

Report On public instruction
in Mysore

Report on Pub
Mysore.

No. 4712-60—EDN. 52-15-9, DATED 14TH MARCH 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1914-15, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letter No. 8028-310, dated the 1st November 1915.

Order No. 4712-60—Edn. 52-15-9, dated 14th March 1916.

I. GENERAL STATISTICS.

1. There was an increase of 1,003 in the total number of public and private institutions which now stands at 6,137. Their strength rose from 187,730 to 217,997. Of the school-going population 180,115 were boys and 37,882 girls as against 154,319 boys and 33,411 girls in the preceding year. It is stated that the attendance was much affected by out-breaks of epidemic diseases such as plague and cholera.

2. The number of private indigenous institutions fell from 2,133 to 1,859. The figures have always been fluctuating and these schools are being gradually replaced by village grant-in-aid schools under the new scheme.

3. According to area and density of population there was one school for every 4·8 square miles and for every 930 inhabitants, the corresponding proportions for the previous year being 5·7 square miles and 1,111 persons.

4. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total male and female population of school-going age was 41·7 and 8·0 respectively as against 35·7 and 7·9 in the previous year. Compared with the total population of the State, the percentages were 5·3 and 1·4 respectively as against 5·4 and 1·2 in 1913-14.

II. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

5. Honours courses were instituted in Physics in the Central College and in History and Economics in the Maharaja's College and the Colleges were provided with the necessary staff and equipment. The Central College was affiliated in group III,—History of the Intermediate course.

6. The number on the rolls of the three colleges increased from 570 to 739. Of this number 17 were girls, 4 of them being Europeans, 2 Native Christians, 9 Brahmins and 2 other Hindus.

7. In the B. A. Examination, 23 candidates passed both the branches from the Central College and 18 from the Maharaja's College. In the Intermediate Examination 49 were successful, with 12 in the first class from the Central College, and 34 with four in the first class from the Maharaja's College.

8. Owing to the increase in the number of students in the Maharaja's College, two buildings were rented for additional hostel accommodation.

9. The total number of pupils in the Maharani's College was 200, of whom 7 were in the Intermediate class. One girl passed the Intermediate examination out of 4 sent up.

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

10. The number of Secondary Schools for boys increased by 12, i.e., from 245 to 257. Fourteen were English High Schools, the same as last year, 3 High Schools as against 2 in the previous year and 161 English

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and 79 Vernacular Middle Schools as against 147 and 82, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of pupils in the secondary stage is 22,964 against 21,120, (the correct figure for the previous year). The increase therefore in the number of boys in the secondary stage during the year was only 1,844 as against 3,757 in the previous year. The percentage of pupils in the secondary stage to those who are in the primary stage is only 15. The rate of increase is very slight and emphasizes the need for special efforts to induce a larger number of pupils in the primary stage to continue their education on the part of the Education Department and all District, Taluk and Village Progress Committees.

11. Six hundred and eighty-seven candidates appeared at the public examination held in connection with the award of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, of whom 156 were found eligible for both the College course and public service, and 101 for the latter only. The formula prescribed by the University of Madras was adopted as the standard for admission into college classes, but was not found suitable. The formula has since been withdrawn by the University.

12. Nine candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University from four aided schools, of whom five passed.

IV. PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

13. In the Department of Primary Education the progress has been on the whole satisfactory. The number of public Primary Schools increased by 1,184 (from 2,272 to 3,456) and the number of boys by 29,021 (from 93,972 to 122,993). Including the private indigenous schools, the percentage of boys in the primary stage to the total male population of school-age was 35.67 as against 29.83 in the previous year. One thousand and one hundred aided primary schools at a recurring maximum annual cost of Rs. 84,000 were started during the year, the Government contribution varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month for each institution. Sanction was accorded at the end of the year to the starting of 100 Adult Schools, and 130 Village Elementary Schools at an annual cost of Rs. 16,800 and Rs. 26,000, respectively.

14. A scheme for the introduction of *compulsory education* in fifteen selected centres was sanctioned, and preliminary work was done.

15. *Night Schools*.—These schools are intended for labourers and artisans who cannot attend day schools. Their number rose from 110 to 254 of which 142 were aided and 112 unaided. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to furnish a statement in future of the number of adults under instruction and the classes from which they are drawn, and to state what facilities are provided for giving them vocational training.

16. *Aided Schools*.—Aided Village Indigenous day schools registered for inspection and aid increased from 206 to 389 with a total strength of 9,340. The system of annual grants to these institutions was changed into monthly ones to ensure their stability and to obviate hardship to the teachers.

17. The rate of contribution from the people was reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as a means of encouraging the study of English in rural areas.

18. The benefits of the State Life Insurance Scheme was extended to the employees of aided schools.

19. *Public Support*.—There was increased co-operation on the part of the public in the extension of education. The majority of the village school committees are reported to have continued to take much active interest in the affairs of the schools and to have made praise worthy efforts in enlisting private enterprise in the construction and repairs of school houses, in the selection of sites, and in the collection of voluntary contributions.

V. EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

20. A scheme for the improvement of female education in collegiate and secondary grades was sanctioned early in the year. The number of public schools for girls increased by 78 (from 397 to 475), and the number of girls under instruction by 4,471 (from 33,411 to 37,882).

21. One lady student passed the B.A. Degree Examination taking History as her optional subject and another who, after passing her B.A. in History and

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Economics from the Maharaja's College continued her studies for the B.A. Honours Degree in the English Language and Literature in the Presidency College, Madras, obtained a Pass Degree. A third student who studied for the B.A. Degree Examination in the Presidency College, Madras, passed the History Branch of that examination. One other student of the Maharani's College passed the Intermediate Examination in Group III (History and Logic) and three others were successful at the Paudits' Examination.

22. Of the 8 students that appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination, 2 were declared eligible for the college course and 4 for public service. Twenty-four girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination (9 bringing up English only) and 76 the Vernacular Lower Secondary.

23. The Boards of visitors of Government Girls' Schools whose functions were purely advisory were replaced by more efficient Committees of management with additional powers and privileges,

24. Two girls' schools have been raised to the status of Kannada High Schools by the addition of Upper Secondary Classes. English Lower Secondary classes were added to certain important girls' schools and provision for English instruction was made in almost all the girls' schools in District Headquarters. Arrangements have also been made for teaching the elements of industrial and domestic arts in these schools.

25. The name of the Widows' Home in Mysore was changed to the Women's Home, and it was placed under the supervision of the Managing Committee of the Maharani's College.

VI. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

26. The number of Mahomedan Schools increased by 60 (from 393 to 453) and the total number of Mahomedan pupils in the State in all institutions increased by 2,411 (from 24,979 to 27,390), 20,615 were boys and 6,775 girls.

27. The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to the Mahomedan male and female population of school-age, respectively, were 89.4 and 32.7 as against 80.4 and 31.2 of the previous year.

28. The number of students in English Arts Colleges rose from 17 to 24, in the High Schools for boys from 227 to 251, in the middle schools from 6,290 to 6,294, and in the primary schools from 11,091 to 12,642.

29. The attention of the leaders of the Mahomedan community should be drawn by the Inspector-General of Education to the comparatively low number of boys in the higher classes in spite of the liberal provision for special scholarships, freeships and half-freeships.

VII EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

30. The number of schools for Holeyas, Madigas, Waddas and Korachas, increased by 29 (from 174 to 203) and the strength by 1,692 (from 4,521 to 6,213 of whom 790 were girls. The Central Panchama Boarding School at Mysore continues to do very useful work. Twelve candidates appeared from this school for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of whom 10 passed, 1 taking a first class. Provision was made for teaching drawing, kindergarten and gardening and instruction was also given to the students in weaving, tanning and leather-stitching in the Industrial Section. Some of the industrial and educational exhibits of the school won prizes at the Dasara Exhibition of 1914. Of the schools for depressed classes in the Mysore City no less than 13 were maintained by the Hindu Depressed Classes Education Mission.

31. The attitude of the better classes of the Hindu community towards the education of the Panchamas and other backward classes is reported to be one of sympathy and cordiality.

VIII NORMAL INSTRUCTIONS.

32. During the year two schools were added to the number of normal schools for masters bringing their total to five, the number for the training of school mistresses remaining the same as in the year previous, namely, 2. The strength of the normal institutions for masters was 264 as against 99 in the previous year and

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that of the normal institutions for mistresses was 42 as against 21. The Training College at Mysore did good work, and 4 graduates obtained certificates.

VACATION CLASSES.

33. These classes were held during the last summer recess at Bangalore and Mysore, and 116 teachers in all underwent training.

IX. TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

34. There were 27 Industrial schools of which 2 were Government, 22 aided and 3 unaided, with a total strength of 1,356, of whom 104 were girls. The Industries and Crafts Section the Arts Section, and the Work-shop in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, were in full working order.

35. The Industrial School at Channapatna which had been temporarily placed under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce was retransferred to the Education Department during the latter part of the year. The condition of the industrial schools at Sagar, Hole-Narsipur, Chiknayakanhalli, Dodballapur and Molakahuru was not satisfactory. Government have recently passed orders sanctioning a separate industrial school at each District Headquarter and for improving generally the condition of all mofussil industrial schools.

36. The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, to which the Sheldari class is attached did satisfactory work during the year. The course of studies in the Engineering School has been revised with a view to enhance the usefulness of the institution.

37. The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, entered on the second year of its existence and has become a useful and efficient institution. The total number of students was 120 as against 42 in 1913-14. To the existing classes the following were added:—

- (a) a class for the training of teachers for industrial schools, (b) a Permanent Way Inspectors' class (c) a telegraphic signallers' and traffic class and (d) a class for the training of men in motor driving.

For the convenience of men engaged in professional or other work during the day time evening classes were opened for teaching technical drawing electrical wiring and motor mechanics.

38. The number of Commercial Schools in the State remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4, of which two were Government institutions, and two aided.

39. The difficulty of finding suitable teachers for commercial schools is being gradually overcome. Besides the two trained graduates who were placed in charge of the Commercial Schools at Bangalore and Mysore, two teachers were under training in Bombay in higher commercial subjects.

40. The total number of pupils undergoing commercial instruction increased from 193 to 361. The strength of the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, increased from 88 to 171 during the year, and there were 2 graduates, 56 undergraduates and the rest of lower qualifications, attending the school. The Intermediate grade examination in commercial subjects was introduced during the year.

41. The classes in Book-keeping and Factory accounts, and those in Banking and Political Economy, as also the system of popular lectures inaugurated, will, it is hoped, be freely taken advantage of by those for whom they are intended. For the benefit of merchants and other business men, the commercial classes for the teaching of indigenous system of accounts were located in the business quarters of the city, and it is reported that these classes are very popular and are often attended by merchants and other business men.

42. *Manual Instruction.*—The scheme for Manual Instruction continued to make good progress. The number of wood sloyd centres increased from 9 to 10 and their total strength was 1,207. The paper sloyd centres increased by 1, viz., from 47 to 48 and the number of pupils from 3,887 to 4,693. Besides the above there were 40 centres for the introduction of Elementary, Industrial or vocational courses as part of the secondary school curriculum.

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43. There were 44 pupils in the school for the deaf-mutes and the blind and the progress made by them was satisfactory.

X. EXPENDITURE.

44. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,07,289 or Rs. 1,82,429 more than the previous year. Of this total, Rs. 15,45,235 or Rs. 66.9 per cent formed the direct expenditure by the State on Education, the amounts spent on Collegiate, Secondary and Primary Education of boys and girls being respectively Rs. 2,12,054, Rs. 6,32,805 and Rs. 4,80,845.

45. *School Buildings*.—A special grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees was made by Government for the construction of village school buildings out of which a sum of Rs. 1,17,167 was transferred to the Public Works Department towards the cost of 83 incomplete works of the previous years, and 23 fresh ones undertaken during the year. Contributions to the extent of Rs. 5,162 were received from the people for village school buildings besides 57 private buildings given as gifts.

46. Orders were passed for the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs every year for a period of six years in the Public Works Department Budget for the construction of suitable buildings for colleges and schools other than village schools, for which latter separate provision was made in the budget.

47. The pay and prospects of all grades of Departmental officers were improved at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 1,89,834.

XI. MISCELLANEOUS.

48. *Foreign Scholarships*.—A general scheme for the grant of Foreign scholarships including the Damodar Doss Scholarship was sanctioned during the year, and a special committee was appointed for the selection of candidates. Eleven scholarships were awarded and made tenable in England or America for the study of the following subjects, *viz.*, Paper manufacture, Banking, Systems of Education, Organic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Actuarial Science. Four of these were Government scholarships, 2 Damodar Doss scholarships and 5 Loan scholarships and it is reported that all except 2 loan scholarships have been availed of. A special scholarship was also awarded for the study of architecture in Bombay.

49. *Medical Inspection of Schools*.—The total number of school children treated for various complaints during the year was 2,306 as against 2,279 in the previous year. Medical officers are stated to have paid several visits to schools. A scheme for a more thorough and systematic medical examination of pupils is under the consideration of Government.

50. *Sanskrit Education*.—A special committee was appointed to report on the measures necessary for the further development of Sanskrit Education. Twelve passed the Vidwath Examinations from the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore, Mysore and Melkote.

XII. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

51. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., continued to hold the office of the Inspector-General of Education during the year. A Special Assistant was appointed to help him in the work of the expansion of primary education, in place of the Deputy Inspector-General of Education who was appointed full-time Secretary of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference.

52. The number of schools that remained uninspected at the end of the year was large and the omission is said to be partly due to the increased work which devolved on the inspectorate in connection with the opening of a large number of additional aided and Government schools. The Inspector-General of Education also states that the majority of the reports of the inspecting officers contain only the usual tabulated figures with a few remarks of a general nature and that they should contain some reference to such subjects as "the educational wants of the different places visited, the co-operation of the people, the causes of disproportion in the number of children under education belonging to the various communities as well as of children attending the several school-classes, the defects of the teaching staff, etc." Government will be glad if the Inspector-General of Education will devote some special attention during the current year to improving the work of the

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inspectorate, and as the staff has been recently strengthened they trust that he will be able to make efficient arrangements for a thorough inspection of the schools in future.

53. Government will be glad if in future reports, a paragraph is added as regards the extent to which the Inspector-General of Education and his subordinates have been able to co-operate with the work of the Economic Conference and have also received help from other departments in giving effect to sanctioned schemes.

54. In conclusion, Government are pleased to note that notwithstanding the enormous demands made upon their capacity for organization and initiative in connection with the numerous schemes inaugurated during the year for the expansion of education throughout the State, the Inspector-General and his staff have been able to cope satisfactorily with the new conditions. The thanks of Government are due to Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., for the high level of efficiency which the Department has reached under his direction.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
 The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
 The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
 The Heads of other Departments.

Exd—C. R.

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