

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

The intellectual traditions of Pataliputra can be traced to respectable antiquity much older than the time of Asvaghosha. That queen of cities held a pre-eminent position in the literary life of the country during the Nanda and Mauryan periods. Raja Sekhara records the tradition of a *Sastrakara Pariksha* (test of writers on different sciences) held at Pataliputra in which such celebrities as Upavarsha, Varsha (Panini's teacher), Panini, Pingale, Vyadi and Patanjali submitted their scientific works to the judgment of learned assembly of the metropolis. All these exalted names are in the literary annals of India*.

The Monastery of Pataliputra contained about 600 monks who were taught Sanskrit grammar at the beginning of their education and their monastic life. Fa-Hien is said to have spent three years at Pataliputra in studying Sanskrit. This centre of education was known far and wide and in 539 A.D. a Chinese Mission was sent to Magadha to collect original texts. The services of Mahayana scholars were requisitioned to translate original religious texts in the Chinese language**.

The most important international Buddhist centre of learning was Nalanda. It attracted students from foreign lands. Fa-Hien, who visited the big monastery of Nalanda in 410 A.D. does not refer to its educational importance. But Nalanda rapidly developed into a Mahavihara. Hindu kings contributed the lion's share of equipment and endowments to this great Buddhist University. Excavations have shown that Nalanda University covered an area of at least one mile long and half a mile broad. The buildings of two or three storeys, were solid and expensive. Student monks were lodged in dormitories, specially meant for them. The University had received as endowments two hundred rich villages as well as other presents. Free board, clothing and medicine were offered to students there†.

This University maintained a splendid library to meet the needs of hundreds of teachers and thousands of students. No doubt the library had a very good collection of Buddhist literature, but Hindu works too existed in abundance. This is supported by I-Tsing who says that he had copied at Nalanda 400 Sanskrit works totalling five lac verses.

*R.R. Diwakar : *Bihar Through the Ages*, pp. 238-239.

***Ibid.*, pp. 290-291.

†*Ibid.* p. 291.

Nalanda, however, was not a mere monastery, but a very famous centre of learning and the head abbot was known for his scholarship. The Chinese traveller, Hiu-en-Tsang, says that some thousands of brethren were living in the establishment. Students from all parts of India and from distant foreign countries sought admission to the University. Students from distant lands such as China, Korea, Tibet joined the university and spent a considerable time there studying and copying manuscripts.

There is definite evidence that Patanjali lived at Pataliputra and officiated as priest at a sacrifice performed by Pushyamitra, the Sunga king. The *Katha-Sarit-Sagara* has presented the tradition that Panini lived in the court of Nandas. M.M.H.P. Sastri accepts this ninth century tradition as authentic history, referring to quinquennial assemblies held at Pataliputra under the Mauryan kings for the award of merit. He observes that the Mauryas were not the first to institute such assemblies, but merely continued the practice which had been in vogue for many centuries. He comes to the definite conclusion that Pataliputra since its very foundation in 500 B.C., had been the intellectual centre of India*.

The number of educational institutions of Brahmanical pattern was not small and the schools were varied in character. They ranged from private institutions maintained by *gurus* in their own houses to institutions financially supported and maintained by rich patrons. Generally, education was free and students had not to pay any tuition fee. Further, they were provided with free board and lodging**.

The Muslim conquest of Bihar sounded the death knell of monastic institutions at Pataliputra, Rajagriha and Nalanda and they lost all their importance as centres of education and culture. Bakhtiyar Khilji is said to have established *maqtabs* and *madarsas* at Biharsharif, his chief centre of military operation. Among the renowned *madarsas* located in the Patna district during Turco-Afghan and post-Turco-Afghan periods was Quazi Abdus Shekur at Manersharif. The *madarsas* at Biharsharif, Phulwarisharif, Barh and Rajgir were also important.

The educational system of the Muslims prevalent during the period A.D. 1206 to 1526 and even later, required that every child, after learning his alphabets and vocabulary, should read the Holy Quran under a *maulvi*. Next, the student had to read literature, history and ethics.

Examination was simple. At the time of test discussions, candidates who showed their worth were declared successful and then they had to appear before an assembly of *ulemas* and go through a ceremony called

*R.R. Diwakar : *Bihar Through the Ages*, p. 375.

** *Ibid*, p. 434.

Rasm-i-Dasturbandi, which was like a convocation. The main item of the function consisted in fastening a turban on the head of the successful candidates who were thus raised to the rank of *ulema* or a Sheikh.

Education in Patna and elsewhere during the Muslim period was mainly religious. Among the Hindus it was the monopoly of Brahmans, though a few Kayasthas had also opened *pathsalas* where they imparted instructions on subjects of a secular nature and of practical utility. Hindu education was supported more by individual *pandits* and *gurus* and private benefactors than by Government grants.

Regarding the cultivation of Arabic and Persian we know of at least two chief centres of Islamic learning in the sixteenth century. One was Maner and the other was Biharsharif*.

Francis Buchanan has left some account of education in the Patna district in early part of the 19th century. He mentions that for teaching Hindi, there were no public schools; every teacher (*guru*) was servant of some wealthy man. In general, however, these teachers were allowed to instruct the children of the neighbours also and a hut was built to home a school outside the village. These school houses were called *pinda*, a name applicable to things considered sacred. The number of these teachers was estimated at 850. Pupils learnt Persian in Persian character before they began Hindi. Few people could do little more than write and understand a revenue account. If a man could write a letter, he was called a *munshi*. The total number of persons in the Patna district, who could write was estimated at nearly 20,000 or about 1.2 per cent of the population of the district. There were some half a dozen *maulvis* who instructed young men in the higher branches of Persian literature and Arabic science. The Nawabs of Bengal had established a Persian school (*madarsa*) at Patna, but the *maulvi* had little work. The other *maulvis* at Phulwari and Barh had also but few pupils. Grammar was the chief study, law and metaphysics being generally much neglected. Medicine was taught and practised by many of the *pandits***.

STATE ENTERPRISE IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION.

The State activity in the field of education began in the district during nineteenth century. In 1854 the Educational Despatch was issued, in which the Court of Directors laid down that Government should afford assistance to the more extended and systematic promotion of general education controlled and aided and in part directly

*R.R. Diwakar : *Bihar Through the Ages*, pp. 539-540.

***An Account of the Districts of Bihar and Patna in 1811-12* by Francis Buchanan, published by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, p. 292.

managed, by the State. In accordance with these instructions, Government began to establish schools, and in 1860-61 there were nine vernacular schools maintained by it, the number of pupils receiving instruction being 399. In 1862 the Patna College was opened, and in 1870-71 there were, in addition to this institution, 23 Government and aided schools attended by 1,530 scholars. In 1880-81, besides the Patna College, there were three aided and four unaided high schools with a total attendance of 781 boys and sixteen middle vernacular, 46 vernacular and 1,633 primary schools*.

ENGLISH MEDIUM SCHOOLS.

St. Xavier's School, Patna.—It was opened in 1940 and sent up its first group of nine students for the Senior Cambridge Oversea School Certificate Examination in 1943. The curriculum includes both humanities and sciences. It aims at drawing out the best in a boy and to train him for leadership. By limiting enrolment of students and providing teachers dedicated to their profession the school attempts to strike a mean between the tutorial system of ancient days and the large institutional system of modern times**.

St. Michael's High School, Digba.—It owes its existence to Monsignor Zuber, Vicar Apostolic of Patna, who in 1854 purchased the grounds on which it stands. The object was to form a school for the community of Indian Christians. In 1864 it was handed over to Irish Christian Brothers, under whose management it became a very successful institution. In 1965, the number of boys on rolls was 600 and the staff consisted of 25 secular teachers and brothers combined†.

St. Joseph's Convent High School, Patna.—It was opened in 1853. This is a Roman Catholic institution for girls, managed by the nuns of the institute of the blessed Virgin Mary. The course of the studies is based on the code of Anglo-Indian school and on the syllabus for the Indian School Certificate Examination. The strength of pupils of the institution in 1966 was 1,075 and the staff consisted of 33 sisters and 27 teachers‡.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

The number of literates in 1901 was 109,648 representing 6.8 per cent of the population. In 1921 the figure had risen to 137,038 representing 8.7 per cent of the population\$. In 1931 the number of literates was 178,909 (males 160,993, females 17,916) †† representing about 9.5 per cent of the population.

* *Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), pp. 153-154.

** Report from the St. Xavier's School, Patna. This school has switched over to Hindi medium since 1969 session in lower forms.

† Report from the St. Michael's High School, Digba.

‡ Report from the St. Joseph's Convent High School, Patna.

\$ *Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 155.

†† *Census of India*, 1931, Vol. VII, p. 103.

According to 1951 census 22 per cent of the population were literate against the corresponding 12 per cent for the State of Bihar as a whole*. The district was ahead in literacy in comparison with the other districts of Bihar. Even in the rural areas of the district, literacy was 18.9 per cent as against 37 per cent in the urban areas. The low proportion of literate in the total population was on account of the large incidence of illiteracy among females. As many as 92.5 per cent of females were illiterate. The incidence of literacy among males was 41.8 per cent. It was calculated that only 28 per cent of males of age 45 years and above were literate whereas in the age-group 5 to 14, literate numbered 54.8 per cent**.

In 1961 census the number of literates was 8,47,582 (6,62,562 males and 1,85,020 females)†, representing 28.7 per cent of the total population. The incidence of literacy in males was about 44.2 per cent and in females about 11.2 per cent. The literacy among females had made strides by 1961.

The appendix I at the end of this chapter shows the educational standard according to age-groups.

EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES, BACKWARD CLASSES AND WOMEN.

The population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1961 was as follows‡ :—

	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Scheduled Castes ..	4,74,501	2,40,335	2,34,166
Scheduled Tribes ..	1,511	872	639
Backward Classes ..	1,20,610	..	..

They are distributed all over the district. For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Communities the State Government have appointed one District Welfare Officer, one Assistant Welfare Officer and a number of Welfare Inspectors to promote *inter alia* literacy amongst them. The State Government have provided for stipends, exemption from school-fees and book-grants to them. Stipends and book-grants are allowed on the recommendation of the District Stipend Committee, constituted by the State Government, to the students reading in middle and high schools. The students reading in colleges are awarded stipends and book-grants through the State and Central Stipend Committees.

*Patna District Census Handbook, 1954, p.V.

**Ibid.

†Census of India, 1961, IV, Bihar, Part IIA, p. 375.

‡Census of India, 1961, Vol., IV, Bihar, Part VA, Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, pp. 192-193, 212-13 and 237.

The majority of Harijans, Adivasis and Backward Communities belong to landless classes and thus unable to meet the expenses of education of their children. The State Government bear practically all the expenses of the education of their children.

The following table shows the progress of special schools for these classes of students from 1959-60 to 1964-65*:-

Year.	Institution.			Scholars.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1959-60.						
1. Primary	21	..	21	778	..	778
2. Middle	1	..	1	87	..	87
3. Industrial	1	..	1	52	..	52
4. B.M.C.	20	11	31	734	618	1,352
5. J.B.	1	..	1	81	26	107
1960-61.						
1. Primary	21	..	21	890	..	890
2. Middle	1	..	1	107	..	107
3. Industrial	1	..	1	57	..	57
4. B.M.C.	20	11	31	762	657	1,419
5. J.B.	1	..	1	83	26	109
1961-62.						
1. Primary	24	..	24	937	..	937
2. Middle	1	..	1	130	..	130
3. Industrial	..	..	..	76	..	76
4. B.M.C.	20	11	31	781	672	1,453
5. J.B.	1	..	1	92	25	117

*Report from the District Education Office, Patna.

Year.	Institution.			Schools.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1962-63.						
1. Primary	24	..	24	944	..	944
2. Middle	1	..	1	139	..	139
3. Industrial	1	..	1	78	..	78
4. B.M.C.	20	11	31	804	709	1,513
5. J.B.	1	..	1	95	27	122
1963-64.						
1. Primary	24	..	24	956	..	956
2. Middle	1	..	1	223	..	223
3. Industrial	1	..	1	78	..	78
4. B.M.C.	20	11	31	986	732	1,718
5. J.B.	1	..	1	95	27	122
1964-65.						
1. Primary	26	..	26	1,005	..	1,005
2. Middle	2	..	2	235	..	235
3. Industrial	2	..	2	70	..	70
4. B.M.C.	23	11	34	1,025	825	1,850
5. J.B.	1	..	1	105	35	140

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Women lagged behind in the past in education, mainly due to the prevalence of the *purdah*. The *District Gazetteer of Patna* (1924) mentions that the returns for 1880-81 show only one school for girls with 65 pupils and only 28 girls attending boys' schools. In 1890-91 the number of schools for girls had increased to 80, and the attendance to 1,257 girls, besides 37 girls reading in boys' schools. In 1910-11 the number of girls in girls' schools was 2,443 and in boys' schools 787. In 1920-21 the figures were 4,591 and 62, and in 1921-22, 4,566 and 92*.

**Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 162.

In 1963-64 there were 336 primary and 31 middle schools exclusively for girls in the district. Besides, there were 10 high schools and two colleges in the district.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

Organisation of the Education Department.—One District Education Officer and one District Inspectress of Schools are at the top of the district organisation. The District Education Officer is incharge of boys' education while the District Inspectress looks after the girls. There are five Subdivisional Education Officers and five Inspectresses of Schools. The Subdivisional Education Officers are assisted by Deputy Inspectors of Schools. There are six Deputy Inspectors of Schools, one in each subdivision and the sixth one at Hilsa.

There is one District Superintendent of Education posted at Patna, who controls all the primary and middle schools of the district ; two Deputy Superintendents (Basic), one posted at Patna and the other at Biharsharif for controlling basic education; and one Deputy Superintendent of Physical Education posted at Patna to look after the Physical Education.

The District Social and Youth Welfare Officer, under the Director, Social and Youth Welfare, Bihar, is responsible for Social and Youth Welfare Programme in the district. He is assisted by the Social Education Organisers posted at the block headquarters in the district.

Primary Education.—There were 1,279 primary schools (lower and upper) for boys and 223 primary schools (lower and upper) for girls during 1921-22. The total number of boys in primary schools was 32,740 and that of girls 4,186*.

The following table gives the relevant statistics from 1954-55 to 1964-65 **:—

Primary.

Year.	Schools.		Scholars.		Teachers.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		Total.
1954-55	1,650	300	67,529		3,110
1955-56	1,660	320	76,442		3,110
1956-57	1,729	350	88,317		3,210
1957-58	1,763	300	87,959		3,264
1958-59	1,880	320	1,09,053		3,294
1959-60	1,890	330	1,55,873		3,357
1960-61	1,980	330	1,00,599		3,549
1961-62	1,955	332	1,34,383		3,683
1962-63	2,020	334	1,37,467		3,695
1963-64	2,301	336	1,40,364		3,701
1964-65	2,812	351	1,85,890		3,911

*District Gazetteer of Patna (1924), pp. 154-55.

**Report from the District Education Office, Patna.

Middle Schools.—In 1921-22 there were ten middle English schools and eight middle vernacular schools for boys and two middle English schools for girls in the district*. The middle English schools for boys, with one exception were all aided by Government. The school which served as the practising school of the Patna Training School was under the direct management of the Government. The middle vernacular schools were all under the direct control of the District Board.

The control of the middle schools was entirely transferred to the District Board in 1925. After the promulgation of the Local Self-Government Amending and Validating Act, 1954, the District Superintendent of Education in the district was made responsible for the control, management and payment to teachers of the middle and primary schools in the Board area. The control of such schools by the Local Boards in the respective subdivisions was not found satisfactory and was therefore terminated. A District Education Fund was opened in which the contribution of the District Board and the Education Department was to be pooled together and the expenditure was to be incurred out of the fund.

The following table shows the expansion of the middle schools from 1954-55 to 1964-65 **:—

Middle Schools.

Years.	Schools.		Scholars.		Teachers.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.		Total.
1954-55	230	20	19,615		1,480
1955-56	228	22	19,875		1,520
1956-57	231	25	20,946		1,559
1957-58	240	25	24,587		1,620
1958-59	248	27	32,727		1,628
1959-60	320	28	57,010		1,849
1960-61	380	28	63,854		2,055
1961-62	407	29	65,320		2,155
1962-63	410	30	73,706		7,190
1963-64	415	31	79,511		2,210
1964-65	450	45	90,311		Not available.

* *Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), pp. 154-55 and 159-60.

**Source.—Report from the District Education Office, Patna.

Secondary Education.—Certain defects were discovered in the system of secondary education in vogue during the years 1854—1882. The mother-tongue was completely neglected as medium of instruction and very little was done to train teachers for the secondary schools. The courses of study had become too academic and unrelated to life, mainly because there was no provision for the vocational or technical courses. One further defect was that the matriculation examination began to dominate, not only the secondary education but even the system of education in primary schools.

In 1882, an Education Commission, known as the Hunter Commission, was appointed by the Government to enquire into and report on the entire question of education in the country. The Commission was directed to look into the quality and character of the instruction imparted in schools.

Since it was very costly for the Government to maintain the secondary schools, it was thought that the entire responsibility of the primary education should be taken over by the Government and that of the secondary education should be left to the private enterprise. The Commission recommended that the secondary education should be provided on the grant-in-aid basis and that the Government should withdraw as early as possible from the direct management of the secondary schools. The recommendations were not, for some reasons or other, implemented.

During 1882-1902, there was a considerable expansion in the field of secondary education, partly due to the enthusiasm of private enterprise and partly due to the system of grant-in-aid.

The system of education in vogue, however, made the problem of unemployment all the more acute as the Universities were thrown open to all types of students and most of the boys who passed through the Universities were fit for white collar jobs only. Technical education was at a low premium and manual labour or crafts came to be despised. In later years, attempts were made to meet this problem. From time to time different committees were formed at various levels to go into this question. One such committee was constituted in 1948 under the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, later President of the Indian Republic, and was known as University Education Commission.

The Commission recommended that the standard of admission to the University courses should correspond to the then Intermediate examination, i. e. after 12 years of the study at the school and Intermediate college. The Commission thought that neither the public nor the Government had realised the importance of Intermediate colleges in the Indian educational system and remarked that our secondary education remains the weakest link in our educational machinery and needs urgent reinforcement.

Till the formation of the Secondary School Examination Board in 1951, all the secondary schools were under the control of the Patna University which conducted the Matriculation Examination.

Till 1924 there were 17 high schools for boys of which three were maintained by Government and nine received grant-in-aid and the rest were unaided institutions*.

High Schools.—The progress of secondary education may be assessed from the figures given below **:—

Year.	No. of Schools.			No. of Scholars (boys and girls total).	No. of teachers (total).
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1956-57	110	9	119	25,320	1,637
1957-58	115	12	127	31,809	1,753
1958-59	125	13	138	35,380	1,755
1959-60	140	14	154	38,811	1,758
1960-61	145	14	159	45,990	1,851
1961-62	147	14	161	48,434	1,890
1962-63	148	15	163	49,793	1,901
1963-64	155	16	171	49,979	1,990
1964-65	160	20	180	68,733	Not available

The expansion in the number of institutions or the number of scholars does not necessarily mean that the spread of education is on a sound footing. A common complaint is that the expansion is at the cost of quality. Frequent changes in the educational policy of Government, change in the syllabus, text books and number of compulsory subjects to be studied, and the medium of instruction have contributed to the present deterioration of standard. The subjects now taught to the students are far too many ; more than two languages are to be learnt. There has not been proportionate expansion in the number of teachers. The teachers training schools are not many and they too are poorly staffed, ill-equipped and are not able to turn out the proper type of students.

Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools.—In the higher secondary schools teaching is done in some case for a period of three or four years depending upon the nature and courses of study required. The higher secondary schools have been formed by the addition of one year which is taken from the Intermediate stage of the University.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission the State Government selected 25 non-Government high schools for conversion into multi-purpose higher secondary schools and

*Patna District Gazetteer (1924), p. 159.

**SOURCE.—Report from the District Education Office, Patna.

22 into higher secondary schools. There is a difference between these two types of schools. In a multi-purpose school diversified courses are followed and different crafts are taught. The idea is to make it a craft-centred school whereas a higher secondary school is not to be made craft-centred school.

The following schools are recognised as higher secondary and multi-purpose schools :—

- (1) Patna Collegiate Higher Secondary School, Patna.
- (2) Patna Multi-purpose School, Gardanibagh.
- (3) Rajendranagar Multi-purpose School, Patna.
- (4) Patna City Multi-purpose School, Patna City.
- (5) B. N. R. Training Multi-purpose School, Patna (for girls).
- (6) Gardanibagh Girls' Multi-purpose School, Patna.
- (7) Government Girls' Higher Secondary School, Patna City.
- (8) Bankipur Girls' Multi-purpose School, Patna.
- (9) Anisabad Higher Secondary School, Patna.
- (10) Miller Higher Secondary School, Patna.
- (11) Dayanand Higher Secondary School, Patna.
- (12) R. M. R. Seminary Higher Secondary School, Patna.
- (13) D. B. R. K. J. Multi-purpose School, Patna City.
- (14) F. N. S. Academy Higher Secondary School, Patna City.
- (15) M. A. A. Higher Secondary School, Patna City.
- (16) Marwari Multi-purpose School, Patna City.
- (17) Multi-purpose School, Maner.
- (18) Multi-purpose School, Amarpura, Danapur.
- (19) S. K. M. Multi-purpose School, Mokameh.
- (20) Multi-purpose School, Khusrupur.
- (21) R. S. M. R. Aided Multi-purpose School, Mokamehghat.
- (22) Multi-purpose School, Fatwa.
- (23) S. S. A. Multi-purpose School, Ekangarsarai.
- (24) R. B. Multi-purpose School, Hilsa.
- (25) R. D. Himmat Singh Multi-purpose School, Rajgir.
- (26) S. K. G. Higher Secondary School, Masaurhi.
- (27) Higher Secondary School, Punpun.
- (28) Thakur Higher Secondary School, Bihta.
- (29) Baldeva Higher Secondary School, Danapur.
- (30) Parwati Higher Secondary School, Bikram.
- (31) Higher Secondary School, Paliganj.
- (32) Bansidhari Higher Secondary School, Bharatpura.
- (33) Higher Secondary School, Masaurhi.
- (34) Soghra Higher Secondary School, Biharsharif.
- (35) Nalanda Collegiate Higher Secondary School, Biharsharif.
- (36) R. B. H. S. School, Nalanda.

- (37) Higher Secondary School, Bakhtiarpur.
- (38) Higher Secondary School, Agwanpur.
- (39) A. N. S. Higher Secondary School, Barh.

Patna Collegiate School.—It was founded in 1835 with the name, "Patna High School". In 1860 it was taken over by the Local Committee of Public Instruction and in 1862 named as Collegiate School and the college classes that were opened in 1863 formed what has since been known as Patna College. The Collegiate School remained under the control of the Principal, Patna College, in the old historic building, called Patna College, Old Block. In 1909 it was housed in a separate rented building and was placed under the Divisional Inspector of Schools. In 1912 the supervision of the school vested in the Principal, Patna Training College and remained under him till 1919 when it was converted into an Intermediate College called New College. The four lower classes of the school were transferred to the Middle English School attached to the Patna Training School. The Institution, therefore, assumed a new position as the New College on the 14th July, 1919. On the 27th September, 1919 the post of the Headmaster of the School was abolished and the whole Institution was placed under a Principal who was under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction. On the 1st July, 1927, the Intermediate Art classes were re-transferred to the Patna College and the old Patna Collegiate School was restored to its former status. Since then it has been housed in its present building with the attached hostel and the Headmaster's quarter. As a result of the policy of converting some high schools into higher secondary schools, this Institution was converted in a Higher Secondary Multipurpose School in 1958.

In 1966 there were eleven hundred students on rolls and the strength of the teaching staff was 40 including the Principal. The hostel has the capacity of accommodating 120 students. There are eight teachers' quarters constructed in the compound of the school. The Patna Collegiate School has many outdoor activities, such as, boy scouts, sports and games, one Infantry and one Navy Division of N.C.C. Of the old students of this school who made their mark in public life, mention may be made of Syed Ali Imam, Hasan Imam, Muhammad Fakhruddin, Shri Krishna Sahay, Sharfuddin, Ganesh Dutta Singh and Syed Abdul Aziz.

Baldeva Higher Secondary School, Danapur.—It was established in 1866 and upgraded to higher secondary school in 1960. In 1966 there were 716 students and 24 teachers in the school. There were two units of N.C.C. and one unit of A.C.C. The school library has 3,496 books on different subjects.

T.K. Ghosh Academy, Patna.—In 1874 the late Tinkauri Ghosh established a school named Patna Training Academy, which, after his death was re-named in 1882 as T. K. Ghose Academy. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha,

Dr. B. C. Roy, Major P. M. Basu, J. N. Ghosh and T. P. Singh were among the old boys of this school. The school had (1969) 800 boys on roll and 25 teachers including the headmaster.

D.A.V. Higher Secondary School, Danapur.—It was established in 1875, got recognition in 1919 and was upgraded to higher secondary standard in 1960. In 1965 there were 850 students and 24 teachers in the school. It has two units of N.C.C. and one unit of A.C.C.

Mohammadan Anglo-Arabic Higher Secondary School, Patna City.—It was established in 1884, recognised in 1886 and upgraded to higher secondary school in 1960. In 1966, there were about 600 students and 21 teachers in the school. There are about 100 students in N.C.C. The school library has about 4,899 books.

Eastern Railway Boys' Higher Secondary School, Danapur.—It was established in 1889 and got recognition in 1900. In 1966, there were 1,056 students on rolls and 31 teachers. The school library has 7,730 books and has two units of N.C.C. and one unit of A.C.C.

Ram Mohan Roy Seminary, Patna.—The Ram Mohan Roy Seminary was founded in 1897 and named after Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It was first located in the present campus of P.W.M.C. Hospital and that site having been acquired by Government in 1924, the present school site measuring 1.146 acres was allotted to the trustees in exchange for the old one. The school in the present building was opened in 1927. There were 1,105 students on rolls in 1966 and the strength of teachers was 25.

F.N.S. Higher Secondary School, Gulzarbagh, Patna.—This school was established in 1938 by Sia Ram Lakhan Singh, and got recognition in 1940. It was upgraded to higher secondary school in 1962. In 1966 there were 674 students on rolls and 19 teachers. There are N.C.C. and scouting units in the school.

Marwari Multi-purpose Vidyalaya, Patna City.—It was established in 1938, got recognition in 1947 and was upgraded to multi-purpose school in 1960. In 1966 there were 777 students on rolls and 23 teachers. The school has one unit of N.C.C. and one unit of A.C.C.

S.K.M. Multi-purpose School, Mokameh.—It was established in 1940, recognised in 1945 and upgraded to multi-purpose school in 1959. There were 477 students and 24 teachers in the school in 1965. The school has one unit of N.C.C. and one unit of A.C.C. Its library has 7,730 books.

Paliganj Higher Secondary School, Paliganj.—It was established in 1941, got recognition in 1945 and was upgraded to higher secondary school in 1962. There were 675 students and 24 teachers in the school in 1965. There are one unit of N.C.C. and one unit of A.C.C. in the school.

BASIC EDUCATION.

The Basic institutions are controlled by the District Education Officer, while the Deputy Superintendent of Basic Education supervises them and is technical adviser to the District Education Officer. With the implementation of the Expansion Improvement Programme

in 1953-54 some traditional schools were converted into the Basic institutions and some new Basic schools were also started. The financial drain on the State exchequer for continuing this system of education has been very considerable. Some eminent educationists and public men have expressed their doubts about the usefulness of this system of education.

The following table shows the expansion in number of the Basic institutions from 1957-58 to 1964-65 including Senior Basic, Junior Basic and Post-Basic schools in the district :—

Year.	No. of schools.						No. of teachers.		
	Junior Basic.		Senior	Basic.	Post-Basic		Junior Basic.	Senior Basic.	Post-Basic.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
1957-58	65	5	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	501	335	..
1958-59	69	10	52	Nil	Nil	Nil	510	525	..
1959-60	60	10	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	515	431	..
1960-61	68	15	55	Nil	1	Nil	548	512	5
1961-62	70	15	60	1	2	Nil	580	428	20
1962-63	78	12	67	1	2	Nil	600	440	20
1963-64	79	13	67	1	2	Nil	605	440	20
1964-65	81	14	68	1	2	..	..	450	22

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The demand for the establishment of a University at Patna was voiced as soon as Bihar and Orissa was created a separate province in 1912. The Government of India sanctioned in December, 1912 the proposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to constitute a committee to work out a scheme for a separate University for the new province. In May, 1913 the Patna University Committee was appointed with R. Nathan as President and P.C. Tallents as Secretary. The Committee held its first meeting on the 16th July, 1913 and submitted its report in March, 1914. The University Bill was passed on 5th September, 1917. The Bill received the assent of the Governor-General on 15th September, 1917 and the Act was brought into force from 1st October, 1917.

The Patna University continued to cater for the University education of the Province of Orissa also till November, 1943 when the latter established its own University. It had jurisdiction over all the colleges of the State of Bihar before the formation of the Bihar University and was an affiliating University. Even before the formation of the Bihar Secondary School Examination Board,

the Patna University used to conduct the Matriculation Examination. But since the number of schools and colleges increased, the Bihar Secondary Schools Examination Board was constituted in 1951 with the responsibility of conducting Matriculation Examinations*. Later the work of the Patna University was bifurcated between two Universities, viz., Patna and Bihar Universities in 1951. The Patna University was given its jurisdiction over the colleges within the area covered by the Patna Municipal Corporation and became more or less a residential-cum-teaching University. The Bihar University had its headquarters at Patna and was created more to be an affiliating University and had jurisdiction over all the colleges of the State of Bihar excepting those at Patna, but including the Veterinary College and the Commerce College, situated in the neighbourhood of Patna though outside its municipal limits.

In 1960 two more Universities were created, namely, Ranchi University with its jurisdiction over the whole of the Chotanagpur Division and the Bhagalpur University with jurisdiction over the whole of the Bhagalpur Division. In 1962 one more University, namely, Magadh University with headquarters at Gaya was started. Its jurisdiction is over the whole of the Patna Division except for the colleges within the area under Patna Municipal Corporation. The headquarters of the Bihar University was shifted to Muzaffarpur in 1960. In 1962 a Sanskrit University with headquarters at Darbhanga was also started.

In 1966 the Patna University had ten colleges, eighteen Faculty of Arts, seven Faculty of Sciences, one Faculty of Commerce, one Faculty of Education and 11 Faculty of Medicines**.

Patna College.—The last *District Gazetteer of Patna* mentions as follows :—

“Patna College was first opened as a Government school in 1860 under the Local Committee of Public Instruction. In 1862 it was made a collegiate school, and in 1863 it was raised to the status of a college. A law department was added in 1864, but in the year 1909 this section of the college developed into a separate institution. Informal higher degree classes in history and economics were opened in 1911, but with the formation of the new university it was recognised that this branch of the work needed to be expanded and placed on a surer footing. Uncertainty regarding the location of the proposed central university made the erection of new buildings impossible, but room was found by removing the intermediate classes in Arts to the collegiate school. The necessary space having thus been obtained, arrangements were made in 1919 to teach up to M.A. standard in English, mathematics and Sanskrit, the old classes in history and economics being at

*Since 1961 the Bihar Secondary School Examination Board is conducting Higher Secondary School Examinations also.

***Patna University Annual Report, 1965.*

the same time reorganised and provided with an adequate staff. In the following year work was started up to the M.A. standard in Persian and to the M.Sc. standard in physics and chemistry.”*

In 1966, there were 72 lecturers and 1,483 students in the college. Besides, there were 590 students in Honours classes of different subjects**. In 1966 there were 51,267 books in the college library. There are five hostels, namely, Iqbal, Jackson, Minto, Hathwa and New hostels for the college students.

Since 1963, the N.C.C. Training has been made compulsory. The students of this college have joined Naval Wing, Air Wing, N.C.C. Rifles and N.C.C. Infantry.

Among the societies in the college mention may be made of Arabic Association, Maithili Sahitya Parishad, Fine Arts and Photographic Society, Psychological Society, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Historical Society, Chanakya Society, Geographical Society, Music and Drama Society and Athletic Society.

Bihar National College.—The Bihar National College was founded in 1883 as a high school by Babu Bishweshwar Singh and Babu Saligram Singh, two gifted brothers of the Kulharia Zamindar family of Shahabad. It developed into a second grade college in 1889 and in 1892 was raised to B.A. standard† under the University of Calcutta with post-graduate department and Law classes attached to it.

There was a crisis in 1908 when according to the new regulations of the Calcutta University the College required a separate building with spacious accommodation for tutorial classes and library and science laboratory for affiliation to the University. The College was shorn of its Honours classes and made over to a registered association. At this juncture the public and high Government officials saved the situation by making suitable arrangements for meeting the requirements of the new regulations of the University†. In 1923 an arrangement was concluded between the College Association and the Government by which the former transferred the buildings and other property to the Government and the Government promised to undertake complete financial responsibility for the college. The Arts Block of the college and the magnificent college hostels were constructed by the State Government in 1928. In 1952 the Bihar National College was

**Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 157.

**The science subjects were also taught in the Patna College till 1927 when the Patna Science College started teaching them exclusively.

†*Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 158.

‡*Bihar National College Handbook*, 1964-65, p. 1.

taken over by the teaching university of Patna, when it came to be formed, as a constituent college of the University*.

In 1966 the staff consisted of 98 teachers and there were 2,081 students on its rolls. The students are trained in Artillery, Infantry, Signals, Navy and Air Squadron. The college has 24 different societies the oldest being Harish Chandra Sabha. It publishes two annual magazines, one in English and other in Hindi.

Magadh Mahila College, Patna.—This college was established in 1939 and is affiliated up to B.A. and B.Sc. standard. In 1966 there were 1258 students on its rolls and 46 teachers. The Arts students of this college go to Patna college to study Honours courses in different subjects. The number of students admitted to the Honours classes were 147 (1966). In 1966 the college library had 10,091 books and 203 journals. The college has two hostels with an accommodation for 94 students.

There were about 45 Cadets in Bihar Signal Section and about 200 in N.C.C.R. during 1966. There are eight societies, viz., English Literary Society, Hindi Literary Society, Urdu Literary Society, Library Society, Debating Society, Dramatic Society and Planning Forum. The college publishes magazine, namely, *Magadh Mahila College Patrika*.

Patna Women's College.—This college was established in 1940 and is affiliated up to B.A. and B.Sc. standard. There were 35 lecturers and 632 students on the rolls during 1966. The college has 13,880 books in its library and a unit of N.C.C. There is a hostel with an accommodation for 120 students, attached to the college.

Patna Sciencece College.—It was established in 1927. Previously, it was running in the Patna College building. The subjects taught in the college are Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Zoology, Botany and Geology. In 1966 there were 76 lecturers and 20 Laboratory Assistants in the college. The college library has 27,943 books on different subjects. The college has about 12 societies and has units of N.C.C. Rifles, Artillery, Navy and Air Wings. It has five hostels with an accommodation for 405 students.

The Nav Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda.—This institution was established by the Government of Bihar in 1951. The foundation stone was laid at a place adjacent to the ruins of the old University of Nalanda by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the then President of the Indian Republic. It has got two spacious buildings of its own. The aim of this institute is to revive the cultural tradition of the ancient Nalanda University on modern lines. It imparts post-graduate teaching in Pali and Buddhist Philosophy to students coming from India and abroad. It also guides research scholars in preparing doctorate degrees in subjects related to Buddhist Philosophy and Culture. Students come here mostly

*Bihar National College Hand book, 1964-66, P. 1.

from South-East Asian countries and some from Europe, for studying Buddhism. Besides research work, the staff of the institute critically edit books on Buddhism in Pali and Sanskrit. The minimum qualification prescribed for admission is graduate's degree.

It has published research papers in four volumes. It has also published in forty-one volumes, in Devanagari script, the entire collection of the Pali Tripitaka and three volumes of Pali Atthakatha. Besides, it has also published five researches and other volumes in English and Pali. Till 1966 this institute has awarded nine doctorate degrees. The Institute provides Diploma courses in Hindi, Sanskrit, Tibetan, Japanese, and Chinese languages. It has awarded following degrees to the Doctorate students till 1965: Doctorate in Literature—1 and in Philosophy—8; Master of Arts (Pali)—45; Acharya in Pali—56; Diploma in Sanskrit, Hindi and Tibetan—10.

This institute has a well equipped library consisting of about 24,000 books and manuscripts.

Other Colleges.—The Colleges, namely, Commerce College, T.P.S. College, Ravindra Balika Mahavidyalaya, Guru Govind Singh College, Oriental College and Anugrah Narayan Singh College are located within the limits of the Municipal Corporation but they are affiliated to the Magadh University.

The following colleges are located in the *mufassil* areas of the district :—

Sadar Subdivision.

- (1) Punpun College, Punpun.

Danapur Subdivision.

- (1) B. S. College, Danapur.
- (2) J. J. College, Bihta.
- (3) Maltidhari College, Naubatpur.

Barh Subdivision.

- (1) A. N. S. College, Barh.
- (2) R. R. S. College, Mokameh.

Biharsharif Subdivision.

- (1) Nalanda College, Biharsharif.
- (2) Kisan College, Sohsarai.
- (3) Rajgir College, Rajgir.
- (4) Hilsa College, Hilsa.

PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

Training Schools—Teachers' Training Schools form an important link in professional education. In 1950-51 a re-orientation of the system of teachers' training was found necessary and the courses were modified so as to bring them nearer to the Basic system of education. The Elementary Training schools were renamed as Junior Basic Training schools. The training period of the Junior Basic Training school was extended from one year to two years. In addition the Senior Basic Training schools were opened where two years' course was implemented from the very beginning. The candidates with the minimum qualification of a pass in the middle standard were admitted in the Junior Training schools while the matriculates were admitted in the Senior Basic Training schools. In 1961 the distinction between Senior and Junior Basic Training schools was abolished. In 1966 Teachers' Training schools were located at Patna, Bikram, Rajgir, Barh, Masaurhi, Mokameh* and Kanhauli.

Patna Training College.—This college was established in 1908. It does not charge tuition fees. The trainees get text-books from the college library. The courses of study are for 9 months only. The total number of seats sanctioned is 132. The College library has 5,320 books on different subjects. The students are trained for the Bachelor's Degree in Education and for the Master's Degree in Education. The College is housed in its own building on Bari Path, Patna. The lecturers in Master of Education also take classes for Bachelor in Education.

Women's Training College, Patna.—It was established in 1951 and is located in the campus of the Bankipur Government Higher Secondary School, the college having no building of its own. Only women graduates in Arts and Science are admitted in the college. The sanctioned strength of students and lecturers are 110 and seven respectively. Tuition fee is not charged and the trainees get text-books from the college library. The training period is for 9 months only. In 1966 there were 3,457 books and 460 periodicals in the library. The students are trained for Bachelor in Education. Students get free treatment and medicine from the Central Dispensary of the Patna University. The college has no hostel building of its own. The hostel is accommodated in a rented house.

Government Polytechnic, Patna.—An Engineering school, named the Patna School of Engineering was started in 1955. From 1965 it came to be known as Government Polytechnic. The seats for admission were limited to 60 at the outset but in 1965 they raised to 250. It imparts training in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. The training is

*Mokameh Training School is meant for girls only.

of two years' duration. Admission is open to matriculates with pure science subjects.

The Government Polytechnic has a massive building at Pataliputra Colony. It is a Government institution. It has a hostel to accommodate 250 students. The strength of teachers including Principal was 25 in 1965.

Patna Polytechnic, Gulzarbagh.—This was started in 1925 when it was called the Bihar Cottage Industries Institute. Its main purpose was to revive the decadent handloom weaving industry. This object was achieved to a large extent and Bihar fabrics found a ready market, particularly abroad.

The scope of training imparted at this institute changed with the initiation of the First Five-Year Plan and its name was changed to Central Technological Institute. The Institute was raised to the status of a polytechnic in 1956. The diploma courses have been brought up to the standard laid down by the All-India Council of Technical Education. Three diploma courses, *viz.*, Textile Technology, Ceramics and Metal works of three years' duration were prescribed. Besides, Technical course and Vocational course of two years' duration were also started in the institution. In 1966 it imparted training in four diploma courses *viz.*, Mechanical, Electrical, Textile Technology and Ceramics. The total number of admissions for all the four diplomas was limited to 120 and the minimum qualification for admission was matriculation with pure science subjects.

Patna Law College.—Law teaching in the latter half of the 19th century was done in a department attached to the Patna Arts College and B.L. degree was awarded. In March, 1865, a law lecturership was founded at Patna College. The affiliation of the law classes attached to Patna College was granted by Calcutta University. These classes were treated as a separate institute, but were under the control of the Principal of Patna College. The first lecturer in Law was Shri Navin Chandra D. He continued as such till 1890. In 1891 Shri Abinash Chandra Ghosh was appointed officiating law lecturer. In 1892 Brij Bansi Sahay was a law lecturer. From 1895 to 1908 the lecturer in Law was Shri Krishna Sahay.

In July 1909 Government Law College, Patna was established with the object of imparting legal knowledge to the students and affiliated to Calcutta University. The college was under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. In 1917 it was transferred to the Patna University. Sri Atma Ram was the first Principal of the college.

In 1959 Master of Law classes were introduced in this college. In 1966 there were about 500 students in B. L. classes and 57 in M.L. classes. The Principal and the Vice-Principal of the college were permanent and full-time while the total number of part-time lecturers was 72.

In the Post-Graduate Department there were three full-time lecturers and three part-time lecturers. The college library has about 4,320 books and about 1,005 journals. It publishes its own magazine, which usually contains research and original papers.

Medicine.

Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.—In 1874 a Medical school was established at Patna by Sir Richard Temple and the School was named after him. For over 30 years this institution struggled for its existence and thereafter Government made liberal grants for its improvement. With the creation of the State of Bihar and Orissa in 1912 the need for the establishment of medical college was felt, but as it was not possible to start a medical college immediately, the State Government arranged with the Government of Bengal to reserve 18 seats in the Calcutta Medical College for the students of this Province and agreed to pay the proportionate cost. But this arrangement was quite inadequate, and, to meet the growing needs of the Province, the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga in 1920 gave a donation of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the establishment of a medical college at Patna and in 1921 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales its foundation was laid and the college was named Prince of Wales Medical College. An appeal was made for donations and a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs and 25 thousand, in addition to aforesaid sum of Rs. 5 lakhs already given by the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga, was donated.

The medical college started functioning in July, 1925 with 30 students in the 1st year class for the study of Biology. All the other classes were opened in July, 1926 and the students of the Province studying at the Calcutta Medical College were recalled and admitted to these classes. The first Principal of the college was Lt. Col. H.R. Dutton, M.R.C.P., I.M.S. The formal opening ceremony of the college was performed on the 25th February, 1927 by His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, the then Governor of Bihar.

The buildings of the former medical school were altered and five new buildings were added to accommodate the various departments of the college. The college continued to be under the control of the Government of Bihar till 1952 when it was transferred to the Patna University. In 1955 the University created post-graduate departments in Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Anatomy for efficient post-graduate teaching and research.

This institution admits students for M. B., B. S. and also for M. D., M. S., Ph. D., M. So. and the following Diploma courses:—Diploma in Tuberculous Diseases (D.T.D.), Diploma in Child Health (D.C.H.), Diploma

in Ophthalmology (D.O.), Diploma in Laryngology and Otology (D.L.O.), Diploma in Anaesthesiology (D.A.), Diploma in Clinical Pathology (D.C.P.), Diploma in Obstetrics and Gynaecology (D.G.O.) and Diploma in Orthopaedic Surgery (D.Orth.).

In the year 1965-66 the total number of seats for admission in the pre-medical class was 170. The number of students on roll was 1,040 of whom 820 were boys and 220 were girls. Of the 170 admission into the pre-medical class 11 seats had been reserved for the Government of India's nominees.

The strength of the college students for the last five years was as follows :—

Year.	Admitted.	Passed.	Male.	Female.
1960	150	131	107	24
1961	150	106	88	18
1962	170	147	117	30
1963	170	127	102	25
1964	170	120	97	23

The college hostels accommodate 397 students while remaining 130 students reside in the hostels controlled by Students Residence Committee. One of the college hostels is meant for girls and accommodates 125 girl students.

There are 91 members on the teaching staff of whom seven are not connected with medical teaching proper but are connected with the departments of Physics, Chemistry and Biology of the integrated medical course.

The Patna Medical College though equipped with modern scientific appliances and famous all over India for its competent staff of physicians and surgeons has not made much contribution towards research. On enquiry it was found that reputed Medical Journals like the *Lancet* or the *British Medical Journal* have not probably published any contribution from the Medical College staff. However, the Cardiological and Pharmacology departments have started useful work in research. The scholars of this college are however reported to have done good research works in various disciplines abroad and also in some other institutions of India where research has been encouraged.

The selection of site for P.M.C.H. was rather not a happy one. It developed in haphazard manner within the nucleus of the Temple Medical School. It has utilised all available space and yet the maximum expansion has not yet been achieved. Graveyard of Prince Murad and

Hindu idols situated within the campus of the college attracts huge crowds daily and disturb the sanctity of the campus. Some of the departments of the college such as infectious diseases have now been transferred to Agam Kuan, Patna City to make room for other departments.

The territorial expansion has almost reached the saturation point and therefore less important departments have to be ex-centralised and located elsewhere in the town to make room for the integrated growth of allied branches of medicine and surgery.

Ayurvedic College, Patna.—The Ayurvedic College, Patna was established in 1926 on the initiative of the late Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh and the late Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin, the then Ministers in the Government of Bihar. It was placed on a permanent footing in 1942. The college has a hospital with 64 beds attached to it. It has both indoor and outdoor dispensaries. Both these institutions are housed in a big building situated at Kadam Kuan, Patna.

The college has a governing body consisting of 14 members including the Commissioner, Patna Division as its President and Principal of the college as its Secretary. The staff consists of 20 teachers including the Principal. It has a library and a hostel for 70 students. There are museums of indigenous drugs. It has also a herbarium located at Rajendranagar where medicinal plants are grown. There is a Research Institute of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines attached to the college.

The total number of students in 1965 was 260. Those passing the five years course get the degree of Graduate in Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (G.A.M.S.). These graduates are entitled to registration under Bihar Development of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine Act, 1951.

Government Tibbi College, Patna.—The Government Tibbi College, Patna was established in the year 1926 on the initiative of the late Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin and the Late Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh, the then Ministers in the Government of Bihar. It was placed on a permanent footing in 1942. The College has an outdoor *Shefakhana* (dispensary) attached to it. Both these institutions are accommodated in a building situated at Kadam Kuan, Patna.

The college has a governing body consisting of 14 members including the Commissioner, Patna Division as its President and the Principal of the college as its Secretary. The staff consists of seven teachers including the Principal. It has also a library and a hostel in a rented house in *Mohalla Sabji Bagh*, Patna. It has a museum of indigenous medicines for the training of students in the recognition of different medicines. It has also a herbarium attached to it. It has a science laboratory for teaching chemistry. It has an anatomy section in which the subject is taught through pictures, models, bones, etc.

The total number of students in 1965 was 105. The seat sanctioned for admission of students is 40 in the first year and the minimum age of admission is 16 years. The students who have passed either the S.S. Examination or the Moulvi Examination of the Madrasa Examination Board or an admission examination are eligible for admission. The course is for four years. The fee charged from the students is Re. 1 per month. Those passing the four-year course get the degree of Graduate in Unani Medicine and Surgery (G.U.M.S.). These graduates are entitled to registration under Bihar Development of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine Act, 1951.

The *Shefakhana* attached to the college has two wings—(i) Medicinal and (ii) Surgical. The staff of the *Shefakhana* consists of three *Hakims*, one head *Attar* (compounder), two Assistant *Attars*, one Dresser, three dispensary servants, and one *dai* (maid-servant).

Veterinary.

Bihar Veterinary College, Patna.—The Bihar Veterinary College was established in 1930. A five-year integrated B.V.Sc. and A.H. Degree course based on Pre-University or Higher Secondary School leaving examination with science subjects, was introduced in 1965. The college is affiliated to the Magadh University. The first-year course consists mostly of pre-professional subjects. The second and third-year courses consist entirely of non-clinical subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Science, Nutrition and Genetics. The clinical subjects such as Medicine, Surgery, Gynaecology, Pathology and Extension come in the 4th and 5th years.

The Principal is the head of the college as well as the Government Cattle Farm. The Livestock Research Station is attached to the college. The college maintains a team of eight ponies with a riding master to train the students in horse-riding, which is compulsory.

Engineering.

Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.—It was opened as a school of Engineering in 1896. There were two courses, one for Artisans and the other for Surveyors. Subsequently the two were amalgamated to form the Engineering School, and the present main block was built. The institution was under the administrative control of the Principal of the Patna College up to 1908. In 1909 the Bihar School of Engineering became a separate institution under the control of the Industries Department of Government of Bihar. In 1923 the school was affiliated to the Patna University and degree students were first admitted in 1924 and was named as Bihar College of Engineering. The Mechanical Apprentice course was also started in the same year. The degree course was recognised by the Government of India in 1932.

The college prepares students for B.Sc. (Eng.) Degree Course of the Patna University in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

In 1966 there were about 30 lecturers and about 700 students in three aforesaid Engineering courses.

The college has a big workshop. It has four hostels which accommodate about 375 students. The college library has 14,090 books and 1,342 periodicals.

ORIENTAL EDUCATION.

Sanskrit.

Sanskrit Vidyalaya or *tols* prepare candidates for *Prathama*, *Madhyama*, *Shastri* and *Acharya* examinations. Primary Sanskrit schools teach Sanskrit in addition to the departmental vernacular curriculam in reading, writing and arithmetic up to the lower or upper primary standard. The Sanskrit *tols* are controlled by the Bihar Sanskrit Association, Patna. The *tols* get financial aid from the State.

In 1968 there were four Sanskrit colleges, namely, Rajkiya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Patna; Sri Ram Niranjana Das Murarka Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Patna City; Nimbarak Krishna Madhawanand Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Rajipur and Mahanth Keshava Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Fatwa in this district. The oldest Sanskrit college of this district is Sri Ram Niranjana Das Murarka Sanskrit Vidyalaya which was established in 1909. Besides these colleges there are 26 Sanskrit High Schools in the district, most of them being located in Sadar subdivision.

Rajkiya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Patna.—It was established in 1954 and was affiliated to Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga. At present (1969) there are 40 students and 12 lecturers in this college. Five subjects, namely, *Vyakaran*, *Sahitya*, *Jyotish*, *Darshan* and *Veda* are taught in the college. Besides, Hindi, English, Mathematics, Philosophy are also taught. There are about 4,000 books in college library on different subjects.

Arabic and Persian.

Madrasas prepare candidates for examination held by the Madrasa Examination Board, Patna and the latter award diplomas in Arabic and Persian. These schools are aided by the State. The total number of *madrasas* in this district is 21 which are mostly located in Patna City, Biharsharif, Phulwarisharif, Danapur and Maner.

Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda, Patna.—The Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda was founded by Saiyid Nurul Huda in 1912. This is an important centre of Islamic studies in the State of Bihar. The medium of instruction is Urdu. It imparts education from *Tahamim* or primary stage to *Alim* or B.A. stage in Islamic education. The strength of scholars during 1966 was 223 and that of teachers 21. The Madrasa

has a spacious building. It is located on the Ashoka Raj Path opposite the Science College.

Post-Graduate Studies and Research Institute.—The Institute of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Arabic and Persian was started at the Madrasa building in 1955. The *Fazil* or M.A. classes attached to the Madrasa were transferred to the institute. Research is done in the Arabic and Persian literature and the Islamic history. Besides, *Maulvis* or teachers are trained for diploma of two years' duration. The institute publishes works of the distinguished authors and also biography and manuscripts pertaining to Islamic history and literature.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES.

A number of literary periodicals and daily newspapers are published from this district. Among them the English daily 'Indian Nation' and the Hindi daily 'Aryavarta' have the largest circulation*.

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

Government School of Arts and Crafts.—The school was established on 25th January, 1939 as a Private Institution and was taken over by Government of Bihar in 1948. It was started at first in a rented house on the Govind Mitra Road. Later it was shifted to Chouhatta *Mohalla* and in 1960 it was housed to its own building west of the Patna Museum.

It got its recognition in 1941 and Government sanctioned grant-in-aid from April, 1943. The school affords facilities to students for the study of drawing, painting, sculpture, commercial art, crafts and other allied subjects which may be grouped under sections, *viz.*, Fine Art, Commercial Art, Sculpture and Crafts.

In 1968 there were 60 students and 12 teachers including the Principal of the school. There is a hostel attached to the school. It has a library and the State Art Gallery is attached to it.

Aghore Kamini Shilpalaya, Patna.—The object of this school is to impart training to women, specially in cottage industries and crafts. Training is given in tailoring, leather works, knitting, toy making, pottery and embroidery. The duration of the training is of two years. It is situated on the Patna-Gaya Road (Buddha Marg). It was established in 1938. It is registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and is managed by a Managing Committee of 20 members. It is named after late Aghore Kamini Devi, mother of late Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.

*See. Appendix II at the end of this Chapter for details.

Aghore Prakash Shishu-Sadan.—This institution was established in May, 1949 by Miss Sushama Sen Gupta in memory of her brother late Dr. Subinay Sen Gupta, who died a premature death. Late Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, then Chief Minister, West Bengal allowed the school to use his ancestral house in Khazanchi Road, Patna and as a mark of courtesy the institution was named *Aghore Prakash Shishu-Sadan* after the name of the parents of Dr. Roy, Prakash Chandra Roy and Shrimati Aghore Kamini Devi.

Initially the school started with only 20 boys and girls and imparted mainly vocational education and recreational training. The school is gradually expanding and now comprises of (a) a nursery, montessory and a primary section; (b) a craft section in which subjects such as leather work, drawing, painting, sewing, knitting, carpentry, etc., are taught; (c) a children's library; (d) a cultural section in which dances, drill, song recitation are taught and a recreation centre for games. In 1966 there were about 282 children on the rolls of the various sections and qualified teachers were in charge of different sections and subjects.

The school gets grants from the Central Social Welfare Board, Education and Industries Departments of Government of Bihar and also donations from patrons including industrial firms. It is managed by a Managing Committee. The building in which the school is located, has been transferred to a Trust by a deed executed by late Dr. Roy and his family for the benefit of the school.

EDUCATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED.

Patna Deaf and Dumb School.—There are two institutions at Patna for the education of the handicapped. One is the Patna Deaf and Dumb School and the other is the Patna Blind School.

The Patna Deaf and Dumb School was started in 1936. It is still in a rented building. The school is managed by a Managing Committee. The expenditure is met by collection of fees from the students and grant-in-aid from the State Government. It imparts education from nursery stage to middle stage. Vocational training is given only in tailoring. There were 61 students including seven girls on rolls during 1965. The strength of teachers was four.

Blind School, Patna.—The Patna Blind School was founded in the year 1922 by Baikunth Nath Mitra, Advocate, Patna High Court. The School building was constructed in 1930.

The object of the school is to train blind boys from 6 to 12 years of age in a way that instead of being a burden to the society they may be useful citizens. Besides literacy, they are trained for craft and music, both vocal and instrumental. The students are taught according

to the Braille system so that all of them can read and write and work out sums in arithmetic. They are also taught typewriting, gardening, nature study and cooking. Industrial education comprises of basket making, manufacture and repair of cane furniture and rope making.

Physical education is also imparted to the boys and the school has set up gymnasium apparatus. The Patna Blind School Scout Troop was registered as a unit of the Bihar Provincial Boy Scouts Association in the year 1932. In 1966 there were 30 students and teachers in the school.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

Youth Hostel Movement.—The object of the Youth Hostel Movement is to encourage all and, particularly young people of modest means to travel for its own sake on foot, by ordinary bicycle or canoe and provide night shelters for them within easy reach at definite places. The accent on slow movement is to enable the hostellers to enjoy at ease the bounties of nature, acquaint themselves with their cultural heritage, develop their outlook through mutual exchange of ideas with others. The youth is ordinarily defined as a person of either sex of ten years or above, there being no upper limit of age.

The call of the road is inherent in man, though it may be dominant in some while dormant in others. However, unlike the gypsies, who are born on the road, march along it all their life and ultimately come to rest finally somewhere by the side of it under the canopy of the open sky, the great majority of people are not on the road all their life. They make home and settle down. Lest they become altogether sedate and turn deaf to the call of the road, religion from very early times has acted as a lever to make them somewhat mobile. According to our tradition it is a pious wish of every Hindu to visit Badri, Kedar, Puri, Rameshwaram and Dwarka before he departs from this world. The Hindu Code of Conduct has also prescribed the third stage in one's life, i.e., *Vanprastha* exclusively for travel throughout the country to enrich one's personality through learning while wandering and meeting different people and thus imbibing new ideas. Our Upanisads also have glorified the wonderlust*.

In Buddhist philosophy also travel has been eulogised. Lord Buddha was himself a great traveller. Shankaracharya conceived the idea of emotional integration of the country and as a means to achieve this

*चरन् व मधु विन्दति, चरन् स्वादुमुदम्बरम्

सूर्यस्य पश्य श्रमाणं, यो न तन्त्रयते चिरम्।

(i.e. a wandering man gets the sweets of life.)

end, he established shrines all over the country including the Himalayas so that people should develop a broad view of life and know their fellow men. Literatures, e.g., Kali Das, have highlighted the value of travel. In our own times Rabindranath has been a constant traveller all over the world. Kalikamliwale opened up the shrines in the Himalayas by establishing a string of night shelters on the routes. We see the beginning of the modern Youth Hostel Movement in such shelters. In spite of our country not being independent till 1947, the cultural life of the people remained unaffected and people in ever-increasing number moved to the religious shrines all over the country.

However, Richard Schirrmann, a school teacher in Germany, gave a new direction to the movement in August, 1909 when he conceived it as a means to supplement children's education imparted in class rooms by travel to places of interest where they would camp over nights and have community living and thereby enrich their personality. Before long elders living in industrial cities of Europe, seeking free environment of countryside at week-ends for rest and recreation to counteract stress and strain of life, joined the movement and gave a broad connotation to it. The Youth Hostel Movement is international in outlook. It is secular and democratic. Except for the wardens there is no paid servant in any hostel and hostellers have to do all the work with their own hands. The movement has nothing to do with politics. All over the world it has grown from below, i.e., from the desire of individuals to organise themselves for travel and not that it has been imposed from above by some authority.

In India pioneers took up the organisation of the modern movement soon after the country became independent. In Bihar, the movement was initially started in the district of Ranchi in 1952 by the Youth Hostel Library and has now found expression in Bihar Youth Hostels Association.

The Government of Bihar have constructed Youth Hostels at the following places to provide night shelters to hostellers at nominal cost :—

Patna—Nalanda, Rajgir; Gaya—Jethian, Bodh-Gaya, Barabar Hills; Shahabad—Sasaram; Muzaffarpur—Vaishali; Darbhanga—Pusa; Champaran—Bhaisalotan, Lauria; Monghyr—Haveli Kharagpur; Santal Parganas—Mihijam, Digalpahari; Dhanbad—Sindri, Topchanchi; Palamau—Netarhat; Hazaribagh—Parasnath, Tilaya, Konar, Hazaribagh National Park, Bokaro; Ranchi—Hundru Falls.

Balkanji Bari.—It is an all-India organisation, primarily meant for children and was established in 1926 by Sevak Bhojraj, popularly known as Dada.

The headquarters of the Bihar State Balkan-ji Bari is at Patna. It made a beginning on 30th March, 1943 when a small organisation of

children, 'Boys' National Club', Kadamkuan, Patna, adopted the constitution of all-India Balkan-ji Bari, Akhil Hindi Balak Sangh. The Bihar State Balkan-ji Bari was formerly constituted on 20th August, 1951 under the presidentship of late Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, the then Finance Minister, Bihar. It is recognised as an educational institution by the Education Department, Government of Bihar. It aims at all round development of children. It is running a Bal Kala Kendra (Children's Art Centre), which is affiliated to Bihar Academy of Music, Dance and Drama. The main object of this centre is to arouse the artistic sense of children and with this view it imparts systematic training to them in music, dance, drama, folk songs and paintings. A library-cum-reading room (Bal Vidyalaya Bhavan), established in 1954 is attached to the State office. The children are taken on educational trips to places of historical and cultural importance. The organisation has its units at Patna, Chapra and Motihari. They run Children's schools and look after their welfare. With the help of some doctors it runs a Child Guidance Clinic and Information Centre where children are examined free of cost. It receives grants from Government, both State and Union, and is administered by a Managing Committee.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Drills, gymnastics, athletics and outdoor games have been a regular feature in the educational institutions since a long time. However, most of the schools have no suitable play-ground and are not equipped with gymnasium and sports equipments.

Physical training is also given in the girls' schools where games are encouraged. The A.C.C. and N.C.C. units, boy scouts and girl guides have been financially helped by the State Government.

The district has a Deputy Superintendent of Physical Education to look after the physical education programme in schools and physical training centres (*Akharas* and *Vyayamshalas*).

The colleges, particularly the Patna and the Science College have their own gymnasiums and well-maintained lawns. The Engineering College has also a decent lawn.

Bihar Mountaineering Association.—With a view to encourage and promote mountaineering as a sport and also to study it as science and art, the Bihar Mountaineering Association was established at Patna on the initiative of Shri N. Kumar. It is a registered body. It was formally inaugurated by Dr. L.N. Sudhanshu, Speaker of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, at its first convention held at Maner on September 11, 1966. It held its second convention at Netarhat (Palamau) on 26th—28th November, 1966 when resolutions were adopted to finalise the organisational set-up, arrange for opening of local training centres and depute suitable candidates for

basic and advance training courses at the Mountaineering Institutes at Darjeeling and Uttar Kashi.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF PATNA.

Founded by Ajatasatru in the sixth century B.C., Pataliputra (modern Patna) is one of the most ancient cities of the world and as we have already seen, it was the imperial seat of the Mauryas and the Guptas. Megasthenes, Greek ambassador at the court of Chandragupta Maurya, considered its Sugangeya palace more splendid than the palaces of Susa and Ecbatana. Pataliputra was not only a seat of authority, but also a centre of culture, learning and fine arts. In those days most of the houses in this city were wooden structures, tastefully done and furnished for comfort. The rooms used to be decorated with flowers, paintings and statues. People sat on carpets spread on floors. Chairs were not in vogue, but small tables were in use to put toilet articles on them. It was a city of flowers. Gardens invariably formed part of households. The extensive river-fronts and public parks added to the beauty of the city.

The citizens in those times were well-dressed. The men used two garments, an *uttariya* to cover the upper part of their body and *dhoti** for the lower part. The womenfolk wore *chira***. Both men and women wore bright, colourful attire, upper cloth usually being of coloured silk, laced or otherwise of fine texture. A correct dress used to be the hall-mark of one's up-bringing. Rubbing of fragrant ointments on body and application of collyrium to eyes were common. Both men and women used to redden their lips with dye soaked in wax to make the paint lasting. Physical culture was a popular craze. The citizens had shapely body and robust health. They massaged their body and did other physical exercise. The city had numerous physical training centres for the youths, who manned the Maurayan and the Gupta armies, which extended the frontiers of imperial powers to far off corners of the contemporary world.

The staple food of the people of Pataliputra consisted of rice, wheat, barley and gram, grown in the vicinity of the city. Milk and its products also formed important part of their menu. Meat was also consumed.

Shikar was a popular pastime and drinking was common†, though it had not degenerated into vice. Dicing was also a popular pastime‡. *Vasantotsava* (spring festival) was celebrated with pomp and gaiety. People cultivated music and fine arts. Every educated person was

*Twisted round legs to give a smarter look and add to mobility.

**Resembling modern *sari*.

†The City had a number of distilleries. See, Kautilya: *Arthashastra*, Book II, Chapter 42, pp. 119-121, Mysore Government, Branch Press, 1919, on the Control of liquor.

‡See, Kautilya: *Arthashastra* Book III, Chapter 73, pp. 197-200 on control of gambling houses.

supposed to know something of music and dancing*. There were schools to impart education in these arts. Dramatic performances were popular in the city. *Kanduk Krida* (playing of ball) was a favourite game of women. There was no *purdah*. They were given training in music, dancing, painting and such other fine arts. Worship in temples and bathing in the river Ganga was a part of their daily life.

Pataliputra was a seat of Sanskrit learning and scholars of repute came from far and wide and resided in this city under the royal patronage of the Mauryas and the Guptas. Panini, Asvaghosa, Kautilya, Vatsyayana, Aryabhat and other intellectuals brought lustre to Pataliputra. During the Gupta era cultivation of sciences and arts reached their zenith. In those days Pataliputra had cultural contact even with outside world. It was from Mahendru-ghat on the Ganga that Sanghmitra and Mahendra launched on their sea voyage to Ceylon to spread the message of Lord Buddha. The Greeks, Kushans and Sakas came to reside in this city and thus gave it a cosmopolitan outlook.

During the Afghan and the Moghul times also Patna retained some of its pristine glories. Early in the 18th century, when the capital of Bihar came to be located at Azimabad (Patna City), arts and culture began to flourish once again and a resident of Patna prided on calling himself an *Azimabadi*.

ART TRADITIONS.

Architecture.

The art traditions of Patna district go back into the heary past. The architecture of Pataliputra was mostly wooden during the period C. 500 B.C. to C. 320 B.C. The pillars and fortifications of the ancient city of Pataliputra were all of wood and the workmanship was extremely good. The "absolute perfection of such works and those who executed them would find little indeed to learn in the field of their own art, if they could return to earth today**". There was a change in this pattern of architecture during the Mauryan period (C.322 B.C. to C. 185 B.C.) when magnificent monuments executed in stone appeared in this city†. The monolithic Asokan columns prove that the craftsman in those days had a thorough mastery of working in stone. These columns are made of Chunar sandstones of pleasing colour and the shining polish richly enhances their beauty.

The foundations of the old city of Rajagriha (C.800 B.C.) indicate that circular buildings were then in vogue‡. The ruins of the

*The Emperor Samudra Gupta himself was a musician of renown.

**The *Archaeological Survey of India*, 1912-13, p.76.

†Percy Brown: *Indian Architecture*, 1942, p. 3.

‡*Ibid.*

fort walls of Rajagriha provide an example of construction of stone masonry of durable character. The *Chaityas* and buildings erected for the Buddhist monks at Amrawan of Jivaka appear to have been open pavilions surrounded only by pillars with a few rooms on the second storey*. *Maniyar Math* is a hollow, circular building and the popular guess is that it served as a treasury**.

The excavations at Nalanda have disclosed a long sequence of buildings erected and re-erected on the same site after intervals of ruin and desertion between the 6th and the 12th century. The *Swarn Bhandar* at Rajgir is an example of cave temple prior to the Gupta period, for religious purpose.

There are no remains of Hindu temples in Patna district, erected before the Muslim invasion, though obviously many should have long been in existence in wood, clay and brick. The Hindu artistic tradition in temple construction seems to have become extinct during the Mohammedan rule. Thus the Hindu temples, we come across in this district, are of recent origin, though mostly on the old sites.

The gift of Islamic architecture expressed itself in the form of domes and arches and exclusive use of lime and mortar. The Mausoleum of Maqsum Shah Daulat at Maner constructed during the reign of Jehangir, about 18 miles west of Patna is a piece of outstanding architectural beauty. It represents a fusion of Pathan strength and Moghul grace. It also incorporates quite a few Hindu symbols as its motif, e.g., elephants, bulls and lotuses, carved on its walls.

The old Patna Collectorate building and a double-storey building at the extreme northern end in the Patna College campus, with doric and ionic columns are survivals of the structures erected by the Dutch traders at Patna in the 18th century. The Church at the Padri-ki-Haveli is an example of the gothic style of architecture. The architecture of Raj Bhavan, Patna High Court and the old Secretariat is influenced by European renaissance style. The building of the Patna Museum is an instance of the fusion of Indo-Saracenic influences. The modern architecture of Patna is using cement, sand and iron in increasing quantity to the exclusion of mortar, lime and timber in roof. That multi-storeyed buildings can be constructed in marshy bogs is illustrated by the Central Revenue buildings at the corner of Gardiner and Bayley road†.

Sculpture.

A rare piece of sculpture associated with Patna is the *Didarganj-Yakshi*, a life size standing female figure with a *Chauri* (fly whisk) in her right hand, in the Patna Museum. The second piece also from Patna is an impressive figure of a *Yaksha*, now in the Indian Museum

*R.R. Diwakar: *Bihar Through The Ages*, 1959, p. 183.

***Indian Art*, p. 82.

†See, N. Kumar: *The Image of Patna*, a Supplement to this volume for details.

at Calcutta. It is monumental and massive, though severely mutilated. The Nalanda Museum has a collection of statues, statuettes, figurines and medallions mostly of Buddhistic origin. They have been dug up from the site of the old Nalanda University. Sandstone sculptures, numerous terracotta human and animal, have been found in Kumhrar excavations. Beautiful forms were produced in the Gupta and late Gupta periods, even in the modest medium of clay, in shape of toys, seals and pots which have been recovered from numerous sites such as Nalanda and Patna*.

Paintings.

The Patna School of Painting was founded about the middle of 18th century by the immigrant artists who settled in Patna City after their arrival from Murshidabad. Originally their forefathers had migrated to Murshidabad from Delhi in the middle of 17th century and thus this Patna School was essentially an extension of Delhi School though considerably modified by local conditions. The last representative artist of this school was Ishwari Prasad, who died in 1949. The other master artists were Shivalal, Shivadaya Lal and Mahadeo Lal. A special feature of their technique was that unlike the artists of Delhi School, they mixed gum and arabic with all colours and this gave softness to their paintings. They also made their own paper by hand from cotton or rags or used *bansaha* paper prepared from jute or bamboo saplings. Some of them also painted on mica. They had specially prepared brushes, *e.g.*, for fine works they used the brush made from the tails of squirrels and for bolder work one from the tail of a goat or neck of a buffalo. They prepared their own colours from indigenous materials, *e.g.*, earth, burnt ivory, indigo, vermilion, ochre, etc. Gold and silver pigments were their speciality. They excelled in miniature painting on ivory. They painted portraits of the nobility; of social scenes, *e.g.*, marriage and festival; daily routine life of people; and animals, birds, flowers, etc. Since about the later half of the 19th century this school appears to have been influenced by contemporary European style of painting as the local artists, who received patronage from their European customers, resident at Patna, attempted to please their taste by importing foreign technique in their work**.

Music.

Making a survey of the contemporary arts of Patna district early in the 19th century, Francis Buchanan says that music in respect to quantity was on a very thriving footing†. It appears it was almost

* N. Kumar: *The Image of Patna* a supplement to this volume, including those of Jain sculptures.

**See, P.C. Manuk: Monograph as reproduced in the Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XXIX-1943, pp. 143-169. Also see, 'The Image of Patna' (Supra).

†Francis Buchanan: *An Account of Districts of Bihar and Patna in 1811-12*, published by B.O.R.S., pp. 612-13.

exclusively practised by professional classes and mostly by dancing girls. Rich people extended generous patronage to them. Superior female artists were allowed small endowments in land. There was also a class of dancing boys called *Bhakaliyas* who usually came from Banaras to celebrate the *holi*. The *Kathaks* sang the *Geetgovind*. The *Fajaks*, consisting of five or six barbers, were chiefly employed at funerals and chose the divine lore of Radha and Krishna for this solemn occasion. Contemporaneously there were *Bhajanias* and *Kirtaniyas* who entertained people. The *Daphalis*, *Bakhos* and *Pamariyas* were also common.

The Court at Azimabad (Patna City) and also those in mufassils were centres of patronage for classical style of singing, e.g., *Dhrupad*, *Kheyal*, *Tappa* and *Thumri* which were developed from the 18th century onward. The *Kathak* style of dancing was also in vogue, *Gazal*, *Dadara*, *Kaharwa*, *Chaiti* and *Kajli* were also favourites of the elite. The common people liked the performances of *Bhands*, *Natuas* and *Miriasins*. Among the folk tunes *Jhumar*, *Barahmasa Jatsari*, *Sohar* and *Sumangali* were popular*.

Drama.

Roving theatrical parties such as Alfred, Corinthians and Kirloskar used to visit Patna in the first quarter of the present century and staged dramatic plays in the style of Parsi theatre based on devotional themes and ethical characters, such as *Sati Anusuya*, *Bhakta Surdas*, *Bhakta Prahalad*, etc. They used to give effect to the stage with appropriate scene and scenery. With the advent of cinema at Patna by about 1930, such themes began to be shown on screen and thus the roving theatres ceased to come. At present (1969) there are a few semi-professional groups at Patna which occasionally stage social dramas, both in Hindi and Bengali with modern technique, usually at Ravindra Bhavan**. Plays are also staged on the occasion of *Diwali* and *Chitragupta Puja*. Besides, the students of various colleges and schools also stage short plays in their institutions on the eve of *Saraswati Puja*. Dance-dramas have also come in vogue and ballets are presented sometimes. The female roles are enacted by women and girls of society. The Public Relations Department of State Government maintains a music, dance and drama wing and arranges performances of music occasionally. Besides, the State gives subsidies to voluntary social organisations which promote this kind of activities. Till recent times, Ramlila was common in country-side, but cinema films have almost completely uprooted the indigenous Ramlila parties†.

*See, *The Image of Patna*, (Supra) for details.

**Occasionally English theatrical parties from abroad have also staged their plays. English medium schools also stage playlets in English.

†See, *The Image of Patna*. (Supra) for details.

Cinema.

There is no cinema studio at Patna. Occasionally film parties come here to shoot scenes, mostly for Bhojpuri films. This district has contributed a heroine of international standing to Hindi screen, a male and a female star of status to the same ; and also a reputed music producer.

MEN OF LETTERS.

Since time immemorial the Royal Houses have patronized learning by awarding prizes to distinguished scholars. This was done in Mithila by Janaka and at Pataliputra by the Nandas. Rajgriha was also a great intellectual centre, where a number of Philosophers congregated in order to get their new theories recognised and accepted*.

Sanskrit.

Pataliputra has always been the fountain head of Sanskrit learning and among the votaries of knowledge who belonged to this place or its neighbourhood or came from outside, and settled here, the following scholars may specially be mentioned :—

Asvaghosa.—He is the earliest author of classical Sanskrit poetry and drama which have come down to us either complete or in fragments. He was born at Saketa, but tradition affirms that he resided at the court of Pataliputra.

Arya Bhat.—A resident of Kusumpur, Patna he was born in 398 *Shak Samvat* and wrote his book "*Aryabhatiyam*" in 421 *Shak* year (500 A.D.) when he was only 23 years old. Varaha Mihira** has referred to "*Aryabhatiyam*" in his book "*Panch-siddhantika*" written in 427 *Shak* year and Brahmagupta has frequently referred to him in his work "*Brahmasphut Siddhant*", written in 550 *Shak* year and thus the time of Arya Bhat appears to be accurate. He was a leading mathematician and astronomer, as is evident from the text of "*Aryabhatiyam*". He propounded the theory that the earth is round†. Further, he discovered that the earth rotates on its axis*. The contemporary civilised world was not aware of these principles. The other achievements of Arya Bhat are Algebra and Spherical geometry.

*R.R. Diwakar : *Bihar Through the Ages*, 1959, p. 174.

**Baldeva Mishra : *Aryabhatiyam*, with preface by S.V. Sohoni, Bihar Research Society, Patna, 1966, p. 4.

†Editorial note 'Gha' *Shloka* 7. (*Supra*).

यद्वा कदंबपुष्पग्रंथिः प्रचितः समन्ततः कुसुमैः ।

तद्वद्वि सर्वं सत्यैर्जलजैः स्थलजैश्च भूगोलः ॥

‡3 Golapad.

Kautilya.—Also known as Vishnu Gupta and Chanakya, he was the Prime Minister of Chandragupta Maurya. He was instrumental in bringing about the downfall of the Nanda dynasty from the throne of Magadh. He wrote the "*Artha-Shastram*" about 300 B.C*. It is a unique work dealing with statecraft, diplomacy, public administration and such other topics which directly concern the running of government. It has 15 Books**.

Ugranath Jha (1868—1929).—He was a renowned scholar of astronomy and also specialised in astrology. His forecasts of events were generally accurate.

Hariharkripalu Dwivedi (1870—1949 A.D.)†.—A scholar of national repute, he was recipient of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya. His works are : *Brihadaranayaka Vartika*, *Vedant Prabandh* and *Rameshwar Kirti Kaumudi*. He also translated *Bhagvatgita Madhusudani* in Hindi.

Braj Bihari Chaturvedi (1870—1946)‡.—He was a famous *Vaidya* of Bihar and made major contribution to the advancement of Ayurveda. The creation of the Patna Ayurvedic College owes much to his initiative. As a measure of recognition of his merit, the profession conferred the title of 'Vaidyaratna' on him. He presided over the 'Bhartiya Ayurveda Maha-Sammelan' at Lucknow in 1936. Among his works are : *Shastratatvendushekhar*, *Shastratatvaratna*, *Trutiviveka*, *Ayurvedatatavaratnakar*, and *Manovinanam*.

Pandeya Ramavtar Sharma (1877—1929).—He was a Sanskrit scholar of international repute and taught Sanskrit at Central Hindu College, Banaras and Patna College (1905—1929) and was also Principal of Oriental College at Banaras Hindu University. The title of Mahamahopadhyaya was conferred upon him in 1919. Apart from Sanskrit he was also a scholar of Pali, Hindi, Bengali, Latin, Greek, German, French and English languages.

Rahula Sankrityayana (1893—1963).—He was born at Azamgarh (U.P.) and educated at Banaras and Lahore; but mostly lived and worked at Patna. He was a scholar of international repute and knew many languages and had travelled widely and had long sojourn in Ceylon, Tibet, Russia, China, etc.

*R.R. Diwakar: *Bihar Through the Ages*, 1959, p. 371.

** १ विनयाधिकारिकम्; २ अष्टाक्षरप्रचारः; ३ धर्मस्थायिम्; ४ कण्टकशोधनम्;
५ योगवृत्तम्; ६ मंडलयोनिः; ७ षाड्गुण्यम्; ८ व्यसनाधिकारिकम्;
९ अभियास्यत्कर्म; १० साङ्गामिकम्; ११ सङ्गवृत्तम्; १२ आबलीयसम्;
१३ दुर्गलभ्योपायः; १४ औपनिषदिकम्; १५ तन्त्रयुक्तिः ।

†Ramehandra Jha: *Vaidadvuti*, 1954, pp. 87—92.

‡Ib. id. pp. 84—86.

Among his numerous works following may specially be mentioned:—*Tibetan Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Pramana Vartika*, *Dharmakirti*, *Alankar Bhaskya*, *Abhidharma Kosha of Vasubandhu*, *Vinaya-pitaka*, and *Dhamma Pada* (the last two are translations from original texts). He enriched Hindi through travel stories based on his experiences.

MODERN DISCIPLINES.

Dr. Kashi Prasad Jayaswal (1881—1937).—He was a profound scholar of Sanskrit, Pali, History, Culture and Law. A barrister, but mainly devoted his life to research relating to ancient Indian History, Archaeology and Culture. He also edited a Hindi Journal, *Pataliputra*, during 1914-15.

Among his works are : “Chronology and History of Nepal”, “An Imperial History of India”, “History of India-150 A.D. to 350 A.D.”, “Hindu Polity and Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts in Mithila” (Smriti). Besides, he published the following papers: *Danta*, a weapon; History of India (C. 150 A.D. Naga-Vakataka period), Appendix to the History of India—150 A.D. to 350 A.D., Six unique silver coins of the Sungas, Khandaha Inscription of King Narasimha Deva of Mithila dated S. 1357, Dating in Lakshmanasena Era ; Early signed coins of Pre-Christian centuries; New coins of Naga Vakataka period, Rajgir (Maniar Math) stone image Inscription and An unrecorded Muhammadan Invasion of Nepal.

The Patna University conferred on him an honorary Ph. D. in 1936. The K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna, has been named after him.

Syed Ali Imam (1869—1932).—At Calcutta High Court Bar and later as a Law Member of the Government of India (1910—1915), and then as a Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, he made substantial contribution to law and administration of justice. He also helped create the State of Bihar and Orissa with its own High Court.

Syed Hasan Imam (1872—1933).—As a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, he distinguished himself by judicial independence. As President of the special session of the Indian National Congress (1918), he showed rare tact and sense of humour and saved many a crisis. He was one of the greatest advocates of his time and also a pioneer in citrus fruit cultivation in Bihar*.

*See, his orange orchards at Husainabad, Japla, Palamau.

Justice Jwala Prasad (1875—1933).—He was one of the seven original Judges who were appointed at the inauguration of the Patna High Court in 1916 and continued as such till his death. A scholar of Sanskrit, he possessed sound knowledge both of Civil and Criminal Law and made substantial contribution to law by his judgments.

Justice Kulwant Sahay (1873—1939).—As a judge of the Patna High Court he vindicated the independence of the judiciary*. His decisions abound with his ability, brilliance and lucidity.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha (1871—1950).—He served the country as a barrister, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University, journalist and administrator. The Province of Bihar and Orissa, the Patna High Court and the Patna University largely owe their creation to him. He founded the "Hindustan Review" in 1900 and remained its Editor till his death. In 1924 he founded Smt. Radhika Sinha Institute in memory of his wife. The library attached to this institution has been serving people ever since.

Among his works are : 'The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar' (1906) ; Speeches and Writings ; 'Kashmir, the playground of Asia' ; 'Some Eminent Bihar Contemporaries' and 'Iqbal, the poet and His Message'.

Justice Saiyed Fazl Ali (1886—1959).—As Chief Justice of Patna High Court and later as a Judge of the Federal Court of India and then as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, he made substantial contribution to jurisprudence. His dissenting judgment in Gopal's case, which was a test case on preventive detention and personal liberty, has become a classic**.

Saiyed Sultan Ahmad (1880—1963).—As a Barrister, Judge of Patna High Court, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, he made substantial contribution to law and its administration. He also promoted the cause of music and fine arts.

* See, Gauri Shankar vs. Collector of Muzaffarpur, 6, *Patna Law Times*, p. 215; Also see N. Kumar : *Patna High Court*, a supplement to this volume.

**See, *Patna Law Times*, p. 24.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1884—1963).—Initially an advocate and law editor, he collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi in taking up the cause of tenants of Champaran against the indigo planters. He was thrice chosen as President of the Indian National Congress and when the country became independent, he was elected to preside over its Constituent Assembly. He was unanimously elected as the first President of India in 1950 and re-elected to the same post in 1952 and 1957.

Prafulla Ranjan Das (P. R. Das) (1881—1963).—As a Barrister, he made great contribution to jurisprudence, both from the Bench of Patna High Court and later as an advocate. He was President of All-India Civil Liberties Union. He also promoted lawn tennis in Bihar.

CULTURAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library.

The Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, was founded in 1890 by Khan Bahadur Khuda Bakhsh Khan (1842—1908)*, sometime Government Pleader of Patna, and afterwards Chief Justice of Hyderabad. Khuda Bakhsh had inherited 1,400 volumes of manuscript from his father, a generous buyer and also a connoisseur, and carried on the tradition. He declined a fabulous offer for his collection from the British Museum and died a comparatively poor man. But he has made Patna the paradise of Islamic scholars for here some of the World's rare manuscripts in Arabic and Persian are preserved. Khuda Bakhsh had stipulated that no manuscript would leave the library premises. Only once was the rule broken—in 1911—for the *Shahnama* and the *Padshahnama* to be taken out to Delhi for inspection by King George and Queen Mary. These volumes bear the imperial signatures as a mark of their admiration. In 1891 the opening ceremony of the library was performed by the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott. The collection was presented by Khuda Bakhsh to the citizens of Patna under a public trust. At that time, the library contained 6,500 books, including 4,000 manuscripts, the rest being English books. Sahabuddin Bakhsh, son of Khuda Bakhsh Khan, was also an ardent lover of books and inherited all the qualities of his father, and followed in his footsteps in developing the library. He was a scholar of English, French, German, Urdu and Persian languages. He had a collection of

*He has been described as "one of the greatest authorities on Islamic bibliography" by late Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

European books, most of which were donated to the library by his wife after his death. The Government of Bengal became the trustee of the library in 1891 and they appointed a Committee of Management. This Committee was replaced by a Board of Management in 1962. Owing to the rare collections of Arabic, Persian and Urdu manuscripts the Union Government agreed to bear the cost of maintenance subject to the conditions that the State Government would contribute Rs. 50,000 per annum. A high-powered Board of Management with the Governor of Bihar as Chairman has been set up by the State Government*. The other members are four nominees of the State Government and four of Government of India, one representative of the family of the founder of the library to be nominated by the Government of Bihar.

In this library the collection of European books is by no means inconsiderable and includes rare editions of some important works. In 1961 about 7,000 books were added to this library which have been kept in a separate apartment, known as "Desna Collection". Though the number of manuscripts in this collection is not very large, it contains some important manuscripts. Besides, it includes some important magazines and journals of the early 19th century. At present (1968) there are 4,166 Arabic and 3,883 Persian manuscripts in the library. These deal with a variety of subjects : Islamic theology, philosophy, Sufism, ethics, jurisprudence, history, biography, science and belle-letters. The library has published 32 volumes of the catalogues of Arabic and Persian manuscripts till 1966. Besides, three volumes of the handlist of Arabic manuscripts, two volumes of the handlist of the Persian manuscripts and one volume of the handlist of Urdu manuscripts have also been published. Among the collections the valuable items came from the libraries of Alexandria, Cairo, Damascus, Beirut and Arabia. There are folios of paintings from the Court of Delhi, covering the period from Humayun to Shah Jehan. They bring to life an array of emperors and princes in all their splendour. There are 700 miniature paintings in all, including 132 of Hindu deities. Copies of the Quran range from those with simple and austere texts to a few with pages illuminated in gold and decked with multi-coloured drawings. There is only one copy by Yakut-al-Mustasmi, who did the transcription in 688 A.H. On each page the words are written in three styles—Naskh, Rajhan and Suls. Yakut was a calligrapher at the court of the last Abbaside Caliph. He perfected the Naskh character in all its beauty. They are 133 illuminated folio pages of the *Tarikh-i-Khandan-i-Timuria* (History of the Timurid Family). In the same class is the *Padshahnama*, a history of the life and times of Shah Jehan. The *Shahinshahnama*, an account of Sultan Mohammad III of Turkey, was written in Constantinople. Its paintings are different

*State Government Resolution no. V/L 4055/60-E—120, dated 26th September, 1962.

from those in Indian and Persian styles. It is the only known copy in the world and bears a number of imperial seals and autographs of the Timurid sovereigns. Among these seals of royalty is a rare seal of princess Jahanara. The *Shahnama* of Firdausi, which was presented to Shah Jehan by Ali Mardan Khan, Governor of Kashmir and Kabul and designer of great Moghul canals, contains beautiful Persian miniatures. The *Diwan-i-Hafiz* (Lyrics of Hafiz) of the 9th Century A.H. is a slim volume. It is said that it was consulted for the omens by Humayun, Jehangir and even Aurangzeb. The tragic tale of Mirza is recorded by the gentle Princess Gulbadan in her memoirs of Humayun. The only copy of the *Diwan* Mirza Kamran bears the autographs of Jehangir and Shah Jehan and distinguished nobles of the Court of Akbar. The *Safinatul Auliya* (Lives of the Sufi Saints) by Darashikoh, Shah Jehna's chosen successor as also numerous volumes of verses, the works of renowned poets from Sadi to Amir Khusru also form part of the collection.

Bihar Research Society.

This was established on the 20th January, 1915 and was initially known as Bihar and Orissa Research Society. After the separation of Orissa from Bihar, this Society was re-named as Bihar Research Society. Its library contains 19,725 volumes of printed books, journals and manuscripts, many of rare value. The Society has compiled a catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts of Mithila in ten volumes, out of which six have already been published. The *Vedas*, *Smritis*, *Sahitya*, and *Jyotisa* figure prominently in these volumes.

Among the important publications of the Society are Dr. Buchanan's Reports on the districts of Purnea, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Patna and Gaya.

Pandit Rahula Sankrityayana led an expedition to Tibet in 1933 and photographed innumerable Buddhist works in possession of various Tibetan monasteries. These have enlarged and kept in thirteen albums in the Society's library. In 1935 he discovered in Tibet nearly two hundred Sanskrit texts embodying Buddhist writings of the first ten Centuries A.D. They are in most cases the only Sanskrit originals known. His collection contains the best edition of the Tanjur and Kanjur series. It has so far published six books in its Sanskrit-Tibetan series and further work on it is being carefully pursued. The K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, which owes its origin largely to the efforts of this Society is still housed in its building and has availed of its resources.

Ancient Indian History received its attention early. Inscriptions were collected, deciphered and interpreted and on the basis of new findings, efforts were made to reconstruct the past history of India.

There are four sections, viz, (1) History, (2) Archaeology and Numismatics, (3) Anthropology and Folklore and (4) Philology which were established when it was started, and they have since developed. The society has been publishing the following journals : (i) Journal of Bihar Research Society and (ii) Journal of the Indian Numismatic Chronicle.

An index of the articles published in the Society's journals during the last fifty years has been published. A critical edition of "Aryabhattiyam" of celebrated astronomer, Aryabhata as edited by Pandit Baladeva Mishra of the K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute with preface by Shri S. V. Sohoni has also been published.

Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna.

The Kashi Prasad Jayaswal Research Institute is named after the late Dr. K.P. Jayaswal, Bar-at-Law of Patna. The institution was started in 1951 and is housed in the Patna Museum's building. The institute is meant to conduct original research mainly into India's past. It has a number of publications based on original research to its credit. It has also been rendering a valuable service by editing some of Tibetan-Sanskrit manuscripts, collected and brought from Tibet by Late Mahapandit Rahul Sankrityayan. Its publications are noted in Appendix III to this Chapter.

Anugraha Narayan Sinha Institute of Social Studies.

Anugraha Narayan Sinha Institute of Social Studies was established as an autonomous institution by an Act of the Government of Bihar and started operation on October 8, 1964.

The objectives of the institute are : (a) to undertake teaching and research in Social Sciences ; (b) to undertake study of specific problems, if and when required by the State Government or the Central Government or any other agency ; (c) to provide for training and research facilities in social, economic and administrative problems ; (d) to publish journals, books, pamphlets and such other materials as may be deemed necessary ; (e) to organise lectures, seminars and conferences; and (f) to undertake other allied activities.

At present (1969) the Institute is specializing in economics, sociology and social psychology. Apart from the Director who is an economist, the Institute has also a professor of sociology, a reader in economics, a reader in social psychology and a few research fellows in economics, sociology and statistics. Among the publications of the Institute are 'Methodology of Economic Research', 'Tribal Village in Bihar, and

A Study in Bihar Agriculture. Besides, about 20 articles have also been published. There are 7,800 volumes in the library of the Institute.

Bihar Rashtra Bhasa Parishad.

It was established in 1950. Eminent persons have become its members. Among its objects, are retrieving of old Hindi manuscripts and short biographies of eminent Hindi writers and other persons, books on scientific subjects and the publication of old books of Hindi prose and poetry. It also takes an active part in furthering the cause of Hindi and Hindi literature and awards prizes and medals to encourage studies in Hindi.

Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Patna.

It was established in 1919 by prominent Hindi scholars of Bihar. At present (1969), its office is located in the Sammelan Bhavan, Kadamkuan. Among its objects, propagation of Hindi language and literature forms an important item. It has a number of publications to its credit mainly relating to the biographies of old-time Hindi writers. At present (1969), it has 132 ordinary members in addition to some life-members. It receives grants-in-aid from the Government of Bihar. It has a sizable library including old manuscripts of Hindi literature.

Suhrid Parishad and Hemchandra Granthagar, Patna.

The parent Bengali institutions were the *Surodyan* Athletic Club, started as far back as 1874 and the *Harisabha* sometime in the early eighties of the last century. The Bankipur Book Club formed in 1896 was renamed "Hem Chandra Library" in 1905 to commemorate the Bengali poet, Hem Chandra Bandopadhyaya. In 1913 the library was merged with "Suhrid Sammelan" started in 1908 and was designated "Suhrid Parishad and Hemchandra Granthagar". The Sammelan had no building of its own in the beginning. In 1912 two rooms were rented in the house of late Dr. Ram Chandra Gupta in the Bihari lane. Surendra Nath Banerjee and Sarla Devi Choudhurani visited the Suhrid Sammelan when they came to Patna in 1912 to attend the session of the Indian National Congress.

The tenth annual session of the *Bangiya Sahitya Sammelan* was held at Patna in 1916 under the presidentship of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. Among the sectional Presidents were Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Rai Jitendra Nath Choudhury and Bijoy Chandra Majumdar. The visit of the eminent persons gave a filip to the institution and a plot of land was purchased in Langartoli where annual *Sarbajanin Durga Puja* is being celebrated since 1895. The hall of the first floor is named "Manindra Hall" in the name of the principal donor, Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy of Cossimbazar. The Patna Musical Club is located in this hall. This institution played its role when the sessions

of the *Nikhil Bharat Prabashi Bangiya Sahitya Sammelan* were held at Patna in 1937 and 1951. It has become an important cultural centre of Patna and extends invitations to eminent literatures for literary and cultural discussions.

The library contains about 8,000 books in Bengali, English and Hindi. There is a reading section for which dailies, weeklies and monthlies are subscribed. A Juvenile section of the Granthagar was opened through the generosity of late Dakshina Ranjan Ghosh. A Hindi section was also added in 1951. The main source of income of the institution is public donations, subscription from the members, occasional income from charity performances and grants from Government.

Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Patna.

This was established in December, 1949 with a view to impart training in Manipuri, Kathakali and Bharat Natyam dances. It has also a short-term course in Indian dances for foreign students. It is housed in a magnificent Government building in Chhajubagh and gets an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 from Bihar Government. It has a library and museum and an auditorium and stage well furnished and scientifically fitted with modern devices.

Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences.

This institute was founded in 1963 to commemorate the memory of the late President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and is located at Agamkuan, Patna. The management of the Institute rests with the Rajendra Memorial Research Society of Medical Sciences, a registered body, governed through a Council headed by the Chief Minister of Bihar. The Council is assisted in its work by various committees and expert bodies. In 1966 the staff consisted of 102 persons including 20 Medical and Research Fellows, eight nurses, ten technicians, and 15 non-technical officers. The hospital section consists of an 'indoor' of 20 research beds and an 'outdoor' mainly for chest diseases. An Asthama Clinic is also being organised. The hospital has a Clinical Laboratory for routine work, and X-ray Section. The total number of outdoor patients during the period January to October, 1965 was 3,366, of which 1,684 were chest cases with an average of 14 new cases per day.

Institute of Science Education, Patna.

The Union Ministry of Education launched a scheme in 1965 for the improvement of science education in secondary schools and institutes. On 1st January, 1966 State Institute of Science Education was established at Patna with Prof. G.P. Dube, M.Sc. (Allahabad), M.Sc. (Cantab) as its Director. The main functions of the institute are : (a) to reorganise expansion of the teaching of science ; (b) to reconstruct the science curriculum at school stage on the basis of continuous studies and experimentation in collaboration with central agencies ; (c) to prepare text-books and other reading materials on

science for students and teachers; (d) to devise measures for improved experimental and laboratory work in science; (e) to organise advanced courses for science teachers at the school level and (f) to design improved methods of pre-service training of science teachers. The Institute is conducting a survey to study the problems and facilities at the school and teacher training level, through questionnaires and other suitable techniques.

LIBRARIES.

Regarding libraries the *District Gazetteer of Patna* mentions that there were twelve public libraries, but the only important institutions were the Oriental Public Library, the Shrimati Radhika Institute, and the Rupkala Bhagawan Library at Bankipur, and the Bihar Young Men's Institute*.

At present (1969) there are 431 libraries in the district. The public libraries of grade I are included in the Appendix IV.**

Shrimati Radhika Sinha Institute Library.

It was founded in 1924 by Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha in the memory of his late wife, Shrimati Radhika Devi. The library has a reading room, a research room and a newspaper reading room. It is well provided with many of the well-known foreign and Indian periodicals and journals. The library is divided into various sections and contains books relating to literature, history, philosophy biography, travel, sociology, etc. In 1968 there were about 70,000 books in the library.

American Cultural Centre, Patna.

It was opened on July 1, 1954 and is designed to disseminate information about the life, culture, government, foreign relations and achievements of the United States.

From a modest collection of approximately 1,500 books when it was opened as a reading room in 1954, it has grown to nearly 7,500 volumes, including over 800 translations of American books in Hindi and Bengali.

Though essentially an information library, it is operated like any public library in the United States. Men and women in all walks of life are welcome to use the books and periodicals in the library, as well as to borrow them for use at home. People residing outside the city may also borrow books by mail. A qualified librarian helps the readers in selecting books and in finding information.

As an information library, its collection is not meant for the researcher. However, there are many reference books which provide general and often specific information on a variety of subjects.

**Patna District Gazetteer* (1924), p. 164.

***Bihar Ke Pustakalaya*, published by the Superintendent of Libraries.

In addition to the books, the Centre subscribes to about 70 American periodicals, and keeps a file of American college catalogues and other reference books to aid students going for higher studies to the United States.

Besides the normal library activities, the Centre conducts a film library from which groups and institutions can borrow films. Film shows, lectures, book exhibits, and photographic exhibits are also held at the Centre's 130-seat auditorium.

British Council Library, Patna.

General.—The British Council Branch Library in the Patna was opened in 1960 on the then premises of the British High Commission. When the British High Commission office in Patna closed in 1962, the branch library came under the full control of the British Council Regional Representative's Office in Calcutta, from which it continues to be administered. Renovations and extensions were then made to convert it into a self-contained library.

Object.—The object of the Patna Branch Library is to help meet the demand for British books and periodicals, particularly of students, teachers and professional men and women, and to supply information about recent British developments in various fields.

Books and Periodicals.—The library has a collection of 17,000 books in English covering all the major subjects. This includes a selection of children's books. No other languages are covered. The Reading Room is supplied with 124 periodicals*.

Lending Section.—The library has a lending service for members who pay an annual subscription of Rs. 5. Members may borrow three books at a time for periods of two weeks. Membership is open only to residents of Patna over 16 years of age.

Reading Room.—The library has a free reading room with 32 seats which at present (1969) is open during the following hours :—

Monday—Friday—11 A.M.—7.30 P.M.

Saturday— 10 A.M.—1.00 P.M.

Facilities for Research.—Research scholars are given bibliographical assistance. Specialised books are also obtained on inter-library loan from other British Council libraries for members.

Members.—There were 1,659 members at the end of 1966.

*As on 17th March, 1967.

Other Occasional activities.—The library arranges occasional book exhibitions, film shows, lectures, play-readings and record recitals.

Gait Public Library.

It is one of the oldest library in Western Patna and is named after the former Lt. Governor, Sir Edward A. Gait. It is located in Gardanibagh and possesses a sufficiently large number of volumes and also subscribes to various journals.

Bihar Hitaishi Library, Patna City.

It was established in 1883 and is located nearby the Gandhi Sarovar, Patna City. It has a large double-storeyed building with gardens. It has a staff of 14 hands and possesses 24,642 volumes and subscribes to 65 journals. It has a mobile section operating all over the district and particularly supplies books to the women at home. It has also opened Music, Health and Recreation sections in its premises*.

Patna University Library.

The Patna University Library was established in 1919. There are four sections, namely, General Library Section, Bayley Memorial Collection Section, Banaili Economic Section and Rai Bahadur Shiva Shankar Sahay's Hindi Collection Section. The total number of books in the library in 1966 was 1,21,641 as per details below :—

(1) (a) General Library Section including Gandhi Memorial Section.	1,00,772
(b) Manuscript	3,558
(2) Bayley Memorial Collection	16,376
(3) Banaili Economic Collection	867
(4) Rai Bahadur Shiva Shankar Sahay's Hindi Collection.	68

In 1966 there was a collection of 3,558 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Hindi, Maithili, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Patna Secretariat Library.

It is located in the premises of the Old Secretariat Annexe and serves as a reference library, mainly for the officers and staff of Government. It also subscribes to some foreign journals. It possesses about 40,000 volumes.

* *Bihar ke Pustakalaya*, issued by the Superintendent of Libraries, Bihar, pp. 5-6.

Legislature Library.

It is located in the Council Chambers and is primarily intended to serve the needs of legislators. It possesses about 50,000 volumes and subscribes to leading journals. The minutes and proceedings of the legislature from the earliest times are available in this library.

Member, Board of Revenue's Library.

It specializes in old documents, reports, etc., and is located on the first floor of the northern wing of the Old Secretariat Building.

Central Archives.

It is located in the central wing of the Old Secretariat Building and is a repository of the old files and records of the various departments of Government both at Patna and in districts. It has published a number of volumes.

Patna High Court Library.

It specialises in law books and journals and is primarily meant for the Hon'ble Judges and their staff. There is a record room attached to the High Court which has a large number of old records*.

PATNA MUSEUM.

Origin.—After the formation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa in 1912, it was proposed to open a museum at Patna for housing and displaying the antiquities of Bihar. The excavations of the multi-pillard hall at Kumhrar in 1913 gave a further impetus to this idea. Under the inspiration of Sir Edward A. Gait, I.C.S., Lt. Governor of Bihar and Orissa (1915—20) this idea took a definite shape and a resolution to this effect was adopted at the first meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, in January, 1915, and led to collection of objects of archaeological interest, which were housed initially at the Commissioner's bungalow. But later in about 1917, these antiquities were removed to the northern wing of the Patna High Court premises where the museum was established until it again removed to its present building in 1928, on Budha Marg (i.e., Patna—Gaya Road) constructed in Indo-Saracenic style; this is one of the most elegant buildings of Patna.

*Patna High Court, 1967, a supplement to this volume.

Early Development.—The antiquities of Basarh (ancient Vaisali) excavated by Dr. Spooner in 1911-12 were presented to this museum during 1919 by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India. In 1920 most of the antiquities excavated at Kumhrar during 1912-13 were also presented to this museum. In 1922-23 the museum itself undertook an excavation at Bulandibagh (Patna) which brought many interesting objects to it. A large number of antiquities unearthed in 1926 in the University campus (Patna) were acquired by this museum. A number of interesting terracottas of the early period excavated at Buxar by Dr. A.C. Banerjee also enriched the collections. In 1927, the Maharaja of Dumraon presented a large Vishnu statue. During 1928-29, some fine sculptures from Saran district and a few bronze images of Buddha from Nagapatam (Tanjora) were added. In 1929, a number of Buddhist sculptures from Udaigiri and Ratnagiri in Orissa were brought to this museum. The museum acquired 163 bronze images of Buddha, *Buddhisattva* and other Buddhist objects from Kurkihar (Gaya) in 1930. They form the most important bronze collection of the Pala period. A number (393) of terracotta figurines of Mathura were purchased. In the same year the museum got a few objects from Ghorakatora (Rajgir) which were unearthed by P. C. Chaudhury, Subdivisional Officer of Bihar.

By the end of 1934, this museum had obtained 7,593 archaeological objects. Dr. K.P. Jayaswal, the then President of the Managing Committee of the museum drew a plan to publish a catalogue of the antiquities, which was approved by the Government. Dr. Stella Kramrisch was commissioned to undertake this work. She compiled the catalogue of stone sculptures, metal images, terracottas and some minor antiquities by March, 1939. The catalogue prepared by Dr. Kramrisch was revised by P.C. Manuk, Dr. A. Banerji Sastri, Fr. J. Moran and Prof. J.H. Hill, but could not be published till 1963. Therefore a thorough revision had to be done in the original catalogue due to additions of a large number (3,561) of objects by the time. The published catalogue covers stone sculptures and architectural pieces, metal images, terracottas, gold and other coins, besides other interesting antiquities. There are other archaeological objects *viz.*, beads, seals, potteries and pre-historic objects which do not figure in the catalogue. Apart from the catalogue the museum has so far issued the following publications: (1) Bronze Images in Patna, (2) Terracotta Figures in Patna, (3) Catalogue of Buddhist Sculptures in Patna Museum, (4) Selected Buddhist Sculptures in Patna Museum and (5) Guide to the Patna Museum (Stone Sculptures, Bronzes and Terracotta).

Classification.—The museum has following sections: Archaeology, Numismatics, Geology, Natural History, Arms and Ammunitions, Painting and Decorative Art, Rajendra Gallery, Rahul Sanskritayan Gallery and Relic Room.

This museum is widely known in India and abroad for its rich collections consisting of stone sculptures, architectural pieces, bronze images, terracotta figurines, pre-historic implements, copper-plates, stone-inscriptions, sealings, potteries, various kinds of jewelleryes and many other antiquities. There are no less than eleven thousand objects of antiquarian interest ranging from the early Mauryan period, i.e., third century B.C. till present times. Some of the most important exhibits are described below in outlines :—

Stone Sculptures.—There is a life size standing female figure, known as Didarganj Yakshi having a *chouri* (fly-whisk) in her right hand. It is made of Chunar sandstone and is graceful and perfect in all its anatomic details. With all its charm and beauty, it has also a mirror-like polish all over its body. This kind of polish is not known outside a few Mauryan objects. Why it did not survive after the Mauryas is a problem that these sculptures have posed before the experts, but no reply could be found yet. Apart from mysterious polish, this sculpture has also a romantic story of its find. One morning in the year 1918 a few inhabitants of *Muhalla* Didarganj, situated on the bank of the Ganga in Patna City saw a snake and pursued it. The frightened snake crawled into a hole on the side of the river. The pursuers dug out the hole; but to their bewilderment there was no snake. Instead came out this sculpture. To them the snake had turned into this goddess and the sculptures became venerable in the locality. With great difficulty, it could be acquired for the museum.

Another sculpture with similar lustrous polish is a male torso from Lohanipur *Muhalla* of Patna. Unfortunately its head and feet are missing, otherwise it would have ranked equal to the Didarganj Yakshi. Yet it is no less important. The figure being nude is well comparable with the nude statuette from the Indus valley. It also bears close resemblance to the images of the Jain Tirthankaras and as such it is believed amongst a section of scholars that it is an earliest example of the Jain image.

A number of pillar-capitals and some pieces of sculptures are the other stone objects of the Mauryan period. Thus this museum is considered to be the richest in Mauryan collections. Mauryan examples of sculptures outside this museum are only the capitals of the Asokan pillars and a few fragments of sculptures found at Sarnath.

Almost life size figures of Balarama, Ekanama and Vasudeva of the late Sunga or early Kushana period, forming a triad, are equally important pieces in this museum. They represent one of the earliest phases of Vaishnavism, of which little is known from any other source in Bihar and also important for the history of art and iconography. They were recently discovered on a mound at Devangarh, near Kauakol in Gaya district.

Besides, the museum has a collection of many other notable sculptures of Bihar pertaining to Sunga, Kushana and Gupta periods. It has also a large collection of sculptures of the Pala period, that were produced in Bihar and Bengal between the seventh and twelfth century A.D. when sculptors produced numerous images of Hindu and Buddhist gods and goddesses in black basalt stone. Amongst the Hindu pantheons, the rare images of Jayant, son of Surya and of Kamadeva, the god of love are here. From the point of aesthetics, the figures of Avalokitesvara and Maitreya amongst the Buddhist ones are exquisite. They were discovered from Vishnupur in Gaya district. This museum has also exhibits of the Sunga period from the famous Bharhut Stupa and of the Andhra period from Amaravati. The sculptures from Orissa form an important part of the collection. It is also rich in the Gandhara sculptures, which are rare in the museums of northern India. They reflect the Hellenistic influence on the Indian art that flourished in the north-western part of ancient India during the early centuries of the Christian era.

Terracottas.—Along with this collection of sophisticated art that flourished under the patronage of the royalty and the rich people, this museum has also an equally big collection of the art of modest potters, whose patrons were the poor. Terracotta figurines from Patna, Buxar, Basarh, Belwa and Bodhgaya are prominent amongst Bihar collections and from Mathura, Kausambi, Kushinagar and Sravasti outside it and cover the periods from early Mauryan times to the late Gupta era, reflecting the various aspects of the contemporary life of the people. Among the notable finds the Mauryan figurines from Bulandibagh in Patna present the Magadhan bells in their profusely rich ornaments and dresses. The female head from Buxar depicts the contemporary hair style of Bhojpuri beauties with much elegance.

Metal Images.—This museum has also the largest collection of metal images of the Eastern Indian School, the earliest examples of metal images are from Chausa in Shahabad district. They belong to late Sunga, Kushana and early Gupta periods. Such early bronze images are not known elsewhere in the

country. A very large collection of the bronze figures of the post-Gupta and Pala periods hailing from Nalanda and Kurkihara are also here. They present a panorama of the Buddhist icons and a mature art tradition.

Copper Implements.—The collection of the pre-historic copper implements that were used in the Chota Nagpur region in about second millennium B.C. is also notable.

Coins.—Apart from the archaeological section, there is a separate section for coins, where more than seventeen thousand coins are deposited and they cover the entire period of Indian history. Notable amongst them are the silver coins that were current in this country as early as fifth and sixth Centuries B.C. and continued up to Second Century B.C. They are known to scholars as punch marked coins and bear only symbols and no inscription.

Fossils.—The geology section has a fossil tree, 53 feet long which is unique in India. This was found in 1927 near Asansol and is in a perfect condition. There are also two fossil stumps of trees completely metamorphised which were discovered in Santhal Parganas, in 1958 by N. Kumar, the then Sub-divisional Magistrate of Godda and presented to this museum.

Meteorites.—There are three pieces of meteorites. Two of them had fallen on either side of the river Gandak in 1942, one near Rewaghat in Muzaffarpur district and the other near Parsa in Saran district. The third had fallen in the town of Madhepura in Saharsa district.

Birds.—The natural history section has animals and birds of many species which generally interest children and common people. Yet there is a pair of pick-headed duck for the interest of ornithologists. This species has now become extinct. This pair was the last that was seen in 1929 and was shot at Bakhtiarpur.

Ethnology.—This section has a good collection of the dresses and objects of use of the Tibetan people.

Patna Paintings.—A number of paintings of the Patna School are also in this museum. They depict mostly the common life of the people*.

Rajendra Gallery.—This contains the presents and gifts that Dr. Rajendra Prasad received as the first President of Indian Republic in India and abroad. It includes addresses, caskets, University diplomas, photographic album and various artistic objects.

Rahul Sanskritayan Gallery.—This collection has a large number of Tibetan *thankas*, i.e., cloth paintings, which were collected by Mahapandit Rahul Sanskritayana during his visits to Tibet.

*See, *The Image of Patna* (Supra) for details.

NALANDA MUSEUM.

This is located by the site of the ancient Nalanda University and is controlled by the Archaeological Survey of India*.

PRIVATE MUSEUM.

Late Diwan Bahadur Hira Lal Jalan, Zamindar and Rais of Patna City was a keen art collector and built a private museum of his own at his residence at Qilaghat, Patna City. Art pieces, both Indian and Foreign, are collected in this museum.

*See, "Nalanda" in the chapter "Places of Interest" in this Gazetteer.

APPENDIX I.

The statement given below shows the educational standard according to age-groups in 1941 census*—

Age-group.	Total.		Illiterate.		Literate (without educational level).		Educational level Primary or fundamental.		Matriculate or above.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages.	15,22,687	14,27,059	8,60,125	12,42,039	4,20,760	1,45,479	1,65,145	32,227	76,657	7,314
1—4	2,21,608	2,17,125	2,21,608	2,17,125	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	2,32,414	2,10,748	1,55,979	1,77,352	68,504	30,727	7,981	2,669	1,011	276
10—14	1,81,094	1,53,038	58,216	1,10,620	70,996	30,537	50,871	11,605	1,011	276
15—19	1,23,366	1,12,972	43,193	87,115	29,687	17,176	37,189	6,307	13,397	2,374
20—24	1,27,058	1,36,606	60,108	1,12,322	34,637	17,961	20,298	4,252	22,015	2,071
25—29	1,20,079	1,15,659	54,974	98,156	37,579	13,549	14,816	2,843	12,710	1,111
30—34	1,00,645	97,360	47,051	84,596	34,897	10,209	10,217	1,555	8,480	700
35—44	1,59,586	1,46,927	78,409	1,32,019	57,951	12,627	13,274	1,737	9,952	544
45—59	1,61,845	1,39,942	90,123	1,30,323	56,886	8,656	8,207	774	6,629	186
60	94,400	96,343	60,097	92,101	29,555	4,007	2,306	183	2,442	52
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
692	692	692	339	467	310	168	27	36	21	..

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part IIC, p. 58.

APPENDIX II.

Name of paper or periodicals*.	Place of publication.	Circulation.**	Classification.
1. Indian Nation (English)	Patna ..	86,250	Daily paper.
2. Searchlight (English)	"	12,395	"
3. Aryavarta (Hindi)	"	60,330	"
4. Pradeep (Hindi)	"	15,695	"
5. Navrashttra (Hindi)	"	7,486	"
6. Dainik Awaj (Hindi)	"	10,867	"
7. Sangam (Urdu)	"	8,000	"
8. Sada-e-Am (Urdu)	"	"	"
9. Sathi (Urdu)	"	9,500	"
Hindi.			
10. Viswabandhu	Patna	11,972	Weekly.
11. Nepal Sandesh	"	11,920	"
12. Vaishali	"	7,000	"
13. Yogi.. ..	"	19,000	"
14. Patna Times.	"	1,500	"
15. Jan Jiwan	"	2,500	"
16. Jan Sakti	"	6,600	"
17. Rashtra Nirmata	"	5,000	Fortnightly.
18. Kishore Bharati	"	9,417	Monthly.
19. Sri	"	2,000	"
20. Jyotsana	"	11,590	"
21. Pavitra Hridaya ka Sandesh	"	1,500	"
22. Kusmeer	"	10,000	"
23. Sevanjali	"	9,813	"
24. Siksha Lok	"	2,000	"

*SOURCE.—District Magistrate Office, Patna.

**As on 31st March, 1966.

APPENDIX II—*concl'd.*

Name of paper or periodicals.				Place of publication.	Circulation.	Classification.
25. Balak	..	..	..	Patna	20,750	Monthly.
26. Amrit	..	..	..	"	1,200	"
27. Buniyadi Siksha	..	..	..	"	6,000	"
28. Kahatra Bandhu	..	..	..	"	2,000	"
29. Bihar	..	..	..	"	1,000	"
30. Kishore	..	..	..	"	2,200	"
31. Naidhara	..	..	..	"	2,390	"
English.						
32. Bihar Herald	..	..	..	Patna	11,035	Weekly.
33. Patali Chakra	..	..	..	"	160	"
34. B.C.C. Bulletin	..	..	..	"	926	Fortnightly.
35. University Times	..	..	..	"	6,000	"
36. Bihar Revenue in Labour Journal	..	..	..	"	325	Monthly.
37. Patna Journal of Medicine	..	..	..	"	3,404	"
38. Eastern Educationist	..	..	..	"	2,000	"
39. Youth Hostel Library	..	..	..	"	1,000	"
Urdu.						
40. Sada-e-Hind	..	..	..	Patna	5,000	Weekly.
41. Kaumi-e-Dosti	..	..	..	"	2,000	"
42. Nakeev	..	..	..	"	1,000	"
43. Kaumi-Tamzim	..	..	..	"	..	..
Maithili.						
44. Mithila Mihir	..	..	..	Patna	2,040	Weekly.
Bhojpuri.						
45. Anjore	..	..	..	Patna	2,000	Quarterly.

APPENDIX III

The following are the publications of the K. P. Jayaswal Institute.

TIBETAN-SANSKRIT SERIES.

1. *Pramanvartikabhashyam* of Prajnakargupta, deciphered and edited by Tripitakacharya Rahula Sankrityayan.

2. *Dharmottarpradipa* (*Nyayabindu*, *Nyayabindutika* and *Dharmottarpradipa*), edited by Pt. Dalsukhbhai Malvania, Hindu University, Varanasi.

3. *Ratnakirtinibandhavali* of Ratnakirti, deciphered and edited by Prof. A. L. Thakur, Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute, Darbhanga.

4. *Abhidharmadipa* with *Vibhasaprabhavaritti*, critically edited by Padmanabh S. Jaini, M. A., PH. D., Tripitakacharya, Lecturer in Pali and Buddhist Sanskrit, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London.

5. *Jnansrimitranibandhavali* of Jnanasrimitra, deciphered and edited by Prof. A. L. Thakur, Mithila Sanskrit Research Institute, Darbhanga.

6. *Upasampadajnapiti*, deciphered by Pt. B. Mishra, Decipherment Pandit, K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna and critically edited by Dr. B. Jinanand, M.A., PH. D. (London), Reader in Sanskrit and Pali, Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi.

7. *Bodhisattvabhumi*, critically edited by Dr. N. Dutt, PH. D. (Cal.), D. LITT. (London), Calcutta University.

8. *Abhidharmakosa Bhashya* by Prof. P. Pradhan.

9. *Abhisamacharika* (Bhikshu Prakirnaka) by Dr. B. Jinanand.

10. *Sputhartha Srighanacharasangra Tika* by Dr. Sanghasena.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH SERIES.

I. Biography of Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh by Dr. K. K. Datta.

II. Biography of Chag-loatsa-ba-chos-rje-doal (*Dharmaswamin*), a Tibetan Monk pilgrim of 13th century, translated from Tibetan into English by G. Roerich, Moscow with Historical Introduction by Dr. A. S. Altekar.

III. Kumhrar Excavations Report, 1951—55, by Dr. A. S. Altekar and Shiv Mishra, with 39 figures and 100 plates.

IV. Antiquarian Remains in Bihar, by Dr. D. R. Patil.

V. Karian Excavation Reports, 1955, by Dr. S. R. Roy with 12 figures and 15 plates.

VI. Records of Judges and Magistrates of Patna for years 1820—1825, by Dr. J. S. Jha.

Besides these publications, there are about 600 Tibetan and Arabic manuscripts and about 3,000 books in the Institute.

APPENDIX IV

In addition to the libraries already mentioned, the following libraries are recognised as Grade I in the district of Patna* :—

GRADE I

1. Shankar Pustakalaya, Ghasiari Gali, Patna City.
2. Shandilya Pustakalaya,, Alamganj, Patna-7.
3. Saraswati Pustakalaya, Nima, P.O. Nadwan.
4. Sarvajanik Pustakalaya, Chandanpur, P.O. Akauna.
5. Shivadhari Hindi Pustakalaya, Gauravnagar, P.O. Parbalpur.
6. Samaj Sadan Pustakalaya, Govindpur, P.O. Banghur.
7. Yuvak Pustakalya, Kundvapar, P.O. Ekangarsarai.
8. Sidheshwar Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Barhauna.
9. Ganga Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Daruara.
10. Rastriya Pustakalaya, Raghurampur, P.O. Daudpur.
11. Navjuvak Sangh Prabhat Pustakalaya, Vishnupur, P.O. Daha Bigha.
12. Sitaram Sarvajanik Pustakalaya, Nandgola, P.O. Patna City.
13. Saraswati Sadan Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Maner.
14. Arya Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Mandhaipur.
15. Patel Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Parev.
16. Anjuman Darul Motala Pustakalaya, Ashanagar, P.O. Sohsarai.
17. Vishnu Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Raitar.
18. Jamuna Jnanodaya Pustakalaya, Tiskhora, P.O. Arap.
19. Vaidic Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Punpun.
20. Sarvodaya Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Bakra.
21. Vani Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Fatwa.
22. Arya Kumar Pustakalay, Korama, P.O. Naubatpur.
23. Dharmendra Pustakalaya, Taranpur, P.O. Sikariya.
24. Shyam Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Simhari.
25. Kamala Kant Sahitya Sadan Pustakalaya, At and P.O. Asta.
26. Sarva Hitaishi Pustakalaya, Laskari Chak, P.O. Fatwa.

N.B.—The other grades of libraries in the district with their respective numbers are Grade II—53, Grade III 76 and Grade IV—276.

*SOURCE.—*Bihar ke Pustakalaya*, published by Superintendent of Libraries, Bihar, Patna, pp. 54-55.

37/11/53
24/3/54