of supply of jurymen. This seems to indicate a curiously cynical frame of mind towards the work of a teacher. The prevailing opinion seems to be that a few teachers more or less in a college makes little difference. The work of the college goes on and no one

apparently suffers. It does not seem to be realised that when a teacher has drawn up and begun a course of study with his class he and he alone can complete it. It is of course a simple matter to appoint another man "to keep the class occupied", to "fill in the time", or to "give them something to do", but the course of study is at a stand-still and the general effect throughout the college is bad. On the other hand it is agreed that the same panel of jurymen and the same judge or judges must sit throughout a case. If any change takes place the case must begin again at the beginning.

36. *Bihar National College*.—The roll rose from 616 to 677. The new three-storied hostel for 245 students was opened in July and has proved very popular. The new arts block is almost ready: the work of the college must have been carried on with great difficulty during the period of its construction, but these difficulties will soon be forgotten when the new accommodation has been brought into use. It must be a great personal satisfaction to Mr. D. N. Sen, the Principal, to see such immense improvements made to the college in which he has worked for so many years.

37. The Principal mentions a certain amount of difficulty in maintaining discipline in the college hostel during the political excitement at the close of the year.

38. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College*.—The roll fell from 633 to 569. The college was admitted to the intermediate standard in Hindi and in elementary economics and public administration.

39. There was another serious embezzlement at the college, which led to the conviction of the head clerk and the resignation of the Principal. The Governing Body have asked Government to lend them the services of a Government officer as Principal for a period of two years.

40. *St. Columba's College*.—The roll rose from 196 to 209. The year was uneventful except for difficulties at the end of the session caused by the political excitement in Hazaribagh. These were overcome successfully.

41. *Ranchi zila school*.—The roll of the intermediate classes rose from 102 to 108. A new block of four class-rooms is being constructed to relieve the congestion which I mentioned last year and plans and estimates have been prepared for transferring the college classes to another site.

42. *D. J. College*.—The roll rose from 69 to 73. The year was uneventful except that the suit brought by the contractor who built the college was finally disposed of, and various improvements were made to the college and its grounds. The percentage of success at the annual I. A. examination was 60 and at the supplementary examination 61.5.



BIHAR NATIONAL COLLEGE
THREE-STORIED HOSTEL

43. *Nalanda College*.—The roll fell from 46 to 41 and the roll of the school section fell also. The college has not yet been able to fulfil all the conditions on which it was affiliated ten years ago and I am afraid that it is not gaining in popularity.

44. *Ravenshaw girls' school*.—There were again 7 girls in the intermediate classes : in the school classes the roll rose from 264 to 281 and the Lady Principal reports that more accommodation is necessary, as she has had to refuse admission to several classes. Experiments are being tried with motor buses in place of the old horse buses.

CHAPTER V.—Professional Colleges.

THE PATNA LAW COLLEGE.

45. The number of students fell from 555 to 524, but the direct cost rose from Rs. 53,496 to Rs. 66,483 owing to the addition of four new posts to the staff. This strengthening of the staff has made it possible to give each student one tutorial period weekly, instead of monthly, in each of his five subjects. The direct cost of the college is no longer covered by the fees received.

46. No progress was made with the selection of a new site for the college. The new hostel near Ranighat was opened and filled at once.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

47. *Patna Training College*.—There were 44 students on the roll, 2 in the degree class and 42 in the diploma class. The number of Government servants under training fell from 17 to 13, there being now very few untrained graduates in the department who are young enough to undergo training profitably. The result is that the cost of the college is falling and the savings are being used this year to enlarge the size of the Cuttack Training College.

48. The degree class remains small and the Principal presses for better pay for those who complete it. On the other hand the demand for seats in the diploma class is so great that a good class of student is being attracted. All those originally selected for stipends held either the master's degree or a degree with honours or distinction.

49. *Cuttack Training College*.—There were 20 students on the roll, including 5 Government servants : this year the number will be raised to 30. The new hostel is still incomplete. During the year the Ravenshaw collegiate school and the Cuttack

training school were placed under the control of the Principal of the Training College, who on this ground presses for an addition to his office staff.

PRINCE OF WALES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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

50. The year under review completes the fifth session of the college from its inception in 1925. The number of applicants for admission this year was 108, which is lower than the figures for all previous years except in 1927 when it was 87 only. If the number is large, greater discrimination in the matter of choice of the students can be exercised by the members of the Selection Board.

51. The college session commenced with 228 students on the roll. These included 40 new students admitted to the 1st year class.

52. For the final examination 25 students appeared and of these 10 qualified as M. B. B. S.

53. Eighteen students were sent to Bangalore for training in practical midwifery and 34 to Kanke for mental diseases, the total cost for these arrangements being Rs. 3,727 and Rs. 1,180, respectively.

54. During the year five Assistant Surgeons attended the post-graduate course.

55. A special leprosy clinic for two weeks was held in the college by the leprosy expert, which was attended by all the post-graduate students.

56. During the year the college was visited by the Principal of the Godbandas Desai Medical College, Bombay, and he was shown round the departments of the college and its hospital.

57. The health of the students was generally good. The conduct of the students was satisfactory throughout the year.

THE BIHAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

58. The expansion scheme was postponed under the orders of Government.

59. The number of new admissions, including repeaters, to the college was 108, of whom 35 were admitted to the civil engineering class, 49 to the subordinate, 8 to the mechanical

and 16 to the artisan class. A considerable number of applications, especially in the artisan class, had to be refused for want of accommodation. It being particularly difficult for apprentices to enter firms for receiving practical training, and for other reasons, it was decided to replace the mechanical apprentice course and the artisan class by an improved course combining the best features of both at a slightly diminished cost. The proposal was being considered by Government when the year closed. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1930 was 276 as against 289 in the previous year.

60. During the year under review, 85 students presented themselves for the various examinations. Twelve out of 20, i.e., 60 per cent., passed the Bachelor of Civil Engineering, 23 out of 23 passed the Intermediate Examination in Civil Engineering, 15 out of 31, or 45 per cent., passed the final subordinate examination and 11 out of 11 passed the final mechanical apprentice examination. It will be noticed that the intermediate Civil Engineering result was extraordinarily good, and that the Bachelor of Civil Engineering result was abnormally bad. Probably neither was an accurate representation of the students' merits. It requires some time before a standard practice is established in these matters.

61. Out of 15 subordinates who passed the subordinate examination, one secured a guaranteed appointment and the others were undergoing practical training. Twenty-three artisans who completed their course got appointed on wages ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60 a month.

62. A cost clerk for the workshop on Rs. 35 a month was appointed and the Board of Governors was reconstituted. Some small laboratory equipment, new tents, a new battery for the power plant, and a spray painting outfit were purchased during the year.

63. The Prince of Wales Foreign Scholarship was awarded to Babu Rasdhari Prashad, who stood first in the Civil Engineering Examination of 1928, and he proceeded to England in April 1930.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

6. For the first time the report includes figures for the Agricultural College and Research Institute maintained by the Government of India at Pusa. There were 17 students under training there and the sum specifically spent on their education was Rs. 895.

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

65. Including middle vernacular schools the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 822 with 125,251 pupils to 856 with 132,917 pupils and the direct expenditure from Rs. 36,34,124 to Rs 38,87,316. Of the increase of roughly Rs. 2,53,000 in the direct expenditure, fees contributed Rs. 1,84,000; other sources, Rs. 45,000; and public funds only Rs. 24,000. 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.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	143	150	426	480	215	174
Number of pupils	44,098	48,587	49,163	59,088	26,097	20,504
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	19,11,670	20,55,332	9,97,560	11,33,204	3,80,012	3,15,143

66. The new high schools are at Gaya, at Jagdishpur and Koath in Shahabad, at Dighwara in Saran, at Bettiah (two) and at Garhwa in Palamau. The Govind high school at Garhwa, the H. P. D. Jain high school at Arrah, the Khagaria high school, the Kharagpur high school and the Gangeya high school were aided by the board of secondary education for the first time. These new grants were made although no extra money was sanctioned by Government for the purpose: it was found possible to save money owing to the increase in the fee income of the schools previously aided. This year there will be further savings, because Government, on the advice of the board of secondary education, have abrogated the rule that no high school aided in the year 1924-25 may receive a grant-in-aid less than it received in that year. The number of schools which are aspiring to become high schools and have already opened classes above the middle standard is very large: the Tirhut inspector alone mentions 16 such cases. This development is the direct result of the increasing number of middle schools.

67. Among new buildings completed during the year may be mentioned new buildings for the R. C. Mission school at

Bettiah and the high schools at Surajpura, Koath, Amjora and Garhwa, and extensions to the Northbrook school at Darbhanga, the Patna high school, the Purulia, Hazaribagh and Motihari zila schools, the C. M. S. high school at Bhagalpur, the E. I. R. school at Sahebganj and the Angul high school : also new hostels for the Marwari pathshala at Bhagalpur and the Bhadrak high school ; and extensions to the hostels of the Chaibassa and Hazaribagh zila schools. These new buildings and extensions have made possible large additions to the rolls, and in consequence to the fee incomes, of the schools concerned. In this way, though Government have been able to find very little money of recent years for recurring expenditure, they have by capital expenditure added substantially to the recurring income of many schools and have thus made possible the large expansion in numbers already mentioned. The number of projects completed for aided and unaided schools is unusually large and is a welcome sign of public spirit.

68. I submitted in November a report on the experiments which had then been in progress for nearly five years of teaching up to the matriculation standard through the medium of the different vernaculars. The results are so far inconclusive and Government have decided that the experiments should be continued for a further period of two years. One great difficulty so far has been to obtain suitable books : these are now being produced, and only a few more are required to make the list complete in all the vernaculars and subjects.

69. The board of secondary education met three times during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 6,227, of which Rs. 3,594 represents the board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The remaining Rs. 2,633 was spent on travelling allowance.

70. The committee appointed by Government to consider the alleged deterioration in the merit of matriculates met in November. The opinion of the committee was that there had been in recent years a deterioration in the quality of matriculates in some respects only, while in other respects the matriculate of the present day is superior to those of twenty years ago. The committee recommended a reversion to the old custom of prescribing text-books in English and that the matriculation course in geography and additional mathematics should be lightened. These recommendations are receiving attention. The committee also decided unanimously that the public middle school examination should be retained and should be extended to high schools. Detailed proposals on this point are being worked out : meanwhile an important change has been made in the rules for the examination, a certificate of diligent and regular study

being now required instead of a fixed minimum percentage of attendance.

71. The number of Government middle English schools remained seven but that of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or Government rose from 363 to 428. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a managed or aided middle English school dropped from Rs. 978 to Rs. 948, while the average cost of a middle vernacular school was about Rs. 1,351. In view of these figures and of the obvious advantages to be obtained from a knowledge of English, the tendency to convert middle vernacular schools into middle English schools is not surprising. During the year the Muzaffarpur and Saran district boards converted all their managed middle vernacular schools into middle English schools. It is this tendency alone which accounts for the fall in the number of middle vernacular schools. Some of these middle vernacular schools, however, are still doing well, e.g. the municipal school at Daltonganj for the buildings of which Government sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,487 during the year. Government also distributed a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,00,000 among district boards for expenditure on the buildings of middle schools: this sum, and much more money still, will have to be spent before even the majority of these schools are properly housed.

72. During the year Government sanctioned the transfer of the control of the middle English schools in the Santal Parganas to the district committee.

73. The vocational classes in six Government middle English schools, four of which are practising schools attached to secondary training schools, were made permanent with effect from 1st January 1930. In four of these schools tailoring is taught, in one carpentry, and in one weaving. No addition was made during the year to the number of classes in vocational subjects in non-Government middle schools.

74. The school examination board met three times during the year. The expenditure on the conduct of examinations was Rs. 12,916, of which the board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations was Rs. 3,594, while Rs. 1,296 was received from fees and Rs. 96 from other sources.

CHAPTER VII.—Primary Education.

75. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both European and Indian, fell from 29,673 to 28,672, and the number of their pupils from 9,40,708 to 9,02,545; the direct expenditure also fell from Rs. 62,15,957 to Rs. 61,81,967. This chapter, however, is primarily concerned

with primary schools for Indian boys. In respect of these there was a decrease in the number of schools from 27,037 to 26,153 and in that of pupils from 876,349 to 840,620. The direct expenditure also fell from Rs. 56,84,320 to Rs. 56,53,296. This fall in expenditure is due entirely to reduced expenditure from public funds and it is interesting to note that though the expenditure from district funds fell by Rs. 47,000, that from municipal funds rose by Rs. 17,000. The figures for the different districts are given in the table below which includes figures for Sanskrit *pathshalas* and *maktabs*.

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—	
		1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	2,062	1,327	1,337	144	118	44,905	44,751
Gaya	4,714	1,770	1,714	64	70	50,226	47,301
Shahabad	4,377	1,060	1,061	109	97	41,349	41,111
Saran	2,683	1,230	1,185	118	99	56,682	56,137
Champanan	3,531	1,120	1,113	68	47	34,626	33,943
Muzaffarpur	3,036	1,767	1,646	126	142	63,869	59,001
Darbhanga	3,349	2,118	1,910	69	76	70,246	63,701
Monghyr	3,927	1,490	1,489	15	30	52,613	52,422
Bhagalpur	4,226	1,234	1,211	145	85	51,082	44,863
Purnea	4,998	1,175	1,197	202	130	46,543	44,095
Santal Parganas	5,462	1,159	1,093	50	41	42,726	39,695
Cuttack	3,654	1,734	1,698	1,062	1,105	81,864	79,683
Balasore	2,085	820	796	394	397	36,551	36,871
Puri	2,492	751	750	459	487	31,400	31,288
Sambalpur	3,824	413	409	5	7	20,445	20,746
Angul	1,631	195	193	9	7	7,184	7,593
Hazaribagh	7,021	633	606	93	118	20,365	20,436
Ranchi	7,102	1,326	1,359	138	112	42,436	42,055
Palamau	4,916	475	467	1	1	12,827	12,406
Manbhum, Sadr	3,344	1,107	1,002	2	8	40,413	35,223
„ Dhanbad	803	365	344	6	6	11,726	10,705
Singhbhum	3,879	371	375	18	15	16,271	16,803
Total	83,165	23,740	22,955	3,297	3,198	876,349	840,629

The table reveals that while in 13 districts the enrolment has continued more or less stationary, in 8 districts there have been very considerable decreases, the fall exceeding 6,000 in Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Manbhum. The fall of 2,448 in Purnea is attributed to the prevalence of malaria and small-pox and to an outbreak of cholera towards the end of the year. In the other 7 districts, as the figures for the number of schools show, the decrease is mainly due to the closing of schools on account of financial stringency. In the case of Manbhum this stringency is due to a fall in the cess income, but in the other cases (and especially in Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga) the boards had in the previous year spent more than they should have spent and this year's figures represent the result of an attempt to bring the level of expenditure down to that of the funds available to meet it.

76. Since the last report was written, the report of the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission has been received and has called attention to the need for examining all primary education statistics not from a quantitative point of view but in relation to the problem of the acquisition of literacy. The committee fixes the completion of class IV as the stage of attainment from which pupils are unlikely to revert to illiteracy. The following table will serve the double purpose of indicating which classes have suffered most by the reduction in enrolment which has taken place in the last two years and whether the numbers passing the literacy bar show any signs of diminution. The figures include boys reading in the primary stages of secondary schools, but such boys form a small percentage of the total and separate figures for primary schools alone are not available.

Percentage of Indian boys in the various classes of the primary stage to the total number of Indian boys for the years 1927-28, 1928-29, 1929-30.

—	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	Percentage in—		
				1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class I	525,720	486,251	462,176	58.3	55.1	54.4
„ II	167,670	179,246	169,647	18.6	20.3	20
„ III	120,826	122,297	122,171	13.4	13.9	14.4
„ IV	51,028	53,056	53,206	5.6	5.9	6.2
„ V	36,022	41,434	41,513	4.7	4.8	5
Total	901,266	882,284	848,713	100	100	100

The following points are worthy of notice :—

(1) Class I has suffered most severely from the retrenchment which has been carried out. This is due to the fact that the bulk of the schools from which stipends have been withdrawn are one-teacher lower primary schools. Such schools, it is now generally recognized, are making little contribution towards the reduction of illiteracy and their disappearance is not greatly to be regretted. Indeed one district inspector who speaks of them as “eating into the vitals of public funds” is scarcely guilty of exaggeration. The Royal Commission on agriculture expressed the same opinion in other words: “Unless the school which has at present one teacher can be provided with an additional teacher or be converted into a branch school consisting of one or two classes onlyit is better closed, for it is both ineffective and extravagant.”

(2) In 1929-30, 53,206 boys were reading in class IV against 51,028 in 1927-28, i.e., 2,178 more boys probably became literate in the year under report than in the penultimate year. It may, of course, be argued that the effect of the smaller enrolment in class I will not be felt for some years, but this does not necessarily follow. The figures show that of 525,720 boys who were reading in class I in 1927-28 only 122,171 reached class III in 1929-30. There was thus a wastage of 403,559 boys. If this wastage could be reduced by a very small percentage, the effect would be to outweigh the diminution in enrolment. In Orissa and Angul the following measures are being taken with this end in view :—

- (a) Restriction of admissions to class I of primary schools to the month of January, except in the case of boys coming with transfer certificates.
- (b) Special attention to beginners and improved methods of teaching reading and writing.
- (c) Division of sub-inspectors' circles into sub-circles, each sub-circle having a central school for demonstration purposes.

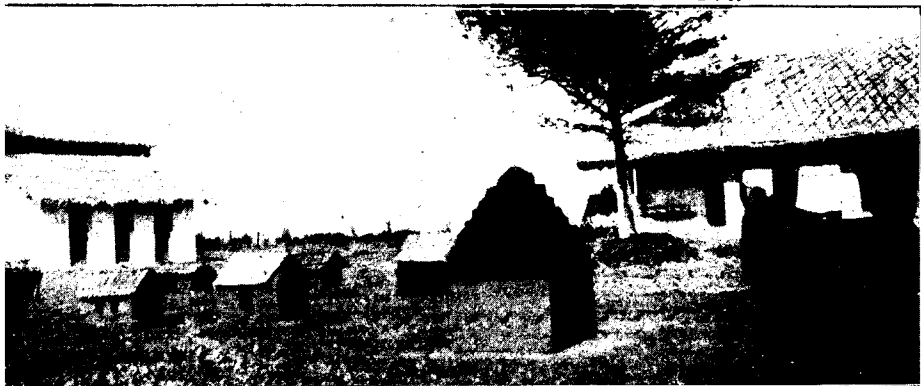
- (d) Attempts to make the schools more attractive to the pupils by the introduction of simple hand-work and insistence on the importance of school games. The photographs which I have had reproduced show a side of school life which is too often neglected in Bihar.
 - (e) Endeavouring to inspire the teachers with greater zeal for, and interest in, their work.
- (3) The percentage figures reveal a gradual but steady movement upward of the centre of gravity in primary schools, and show that a larger number of boys is becoming literate each year. At the same time they reveal how much yet remains to be done to secure a satisfactory distribution of the numbers in the different classes.

77. In last year's report I dealt at considerable length with the critical financial position of some of the district boards, its causes and effects. This year fewer complaints from teachers have reached me, either because they are satisfied with the efforts of the boards to meet their grievances or because they realise that in the existing financial circumstances complaint is useless. As mentioned last year, many boards are paying their teachers at rates lower than the minima prescribed by Government. Balasore was able to raise its rates slightly but the rates now paid are still below the minima. Uazaribagh was compelled to reduce the stipends of teachers in primary schools by 20 per cent. for the last two quarters of the year and to abolish the posts of second teachers in certain directly managed schools. The district report from Shahabad states that in the Sassaram and sadr subdivisions most of the teachers had not yet received their dues for the last quarter of the year. In the sadr subdivision these dues amounted to Rs. 10,000. In Darbhanga the Madhubani local board appears to have decided to pay only six annas in the rupee of its arrears while the sadr local board is struggling with a deficit of Rs. 26,500. In Saran arrears to the extent of Rs. 38,000 were paid off during the year. In Muzaffarpur the sadr local board was in arrear in respect of some of the stipends for the last quarter.

78. From the discussions which I have had with some of the chairmen of district boards I am inclined to think that the time is coming when legislation permitting district boards to levy an education cess would not be strongly opposed, especially if the proceeds of that cess were to be applied locally to the



A VILLAGE SCHOOL IN ANGUL.
MODEL HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION.



ANGUL PRACTISING SCHOOL.
MODEL VILLAGE BUILT BY THE BOYS



A SCHOOL IN ANGUL:
BOYS PLAYING ON A SAND PATCH
AND ON A ROUND ABOUT.

maintenance of efficient upper primary and middle schools. The chairman of the Saran district board in his report for the year writes "I do not think that Government are justified in withholding permission from this board to levy an education cess for which the people of the district are ready". The action now being taken in a neighbouring province in this direction is being watched with interest.

79. All the three inspectors in Bihar proper report that the grant-in-aid system is proving unpopular and unsuccessful. Twenty-one grant-in-aid schools in the Patna district were converted into stipendiary schools. In the Santal Parganas the number of grant-in-aid schools fell from 73 to 56. In the Bhagalpur district the number of grant-in-aid schools fell from 118 to 84 owing to the abolition of all the night schools except one and the suspension of aid to ill-managed institutions. In most grant-in-aid primary schools there is no income except that received from the district fund. The inspectors attribute the failure of the system to the difficulty of finding suitable members for committees, to discord between the teachers and the secretaries and to the dubious probity of some of the latter. The number of schools directly managed by local bodies rose from 2,926 to 3,001.

80. Several district boards continue to treat stipendiary schools as if they were under their direct management and to transfer their teachers without good grounds. The following extract comes from the Bhagalpur report :—

"The power of transferring teachers from stipendiary schools has not been judiciously exercised. Supaul transferred 71 *gurus*, Madhipura 20, Banka 23 and Sadr 37, and in the majority of cases transfers have not been made in the interest of education but for reasons best known to the transferring authorities. In making transfers it was only on rare occasions that the departmental officers were consulted. Banka local board has been systematically appointing teachers in stipendiary schools, though such power has not been expressly given to the local bodies, with the result that, while abolished teachers remained still unprovided for, many outsiders have got appointments."

81. It was not found possible to make any grants for recurring purposes during the year but in October a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was distributed to district boards for primary school buildings. In distributing the grant Government expressed the hope that at least one-fifth of the cost of each project would be found from local sources in the shape either of cash or materials. In the event of the charge being met from the board's funds any sums spent on this

account will be added to the minimum expenditure prescribed for education. The Bhagalpur inspector, however, reports that in his division at least the required contribution is not forthcoming from the villagers. It is strange that the latter are unwilling to co-operate in the erection of permanent buildings though they are not infrequently willing to pay the whole cost of buildings with mud walls and thatched roofs which require constant repairs. In this connection the Patna report mentions that 15 buildings were constructed at the expense of the public in that district during the year.

82. In November last a circular letter was issued to inspecting officers and the chairmen of local bodies drawing attention to the beneficial effects which had resulted in Angul and the Orissa Feudatory States from the restriction of the admission of pupils joining schools for the first time to the first two months of the year, and suggesting that some such restriction might be adopted elsewhere. I have not yet had reports of the action taken by all the local bodies concerned but I am glad to state that so far only three district boards, viz., Ranchi, Saran and Monghyr, have declined to impose any restriction, while restrictions have been imposed in Gaya, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur, Singhbhum and Manbhum, and probably in some other districts also. I have no doubt whatever that the introduction of this measure will contribute very noticeably to the reduction of stagnation in the infant classes and I hope that it will only be a matter of time until all the districts fall into line in this respect.

83. Another important circular letter issued by Government dealt with the question whether all lower primary schools should not be replaced by a smaller number of upper primary schools. Government stated that they were inclined to hold that in the existing state of education in the province lower primary schools do possess some educational value and cannot therefore all be done away with. They, however, made certain suggestions, based on a consideration of the opinion of the Muzaffarpur district board, for increasing the number of upper primary schools without adding to the cost of the programmes, by reducing the status of existing lower primary schools to infant schools. Since these orders were issued the report of the Auxiliary Committee already referred to has been published and in view of the facts and figures given in that report regarding the wastage and stagnation in primary schools and of the opinion of the committee that "on the average no child who has not completed a primary course of at least four years will

become permanently literate " it seems that the question will have to be reconsidered. This matter and that of a new primary curriculum are to be discussed at a proposed conference of official and non-official educationists.

84. Free but not compulsory education in municipalities continues to be unfavourably noticed in the reports. The Samastipur municipality has been asked either to observe the conditions on which the scheme was sanctioned or to reimpose fees. The Tirhut inspector reports that the Darbhanga municipality tried free education without success for a year and that the education committee of the municipality has now recommended that fees should be re-introduced. No improvement in numbers can be chronicled in Daltonganj. As regards rural areas it is reported that free education is proving attractive in four backward *thanas* in the Ranchi district.

85. Compulsory education continued to be effective in the Ranchi municipality. The last report mentions increases in the percentage of attendance and in the number of boys of primary school age completing the lower primary course and records progress in carrying out the new building programme. It was decided during the year to calculate the recurring grant admissible to the municipality on the basis of Rs. 11 per head for 10 per cent. of its male population instead of Rs. 8 per head for 12 per cent. of the male population. Compulsion has now been in operation in the Banki Union in the district of Cuttack and in the Maharajganj and Gopalganj Unions in the district of Saran for a period sufficiently long to show whether or no the experiment is likely to prove a success. Reports on these schemes have been submitted to Government and are being considered. The only other area in the province where an experiment is being tried is the Jamhor Union in the district of Gaya where during the year there were three schools with six teachers and 184 pupils.

86. There is nothing of any importance to record regarding primary education in municipalities during the year. The Auxiliary Committee's report states that "primary education in towns is comparatively easy to provide, organise and make efficient." It has not, however, yet proved possible to organise primary education on an efficient basis in the towns of this province, except in a few cases such as Jamshedpur, the new capital at Patna and Ranchi. Most of the municipalities continue to waste the limited funds at their disposal by maintaining or aiding a large number of small schools instead of following a policy of concentration. Thus the Patna City municipality last year spent Rs. 26,657 on 94 primary schools ;

the Dinapore municipality spent Rs. 4,483 on 18 primary schools, and the Bihar municipality Rs. 5,977 on 29 primary schools, while the Patna Administration Committee, following a policy of concentration, spent Rs. 27,199 on 13 schools. One of the most depressing features of the schools in the ordinary municipality is the unsatisfactory and inadequate accommodation provided. A sum of Rs. 18,872 was spent during the year in building grants to municipalities, while Rs. 1,750 was given for equipment.

87. In visiting some of the schools in Angul and the Orissa Feudatory States I have noticed that Mr. Dippie's interest in different kinds of hand work has led to some very interesting results. Not only have I found that the boys at almost every school have made the mats on which they sit and have manufactured bricks and constructed miniature houses as suggested by the inspector, but, more important still, I have seen various instances of enterprise on the part of the teachers themselves, as for example, in constructing low desks for their school and other simple school equipment, and in finding suitable articles for clay-modelling. At one of the schools in the Orissa Feudatory States I found the teachers using sticks of chalk which they had themselves made from a mixture of powdered chalk, milk and flour. In Cuttack some interesting experiments are being made in the manufacture of models from a rough kind of papier maché. In the Cuttack district also the introduction of sericulture as a hobby in the primary schools is proving successful and may help to spread a profitable industry. In the upper primary schools in Angul experiments are still being made to demonstrate the value of different seeds and manures.

88. The number of *maktabs* included in the figures for boys' primary schools fell from 2,671 to 2,570 and that of Sanskrit *pathshalas* from 788 to 745.

89. The number of night schools fell from 555 with 13,620 pupils to 426 with 8,696 pupils. One district inspector writes of the schools in his district, "most of these schools are located in the *mufassal* and are not in an efficient condition for lack of proper and regular supervision. They do not serve any useful purpose."

90. The number of school post offices rose from 213 to 216. Such arrangements, where they exist, are no doubt a convenience to the postal department and remunerative to the *guru*, but they are not in the best interests of primary education.

91. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 16,509 to 16,991.

CHAPTER VIII—Oriental Studies.

92. Sanskrit education suffered a great loss by the death of Pandit Surendra Nath Majumdar Shastri, Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, in July 1929. For the rest of the year Pandit Hari Shankar Pande was in charge of the office of Superintendent.

93. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols*, as reported by the inspectors, rose from 268 to 278 and that of their pupils from 8,180 to 8,543. The number of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* fell from 788 with 20,852 pupils to 745 with 20,042 pupils. The number of unrecognized *tols* rose from 5 with 79 pupils to 27 with 544 pupils. Thus on the total there was a small decrease in the number of schools and a small rise in the number of pupils. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies remarks that Sanskrit learning is growing in popularity, as is evidenced by the number of candidates appearing at the various Sanskrit examinations.

94. 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.	Amount.
	Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the superintendent and the association).	20,176
Examination charges	10,215
Travelling allowance	3,195
<i>Shastra vichara</i>	500
Two Sanskrit colleges managed by Government ...	35,282
One <i>ayurvedic</i> school managed by Government ...	20,386
Grants in-aid	47,79
Stipend and rewards	11,751
Total	,41,084
<i>Less</i> receipts	8,003
Net total	13,8
<i>Add</i> for Sanskrit <i>pathshalas</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them)	1,062
Total	2,38,707

95. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Muzaffarpur, and the Sanskrit Council twice. Arrangements are being made to reconstitute both bodies on the lines approved in the previous year.

96. Statistics for the examinations conducted by the Sanskrit Association are given in the statement below :—

Examination	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1928-29.			1929-30.			1928-29.			1929-30.		
	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 ...	2,418	261 +1 girl.	2,679 +1 girl.	2,540 +5 girls.	397 +1 girl.	2,937 +6 girls.	931	91 +1 girl.	1,022 +1 girl.	1,103 +3 girls.	113	1,216 +3 girls.
Madhyama ...	778	185	963	846	198	1,044	283	32	315	309	41	350
Acharya ...	689	172	861	744	189	933	127	26	153	314	62	406

97. Government placed at the disposal of the Sanskrit Association for grants to *tols* a sum of Rs. 41,000, i.e., Rs. 3,000 more than in the previous year. With this sum 186 *tols* were aided, besides one in Angul, against 172 in the previous year. A grant of Rs. 7,924 was sanctioned for the construction of a new building for the Sanskrit *tol* at Daltonganj.

98. The roll number in the Sanskrit College at Puri rose from 134 to 136 and that in the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur from 226 to 240. The average daily attendance at these colleges is not as good as it should be. The Principal of the Puri Sanskrit College has been provided with a new set of quarters and it is hoped that a second hostel will be built shortly. The college building itself also requires to be replaced.

99. The question of the number of holidays to be allowed in Sanskrit institutions and in *madrasas* has at length been settled. Government have fixed the number at 154 for the senior sections of the Sanskrit colleges, *tols* and *madrasas* and at 137 for the junior sections. These holidays include *pratipadas* and *asthamis* in the case of Sanskrit institutions and Fridays in the case of *madrasas*.

100. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 57 to 55 and the number of pupils therein from 3,680 to 3,341. One of the *madrasas* that ceased to exist was the old *Khanqah madrasa* at Sassaram. The grant placed at the disposal of the Madrasa Examination Board was raised from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 23,000. During the year various improvements were made to the buildings of the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna. Electric lights and fans were installed and water was laid on to the hostel. There was a decrease in the number of pupils in this *madrasa* from 332 to 228. The *madrasa* is now directly under the control of the Superintendent of Islamic Studies and not as formerly under the Inspector of Schools of the Patna Division.

101. The Superintendent of Islamic Studies was on tour for 175 days during the year. The two officers who held the post of Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in succession were only on tour for 107 days against the prescribed minimum of 120 days, but the officer now in charge was not responsible for the shortage.

102. The Madrasa Examination Board was reconstituted during the year. The number of *maulavis* on the Board was reduced from 6 to 5 ; that of heads of *madrasas* from 3 to 2, and that of professors from 3 to 2 also, while Government reserved to themselves the right of appointing three ordinary members and a Secretary as well as the President.

103. The results of the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board in 1928-29 and 1929-30 were as follows :—

Examination.	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1928-29.			1929-30.			1928-29.			1929-30.		
	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
Fazil ...	17	2	19	12	2	14	15	1	16	11	1	12
Alim ...	49	10	59	20	6	26	30	5	35	15	1	16
Maulavi ...	30	10	40	48	7	55	27	8	35	33	1	34
Mullah ...	42	4	46	46	5	51	34	3	37	29	2	31

CHAPTER XI.—Technical, Trade and Vocational schools for Indian boys.

104. The schools dealt with in this chapter (including the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) decreased in number from 67 to 66. The number of pupils fell from 3,717 to 3,552, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 8,34,495 to Rs. 8,32,150.

LAW SCHOOLS.

105. The number of students in the pleadership classes at Patna fell from 117 to 140 and the expenditure from Rs. 8,890 to Rs. 8,640. At Cuttack there were 19 students in the pleadership classes against 16 in the previous year. The cost of these classes continues to be met from fees.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

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

106. Admissions during the year were 47 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 53 at the Orissa Medical School including three female students. Five students were readmitted at the Darbhanga Medical School. Students on the roll at the commencement of the session numbered 172 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 158 male and 5 female students at the Orissa Medical School.

107. The number of candidates who passed the Board's final examination was satisfactory. Fifty-seven students appeared from the Darbhanga Medical School of whom 35 passed, while at the Orissa Medical School 49 male and 3 female students appeared of whom 30 male and 2 female students passed.

108. Twenty-one students from the Darbhanga Medical School and 37 from the Orissa Medical School including one female passed the Intermediate examination of the Board.

109. The health of the students was good throughout the year and their conduct was on the whole satisfactory.

110. In addition to the two medical schools mentioned above, there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools maintained by Government at Patna. Their roll numbers increased from 98 and 92 to 114 and 98, respectively. The direct cost also increased to Rs. 18,373 and Rs. 1,833.

111. The number of engineering, technical and industrial schools for boys increased from 36 to 37 but the number of

pupils fell from 2,159 to 2,093. The weaving school at Mandar and the vernacular mining class at Simdih were closed during the year, while an industrial school was opened at Chaudwar near Cuttack in which basket making, ericulture, etc., are taught, and two weaving schools in Angul. The Director of Industries has supplied the following note :—

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

112. The Orissa School of Engineering worked satisfactorily during the year but for a regrettable strike of the students in September. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1930 was 113. Thirty-two students presented themselves for the subordinate examination, of whom 18 or 56 per cent. passed, 2 being placed in the first division and 9 in the second division. Of the 25 students sent up for the sub-overseer examination 15 passed, 7 in the higher division and 8 in the lower division. Five out of 12, who sat for the third year mechanical apprentice examination, passed and were posted for practical training with the different co-operating firms. The result of the various examinations was on the whole good though the studies of the students were greatly hampered by the strike in the school. It was judiciously managed by the managing committee and adequate steps were taken to meet the situation. The artisan class continued to function usefully, but its usefulness, it seems, has not been fully recognized yet by the people as a result of which the admission of students of this class was very poor. The excellent new workshop was completed and equipped. The school has turned out 112 students since its inauguration, 32 of whom are known to be employed. The whereabouts of the remainder are not known but it is surmised that the majority of them are also employed.

113. The Ranchi Technical school continues to attract a large number of students inasmuch as 139 candidates applied for admission, of whom 82 were admitted. The number of students on the 31st March 1930 stood at 171 against 166 of the previous year, whereas the maximum number of students under instruction was 245 against 219 of the last year. Of the 34 students who were successful in obtaining the certificate, 17 are reported to have secured employment on a fairly satisfactory scale of wages. Of the rest, some are said to be qualifying as

licensed motor drivers and some carrying on as *mistris* in their native villages. Five students of the mechanical apprentice class were successful during the year and were posted for their practical training with the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., Jamshedpur.

114. At the Tirhut Technical Institute there has been a tendency towards improvement in the students' application to work in hand and lectures during the year. The Institute was about to complete its fifth year of working and the first batch of students of all the classes with the exception of the leather class and the oil engine class would be free to take up employment. In a preponderatingly agricultural tract like Tirhut appreciation of the value of technical education is likely to be slow. The scope of the Institute was further widened during the year by the addition of a foundry and the installation of two extra machines. A foundry *mistri* was also appointed during the year. Lectures and theory in Hindi to the artisans were introduced for the first time during the session and it is reported that this measure has added to the boys' interest in their training in a marked degree. Thirty-one applications were received for admission to the mechanical apprentice class, of whom only 6 joined the class which has since dwindled down to 2 only. Eight apprentices sat for the final examination and all of them were successful. On account of the refusal of the co-operating firms to take in apprentices for practical training, great difficulties were experienced in making satisfactory arrangements for them. However arrangement has now been made for their practical training. Ninety-nine applications were received for admission to the artisan class, and 44 were admitted. The amount of outside work done during the year covered a varied range in all departments and Rs. 4,258 were received against Rs. 3,425 of the previous year.

115. At the Jamshedpur technical institute no less than 1,197 applications were received for admission and 24 students were admitted, of whom 10 were from Bihar and Orissa. Out of 14 students who completed their course during the year, 10 were given 5 years' contracts by the Steel Company, 6 of whom were from Bihar and Orissa. There were 54 students on the roll, of whom 22 were either natives of the province or domiciled therein. It was reported that a committee of the Board of Directors of the Steel Company was appointed during the year to look into the future of the institute.

116. At the Jamshedpur technical school the scheme for the third class bound apprentices, to which a reference was made

in last year's report, worked very satisfactorily. As many as 585 youths applied for admission as first class bound apprentices of whom 60 were from Bihar and Orissa, 6 of whom were admitted. The number of boys on the school roll, including 29 special grade apprentices, was 561. One hundred and sixty-one first grade apprentices sat for the final examination, of whom 133 passed, 11 obtaining honours. During the year 4 apprentices sat for the City and Guilds Examination and all of them passed.

117. As usual three State technical scholarships for technical training in foreign countries were awarded during the year ; one for electrical engineering, one for paper technology and the other for woollen manufacture. Government also sanctioned during the year one short term technical scholarship of the value of Rs. 3,000. The department also continued to give facilities to young men of the province seeking industrial training and technical education in or outside the province. All the artisans and apprentices admitted into the various Government technical institutes received stipends ranging between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 a month. In addition 5 new stipends were awarded for training outside the province in subjects for which adequate facilities do not exist in Bihar and Orissa.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

118. The number of commercial schools fell from 13 to 11 and the number of their students from 363 to 305. The schools that have disappeared were at Jamshedpur and Arrah. The direct expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 16,309 to Rs. 14,691. Eight of the schools are unaided. I am not satisfied with the instruction given in the majority of these schools and I hope to submit shortly a scheme for commercial classes to be maintained by Government at a few selected centres.

119. Technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls are dealt with in chapter XI. There are twelve such schools as last year but the number of pupils has decreased from 487 to 423 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 27,415 to Rs. 17,358. This large fall is due, not to smaller Government grants, but to a decrease in the income from private sources.

CHAPTER X.—The training of teachers.

120. The number of pupils in the five secondary training schools rose from 275 to 282. There are three students with

intermediate qualifications at Cuttack and one at Bhagalpur. One of the headmasters thinks that the orders recently passed, which enable certificated teachers with intermediate qualifications to draw an initial pay of Rs. 45, if appointed to the vernacular teachers' service, will encourage intermediate-passed candidates to join the schools. In the year under report, however, non-matriculantes still formed a fairly substantial proportion of the candidates admitted. The committee appointed by Government to investigate certain matters connected with these schools concluded its labours, but its report was not published before the end of the year.

121. The number of elementary training schools managed by Government remained the same, viz., 115 including 14 schools for Muhammadan teachers. The number of pupils fell slightly from 1,965 to 1,960. No progress was made with the reorganisation of the schools except that seven practising schools were taken over by the local bodies in whose areas the schools stand. Statistics clearly show that the type of primary school teacher which is now being produced by these schools is not competent to tackle the vital problem of wastage and stagnation, which is exercising the minds of educationists, official and non-official, in this province as in others.

122. The number of pupils at the three aided training schools and the single unaided training school rose from 64 to 68 and from 3 to 12, respectively.

123. The number of men who passed the examination at the end of the elementary training school course during the year was 1,490, compared with 1,515 in the previous year, and the number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 16,509 to 16,991.

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

124. There has been a decrease in the number of educational institutions for girls and of girls under instruction from 2,780 schools (including 101 unrecognized institutions) and 118,950 pupils to 2,672 schools (including 106 unrecognized institutions) and 117,082 pupils, but the direct expenditure on recognized girls' schools increased from Rs. 7,62,257 to Rs. 7,72,029. The decrease in the number of recognized schools and their pupils is confined to primary schools and is due to lack of funds and the closing of unsatisfactory schools. The number of girls in the college classes of the

Ravenshaw Girls' School is still 7, and in secondary schools the numbers show an improvement of 796 but in special schools they have decreased by 85 and in primary schools by 2,472. The number of girls in girls' schools fell by 1,642 while that in boys' schools fell by 226. In spite of these rather gloomy figures there is evidence of a greater desire for girls' education and there is an increased demand for middle schools. The different branches of the Women's Association are helping to foster this desire. Nor must the efforts of the rich men of the province be forgotten. Last year I mentioned the high school at Monghyr, which Babu Kedar Nath Goenka proposed to build and endow. This year I have to record a substantial donation by Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh for a girls' school at Darbhanga and another by Raja Narpal Singh of Porahat for a girls' school at Chakradharpur. These individual acts of generosity are much appreciated, but far more money is needed for rural and municipal areas alike. The reports of all the district inspectresses show in how many directions more money could usefully be spent, and I am afraid that the want of funds makes these officers rather discouraged. I am glad to find that this year Government have at least been able to find a recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 for girls' primary schools in municipalities.

125. On the last day of the year Government issued a resolution defining the policy which they propose to adopt to further the spread of female education. The chief points in the resolution are these:—

- (1) The progress hitherto made has not been very satisfactory. In 1913 the number of female scholars represented 0·52 per cent. of the female population of the province and that of male scholars 4·15 per cent. of the male population. The corresponding figures for 1929 are 0·69 per cent. and 6·03 per cent., respectively, which give an increase of 33 per cent. only in the case of girls against 45 per cent. in the case of boys.
- (2) The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, in paragraph 73 of Chapter VII of their review, have expressed themselves definitely of the opinion that in the interest of the advance of Indian education as a whole, priority should now be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion. Government accept this opinion and consider that it is imperatively necessary now to take steps to push on female education and to endeavour, if possible, to make up for lost ground.
- (3) No case exists at present for the establishment of a separate college for women.

- (4) Government consider that it should be kept as the ultimate aim in view to have intermediate classes at Patua as well as at Cuttack, but that priority should be given at present to the opening of a larger number of middle schools which will feed the girls' high schools and thus help to prepare a larger number of women for collegiate education.
- (5) In some provinces women take their admission to men's colleges. In the opinion of Government the adoption of this remedy will not be generally practicable in Bihar on account of the observance of *pardah* by the well-to-do classes. Three girls have, however, taken admission this year to the Ravenshaw College and Government would welcome a further move in this direction.
- (6) Endeavours should be made to raise one of the girls' schools in the Tirhut division to the status of a high school.
- (7) Government wish to lay it down as a definite policy that each district should have at least one Government or privately managed middle school for girls, and will be glad to consider favourably any proposals that may be submitted to carry this policy into execution.
- (8) That co-education is not altogether impossible in the primary schools of Bihar and Orissa is shown by the fact that of a total of 109,885 girls under education in the primary stage in the year 1928-29, 47,477 were undergoing instruction in boys' schools. It is also clear that the opening of separate girls' primary schools is not always necessary for an expansion of primary education: the province of Bihar and Orissa had in 1927 a very much larger number of girls' primary schools than Bombay (2,790 against 1,535), but the number of girls under instruction in Bombay in that year was nearly twice as large as in Bihar and Orissa, the reason being the larger number of girls receiving education in boys' schools in that Presidency. The same state of affairs exists even within Bihar and Orissa. The Patna division with a total of 490 primary schools for girls has only 13,687 pupils, while Orissa with 449 girls' primary schools has 32,702 pupils of whom 20,592 are being educated in boys' primary schools. If these figures, and the paucity of female teachers, and the financial stringency of the province are considered, the advantages of co-education, at least at the lower primary stage, are obvious and Government would therefore emphasise the need for co-education at the lower primary stage if the limited amount of money available for primary education is to be utilised to the best advantage.
- (9) In the year 1928 orders were issued that the expenditure on primary schools for girls in rural areas should be limited to 15 per cent. of the funds available for primary education. On reconsideration Government find that the limit imposed was

purely arbitrary and may be detrimental to the interests of female education. They have now decided to abrogate this limit in order to enable district boards to spend as much as they can afford on female education, subject to the advice, that the need for co-education in the primary stage should be kept in view in order to prevent unnecessary multiplication of schools in the same locality.

126. The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission has drawn attention to the inadequate representation of ladies on most of the local bodies which now control education. This point is being considered by Government.

127. During the year a survey was made, as suggested by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, with a view to seeing how far literacy among women affects the literacy of their families. The enquiry was limited in scope, being confined to ten aboriginal families in Ranchi with literate, and ten with illiterate, mothers. In each case half of the families were Christians and half non-Christians. In the case of the Christian families in particular the result of literacy among the women was very clearly demonstrated. In these families the men choose literate wives and the wives literate husbands and the children are all sent to school as a matter of course.

128. The number of girls wishing to read for the Intermediate examination in Arts in the Ravenshaw girls' school remains small, because many girls prefer to continue their studies in Calcutta or elsewhere. The number of junior scholarships for girls has been raised this year from three to six. This year three girls are reading in men's colleges.

129. The number of high schools is still only 4 but the number of pupils in them rose from 939 to 1,026. There are schemes afoot for opening three more high schools at Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Gaya. Both the Bankipore girls' school and the Ravenshaw girls' school are rapidly outgrowing their accommodation. A hall was built during the year for St. Margaret's school at Ranchi. The employment of motor buses in place of horse buses has proved a success at Bankipore and is being tried at Cuttack also with encouraging results.

130. The number of middle English schools rose from 18 to 20 and that of their pupils from 2,567 to 3,133, while that of middle vernacular schools increased from 11 to 13 and that of their pupils from 1,592 to 1,735. The new middle English schools are the American Mission school at Arrah and the Roman

Catholic Mission school at Tongo in Banchi district. The new middle vernacular schools are the Scotch Mission school at Pachamba near Giridih and a school at Madhopur near Monghyr.

131. There was a fall from 2,620 to 2,503 in the number of primary schools and from 63,719 to 61,247 in that of the pupils attending them ; the reasons for this have already been given. A comparatively small number of these schools are staffed with female teachers, of whom only a small proportion are trained.

132. The number of training classes remained stationary at 12, but the class at Maharo in the Santal Parganas has been aided since the end of the year. Of the 12 classes five are now maintained by Government and 7 by missions with the help of Government grants. The number of students under training has fallen from 245 to 229. Miss Dawson attributes this decrease to the uncertainty in payment, and in some cases the smallness of the salaries of the teachers in board schools, and to the lack of suitable quarters. During the year the Government training class at Gaya, which had been started as an experiment, was placed on a permanent footing.

133. It has still proved impossible to get properly qualified assistant teachers for two training classes, those at Muzaffarpur and Gaya, which have Urdu sections. The scale of pay offered (Rs. 60— $\frac{3}{2}$ —90) is not sufficient to attract trained matriculates from other provinces, and no senior training is given in Urdu in this province.

134. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools remained the same as last year, viz. 12. The expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 27,415 to Rs. 17,358 and the number of pupils from 487 to 423.

135. The education of Muhammadan girls is not popular, and little progress is shown. There are now, however, 25 girls in the Muhammadan section of the girls' high school at Bankipore against 11 last year. A second Urdu mistress has been added to the staff. There are 9 girls in the Muhammadan section of the Ravenshaw girls' school.

136. The figures for central gathering classes are 3 with 107 pupils against 3 with 88 pupils last year, while those for peripatetic teachers rose from 22 to 23 and the number of pupils increased from 386 to 437. The number of *atus* (Hindu and Muhammadan) rose from 32 to 35 and that of their pupils from 728 to 857.

137. The lady school medical officer continues her medical inspection of high, middle and training schools.

138. The girl guide movement is flourishing and there are troops attached to several high and middle schools.

139. The number of middle, upper primary and lower primary scholarships won by girls was 10, 27 and 242 against 4, 23 and 237 last year.

140. The second examination in hygiene and needlework for the Lady Stephenson medals and diplomas was held in January and an exhibition of the needlework sent up for examination was held at Patna in March, when the medals and diplomas were distributed by Lady Stephenson. These examinations are open to all the girls and women of the province, and there was a considerable increase this year in the number of candidates.

141. Miss Dawson, the first Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, has retired since the close of the year. I shall miss the assistance which she has always readily given.

CHAPTER XII.—The education of Europeans.

142. There were again 21 European schools, five of them secondary and sixteen of them primary. The secondary schools (three for boys and two for girls) have this year been classed for the first time as high schools, though they ought to have been so classed many years ago. Of the primary schools this year 10 had more girls than boys; last year 9 had more boys than girls. The total number of pupils rose from 1,435 to 1,513 and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,72,188 to Rs. 4,23,371. The expenditure from Government funds rose from Rs. 1,34,319 to Rs. 1,65,503 owing to a grant of Rs. 45,000 given to complete the buildings of the Bishop Westcott boys' school at Namkum.

143. I am glad to learn that this year the inspector found it possible to visit all the schools. It is also satisfactory to learn that the Stewart school at Cuttack passed all its candidates (10 for the preliminary, 6 for the junior and 6 for the school certificate) at the Cambridge examinations: this is an example which the other schools should try to follow. I also note with satisfaction the revival of the cadet corps at St. Michael's school and a general smartening up at that school. The completion of the buildings of the Bishop Westcott boys' school, and the

recent strengthening of the staff of that school, will, I hope, soon have their effect on the roll number, which remains rather small.

144. The number of boarders was 299 boys and 370 girls. The number of Indians in European schools rose from 75 boys and 37 girls to 101 boys and 53 girls. The total number of teachers rose from 104 to 105 and that of trained teachers from 66 to 67.

CHAPTER XIII.—The education of Muhammadans.

145. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province was 140,913 against 146,669 last year. The fall of 5,756 represents a larger fall in proportion than the decrease of 29,667 in the number of pupils of all castes and creeds, and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils has fallen slightly from 12·9 to 12·8. The fall was shared by all the divisions except Orissa. It appears to be due to the closing of schools for want of funds. During the year a member of the Legislative Council represented to Government that a number of local bodies were not doing their duty for Muhammadan education. All the cases which he mentioned were carefully examined and where it was found that there was any *prima facie* ground for complaint the local bodies have been asked to take the matter up, and to report what action, if any, they propose to take.

146. *Madrasas* have been dealt with in chapter VIII and *maktabs* in chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 57 with 3,680 pupils to 55 with 3,341 pupils and that of recognized *maktabs* from 3,493 with 88,481 pupils to 3,338 with 84,809 pupils. The direct expenditure on *maktabs* fell from Rs. 5,38,627 to Rs. 5,28,498.

147. The number of elementary training schools remained the same as last year, i.e., 14.

148. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose again from 230 to 248 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 260 to 294.

149. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education continues to rise steadily : in the middle stage it was 3,794 against 3,313 last year and in the high school stage 3,276 against 3,039.

150. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils during the year is shown

in the following statement. The figures show a slight increase over those for last year.

Item of expenditure.	Amount. Rs.
Inspection	45,321
Examination charges	2,801
<i>Madrassa</i> managed by Government	20,725
Grants-in-aid to <i>madrassas</i>	22,058
Institutions specially intended for Muhammadans	1,50,531
(a) Elementary training schools for Muhammadan teachers.	28,472
(b) Schools and classes conducted on the Urdu basis.	1,10,226
(c) Other institutions (<i>tibbi</i> school)	11,833
	1,50,531
Scholarships, stipends and rewards	12,350
Recurring expenditure on hostels for Muhammadans	3,596
Miscellaneous	1,040
	2,58,422
Total	2,58,422
<i>Less</i> receipts	234
	2,58,188
Net Total	2,58,188
<i>Add</i> for <i>maktabs</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).	3,55,557
	6,13,745
Total	6,13,745

151. Twenty-two middle, twelve upper primary and 138 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 23, 10 and 141 last year. Muhammadans also won 37 scholarships at colleges against 30 in the previous year.

152. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education remained nearly the same as last year. It consists of a superintendent of Islamic studies, 5 special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 24 (against 23) inspecting *mawlawis* and one lady superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff 7 district inspectors (against 6 last year) 5 deputy inspectors and 38 sub-inspectors (against 37 last year) are Muhammadans.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of special classes.

153. There was again an increase, from 28,568 to 29,896, in the number of Christian aborigines under instruction but the number of other aborigines again fell, from 52,285 to 50,792. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction is shown below :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1928-29.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1929-30.
1	2	3	4	5
In colleges ...	52	40	13	16
In high schools ...	530	573	144	143
In middle schools ...	1,534	1,626	777	834
In primary schools ...	25,421	26,584	50,042	47,798
In special schools ...	918	863	207	176
In unrecognised schools ...	113	210	1,102	1,825

154. In the Patna division there was one school specially intended for aborigines, in Tirhut 13, and in Orissa 17. In the other divisions and in Angul there was not the same need for special schools because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. In the Bhagalpur division there were four elementary training schools managed by Government for male aborigines and two training classes for aboriginal girls, one of them aided and one unaided. In Chota Nagpur there were three aided elementary training schools for male and two for female aborigines.

155. Instruction through the medium of the Kui language in the lower primary classes in the Khondmals was discontinued under the orders of Government. This decision, while regrettable on sentimental and philological grounds, was necessary so that the Khonds may be fitted for their daily life in the Oriya community which surrounds them. On similar grounds it is

being considered whether in parts of the Santal Parganas it would not be of advantage to the Santal pupils if instruction beyond the lower primary stage were given them in Bengali instead of Hindi.

156. Seven middle, 13 upper primary and 73 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines against 6, 9 and 70 last year.

157. The special inspecting staff remained the same as last year. There was one special deputy inspector for Santal schools and six sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas; one sub-inspector in Monghyr and five in Ranchi. The total sum specifically spent by Government on the education of aborigines amounted to Rs. 49,417 against Rs. 51,684 in the previous year. The decrease is largely due to the fact that the elementary training school at Chakai in Monghyr was not reserved for Santals for the first nine months of the year.

158. The number of untouchables under instruction rose from 23,562 to 24,680. All the divisions except Tirhut shared the increase. There were again no untouchables in the collegiate stage; the number in the high school stage fell from 24 to 18 and that in the middle stage rose from 80 to 109. The number of schools specially meant for these classes rose from 221 with 5,823 pupils to 231 with 6,011. There were ten special schools for the Pans in Angul, one of which is an upper primary boarding school and the rest are lower primary schools. Besides these there was a special school for the Ghasis in Angul as in the previous year.

159. Some discussion took place during the year as to the advisability of issuing orders that in no school maintained, aided or in receipt of a stipend from Government or a local body should it be admissible to exclude any pupil on the ground of his caste, except perhaps in cases where the school building has been rented or lent on condition that such pupils should be excluded, but the matter has been dropped for the present.

160. The special inspecting staff for the education of the untouchables continued to do useful work. Their temporary appointments have been extended up to the end of the year 1931 on slightly increased pay.

161. Pupils of the untouchable castes won two upper primary and 15 lower primary scholarships against no upper primary and 11 lower primary scholarships in the year before. The expenditure specially incurred on the education of untouchables rose from Rs. 45,880 to Rs. 50,181 on account of the

larger number of special schools. The Gaya municipality has decided to give rewards to teachers on the success of boys of the untouchable castes at the annual examinations. In Angul a capitation allowance of four annas a month is made to the teacher of every ordinary primary school for each Pan boy in the school who makes good progress. In this district Mr. Dippie has done much to help the Pan boys by insisting on separate low desks for all the pupils : where this arrangement is in force, the Pan boys are no more segregated than the others.

162. The population of the criminal tribes in the province was 5,642 and the number of their children at school was 306. Of these 54 were in one school specially intended for them in Tirhut, and 105 in three such schools in Bhagalpur. There was one pupil in the high school stage and 10 in the middle stage.

163. The number of factory schools fell from 42 to 38. Four schools near mica mines and two at collieries in Hazaribagh were abolished by the district board for lack of funds. Two new schools were opened in Singhbhum near the iron mines. Out of 3,108 boys and 809 girls employed in the factories concerned, 1,505 boys and 31 girls were reading in the schools attached to the factories besides 51 other boys and 6 other girls. The expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 128,155 to Rs. 23,433.

164. There were 339 Jains under instruction ; 8 in colleges, 97 in secondary schools, 81 in primary schools, one in a special school and 152 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of defectives.

165. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 59 inmates against 37 last year and the school at Patna 17 against 16. The former received a grant of Rs. 2,952 from Government and the latter a grant of Rs. 1,920. In addition the school at Patna was given a plot of Government land and a grant of Rs. 20,333 for new buildings. These are making good progress.

166. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia fell from 177 to 175. Of the pupils, 87 were males and 88 females. This school receives from Government a monthly grant of Rs. 60.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

167. The number of boys in the Reformatory School fell from 313 to 295, the figures for Bengal showing a fall from 181

to 152, those for Assam a fall from 8 to 5, and those for Bihar and Orissa a rise from 124 to 138. The reason for the fall in the number of Bengal boys was explained last year.

168. The number of boys on licence fell during the year from 21 to 19. Of last year's boys, six returned to the school, six completed their period of detention, one was reconvicted, one absconded but was caught and brought back to the school and two who absconded have not yet been traced. Fourteen new licences were issued. One more boy who had absconded from licence in 1927-28 was traced and brought back to the school.

169. Four boys ran away from the school during the year but were quickly brought back.

170. The cost of the school fell from Rs. 1,16,872 to Rs. 1,14,413 but the net cost to Government rose from Rs. 1,04,986 to Rs. 1,06,473 owing to the fact that the abnormally high receipts from the workshop in the previous year were not repeated.

171. The year was again a healthy one, the number of admissions to the hospital being only 122, but one boy died in the school hospital from enteric fever and double pneumonia contracted while he was on licence. Substantial improvements to the hospital and segregation block were completed. The next necessity is to rebuild the kitchen and the latrines.

172. The number of boys under surveillance rose from 150 to 165. Of these, 105 were leading honest lives, nine were reconvicted, 33 (26 from Bengal, 5 from Bihar and Orissa and 2 from Assam) were untraced, three were placed under police surveillance and 12, though released as bad characters, were not so placed.

173. The Reformatory School Code was revised and reprinted during the year.

174. The artisan class for outside boys was placed on a permanent footing. The number on the roll varied from 27 to 30. The question of enlarging this class is under consideration.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized institutions.

175. The number of unrecognized institutions fell from 1,695 to 1,646 but that of their pupils rose from 41,157 to 42,217. The number of national schools fell from 31 on 1st July 1929 to 30 on 1st April 1930 but the number of their pupils rose from 1,690 to 1,846.

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

176. The Text-Book Committee and its various sub-committees met twice, as usual, during the year. Complaints having been received that too much time was involved in the examination of books, it was decided at the December meeting that a third meeting should in future be held annually in July or August; that as an experiment the preliminary review of books should be abolished, and that only two reviews instead of three should be made of each book submitted. It is hoped that the result of these decisions will be that books sent to the Secretary will be dealt with more expeditiously. That some changes were necessary is evidenced by the fact that 1,011 books had not been considered at the end of the year under report. Including 1,308 books that had not been disposed of on the 31st March 1929, 2,126 were in the hands of the Secretary for consideration. Of these, 548 were rejected and 184 approved for various purposes. The various sub-committees disposed of 383 of the other books.

177. The question of unauthorised increases in the price of certain books, which was mentioned in last year's report, was considered by a sub-committee and finally by the general committee. It was decided that it was not possible to lay down any standard and that it must be left to competition to keep down prices.

178. The names of the books recommended by the Text-Book Committee as suitable for school libraries were included in a new edition of a hundred page booklet which is intended to assist headmasters in selecting books for prizes or for their school libraries.

179. The cost of the committee was Rs. 6,836 against Rs. 6,466 in the previous year. The former figure is made up of Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 2,242 for travelling allowance and Rs. 3,594 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. A sum of Rs. 63-8-0 was received on account of fees for reviewing books submitted in manuscript.

180. During the year volume XV (Arabic) and volume XVI (Persian) of the catalogue of manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library were printed at a cost of Rs. 2,576.

181. A Santali arithmetic and a junior teachers' manual in Santali were published by the District Committee of the Santal Parganas during the year.

182. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns was again 113. Several of these received help

from municipal funds or from Government, but the main part of the expenditure was met from private sources. There is a proposal on foot for the construction of a building for the Stri Sanmilani or Ladies' Association at Patna and already a fair sum of money has been collected for the purpose.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

183. The number of recognized hostels rose from 672 to 703, and the number of boarders from 24,237 to 25,014. The demand for accommodation in hostels is far in excess of the accommodation available, especially at middle schools. Extensions were completed during the year to the hostels of the Hazaribagh, Chaibassa and Purnea zila schools and the Bhadrak high school.

184. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna was again 22. Of these, 15 were maintained by Government, one managed by the Baptist Missionary Society was aided by Government, and the remaining six were unaided. The number of hostels run on communal lines remains stationary at four, viz., three for Bhumihar Brabmans and one for Agarwalas. The number of boarders on 31st March 1930 was 272 college students and 81 school students against 323 and 78 in the previous year. The total average roll fell from 377 to 345 for all the hostels and from 294 to 270 for the hostels financed by Government. The fall is less than I had anticipated in view of the opening of the large new hostels for the Bihar National College and Law College, which can hold about 300 students. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences rose from Rs. 3,470 to Rs. 3,606 while that on the hostels decreased from Rs. 18,560 to Rs. 18,605. The recoveries from students decreased from Rs. 7,705 to Rs. 6,429 and the average net cost to Government for each student was about Rs. 56 against Rs. 49 last year. Proposals have been submitted for building two more large hostels east of the Engineering College.

185. The students' residence committee at Cuttack had under its control 12 hostels with 189 boarders against 13 and 210 last year. Of these hostels the Kathjuri hostel was under the direct management of Government and the remainder were privately managed. The cost incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences amounted to Rs. 3,227 but the recoveries on account of rent, etc., reduced this figure to Rs. 1,934. The inspector of students' residences was provided with quarters attached to the Kathjuri hostel.

186. The teaching of non-literary subjects in secondary schools is making progress, so far as funds permit, and the manual training classes in particular are becoming increasingly popular. Much more money could usefully be spent on this form of instruction, especially in middle schools. For instance the agricultural class at Bikram in the Patna district is reported to be doing very well.

187. Opinions differ regarding the value of religious instruction in schools: one inspector says that it is not treated seriously by teachers or taught and another that the work done in this subject is in most schools not worth doing. Two inspectors, however, make an exception in the case of Muhammadan teachers and boys.

188. In October 1929, Government issued a resolution on the subject of the medical inspection of school children, in which the main recommendations of the conference held at Ranchi in the previous year were accepted. The salient points of the resolution are that all college students should be medically examined in their first, third and fifth years; that all pupils in high schools should be medically examined on first admission and again when they reach the ages of 12 and 15 and also, in the case of boys previously found to be in ill health, at the next visit of the school medical officer; that the school medical officers should also visit those middle schools which are situated in towns where there are high schools; that an experiment should be made to see whether the doctors in charge of district board dispensaries can visit the local middle schools; and that no arrangements can be made at primary schools. Arrangements are also to be made for the necessary treatment when defects are found by the medical officers.

189. A great fillip was given to the Boy Scout movement by the deputation of four scouts, two scout masters and the two provincial scout secretaries to the world Jamboree held at Liverpool, and a miniature Jamboree of scouts from all parts of the province was held at Patna in March. A new hall for Boy Scouts was opened at Purulia.

190. The services of Mr. H. C. Buck of the Y.M.C.A. in Madras were secured for a few weeks in December, with a view to placing the scheme for physical instruction in the province on a more satisfactory footing. Mr. Buck's very interesting report is still under the consideration of Government.

191. The discipline in colleges and schools was generally satisfactory until the last quarter of the year, when the prevailing political excitement began to make itself felt. The colleges

suffered much less than the schools, partly no doubt because many of the senior students remember the harm done to so many careers by the corresponding disturbances nine years ago. The troubles did not reach a climax until after the end of the year under report, but it soon became apparent that the discipline maintained in many schools is not adequate to withstand any serious strain. When times are easy headmasters are often slack, particularly those of privately-managed schools, who feel their own position unsafe if they are too strict and also fear the loss of fee income which strictness may involve. Many parents, too, seem to have let their boys do just what they like, and to have lost all control over them. These headmasters and parents have now had their reward: when they have wished to secure obedience, they have been unable to do so.

CHAPTER XX.—Conference and Committees.

192. I mentioned last year that a committee appointed by the Board of Secondary Education had recently submitted to Government a report on the subject of the revision of the grant-in-aid rules. Orders were received on this report in September. Government cancelled the rule of forbidding a reduction in the grants of those schools which were aided in the year 1924-25; the Board is now considering whether some of those grants cannot be reduced so as to set free money for other schools. The other proposals submitted to Government have been deferred for consideration until the necessary funds become available.

193. Orders were also passed in September on the report of the committee appointed to consider what measures should be adopted for the development of the principal vernacular languages and literature of the province. The main proposal of the committee was the establishment of a Bihar and Orissa Academy to preserve, foster and develop the language and literature of Hindi, Urdu and Oriya. Government intimated that they were in favour of establishing such an academy but that they could not do so at present owing to the state of their finances.

194. The committee appointed to consider the system of recruitment and training of pupils in secondary training schools held two meetings, in September and February, and submitted its report to Government after the end of the year.

195. The committee appointed to examine the alleged deterioration in the merits of matriculates met in November and its report was published in January.

196. The usual conference of inspecting officers was held at Patna and the inspectors and district, deputy and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinates. The inspector of schools in Orissa again held an Education Week and managed to attend a number of local conferences. I believe that these meetings have been stimulating. If the proposed primary education officer is appointed, he will be able to attend the next Education Week held in Orissa. If he judges it a success, he will be able to advise other inspectors as to the lines which they should follow.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

197. The year was not marked by special features. In the absence of further funds for recurring expenditure, especially on primary education, many local bodies and inspecting officers have for some time had a not altogether unnatural feeling that little good can be done. But the report of the Auxiliary Committee, coupled with the good work that is being done in some parts of the province, has shown grounds for thinking that in many ways better use could be made of the funds already available and I have every hope that the appointment of a special officer for primary education will conduce to this result.

198. It is gratifying to find that during the political excitement of the last few months the guardians generally have been on the side of the department, though in some cases they have not been able to restrain their wards as they wished. My special thanks are due to those teachers and inspecting officers whose task it has been to enforce discipline during a very anxious time. It would be invidious to mention names, for though I know of many cases where difficulties have been successfully surmounted there are many others where the quiet tact of principals and headmasters has prevented the occurrence of any trouble at all.

G. E. FAWCUS,

The 13th July 1930.

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1929-30.

District.	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ba ...	805,886	765,805	1,571,691	62,587	7,080	69,667	7.8	.9	4.4	4.5
Ba ...	1,074,537	1,078,153	2,152,690	57,431	6,054	63,485	5.3	.6	2.9	3.03
Babad ...	896,794	922,175	1,818,969	53,376	3,010	56,386	5.95	.3	3.09	3.08
al for Patna Division.	2,777,217	2,766,133	5,543,350	173,394	16,144	189,538	6.2	.6	3.4	3.5
an ...	1,132,255	1,207,534	2,339,789	70,360	2,495	72,855	6.2	.2	3.1	3.07
mparan ...	968,382	972,288	1,940,670	40,748	4,789	45,537	4.2	.5	2.3	2.4
saffarpur ...	1,324,903	1,429,893	2,754,796	71,821	5,644	77,465	5.4	.4	2.8	2.9
bhanga ...	1,420,567	1,462,681	2,913,248	77,751	7,464	85,215	5.5	.5	2.9	3.2
al for Tirhut Division.	4,846,107	5,102,396	9,948,503	200,680	20,392	221,072	5.4	.4	2.8	2.9
ghyr ...	1,004,938	1,023,984	2,028,922	64,180	7,227	71,407	6.4	.7	3.5	3.5
galpur ...	1,014,271	1,019,297	2,033,568	53,435	7,114	60,549	5.3	.7	2.97	3.4
men ...	1,043,201	981,157	2,024,358	48,556	6,182	54,738	4.7	.6	2.7	2.8
atal Parganae	895,665	902,516	1,798,181	45,543	4,803	50,346	5.05	.5	2.8	2.9
al for Bhagalpur Division.	3,958,075	3,926,954	7,885,029	211,714	25,326	237,040	5.3	.6	3.0	3.2
hach ...	952,435	1,111,929	2,064,364	78,314	14,404	92,718	8.2	1.3	4.5	4.6
hasore ...	466,076	514,329	980,405	35,835	7,404	43,239	7.7	1.4	4.4	4.4
hi ...	455,370	495,998	951,368	31,578	5,953	37,531	6.9	1.2	3.9	3.9
balpur ...	387,865	401,533	789,398	19,463	4,302	23,765	5.02	1.07	3.01	2.98
gal ...	88,682	93,881	182,563	7,256	1,678	8,934	8.2	1.8	4.9	4.6
al for Orissa Division.	2,351,428	2,617,670	4,968,098	172,446	33,741	206,187	7.3	1.3	4.2	4.2
aribagh ...	623,906	652,800	1,276,706	23,760	2,589	26,349	3.8	.4	2.06	2.07
nehi ...	658,327	675,658	1,333,985	46,285	10,497	56,782	7.03	1.6	4.3	4.2
aman ...	367,341	366,000	733,341	15,859	1,550	17,409	4.3	.4	2.4	2.4
abham ...	798,522	748,563	1,547,085	52,584	4,047	57,231	6.6	.6	3.7	4.09
ghblum ...	379,262	378,822	758,084	21,200	2,239	23,439	5.6	.6	3.09	2.95
al for Chota Nagpur Division.	2,827,358	2,821,843	5,649,201	159,688	21,522	181,210	5.6	.8	3.2	3.3
GRAND TOTAL...	16,759,185	17,234,996	33,994,181	977,922	117,125	1,095,047	5.8	.7	3.2	3.3

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Maktabs, Tols and Sanskrit Pathshalas in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

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 ... for females ...	55	35	90
2. Pupils	{ males ... females ...	3,336 5	2,371 26	5,707 31
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	42,783	1,550	44,133
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	" ...	" ...	" ...	" ...
6. Fees	" ...	1,620	84	1,704
7. Other sources	" ...	70,754	42,271	1,13,025
8. Total expenditure	" ...	1,15,157	43,705	1,58,862
MARTABS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males ... for females ...	2,570 768	227 25	2,797 893
2. Pupils	{ males ... females ...	64,974 19,835	3,951 740	68,925 20,575
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	14,454	" ...	14,454
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	" ...	2,88,888	" ...	2,88,888
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	" ...	52,215	" ...	52,215
6. Fees	" ...	92,064	5,469	97,533
7. Other sources	" ...	80,877	9,279	90,156
8. Total expenditure	" ...	5,28,498	14,748	5,43,246
TOLS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males ... for females ...	278	27	305
2. Pupils	{ males ... females ...	8,536 7	544	9,080 7
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	77,776	" ...	77,776
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	" ...	445	" ...	445
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	" ...	240	" ...	240
6. Fees	" ...	895	" ...	895
7. Other sources	" ...	1,30,545	24,552	1,55,097
8. Total expenditure	" ...	2,09,901	24,552	2,34,453
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions	{ for males ... for females ...	745	19	764
2. Pupils	{ males ... females ...	19,725 317	356 3	20,081 320
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	" ...	" ...	" ...
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	" ...	96,737	" ...	96,737
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	" ...	6,789	" ...	6,789
6. Fees	" ...	11,748	20	11,768
7. Other sources	" ...	29,085	2,131	31,216
8. Total expenditure	" ...	1,44,359	2,151	1,46,510

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

		FOR MALES.			
		Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
1		2	3	4	5
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.					
UNIVERSITY ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.		1	...	...	...
COLLEGES—					
Arts and Science ... ..	...	4	...	...	3
Law ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade College.		1	...	...	2
Totals ... ..	...	11	...	...	5
High schools ... ..	...	24	...	...	98
Middle schools	{ English	7	140	5	283
Primary schools	{ Vernacular ... ..	...	143	5	24
	...	108	2,657	344	19,852
Totals ... ..	...	139	2,940	354	20,257
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—					
Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Law ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Medical ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training ... ..	...	120	...	...	3
Engineering * ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ... ..	...	18	...	...	17
Commercial † ... ..	...	...	...	...	3
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Other schools ... ..	...	7	...	...	228
Totals ... ..	...	151	...	...	254
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		301	2,940	354	20,516
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...		...	3	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.		301	2,943	354	20,516

* Includes survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1
31	153	2	...	...	4	...	5
55	490	1	...	...	15	4	20
2	174	4	...	...	8	1	13
3,198	(a)28,159	6	124	63	2,097	223	2,513(b)
3,286	26,976	13	124	63	2,124	228	2,552
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	124	5	...	...	6	1	12
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	36(c)	...	...	...	10	1	11
8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	338	...	...	...	1	...	1
114	519	5	...	...	18	2	25
3,400	27,511	19	124	63	2,142	230	2,578
1,537	1,540(e)	...	...	...	...	106	106
4,937	29,051	19	124	63	2,142	336	2,684

(a) Includes 426 night schools.
 (b) Includes 3 night schools.
 (c) Includes 1 night school.

(d) Includes 1 night school.
 (e) Includes 36 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 ...	2,187	1,775	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	433	330	118	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	218	186	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	64	58	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	276	257	203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	17	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,195	2,623	1,602	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ...	9,908	8,259	1,410	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools (English ...)	868	716	135	17,526	13,475	703	679	574	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	17,092	13,089	786	722	502	8
In Primary schools ...	6,176	4,443	...	137,273	105,342	58	19,235	14,424	...
Totals ...	16,952	13,448	1,545	171,891	131,906	1,547	20,636	15,500	8
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	159	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	360	269	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	2,242	1,995	2,229	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools (1) ...	113	111	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools ...	888	674	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools (2) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	295	300	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other schools ...	981	809	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5,038	4,263	3,372	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	25,165	20,334	6,519	171,891	131,906	1,547	20,636	15,500	8
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	25,185	20,334	6,519	172,003	131,906	1,547	20,636	15,500	8

(1) Includes survey schools.

(2) Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes 77 M. A. and 14 M. Sc. students of Colleges at Patna and 9 M. A. students of Ravenshaw College reading law also. Also includes 66 students of the latter reading law only.

(b) Excludes 91 students reading M.A. and M. Sc. also, and shown against "Arts and Science."

(c) Includes 171 students not reading the University Course.

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of Females included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,569	1,325	428	..	..	..	(a)3,756	3,100	1,493	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)433	380	118	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	218	186	145	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	64	58	54	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	(c)276	257	203	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	17	..
..
..
..
1,569	1,325	428	..	..	..	4,764	3,948	2,030	3
27,586	22,150	3,576	9,516	7,556	904	47,010	37,995	5,910	68
33,330	25,879	4,560	6,685	5,121	495	59,088	45,765	5,893	165
2,453	1,951	116	237	202	..	20,504	15,744	910	79
606,454	485,360	1,416	71,702	57,096	31	(d)840,840	666,665	1,505	47,116
609,823	555,340	9,688	88,140	69,975	1,430	967,442	766,169	14,218	47,428
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	159	105	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	360	269	290	5
68	63	55	12	11	12	2,322	2,069	2,296	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	113	111	72	..
1,083	792	369	9	8	..	(e)1,920	1,474	592	21
115	84	3	190	124	..	305	208	3	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	295	300	295	..
76	66	60	..	..	..	76	66	60	20
39	25	..	60	45	..	(f)99	70	..	3
7,666	5,922	666	3,659	2,269	304	12,306	9,600	1,226	12
9,047	6,952	1,153	3,930	3,057	316	18,015	14,272	4,841	61
680,439	543,617	11,269	92,070	73,032	1,746	990,221	784,389	21,089	47,492
..	..	..	39,676	..	..	(g)39,788	..	..	1,217
680,439	543,617	11,269	131,746	73,032	1,746	1,030,009	784,389	21,089	48,709

(d) Includes 8,696 students of night schools.

(e) Includes 133 pupils of a night school.

(f) Includes 39 students of a night school.

(g) Includes 497 pupils of night schools.

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

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</i>									
In High schools ...	534	361	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { English ...	149	116	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	509	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	454	285	4	4,346	3,196	...	2,742	1,893	...
Totals ...	1,646	1,087	90	4,346	3,196	...	2,742	1,893	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	95	96	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	95	96	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	1,748	1,190	157	4,346	3,196	...	2,742	1,893	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,748	1,190	187	4,346	3,196	...	2,742	1,893	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	26,933	21,524	6,706	176,549	135,102	1,547	23,378	17,393	8

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attend- ance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels	Number of Males included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attend- ance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attend- ance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	4	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	4	..
913	808	436	..	..	..	1,447	1,169	498	55
2,262	1,875	565	722	663	448	3,133	2,654	1,037	118
1,165	1,009	652	61	42	24	1,735	1,376	676	100
49,301	30,668	1,250	4,862	4,004	..	(a)61,705	49,046	1,254	1,669
53,641	43,360	2,903	5,645	4,709	472	68,020	54,245	3,465	1,942
..
120	118	107	11	11	11	226	225	211	..
364	334	105	9	8	9	373	342	114	..
..
50	34	..	..	..	..	50	34	..	..
..
175	144	121	..	..	..	175	144	121	87
709	630	333	20	19	20	824	745	446	87
54,350	43,990	3,236	5,665	4,728	492	68,851	54,997	3,915	2,029
..	..	..	2,429	..	10	2,429	..	10	82
54,350	43,990	3,236	8,094	4,728	502	71,280	54,997	3,925	2,111
734,789	587,607	14,505	139,840	77,760	2,248	1,101,289	839,386	25,014	..

(a) Includes 59 pupils of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on education for

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

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,52,642

	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.	6,227	...	...	...	...	6,227
Arts and Science Colleges ...	6,21,198	...	...	1,91,796	7,710	8,20,704
{ Law	11,038	...	...	55,445	...	66,483
{ Medicine ...	2,03,535	...	...	31,141	...	2,34,676
Professional Colleges. { Education ...	95,887	...	...	...	36	96,023
{ Engineering ..	1,23,667	...	...	19,647	...	1,43,314
{ Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,342	...	...	7,075	259	10,676
Totals	1,064,894	...	...	3,05,104	8,105	13,78,103
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	4,07,100	...	...	2,82,528	3,986	6,99,614
Middle schools { English ...	29,143	...	...	9,303	245	38,691
{ Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	73,820	...	...	3,386	18	77,224
Totals	5,10,063	...	...	3,01,217	4,249	8,15,529
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	9,678	...	9,678
Medical schools	1,31,558	...	...	14,106	5,227	1,50,891
Normal and Training schools ...	3,55,555	...	...	10,545	177	3,66,277
Engineering schools*	60,137	...	...	7,810	2,288	70,235
Technical and Industrial schools	2,83,797	...	...	19,126	24,819	3,07,742
Commercial schools† ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,06,473	...	...	...	7,940	1,14,413
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	91,008	...	...	...	4,303	95,311
Totals	10,08,528	...	...	61,265	44,754	11,14,547
GRAND TOTALS	25,83,485	...	...	6,67,586	57,108	33,08,179

* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

Hostel charges (Recurring) Rs. 3,66,347
 Contingencies and miscellaneous 5,64,517

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.
..	..	..	..	..	..	24,500	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,400	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8,512	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,86,412	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,00,159	..	..
..	1,48,455	5,120	1,50,403	4,707	3,03,685	76,323	1,71,950	3,879
..	2,06,630	8,323	66,247	989	2,82,189	1,152	15,118	1,200
1,669	8,81,281	1,51,609	1,96,425	1,37,571	13,68,555	41,743	25,03,517	80,954
1,669	12,36,366	1,65,052	4,13,075	1,43,267	49,59,429	4,19,377	26,90,585	86,033
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7,970	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	73,590	175	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,532	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,872	..	315
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	64,552	930	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53,516	1,439	699
1,669	12,36,366	1,65,052	4,13,075	1,43,267	19,59,429	7,59,305	26,92,074	86,732

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—contd.

	Aided Institutions— <i>contd.</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.						
University ...	2,58,494	1,980	2,84,974	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges	1,13,998	19,900	2,87,298	...	...	...
Professional Colleges. { Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	6,832	4,721	20,065	...	...	...
Totals	3,79,324	26,601	5,92,337	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	7,30,546	1,42,278	11,72,983	2,07,956	71,999	2,79,955
Middle schools { English ...	3,25,889	1,11,160	6,89,201	59,014	37,613	96,627
{ Vernacular ...	7,659	6,212	31,341	...	1,613	1,613
Primary schools ...	6,92,602	6,96,213	40,15,029	1,24,106	92,580	2,16,686
Totals	17,56,696	9,55,863	59,68,554	3,91,076	2,03,805	5,94,881
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	6	3,073	11,049	...	1,500	1,500
Engineering schools *	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	2,416	1,55,010	2,31,335	14	...	14
Commercial schools† ...	4,053	3,162	9,747	4,833	111	4,944
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	841	4,284	10,312	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	53	208	645	...	252	252
Other schools ...	2,251	1,07,644	1,75,617	264	89,352	89,616
Totals	9,620	2,73,381	4,38,705	5,111	91,215	96,326
GRAND TOTALS	21,45,640	12,55,845	69,39,596	3,96,187	2,95,020	6,91,207

*Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

†Includes clerical schools.

GENERAL TABLE IIIA - *concl'd.*

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,18,078	...	...	...	...	1,18,078
Inspection	8,35,559	...	1,187	...	...	8,36,746
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	11,83,879	4,52,101	51,803	75,139	4,12,662	21,75,584
Miscellaneous (<i>vide</i> page x)	5,14,298	1,74,180	10,547	2,00,853	2,83,623	11,83,506
Totals	28,51,814	6,26,281	63,537	2,75,997	6,96,285	43,13,914
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	24,500	...	...	2,58,494	1,980	2,84,974
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	6,227	...	...	...	...	6,227
Arts and Science Colleges:	7,74,598	...	...	3,03,794	27,610	11,08,002
Professional Colleges. { Law ...	11,038	...	...	55,445	...	66,483
{ Medicine ...	2,03,535	...	...	31,141	...	2,34,676
{ Education ...	95,837	...	...	...	136	96,023
{ Engineering ...	1,23,667	...	...	19,647	...	1,43,314
{ Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	11,854	...	...	13,907	4,980	30,741
Totals	12,51,306	...	...	6,84,428	34,706	19,70,440
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	7,07,259	...	...	12,27,030	2,18,263	21,52,552
Middle schools { English ...	1,05,466	3,20,405	8,999	5,44,609	1,53,725	11,33,204
{ Vernacular ...	1,152	2,21,748	9,523	73,906	8,814	3,15,143
Primary schools	1,17,232	33,84,798	2,32,563	10,16,519	9,26,382	56,77,494
Totals	9,31,109	39,26,951	2,51,085	28,62,064	13,07,184	92,78,393
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Arts schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	9,678	...	9,678
Medical schools	1,31,558	...	...	14,106	5,227	1,50,891
Normal and Training schools	3,63,525	...	...	10,551	4,750	3,78,826
Engineering schools*	60,137	...	...	7,810	2,288	70,235
Technical and Industrial schools	3,37,387	175	144	21,556	1,79,829	5,39,091
Commercial schools†	2,332	...	...	8,886	3,273	14,691
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,06,473	...	...	...	7,940	1,14,413
Schools for Defectives	4,872	...	315	841	4,234	10,312
Schools for Adults	...	384	...	53	460	897
Other schools	1,55,560	930	240	2,515	2,01,299	3,60,544
Totals	11,62,014	1,489	699	75,996	4,09,350	16,49,578
GRAND TOTALS	59,96,273	45,54,721	3,15,321	38,98,435	24,47,525	1,72,12,325

(a) Represents indirect expenditure only.
 *Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
 †Includes clerical schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

*Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

Scholarships or stipends .. Rs. 22,069.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	5,838	...	...	330	...	6,168
Totals ...	5,838	...	...	330	...	6,168
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	54,186	...	...	11,258	401	65,845
Middle schools { English ...	8,104	...	...	...	...	8,104
{ Vernacular ...	11,929	...	...	...	...	11,929
Primary schools ...	9,841	...	...	...	...	9,841
Totals ...	84,060	...	...	11,258	401	95,719
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	34,159	...	...	...	...	34,159
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	34,159	...	...	...	...	34,159
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	1,24,057	...	...	11,568	401	1,36,046
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i> ...	25,83,485	...	...	-6,67,586	57,108	33,02,179
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	27,07,542	...	...	6,79,174	57,509	34,44,225

female in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1929-30.

Hostel charges (recurring) Rs. 96,418.
 Contingencies and miscellaneous ,, 66,139.

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.
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	29,714	..	..
..	30,827	..	..
..	12,980	..	..
..	47,536	37,051	590	778	85,955	31,597	2,25,733	38,549
..	47,536	37,051	590	778	85,955	1,05,118	2,25,733	38,549
..
..
..
..	17,305	..	..
..	6,552	..	..
..
..	360	..	..
..
..
..
..	720	..	..
..	24,937	..	..
..	47,536	37,051	590	778	85,955	1,30,055	2,25,733	38,549
1,649	12,36,366	1,65,052	4,13,075	1,43,267	19,59,429	7,59,305	26,92,074	86,732
1,669	12,83,902	2,02,103	4,13,665	1,44,045	20,45,384	8,89,360	29,17,807	1,25,281

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—*contd.*

	Aided Institutions— <i>concd.</i>			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	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	28,924	16,827	75,465	...	...	...
Middle schools { English	9,334	42,040	82,801	918	11,145	12,063
{ Vernacular	2,872	13,122	28,974	...	1,236	1,236
Primary schools	26,429	77,006	3,99,314	409	8,954	9,363
Totals	67,259	1,40,895	5,86,554	1,327	21,335	22,662
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	663	8,866	26,834	...	32	32
Technical and Industrial schools ... ..	...	10,446	16,998	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	360	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	2,481	3,201	...	...	...
Total	663	21,793	47,393	...	32	32
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	67,922	1,71,668	6,33,947	1,327	21,367	22,694
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i>	21,45,640	12,55,845	69,39,596	3,96,187	2,95,020	6,91,207
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	22,13,562	14,27,533	75,73,543	3,97,514	3,16,387	7,13,901

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—*concl'd.*

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	14,813	...	...	...	...	14,813
Inspection	54,156	...	...	...	...	54,156
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	66,142	20,371	17,534	...	67,462	1,71,509
*Miscellaneous (<i>vide page xiv</i>)	34,742	21,236	697	36,397	41,554	1,84,626
Totals	2,19,853	41,607	18,231	36,397	1,09,016	4,25,104
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges	5,838	...	...	330	...	6,168
Totals	5,838	...	...	330	...	6,168
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	63,900	...	...	40,182	17,228	1,41,310
Middle schools { English	38,931	...	...	9,952	54,085	1,02,968
{ Vernacular	24,909	...	...	2,872	14,358	42,139
Primary schools	41,438	2,73,269	75,600	27,478	86,738	5,04,473
Totals	1,89,178	2,73,269	75,600	80,434	1,72,409	7,90,890
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	51,464	...	...	663	8,898	61,025
Technical and Industrial schools	6,552	...	...	...	10,446	16,998
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	...	360
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	720	...	...	...	2,481	3,201
Totals	59,096	...	...	663	21,825	81,534
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	4,73,965	3,14,876	93,831	1,17,824	3,03,250	13,03,746
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i>	<i>59,96,273</i>	<i>45,54,721</i>	<i>3,15,321</i>	<i>38,98,485</i>	<i>24,47,525</i>	<i>1,72,12,325</i>
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	64,70,238	48,69,597	4,09,152	40,16,309	27,50,775	1,85,16,071

(c) Includes Rs. 67,150 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 2,762 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

(b) Includes Rs. 35,59,944 from Government Funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A — Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parseis.	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	1,802,720	324	47	861	928,076	16,765,163	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary	I	290	10,099	349,127	16,717	59,074	12	2	145	27,061	462,527
	II	57	3,153	134,414	4,148	19,641	6	1	72	8,231	169,723
	III	74	2,641	98,939	1,983	12,815	5	...	48	5,745	122,250
	IV	51	1,690	45,321	323	3,703	1	...	44	2,129	53,202
	V	43	1,349	35,610	176	3,055	...	...	27	1,297	41,557
†Middle	VI	36	839	22,436	68	2,054	...	...	26	547	26,006
	VII	33	634	17,862	34	1,735	...	1	24	312	20,635
†High	VIII	19	290	7,167	9	1,044	...	1	8	64	8,602
	IX	16	165	5,622	5	848	1	...	7	45	6,709
	X	11	146	4,750	1	740	...	1	4	37	5,690
	XI	2	143	4,176	1	644	...	...	5	24	4,995
Totals ...	632	21,149	725,424	23,465	105,353	25	6	410	45,492	921,956	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year	2	22	946	...	148	...	...	...	5	1,123
	{ 2nd year	...	18	968	...	138	...	...	...	10	1,134
Degree classes.	{ 1st year	1	4	436	...	79	...	...	...	2	572
	{ 2nd year	...	10	538	...	109	...	...	...	3	660
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	5	79	...	15	...	...	...	1	100
	{ 2nd year	...	1	81	...	14	...	...	...	...	96
Research students	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals ...	...	3	60	3,100	...	503	...	...	...	21	*3,687
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	635	21,209	728,524	23,465	105,856	25	6	410	45,513	925,643
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	...	195	28,191	563	8,027	...	...	110	1,667	38,653
GRAND TOTALS ...	...	635	21,404	756,715	24,028	113,883	25	6	420	47,180	964,296

* Excludes 66 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 1929-30.

Race or creed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parseis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total Population ...	4,387	124,947	13,740,871	523,247	1,887,462	181	38	614	958,236	17,239,383	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary	I	337	6,356	53,047	2,116	16,332	3	4	49	1,327	79,571
	II	83	1,549	13,161	255	3,685	...	...	21	235	18,989
	III	98	1,307	7,233	111	1,618	...	3	16	121	10,509
	IV	83	748	1,149	28	57	...	2	...	26	2,093
	V	56	573	575	12	27	...	...	...	17	1,260
*Middle	VI	45	317	162	11	2	...	...	...	2	539
	VII	20	220	126	8	3	...	...	...	...	377
†High	VIII	9	30	38	2	...	...	...	...	...	74
	IX	8	26	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	48
	X	3	19	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	32
	XI	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Totals	...	742	11,153	75,511	2,548	21,724	3	9	88	1,728	113,506
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	{ 2nd year	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Degree classes	{ 1st year	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	742	11,158	75,516	2,548	21,724	3	9	88	1,728	113,516	
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	60	2,412	73	874	...	...	...	145	3,564	
GRAND TOTALS	...	742	11,218	77,928	2,621	22,598	3	9	88	1,873	117,080

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

GENERAL TABLE Y-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

	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.										
Art schools
Law schools	144	...	15	...	...	...	...	159
Medical schools	3	263	...	89	...	...	...	...	355
Normal and Training schools.	...	135	1,773	7	291	...	...	...	116	2,322
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	10	101	1	1	...	...	...	...	113
Technical and Industrial schools.	96	326	1,131	104	209	...	3	48	42	1,959
Commercial schools	14	249	...	42	...	...	...	...	305
Agricultural schools
Reformatory schools	7	122	53	105	...	...	...	8	295
Schools for Defectives	30	16	8	2	...	...	...	...	56
Schools for Adults	11	36	...	49	...	...	...	...	96
Other schools	70	8,809	41	3,457	...	...	...	4	12,381
Totals ...	93	606	12,644	214	4,200	...	3	48	170	18,041
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Law	1	426	...	69	...	...	...	3	499*
Medicine	4	165	...	49	...	...	...	...	218
Education	53	...	11	...	...	...	...	64
Engineering	2	90	...	13	...	...	...	...	105
Agriculture	15	...	1	...	...	1	...	17
Commerce
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Totals	7	749	...	148	...	...	1	3	903
GRAND TOTALS ...	96	613	18,393	214	4,403	...	3	49	173	18,944

*Includes 66 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 1929-30.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammads.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher caste.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Normal and Training schools.	...	129	72	...	24	...	...	...	1	226
Engineering and Surveying schools.
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	384	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	394
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	50
Reformatory school
Schools for Defectives	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Schools for Adults	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other schools	87	7	1	5	...	.	...	...	100
Totals ...	1	673	87	1	29	...	...	...	7	798
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Law
Medicine
Education
Agriculture
Commerce
Totals
GRAND TOTALS...	1	673	87	1	29	...	...	...	7	798

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Primary Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	5	272	31	...	...	...	3	14	308	17	325
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	4	3,617	863	1	...	...	17	2,693	4,485	2,710	7,195
Unaided ...	...	15	8,330	3,198	3	...	...	9	15,203	11,546	15,212	26,758
Totals ...	...	...	182	80	...	...	...	1	3,120	262	3,121	3,383
Totals ...	...	24	12,401	4,172	4	...	...	30	21,030	16,601	21,060	37,661
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	7	12	31	...	...	2	1	3	8	50	14	64
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	158	1,051	45	1	1	25	41	394	1,255	461	1,716
Unaided ...	2	178	758	27	...	3	49	111	614	965	777	1,742
Totals ...	...	29	112	5	...	1	13	7	157	146	178	324
Totals ...	9	377	1,952	77	1	7	83	162	1,173	2,416	1,430	3,846
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	172	83	105	...	...	12	21	50	69	360	152	512
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	77	150	157	3	...	73	308	105	542	357	1,028	1,415
Totals ...	4	35	34	...	...	4	122	5	255	73	356	439
Totals ...	253	268	296	3	...	89	451	160	866	820	1,566	2,386
GRAND TOTAL ...	262	669	14,649	4,232	5	96	539	352	23,069	16,837	24,056	43,893

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.--Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1929-30.

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 upper or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Primary Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	...	11	10	1	...	...	...	1	22	1	23
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	2	30	47	1	...	...	...	114	80	114	194
Unaided ...	...	28	144	123	8	...	...	4	917	303	921	1,224
Totals ...	...	30	194	188	10	...	1	4	1,151	422	1,156	1,578
<i>Middle Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	5	13	5	...	...	...	1	1	23	2	25
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	2	13	110	22	1	...	5	10	40	149	55	203
Unaided ...	1	1	11	4	...	...	...	4	23	17	27	44
Totals ...	3	19	134	31	1	...	5	15	64	188	84	272
<i>High Schools—</i>												
Government ...	4	3	9	1	...	...	8	2	6	17	16	33
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	6	20	8	6	9	2	1	...	14	49	17	66
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	10	23	17	7	9	2	9	2	20	66	33	99
GRAND TOTAL	13	72	345	226	20	2	15	21	1,235	676	1,273	1,949

GENERAL TABLE VIII—concl'd.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—concl'd.												
European High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	4	...	4	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge, Junior ...	28	...	28	20	...	20	12	...	12	6	...	6
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	10,569	6	10,575	7,304	1	7,305	132	...	132	84	...	84
Vernacular Middle ...	4,635	191	4,826	4,157	47	4,204	98	20	118	74	7	81
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary ...	34,839	...	34,839	29,366	...	29,366	893	...	893	686	...	686
Lower Primary ...	94,268	...	94,268	67,044	...	67,044	6,489	...	6,489	4,586	...	4,586
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.												
For teacher's certificates:—												
Vernacular, Higher	129	92	221	121	28	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	1,747	581	2,328	1,309	181	1,490	120	...	120	116	...	116
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	196	...	196	65	...	65	2	...	2	2	...	2
At Engineering schools †	62	...	62	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	336	...	336	302	...	302	25	...	25	23	...	23
At Commercial schools	295	...	295	206	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ...	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes Survey schools.

(a) Includes 1,191 candidates for M. E. examination.

(b) " 9 " " " "

No. 4759-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

The 26th September 1930.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1929-30.

MR. G. E. FAWCUS, C.I.E., O.B.E., was in charge of the department during the year under review. Mr. F. R. Blair, the Deputy Director, went on leave by the end of April and was succeeded by Mr. P. O. Whitlock. On return from leave, Mr. Blair was placed on special duty in the office of the Director to deal with primary education. Since the close of the year, it has been decided to place the post of special officer for primary education on a permanent basis and attach to the post a special pay of Rs. 150 per mensem in order to attract a suitable officer. It has also been decided to abolish the post of Deputy Directress with effect from the date on which Miss Dawson retires from service and to replace it by a new post of Inspectress of Schools, the general direction and control of girls' education being entrusted to the special officer in charge of primary education.

2. *Superior Educational Service.*—Another important step towards the re-organisation of the superior staff of the department was taken in March when the Legislative Council voted the funds necessary for constituting the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, Class I, which will ultimately replace the Indian Educational Service. Formal orders on the subject are expected to issue shortly.

3. *Casualties.*—Government greatly regret to record the death of Mr. E. A. Horne which took place a few months after

the close of the year in June 1930. Mr. Horne had been placed on foreign service as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University and his death after he had filled his new post for barely nine months has been a severe blow to the cause of education in India.

The leave preparatory to retirement, since the close of the year, of Miss Dawson, the first Deputy Directress of Public Instruction, has resulted in the virtual disappearance of the Women's Branch of the Indian Educational Service in the province.

Government also regret to record the death of Rai Sahib Avadh Bihari Prashad Singh, Professor of Persian and Arabic, Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, and Babu Rameshvar Prashad, assistant professor of mathematics in the same institution. Sanskrit education suffered a great loss by the death of Pandit Surendra Nath Mazumdar Shastri, Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, in July 1929.

4. *General progress.*—The fall in the number of primary schools both for boys and for girls, which began last year, has continued and the total number of scholars reading in primary schools was further reduced by 38,163. The total number of scholars was, however, reduced only by 29,496 on account of an increase of nearly 9,000 scholars in almost all other kinds of recognised educational institutions. Indeed, there is reason to believe that it is the least satisfactory kind of primary school which has disappeared on account of the prevailing financial stringency, which is responsible for the disappearance of 887 primary schools for boys and 114 primary schools for girls. The disappearance of the inferior sort of school is also reflected in the rise in the average cost per scholar from Rs. 16-8-11 to Rs. 17-7-8. The total number of scholars now stands at 1,101,289 and the total expenditure at Rs. 1,85,16,071 showing a satisfactory increase of Rs. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs against a decrease of Rs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year.

5. *University and collegiate education.*—Government are pleased to note that the University has adopted measures to restrict the scope of the supplementary examinations and keep up the standard set up by the Patna University at all its examinations. The recognition of music as a subject of examination, increasing interest in the education of girls and the recognition of the value of research by the setting apart of Rs. 1,04,000 for the endowment of research scholarships are some of the other pleasing features of the administration

of the Patna University which continues to maintain its high standard of efficiency and excellence under the able guidance and control of the Vice-Chancellor Sir Sultan Ahmad.

The total expenditure on collegiate education and the number of scholars remained fairly constant. New hostels were completed during the year for the Patna College, the Patna Law College, the Bihar National College and the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College. As a consequence, the Bihar National College has increased its roll from 616 to 677 against a roll of 651 in the preceding year. The Tej Narayan Jubilee College showed a further decrease in numbers from 633 to 569. Government have now lent the services of Mr. R. P. Khosla, Indian Educational Service, to this college as Principal for a period of two years and they trust that he will be able to place matters on a sound footing.

Government are pleased to note that it was possible during the year to satisfy Oriya aspirations by according sanction to the experimental opening of honours classes in physics, chemistry and botany at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, with effect from July 1930.

The staff of the Patna Law College was further strengthened by the addition of four new posts of part-time lecturer to enable each student to be given one tutorial period weekly, instead of monthly, in each of his five subjects. This has increased the direct cost from Rs. 53,496 to Rs. 66,483. A slight fall in the number of scholars coupled with the increase in cost is responsible for the fact that the direct cost of the college is no longer covered by fees.

The Patna Training College continues to do good work, while its cost has steadily decreased owing to a fall in the number of Government servants, who need to undergo training. This saving has been utilised to increase the accommodation at the Cuttack Training College from twenty to thirty scholars.

6. *Secondary education.*—Seven new high schools came into existence, while the number of middle English schools increased by as many as 64, the latter figure being largely due to the conversion of 41 middle vernacular schools into middle English. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a middle English school now amounts to Rs. 948, while the average for a middle vernacular school amounts to Rs. 1,351. The difference is explained by the higher fee receipts which testify to the public appreciation of the obvious advantages to be obtained

from a knowledge of English. The number of scholars increased by over 2,500 in high schools and nearly 10,000 in middle English schools against which may be set off a fall of nearly 5,500 in the middle vernacular schools. Government are pleased to note that the number of schools which are aspiring to become high schools chiefly on the strength of their income from fees is very large.

The report of the committee appointed by Government to consider the alleged deterioration in the merit of present-day matriculates has since been received and Government are pleased to note that in the opinion of the committee there has been a deterioration in the quality of matriculates in some respects only while in other respects the matriculate of the present day is distinctly superior to that of twenty years ago. The detailed recommendations of the committee are now receiving attention.

The experiment of teaching up to the matriculation standard through the medium of the vernacular has now been in progress for nearly five years, but the results obtained are inconclusive, and Government have decided to continue the experiment for a further period of two years.

Vocational classes in six Government middle English schools have been made permanent with effect from the 1st January 1930. Government regret to observe that none of the private middle schools have made any effort to start similar classes.

7. *Primary education.*—The regrettable decrease in the number of primary schools and the number of scholars has already been noticed above. Expenditure from district funds fell by Rs. 47,000 which was, however, partly made up by an increase in expenditure from municipal funds by Rs. 17,000. In thirteen districts, the position appears to be more or less stationary, while in seven districts there is an all round decrease which is mainly attributed to the closing of schools on account of financial stringency. Fortunately, it is class I which appears to have suffered most and the step which is now being taken to restrict admissions to class I to the month of January except in the case of boys coming with transfer certificates is also probably responsible to a certain extent for the diminution in the number of scholars. Government trust that with improvement in the finances of district boards, with the increasing attention which is being paid to beginners as a result of Mr. Dippie's interesting experiments and the appointment of a special officer for primary education, there will be a noticeable improvement both in the quality of teaching and the number of scholars

in primary schools in future, though this may not be fully apparent until the disturbance of educational work at the end of the year owing to the prevailing political excitement has fully subsided.

It was not found possible to make any grants for recurring purposes to local bodies except for girls' education but a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was distributed to district boards for primary school buildings in addition to a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for middle school buildings. A sum of Rs. 68,872 was also distributed amongst municipalities for primary school buildings. A number of local bodies have still got large accumulations of unspent grants under this head.

Government are pleased to note that compulsory education continued to be effective in the Ranchi municipality as well as in the Banki union in the district of Cuttack. The experiments in this direction in the Maharajganj and Gopalganj unions in the district of Saran have not proved a success and Government have decided to discontinue these two experiments since the close of the year.

8. *Report of the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission.*—The publication of the report of the Auxiliary Committee appointed by the Indian Statutory Commission was one of the most important events of the year under review and action has already been taken in the light of that report by strengthening the headquarters staff of the Director of Public Instruction by the appointment of a special officer for primary and girls' education. The facts and figures given in that report regarding the wastage and stagnation in primary schools, the length of the primary course to secure permanent literacy and the question of revising the primary curriculum are now receiving serious consideration, and Government hope to arrange for a discussion of these matters at a conference of official and non-official educationists in the near future.

9. *Oriental studies.*—The number of recognized Sanskrit *tois* increased by 10, while the number of unrecognized *tois* increased by 22. This increase was set off by a fall in the number of *pathshalas* by 43. There was thus a small decrease in the number of schools coupled with a slight increase in the number of scholars due chiefly to a large increase in the number of scholars in unrecognized *tois*.

The number of recognised *madrasas* decreased by two, while the number of recognised *maktabs* was reduced by 155

in common with the reduction in the number of primary schools and Sanskrit *pathshalas*. The number of scholars in *madrassas* and *maktabs* also showed a slight decrease.

The percentage of Muhammadan scholars under instrument fell during the year from 3·97 to 3·82, the corresponding figures for all castes and creeds being 3·32 and 3·23. Muhammadans have thus well maintained their position in advance of other communities, though in common with others the totals show a slight decrease. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose during the year from 230 to 248 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 260 to 294. The number of Muhammadan scholars in the secondary stages of education also shows a steady increase.

A very detailed examination of the position in respect of Muhammadan education was undertaken during the year in case of all local bodies in the province as a result of which some nineteen local bodies have been asked to take the matter up and report what action, if any, they propose to take. It is gratifying to note that the replies so far received have been sympathetic to the cause of Muhammadan education and otherwise satisfactory.

The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education increased from Rs. 2,29,000 to Rs. 2,38,000, while the expenditure incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan scholars increased from Rs. 6,11,000 to Rs. 6,13,000.

10. *Education of women and girls.*—Government regret to note the decrease in the number of primary schools for girls and the consequent decrease in the number of scholars. The increase in the number of girls reading at high schools from 939 to 1,060 is, however, not unsatisfactory and so is the increase in the number of scholars reading in middle schools.

The year was, however, marked by several important decisions which were reached and incorporated by Government in a resolution defining the policy which they propose to adopt in future to further the spread of female education. Government in the first place accepted the opinion expressed by the Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission that in the interest of the advance of Indian education as a whole, priority should now be given to the claims of girls' education in every scheme of expansion. Secondly, a definite policy has been laid down that each district should have at least one middle school for girls and each division at least one high

school, while intermediate classes at Patna and Cuttack will be kept in view. A beginning has already been made in accordance with these decisions by providing a recurring grant of Rs. 12,000 to enable separate grants being given for the first time to girls' primary schools in municipalities. Similarly the total expenditure on girls' education during the year was increased by nearly Rs. 33,000.

Government note with interest that schemes are in hand for opening three more high schools for girls at Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Gaya, and they welcome the generous donations given by Maharajadhiraja Kameshwar Singh for a girls' school at Darbhanga and by Raja Narpat Singh of Porahat for a girls' school at Chakradharpur. These are signs of increased public interest in the cause of women's education which Government sincerely welcome.

11. *Physical instruction.*—Government have now under consideration Mr. Buck's very interesting report on physical instruction in the province. They have already issued orders that all college students should be medically examined in their first, third and fifth years, that all pupils in high schools should be examined on first admission and again when they reach the ages of twelve and fifteen, and they hope to be able to make similar arrangements at all the middle schools. They welcome the increased interest which is being taken in the Boy Scout movement as evidenced by the deputation of four scouts, two scout-masters and the two provincial scout secretaries to the world Jamboree held at Liverpool and they note with pleasure that the girl guide movement is flourishing and has troops attached to several high and middle schools. They hope that it will be possible to pay more attention to this aspect of education in future.

12 *Acknowledgments.*—In conclusion, Government in the Ministry of Education are pleased to record their high appreciation of the efficient administration of the department by Mr. Fawcus during the period covered by the report. Thanks to efficient team work and the willing co-operation of guardians, the cause of education has not suffered in this province to any considerable extent during the last few months of political excitement and Government take this opportunity to record their appreciation of the efforts of all officers to this end.

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

B. K. GOKHALE,

Offg. Secretary to Government.