

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

No. 8028—310.

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From

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Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

To

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*Offg. Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Departments of Education,
and Agriculture, Bangalore.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year ending 30th June 1915.

2. *Important events of the year.*—(i) *Additional courses in Colleges.*—Honours courses in Physics in the Central College and in History and Economics in the Maharaja's College were instituted and the necessary staff and equipment were provided. The Central College was affiliated in group (iii)—History of the Intermediate Course, and the staffs of the two Colleges were strengthened.

(ii) *Expansion of Primary Education.*—(a) *New Schools.*—One thousand and one hundred Aided Primary Schools at a recurring maximum annual cost of Rs. 84,000 were started during the year, the monthly grant to each varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 exclusive of the contributions from the villagers. One hundred Adult Schools at an annual cost of Rs. 16,800 and 130 Government Village Elementary Schools at an annual cost of Rs. 26,000 having been sanctioned at the end of the year, most of them could not be started before the beginning of the current official year.

(b) *Village School buildings.*—A special grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees was made by Government for the construction of Village School buildings. Of this amount Rs. 1,17,167 was transferred to the Public Works Department towards the cost both of 83 incomplete works of the previous years and of 23 fresh ones undertaken during the year. The balance was retained for direct expenditure by the department on original works and repairs and for grants-in-aid to buildings constructed by private enterprise. A sum of Rs. 5,162 was collected as contribution from the people for Village School buildings and 57 private buildings are reported to have been given as gifts to the department for new elementary schools, Government or aided. The names of the private donors and contributors will be found in Chapter II. It is gratifying to note that the public are beginning to realize the value of education and to co-operate with the department in its efforts to spread primary education further all over the State.

(c) *Compulsory Education.*—A scheme for the introduction of Compulsory Education in 15 selected centres for boys between the ages of 7 and 11 was sanctioned during the year. A considerable amount of preliminary work having had to be done before the scheme could be actually introduced, steps were taken to obtain lists of boys of the compulsory school-going age and Committees with Attendance Officers were appointed. Out of 16,000 boys of this age in the 15 centres 10,800 were found to be already attending one school or other and arrangements were made for the admission of 1,200 more. Proposals for the opening of about 100 new schools with additional hands for the existing ones were sanctioned in the month of March 1915. A few schools were however, started before the end of the year, and arrangements are being made, for opening the others.

(d) *Practical and vocational Instruction.*—There are at present 48 centres where training in manual occupations, such as card board and paper folding is being given. But the proposal to introduce elementary industrial or vocational courses as part of the secondary school curriculum in 40 other centres was sanctioned by Government about the end of the year. Detailed instructions were given to the Inspecting Officers on the subject.

(e) *Itinerant Teachers.*—The new experiment of employing itinerant teachers to go about groups of villages closely situated for imparting elementary education is being tried in six groups, two in each of the three taluks of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur. The teachers are reported to be doing useful work.

(f) *English Education in rural areas.*—The study of English in rural areas was encouraged by reducing the rate of contribution from the people from two-thirds to one-half.

(iii) The pay and prospects of Professors and Teachers of Colleges, High, Middle and Primary Schools and of the Inspecting Officers were improved at an annual recurring cost of Rs. 1,89,834.

(iv) Fifty scholarships of the value of Rs. 5 each were sanctioned for such pupils of village elementary schools as were desirous of continuing their studies in the IV and V classes of secondary schools.

(v) The benefits of the State Life Insurance Scheme were also extended to other employees of aided schools than teachers.

(vi) Eight more gymnastic teachers were appointed in the Taluk A.-V. Schools.

(vii) A Special Committee was appointed to determine the lines on which sanskrit education could be further developed in the State so as to conserve real scholarship and attract deserving students to this branch of study. The Committee has not completed its report yet.

(viii) Orders were passed for a provision of 2 lakhs of rupees every year in the Department of Public Works Budget for the construction of buildings for colleges and schools other than village schools for which a separate provision of 1½ lakhs is being annually made in the Education Budget.

(ix) A general scheme for a grant of Foreign Scholarships was sanctioned during the year and a Special Committee was appointed for the selection of candidates. The subjects of study prescribed were Paper Manufacture, Banking, Systems of Education, Organic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering and Actuarial science. Altogether 11 scholarships were awarded and made tenable in England or America. Of these, 4 were Government scholarships, 2 Damodar Doss and 5 loan. All except the 2 loan scholarships have been availed of. A special scholarship was also awarded for the study of Architecture in Bombay.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL STATISTICS.

3. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—I am glad to be able to report that under the special impetus given by the liberal schemes recently inaugurated by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, Education has made very rapid progress during the year under review. The number of public institutions increased from 3,001 to 4,278 or by 1,277 and their strength from 1,58,334 to 1,91,172 or by 32,838. This large increase occurred mostly in the primary department which received an accession of 1,100 aided primary schools. But the number of private institutions, which has always been fluctuating, decreased from 2,133 to 1,859 or by 274 and their attendance from 29,396 to 26,825 or by 2,571. The total number of public and private institutions together on the 30th June 1915 was 6,137 with an attendance of 2,17,997 pupils as against 5,134 institutions with 1,87,730 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year, showing an increase of 1,003 institutions and 30,267 pupils. Of the total number of pupils 1,80,115 were boys and 37,882 girls. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 1,54,319 and 33,411. The strength of the schools would have been much larger but for the virulent outbreaks of epidemic diseases such as plague, cholera and small-pox which raged in almost all the districts, particularly in Mysore and

Kolar. One hundred and seventy-seven schools were thus kept closed for short periods, as against 124 in the previous year. Besides, several other schools are reported to have suffered badly in attendance on this account.

4. *Percentage of scholars to population of school-age.*—The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school-age increased from 35·7 to 41·7 and that of girls at school to the female population of school-age from 7·9 to 8·9, while the percentage of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-age increased from 21·9 to 25·5.

There was for every 4·8 square miles, one public or private school as against one school for 5·7 square miles in the previous year.

5. *Comparative table of schools and scholars in 1913-14 and 1914-15.*—The following table compares in detail the number of schools and scholars in 1913-14 and 1914-15.

Institutions	Number of institutions		Number of pupils		Difference in pupils
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>University Education.</i>					
Colleges, English, for men ...	2	2	563	732	169
Do do for women ...	1	1	7	7	...
Colleges, Oriental, for men ...	4	4	183	191	8
Do do for women ...	1	...	4	...	4
Total ...	8	7	757	930	173
<i>School Education, General.</i>					
Secondary Schools—					
High Schools, English, for boys ...	14	14	4,534	5,046	512
Do Kannada do ...	2	3	30	141	111
Do do for girls ...	...	1	..	5	5
Middle Schools, English, for boys ...	147	161	23,075	23,860	785
Do Vernacular do ...	82	79	8,597	8,170	427
High Schools, English, for girls ...	2	2	50	44	6
Middle Schools, English, do ...	7	7	909	844	65
Do Vernacular, for girls ...	74	76	8,490	8,745	255
Total ...	328	343	45,685	46,855	1,170
Primary Schools—					
For boys ...	2,272	3,456	93,972	122,993	29,021
For girls ...	308	383	14,171	16,126	1,955
Total ...	2,580	3,839	108,143	139,119	30,976
<i>School Education, Special.</i>					
Training College ...	...	1	...	6	6
Training Schools for masters ...	3	4	99	258	159
Do do for mistresses ...	2	2	21	42	21
Industrial Schools for males ...	25	24	1,285	1,252	33
Do do for females ...	2	3	101	104	3
Sanskrit Schools ...	42	43	1,802	1,939	137
Commercial Schools ...	4	4	193	361	168
Schools for deaf mutes and the blind ...	2	2	41	44	3
Kindergarten Schools ...	2	2	47	35	12
Engineering Schools ...	2	2	131	198	67
Agricultural Schools ...	1	2	29	29	...
Total ...	85	89	3,749	4,268	519
Total Public Schools ...	3,001	4,278	158,334	191,172	32,838

Institutions	Number of institutions		Number of pupils		Difference in pupils
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Advanced	7	5	160	51	— 109
Elementary	2,126	1,854	29,236	26,774	—2,462
Total	2,133	1,859	29,396	26,825	—2,571
Grand Total	5,134	6,137	187,730	217,997	30,267

6. *Average monthly and daily attendance of public institutions.*—The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 1,38,581 to 1,82,878 and the average daily attendance from 1,08,939 to 1,38,487. The percentage of average daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls was 75·7 as against 78·6 in the previous year.

7. *Proportion of schools and scholars to population and area.*—The Mysore District had the largest number of Public and Private Institutions, as usual, *viz.*, 1,315 and 396, while Kadur had the smallest number of Public Institutions, *viz.*, 383 and Shimoga the smallest number of Private Institutions, *viz.*, 117. The distribution of schools by districts is given in Appendix B. (1).

The proportion of pupils to population increased from 1 in 31 to 1 in 26. The District of Bangalore showed the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 20, while the Kadur District showed the lowest *viz.*, 1 in 32. The corresponding proportions during the previous year were 1 in 23 and 1 in 35, respectively.

8. *Statistics relating to the percentage of pupils to population of school-age.*—The number of pupils in each stage of instruction, their classification according to the wealth and occupation of parents, the percentage of public village schools, to the total number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants and other details are given in Appendix B (3-8).

9. *Percentage of scholars in each stage to the total number of scholars.*—The percentage of boys and girls in each stage to the total number of pupils under instruction is given in the subjoined table:—

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Upper Primary Vernacular	Lower Primary Vernacular
Boys	2'10	9'98	3'27	12'49	72'16
Girls	0'14	1'71	2'31	9'80	86'04

10. *Distribution of scholars of Public Institutions by caste or creed.*—Appendix B (9) gives the distribution of scholars of public institutions by their caste or creed.

11. *Expenditure on Public Instruction.*—A classified statement showing the net direct expenditure on the different grades of institutions as well as the indirect expenditure and the sources from which the two kinds of expenditure were met is given in the subjoined table. The total expenditure from both direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs. 23,07,289 or Rs. 1,82,429 more than that of the previous year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 15,45,235 or 66·97 per cent formed the direct expenditure. Of this total direct expenditure, Rs. 2,12,054 was spent on collegiate education of boys and girls, both English and Oriental, Rs. 6,32,805 was spent on secondary education and Rs. 4,80,845 on primary education of boys and girls. A sum of Rs. 2,19,531 was spent on schools for special instruction.

It may be added that in Mysore the percentages of expenditure to the total cost from Provincial Funds on Direction and Inspection during the year under

report were 1·79 and 4·49, while the corresponding figures for the year 1913-14 were 1·80 and 13·13 in Madras, 1·1 and 7·1 in Bombay, and 2·32 and 11·20 in Bengal.

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
English Colleges for boys	1,55,811	...	...	22,368	...	1,78,179	7·72
Do for girls	16,038	...	...	...	...	16,038	·62
Oriental Colleges for boys	17,143	654	...	...	10	17,837	·78
Do for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English High schools for boys	93,363	...	...	74,392	16,457	1,84,212	7·99
Vernacular High Schools for boys...	11,313	3,958	...	...	2	15,273	·67
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys	1,02,702	12,263	4,396	93,654	8,165	2,21,120	9·59
Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	42,464	...	14,914	2,239	2,786	62,403	2·70
Primary Schools for boys	87,932	2,86,909	6,274	1,732	11,846	3,94,693	17·10
English High Schools for girls	11,069	...	...	277	3,451	14,797	·64
Vernacular High Schools for girls...	346	...	...	...	...	346	·01
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls	18,565	...	...	3,105	15,854	37,524	1·62
Vernacular Middle Schools for girls	75,360	...	1,732	1,354	18,684	97,130	4·21
Primary Schools for girls	38,087	31,877	3,000	69	13,119	86,152	3·73
Schools for special instruction	1,24,405	21,130	459	8,350	65,187	2,19,531	9·51
Buildings	94,132	84,849	...	123	69,031	2,48,135	10·76
Furniture and apparatus	79,713	5,880	...	239	4,457	90,289	3·91
Direction	41,066	...	...	...	...	41,066	1·79
Inspection	1,03,455	200	...	...	...	1,03,655	4·49
Scholarships	78,512	2,526	...	...	18,607	99,645	4·31
Miscellaneous	1,52,767	5,782	300	30,411	1,568	1,79,264	7·78
Total for the year 1914-15	13,44,243	4,44,464	31,015	2,38,313	2,49,254	23,07,289	100·00
Total for the year 1913-14	12,96,215	4,11,625	32,425	2,08,953	1,75,642	21,24,860	100·00

12. *Percentage of expenditure from each source to total cost.*—Of the total expenditure on education, 58·27 was met from the State Funds, 19·27 per cent from Local Funds, 1·34 per cent from Municipal Funds, 10·32 per cent from fees, and 10·80 per cent from all other sources. While there was an increase in the expenditure from State Funds, Local Funds, Fees and other sources, there was a slight decrease in that from Municipal Funds.

13. *The share of each class of Institutions in the total expenditure.*—Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 11,09,630 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 12,398 on Municipal schools, Rs. 4,20,148 on aided institutions, Rs. 3,059 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,38,424 on Buildings and Furniture and Rs. 4,23,630 under the head General which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous charges such as those incurred on the Government Central Book Depot, Oriental Library, the Educational Library and Museum, etc.

14. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 2,08,953 to Rs. 2,38,313 or by Rs. 29,360. Of the total fees, Rs. 1,39,249 was credited to State Funds, Rs. 27,284 to the Village School Fund, Rs. 833 to Municipal Funds and Rs. 70,947 to private funds. Out of the amount credited to State Funds, Rs. 7,551 was recovered from fees for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and out of the amount credited to the Village School Fund, Rs. 22,860 was realised from fees for Local Examinations.

15. *Average cost of education per head of population.*—The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0·6·6, against Re. 0·6·0 in the previous year. Of this cost, the State revenues provided Re. 0·3·9, against Re. 0·3·8 in the previous year.

16. *Percentage of fees to total cost in Boys' Institutions.*—In English Colleges, the average annual fee per pupil was Rs. 48-11-9, while the average cost per pupil was Rs. 388-3-0 and the percentage of fees to total cost was 12-55. The averages and percentages of all grades of institutions, Government, Board and Aided will be found in Appendix B (10.)

17. *Monthly grants-in-aid.*—A statement showing the grants-in-aid paid from different funds is given in Appendix B(11). From this it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 2,31,413-5-7 was paid as grants-in-aid from State Funds, Rs. 3,918-0-0 from Village School Funds, Rs. 4,944-3-3 from Local Funds and Rs. 11,745-10-5 from Municipal Funds. Of the State grant, Rs. 16,560 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 20,538-5-10 on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 5,160 on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 66,452 on Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 24,920 on Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 20,349-10-4 on Sanskrit Schools, Rs. 12,152 on Industrial Schools, Rs. 9,614-10-4 on Students Homes, Rs. 54,201-6-1 on Special Institutions and Rs. 1,455-5-0 towards scholarships in aided institutions.

18. *Building and other lumpsum grants.*—A sum of Rs. 16,899-10-2 was spent from State Funds towards building and other lumpsum charges. Out of this amount, Rs. 13,303-6-0 was paid for building works and Rs. 3,586-4-2 for furniture, books, maps and other apparatus.

19. *Expenditure on School buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 1,18,007 was spent on the buildings of Taluk and Village Schools, Rs. 33,158 being paid from the State Funds on account of Taluk School Buildings and Rs. 81,849 for Village School buildings from the Village School Fund as well as from the State Funds Grant sanctioned for the construction of Elementary School buildings.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,616 was incurred on the new buildings of the Anglo-Vernacular and Girls' Schools in the Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City. A sum of Rs. 1,497 was spent on constructing a hall for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Channagiri. The new building of the Kannada Girls' School at Kolar was completed and Rs. 1,103 was spent on the work during the year. A sum of Rs. 10,644 was spent on the new building of the Kannegowdan-koppal School in the Mysore City; Rs. 1,452 on a new building for the Primary classes of the Anglo-Vernacular School and for the Girls' School at Hosdurg; Rs. 1,592 on the new building of the Anglo-Hindustani School, Chitaldrug; Rs. 2,599 on a new building for the Anglo-Vernacular School, Saklespur, Rs. 1,863 on the additions to the Anglo-Vernacular School, Heggaddevankote, and Rs. 4,101 on the Anglo-Vernacular School at Chamrajnagar. Improvements were made to the Anglo-Vernacular School buildings at Shikarpur and Mudgere. Government having sanctioned a special grant for Village School buildings for the year 1914-15 also, steps were taken to improve accommodation in Village Schools by providing buildings according to the type designs, in addition to those completed, before the end of the year 1913-14. Thirty buildings were sanctioned during the year under report for the schools in the different districts as noted below:—

Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	12 (6 plus 6)
Kolar District	...	...	...	...	2
Tumkur District	...	...	...	...	1
Chitaldrug District	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore District	...	...	...	...	10
Kadur District	...	...	...	...	1
Shimoga District	...	...	...	...	2
Hassan District	...	...	...	...	2
					30
					—

Of these new works, 23 were entrusted to the Department of Public Works for execution, one was carried out through the agency of the Revenue Department and 6 were carried out departmentally under the supervision of the Departmental Overseer. According to the D. P. W. accounts, a sum of Rs. 73,659 (including the D. P. W. establishment charges of Rs. 11,201) was spent on village school buildings in the Public Works Department during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 13,285 including Rs. 807 paid as grants-in-aid was spent departmentally from both State Funds and Village School Fund on original works and repairs. In addition to the

above works, 3 were constructed by private co-operation. Money contributions amounting to Rs. 5,162 were made by the people for Village schools.

D. P. W. Expenditure on Educational Buildings.—The Public Works Department spent Rs. 47,671 from its budget on educational buildings, Rs. 39,975 on original works and Rs. 7,696 on repairs. The following are the chief items of expenditure. A sum of Rs. 760 was spent on the new building of the Chemical Laboratory of the Central College, Bangalore. Certain minor works in connection with the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and the hostel attached to it were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,854. A sum of Rs. 10,521 was spent on the construction of quarters for the students of the Agricultural School at Hebbal, Bangalore, Rs. 4,770 on an additional building for the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, and Rs. 2,087 on the new building of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. A sum of Rs. 9,656 was spent on the new building of the Hassan High School, Rs. 5,180 on the temporary building erected for the Training College, Mysore, and Rs. 823 on extending the Tumkur High School. Certain small improvements and repairs were also made to Students' Homes and other buildings.

CHAPTER II—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

20. *The Inspector-General.*—During the year 1914-15, I was able to tour through the Districts of Mysore, Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur and to visit several schools in them. In all the places I visited, I discussed with the leading citizens their local educational wants. The expansion of primary education with special reference to arrangements connected with the introduction of Compulsory Education in the centres selected occupied my chief attention. In the month of August 1914 I presided at the Parents' Day Celebrations and the Educational Exhibition held at Dodballapur. I also attended several meetings of the Economic Conference and of the Committees of the Mechanical Engineering and Commercial Schools at Bangalore and of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore. Office work was also heavy on account of many new schemes for the expansion of education.

Mr. C. Krishna Rao, B.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Education, was appointed full time Secretary of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference and Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., was appointed Special Assistant in his place.

21. *Circle Inspectors.*—Mr. B. Dasappa, B.A., Acting Inspector of the Bangalore Circle was made *sub pro tem* with effect from 1st January 1914. He toured in all the four districts of the Circle and accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in their tour in the Shimoga District in January 1915 and the Inspector-General through the Shimoga District in March and April 1915. He was on circuit for 165 days and inspected 189 schools, of which 10 were High Schools, 28 Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools, 23 Vernacular Middle Schools, 120 Primary Schools and 8 Industrial and other special schools. He was able to review 414 Inspection Reports received from the subordinate Inspecting Officers and to submit 62 Inspection Reports for the orders of the Inspector-General.

Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., the Inspector of the Mysore Circle remained at Headquarters for 211 days in the year. He was, however, able to tour for 151 days and to inspect 225 schools, of which 8 were High Schools, 86 Middle Schools for boys and girls, 125 Primary Schools and 6 special schools. He also inspected 3 High School Hostels and the offices of the District Inspectors at Mysore and Chikmagalur. In January the Circle Inspector accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in their tour through the Kadur District and the Inspector-General through parts of the Mysore District in March 1915. He was able to review 346 Inspection Reports of the District Inspectors and 80 monthly consolidated reports of Assistant Inspectors and to submit 123 Inspection Reports and notes of Inspection to the Inspector-General for orders.

22. *District Inspectors.*—Mr. H. N. Venkataramanaiya, District Inspector of Bangalore toured for 158 days and inspected 103 schools. He also visited 179

schools under the control of the two Assistant Inspectors as well as some Hindustani schools. Only 5 schools were left uninspected at the end of the year. He was able to review 382 Inspection Reports received from his subordinates. The District Inspector also accompanied the Dewan in his tour through the Bangalore District.

Mr. B. Tirumalachar, District Inspector of Kolar toured for 199 days, of which 142 were spent in examining schools. He inspected altogether 100 schools in his range and 37 in the ranges of the two Assistant Inspectors, besides 10 Government Hindustani schools and one aided Sanskrit school. Of the schools in his range, he visited 10 a second time. He was able to review 209 Inspection Reports received from his subordinates.

The Inspection work of *Mr. N. Shama Rao*, District Inspector of Shimoga was not quite satisfactory. He remained at Headquarters for 238 days, spending only 127 days on tour. He inspected 81 schools besides visiting 30 in the range of the Assistant Inspector. Twenty-seven schools in his range were left uninspected at the end of the year. Mr. Shama Rao accompanied His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in their tours through the district. He was able to review 98 Inspection Reports of his subordinate officer.

Mr. M. K. Tirumalachar, District Inspector of Chitaldrug toured for 125 days and inspected 130 schools, besides visiting 11 others. He was on privilege leave for 3 months from 17th November 1914 and during this period *Mr. K. Subba Rao*, Assistant Inspector was in charge of the district in addition to his own duties, *Mr. Subba Rao* was on circuit for 56 days and inspected 22 schools, also visiting 6 others. He reviewed 26 Inspection Reports of the Assistant Inspector.

Mr. M. Narayana Rao, acting District Inspector of Mysore was on privilege leave for one month and 25 days in continuation of the Christmas Holidays and *Mr. M. Lakshminarasimhaiya* was in charge of the District. He toured for 130 days and inspected 111 schools. He examined 37 schools and visited 113 other schools. He left 19 schools uninspected at the end of the year. *Mr. Lakshminarasimhaiya*, as acting District Inspector travelled for 21 days and inspected 12 schools.

Mr. S. Gopala Rao, District Inspector of Tumkur toured for 196 days, but the number of schools inspected was only 76, quite out of proportion to the number of days occupied in travelling. Fourteen schools in his direct charge were left uninspected at the end of the year.

Mr. K. N. Veerabhadraiyya, District Inspector of Hassan was on circuit for 170 days and inspected in all 128 schools. He was helpful in organizing an Educational Exhibition and Teachers' Conference at Hassan. He left 42 schools uninspected at the end of the year.

Mr. K. Narayan Rao, acting District Inspector of Kadur was on circuit for 215 days and inspected 152 schools, besides visiting 40 other schools, of which he inspected 6 a second time. He accompanied the Circle Inspector on tours of inspection in Koppa and Mudgere Taluks and helped him in examining some schools in the Chikmagalur town.

Mr. K. Narayana Rao toured for the longest period, *viz.*, 215 days and inspected the largest number of schools, *viz.*, 152, while Messrs. *B. Tirumalachar* and *S. Gopala Rao* approached the minimum period of inspection fixed by the Inspection Code, though *Mr. Gopala Rao's* actual inspection work was poor.

23. *Assistant Inspectors of Kannada Schools.*—In addition to inspection work, some of them were engaged in educational work of a special nature. For instance, *Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao* of the First Range, Bangalore collected some statistics to determine the educational needs of the Bangalore Taluk. Messrs. *Alwar Iyengar* and *M. Madhava Rao* of Kolar worked hard in organizing Aided Village Elementary Schools in their ranges. *Mr. Madhava Rao* was also helpful in collecting statistics for the introduction of Compulsory Education in Kolar. *Mr. P. Venkata Rao* of Chitaldrug co-operated with the District Inspector in introducing up-to-date methods of teaching Geography and Arithmetic and in starting new Village Teachers' Associations. *Mr. S. T. Raghavachar* of Hassan not only took pains to start 62 aided Village Elementary Schools in his range, but also helped the District Inspector in organizing the Educational Exhibition at Hassan and in starting an

Association for the teachers of Village Elementary Schools in the Arkalgud Taluk. Mr. M. Lakshminarasimhaiya of the First Range, Mysore, collected statistics for the introduction of Compulsory Education in Mysore and Seringapatam and organized the Educational Court in connection with the last Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Mr. Alwar Iyengar toured for the longest period, *viz.*, 244 days and Mr. B. K. Venkataramiengar of the II Range, Mysore for the shortest *viz.*, 100 days. The largest number of schools, *viz.*, 210 was examined by Mr. T. V. Krishna Rao of the II Range, Bangalore and the smallest number, *viz.*, 57 by Mr. K. Subba Rao of Shimoga. A statement of work done by the several inspecting officers is given in Appendix B (12).

Four hundred and twelve schools remained uninspected at the end of the year, being partly accounted for by the opening of a large number of additional aided and Government schools. Now that Government have been pleased to sanction an additional number of 12 Inspecting officers, more satisfactory arrangements have become possible for the inspection of elementary schools.

Assistant Inspectress of Kannada Primary Girls' Schools.—Mrs. S. Rangamma was appointed, as a temporary measure, Assistant Inspectress of Kannada Primary Girls' Schools in the State and she assumed charge of her duties on the 22nd of February 1915. She was on tour for 46 days and inspected 61 Girls' Schools in the Mysore District. She held 12 meetings of Hindu and Mahomedan adult ladies and explained to them the benefits of Education in general and of home industries in particular.

24. *The Inspector and Assistant Inspectors of Hindustani Schools and the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools.*—Mr. B. Mahomed Beig, B.A., Inspector of Education for Hindustani Schools was out on tour for 153 days and inspected 122 schools in the Districts of Bangalore and Mysore, out of 169 schools under his direct charge. He also visited 33 other schools and accompanied the Dewan in his tour through the Bangalore District. He remained at Headquarters for 212 days. He was able to review 219 Inspection reports of the two Assistant Inspectors and 28 of the Hindustani Inspectress.

Mr. Ahmed Hussain, Assistant Inspector of Hindustani Schools, East Circle, Tumkur toured for 255 days, the longest period that any Inspecting officer travelled during the year and inspected 156 schools. He inspected 3 of them a second time and visited 22 other schools. He accompanied the Dewan in his tour through Maddagiri and the Second Member of Council in his tour through Malur.

Mr. Mahomed Dawood, B.A., Assistant Inspector of the West Circle, Shimoga accompanied their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja in their tour through the Chitaldrug District and His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan in parts of Shimoga and Kadar Districts. He was also present with the Inspector-General during his visits to schools in the towns of Davangere and Shimoga.

Miss A. C. Rutledge, the Inspectress of Hindustani Girls' Schools had her term of office extended by one year. During the year under report, she visited 45 Hindustani Girls' Schools and 44 other schools.

Altogether 82 Hindustani schools remained uninspected at the end of the year. But on the whole, the work done by the Hindustani Inspecting Officers was satisfactory.

The majority of the reports of the Inspecting Officers contain only the usual tabulated figures with a few remarks of a very general nature. The reports would be more useful if they contain some direct and special observations also on the work of the year. The educational wants of the different places visited, the co-operation offered by 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 drawbacks of the teaching staff, the measures already introduced or proposed for improvement—on these and other matters the remarks of the Inspecting Officers in the light of the facts observed by them would really be of great help. And it is hoped that in future years their reports will become more readable.

25. *Village School Committees.*—It is a source of satisfaction that the majority of the Village School Committees continued to take active interest in the affairs of the schools. They co-operated with the Department in inducing well-to-do persons in the construction and repairs of school-houses, the selection of sites and

in the collection of money contributions for the purpose. The names of the private gentlemen or bodies who rendered such valuable service are mentioned below:—

Bangalore District.—The School Committees of Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk; Kodati, Bangalore Taluk; Veergowdana Doddi, Magadi Taluk and Settihalli in Channapatna Taluk; Messrs. Dhalappa, Shanbhog of Mayasandra in Anekal taluk, Puttappa of Koppa and several other leading villagers.

Kolar District.—The Committee members of Hirebidnur, Goribidnur Taluk, Hebbavi and Palyakeri in Chintamani and Bagepalli Taluks, the people of Dibbanahalli in Sidlaghatta Taluk, Mylandahalli in Chintamani Taluk and Gedarebonmasandra in Goribidnur Taluk.

Shimoga District.—Messrs. Agumbi Rama Rao of Tirthahalli, Sivappa Gowda of Kundur, Channavirappa Gowda of Nallur, G. Manjappa and Ramachandra Bhat of Ganavalli and Kokkoda, and the Patel of Mallesara.

Mysore District.—Messrs. Channa Veerappa and Boregowda of Saligrana and the villagers of Kaliyur in T.-Narsipur Taluk.

Tumkur District.—The Village Committees of Channahalli, Hebbaka, Devalapura, Kestur Urdigere, Honsegere, Tarur, Siddapura, Tita, Jovinakere, Mangalavada, Jodi Venkatapura and Potaganahalli and the inhabitants of six other villages.

Hassan District. The inhabitants of Herugu and Doddamagge.

Kadur District.—Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Coffee Planter of Chikmagalur with the help of the Lingayat Swami is raising a substantial building for the Lingayat Students' Home. Mr. M. Krishna Rao of Hosakoppa is enthusiastic in spreading primary education in the interior of the Malnad. He has not only provided a decent school building, at Hosakoppa, himself, but also been endeavouring to construct another at Nilvagilu in Koppa Taluk. The Halepaika people of Gubbigodu near Sringeri, the people of Sindagere and Panchanahalli and 9 village school Committees in the taluks of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere may be also referred to as deserving mention. Of the Committees of Village Hindustani Schools, those in the Maidan tracts exercised a much better influence on the progress of elementary schools under their supervision than those in the Malnad. Educational officers tried to infuse a spirit of active co-operation among the Mahomedan inhabitants.

The public spirit and the charities of these private gentlemen and bodies to whom the Department is highly thankful are deserving of commendation at the hands of Government. Extracts from the reports of Inspecting Officers on the work of Village School Committees will be found in Appendix B (32).

26. *Visits of Revenue and other officers.*—It is gratifying to note that the visits of Revenue and other officers to schools in their jurisdiction increased during the year from 907 to 1,001. His Highness the Yuvaraja was graciously pleased to pay 7 visits to Kannada schools in the Kadur District and 3 visits to Hindustani Schools. The Dewan paid 83 visits, and the members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council 67 visits. The largest number of visits was paid as usual by Amildars and Deputy Amildars. A statement of the visits of the several officers is appended.

Officers	Number of visits									Total
	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Hindustani Schools	
His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	10
Dewan of Mysore	30	...	5	...	1	7	...	16	24	83
Members of Council	1	22	7	16	2	5	...	...	14	67
Deputy Commissioners	20	5	7	8	14	7	3	10	10	84
Assistant Commissioners	9	10	24	25	16	3	21	15	6	129
Amildars and Deputy Amildars.	59	37	62	53	38	18	51	24	20	362
Other Government Officers	20	22	30	53	19	10	11	12	48	225
Others	18	4	...	...	6	1	4	8	...	41
Total	157	100	135	155	96	58	90	85	125	1,001

CHAPTER III—UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE EDUCATION.

27. *Results of the B.A. Degree Examination of 1915.*—For the English Language Division, 47 candidates appeared from the Central College and 28 passed in the II Class; 41 appeared from the Maharaja's College and 20 were successful, all passing in the II Class. In the Science Division of the Central College, 11 out of 20 passed in Physics with one in the First class, 4 out of 5 in Chemistry, 3 out of 5 in Mathematics and 11 out of 14 in Geology. In Group V (History and Economics) 41 appeared from the Maharaja's College and 35 passed. In Group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada) all the 5 that appeared from the same college were successful, one being placed in the First Class. It is also reported that 4 students passed the B.A. Honours Preliminary Examination from the Maharaja's College. The number of pupils that passed both the branches of the B.A. Degree Examination were 23 and 18 from the Central College and the Maharaja's College, respectively. A statement of the results is given in Appendix B (13).

28. *Results of the Intermediate Examination of 1915.*—For the Intermediate Examination, 105 appeared from the Central College in Groups (I) and (II) and 49 passed with 12 in the First Class. From the Maharaja's College, 126 appeared for the different branches of Group III and only 34 passed, with 4 in the First Class. It is also reported that 4 other students of the Maharaja's College that appeared in private for Group III were successful. From the Maharani's College 4 girls appeared in Group III, but only one passed.

29. *Arts Colleges.*—The number of students on the rolls of the three English Colleges on the 30th of June 1915 was 739 as against 570 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the number on the rolls, 17 were girls, 4 of them being Europeans, 2 Native Christians, 9 Brahmins and 2 other Hindus. The net direct expenditure on the three colleges amounted to Rs. 1,89,762 as against Rs. 1,59,906 spent during the previous year. The expenditure incurred on the two first grade colleges for boys was Rs. 1,73,724, of which Rs. 22,368 was met from fees. The average cost of educating a boy in Arts Colleges was Rs. 378-7-8, while that of educating a girl was Rs. 2,004-12-0. The details of attendance and expenditure will be found in Appendix B (15).

30. *The study of classical and Vernacular languages.*—Of the total number of 739 students in Arts Colleges, 177 learnt Sanskrit, 5 Latin, 12 French, 301 Kannada, 23 Telugu, 13 Tamil, 13 Hindustani, and 3 Malayalam.

31. *The Central College.*—The Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Branch II (A) Physics, (Honours) and an additional Assistant Professor was employed. Mr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyengar, M.A., Acting Professor of English, was permitted to accept the University, Professorship of Indian History at Madras and Mr. E. G. McAlpine, M.A., of the Edinburgh University, was appointed Professor of English. Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, B.Sc., was confirmed in his appointment as Professor of Physics. In consequence of the large number of admissions to the Junior Intermediate Class, 3 temporary additional Demonstrators, one for Physics, one for Chemistry and one for Zoology were appointed. Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Assistant Professor of Zoology, was transferred to the Training College, Mysore, and his place was taken by Mr. Karunakaran Nair, M.A. Mr. M. G. Srinivasa Rao, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, was deputed to America for studying Organic Chemistry and Mr. C. Srikantaiya was appointed to act in his place. It may also be mentioned that the Central College was affiliated to the Madras University in Group III (Logic and History) of the Intermediate Course, with a view to meeting the demand of the large number of students that sought admission to the Intermediate Classes of the College. The proposal to affiliate the College for the Honours Course in Mathematics has been approved.

32. *The Maharaja's College, Mysore.*—The History Honours class was started during the year and an additional lecturer was appointed. Mr. F. W. Quinton Anderson resigned his appointment in August and the vacancy was filled up by Mr. A. B. Mackintosh, M.A., who assumed charge of his appointment on the 27th January 1915. Mr. C. R. Reddy who was on special duty, resumed his work as Professor of English on the 1st of February 1915. The total number on the rolls increased from 245 to 344, of whom 6 were in the B.A. Honours Class, 48 in the

Senior B.A., 26 in the Junior B.A., 124 in the Senior Intermediate and 140 in the Junior Intermediate Class. Two hundred and eighty-eight of the students belonged to the Mysore State and 56 to Madras, Pudukota, Coorg, Bharatpur, Miraz State and Bombay. Tiffin and bath rooms were erected in the compound for the use of the College staff. Electric lights were provided for the College during the year. The Library was strengthened by the addition of books of the value of Rs. 1,623-4-0. The Hockey Team won the silver cup graciously presented by His Highness the Yuvaraja at the Dasara Tournament. In the Inter-School sports also the College distinguished itself and won two cups and several prizes. The College Literary Society did much useful work. "The Dewan of Mysore Cup" offered by Mr. D. Ramanujiah of Madras for the best essay on the "Principal features of the Western Economic Organization. How far is their adoption possible and desirable in Mysore" was awarded to Mr. S. Ramachandra Rao, B.A. Another student, Mr. B. Kuppana, B.A., gained the gold medal offered by Mr. M. C. Rangaiengar for having obtained the highest marks in History and Economics at the University Examination.

33. *College Hostels.*—Both the College Hostels were under excellent management and the health of the boarders was satisfactory. The increase in the number of students in the Maharaja's College led to the engagement of two rented buildings for their lodging and boarding. Details of attendance and expenditure are found in Appendix B (31).

34. *The Maharani's College, Mysore.*—At the end of June, Miss A. Park, Lady Superintendent of the College, was appointed Special Officer for the Organization of Kindergarten Instruction in the Primary Departments of Girls' Schools in the State, and Sri K. D. Rukminiamma, B.A., was appointed to act as Superintendent. The total attendance of the College was 200, of whom 7 were in the Intermediate Classes. One girl passed the Intermediate Examination during the year out of 4 sent up. The Junior Intermediate Class was formed in July last with a single student. Details about the other Departments of the College together with the changes effected in connection with the Reorganization of the College will be found in the Chapter on Female Education.

35. *Sanskrit Vidwath or Pandits' Examinations.*—Of the thirty-five candidates registered for the Vidwath Examinations and 31 examined 17 passed. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College passed 10, the Pathasala at Dharwar 1, the Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Melkote Sanskrit College 1 each. Four passed by private study. As compared with those of last year, the results were poor. A statement of the results is given in Appendix B (16).

36. *C. Subba Rao's Scholarships.*—During the year under review, Government were pleased to revise the rules for the grant of these scholarships in accordance with the wishes of the donor's son, Diwan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, the present Inspector-General of Police, who by further additions raised the original endowment of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000. These scholarships were awarded only to distinguished Sanskrit students who wished to prosecute their studies in English. But as this condition did not admit of a large number availing themselves of the stipends, the rules were made more elastic, so that any one who combined higher English Education and advanced Sanskrit learning may have a chance of obtaining these scholarships. According to the new rules.—

Two scholarships of Rs. 25 each and one of Rs. 30 are to be awarded to

(1) a student for the higher Sanskrit Vidwath Examination of the Bangalore or Mysore Sanskrit College, with a knowledge of English up to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate standard;

(2) a student who has passed the Vidwath Examination in some branch in either Sanskrit College, undertaking to finish the B.A., Course taking Sanskrit as a subject in an English College;

(3) a graduate in English and Sanskrit or to one who has passed the Intermediate and Vidwath Examinations, who undertakes to carry on post graduate study in some selected branch of Sanskrit learning for not less than two years.

Preference in awarding scholarships will be given to Hindus of Mysore and Southern India. The charity will be administered by a Committee of Trustees, of whom the Inspector-General of Education is a member.

37. *Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.*—There was no change in the teaching staff of the College. Mr. H. Lingaraja Urs, Palace Muzrai Bakshi, was appointed as a member of the Managing Committee during the year. The number on the rolls increased from 155 to 163, who were distributed among 9 classes. One hundred and eleven were in receipt of scholarships. 10 students passed from the College at the Vidwath Examinations and 115 with 53 in the First Class at the Vidyarthi Examinations.

38. *The Chamrajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.*—This College suffered a great loss by the death of the learned Pandith Visweswara Shastri, who, as a Professor of Kavya and Rhetoric, rendered invaluable service for over 40 years. The strength of the College was 127 as against 120 in the previous year, of whom 56 were in the College Department and 71 in the Lower Secondary. Two students appeared for the Vidwath Examinations of Mysore, of whom one passed in Dwaita Vedanta Part II. All the three that appeared for the Prayoga Examination conducted by the Vaidika Dharma Sabha of Bangalore, were successful. The annual expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 7,173-14-1. Small scholarships were awarded as usual to poor and deserving Students. Some of the students are being fed in the Government Chatram, the Sivaganga Mutt Boarding House and Mr. Chinnasami Chetty's Chatram. One hundred and thirty volumes were added to the stock of the Library and the books were rearranged and classified. During the Ganesha festival which was celebrated as usual, a series of lectures was delivered. The Adyaksha urges the need for revising the curriculum of studies and increasing the pay of the Pandits.

The Melkote Sanskrit College.—The strength of the Melkote Sanskrit College was 49, of whom only 18 were in the College Department. The students were distributed among 10 classes. Two students appeared for the Sanskrit Vidwath Examinations, of whom one passed in Visishtadwaita. Out of 8 students sent up for the Vidyarthi Examinations only one passed. There is a good library in the College.

40. *Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes in Mysore.*—There were 14 pupils on the rolls of these classes—8 in the Pandits' and 6 in the Moulvis' classes. None passed the Moulvis' Examination. Four appeared for the Pandits' Examination, of whom 2 passed.

CHAPTER IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

41. *Percentage of boys in the secondary stage to the total population of school age.*—There were 3,145 boys in the High School Forms, 14,924 in the Middle Anglo-Vernacular Classes and 4,895 in the Middle Vernacular Classes, making a total of 22,964 boys in the Secondary stage as against 21,120 boys in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the middle and high stages to the male population of school-age was 5·3 as against 4·9 in the previous year.

42. *The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and the Matriculation Examination of the year 1915.*—For the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination of the Mysore Government, 692 candidates were registered from the 16 Government and Aided High Schools in the State. Of this number, 687 sat for the Examination and the results obtained were fairly satisfactory. One hundred and fifty-six were found eligible for both the College course as well as for public service and 10 for the latter only. The standard for admission to Colleges was that prescribed by the University of Madras according to a principle which in its application proved most unsatisfactory and lent itself to much condemnation. It may be stated that this principle has since been abandoned by the University.

The four Aided High Schools for boys sent up 9 candidates for the Madras Matriculation Examination also, of whom 5 passed. A statement of the results achieved by individual schools is appended :—

Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, Public Examination.

Institutions	Number registered	Number Examined	Remarks	
			E. C. & P. S.	E. P. S.
Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	87	87	24	18
High School, Bangalore ...	140	140	46	20
Do Channapatna ...	8	8	...	2
Do Chikballapur ...	8	8	...	2
Do Tumkur ...	58	58	18	8
Do Hassan ...	18	18	2	4
Do Chitaldrug ...	25	25	2	3
Do Shimoga ...	19	19	4	...
Do Chikmagalur ...	18	18	4	3
Do Kolar ...	25	25	4	3
London Mission High School for Boys, Bangalore.	50	49	9	3
Wesleyan Mission High School for Boys, Bangalore.	111	108	17	20
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore...	63	63	17	7
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore ...	54	53	7	4
Maharani's College, Mysore ...	4	4	1	2
London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	4	4	1	2
Total ...	692	687	156	101

Matriculation Examination.

Institutions	Number registered	Number passed
Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore ...	4	1
London Mission High School for boys, Bangalore ...	2	2
Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore ...	2	2
Marimallappa's High School, Mysore ...	1	...
Total ...	9	5

43. *Average cost of Educating a pupil in High Schools.*—The average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools was Rs. 43-11-0, of which Rs. 16-4-8 was met from fees. Other details relating to the attendance and expenditure of High Schools will be found in Appendix B (17).

44. *High Schools.*—Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., Head Master of the *Bangalore High School*, was appointed Special Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education and Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthi, B.A., took his place, in December 1914. A Tamil Pandit was newly appointed in the school. The number on the rolls increased from 469 to 528, of whom 82 belonged to the Madras Presidency and 8 to the Bombay Presidency. The want of a playground was badly felt.

The strength of the *Kolar High School* increased from 255 to 346, of whom 104 were in the High School Classes. The Middle School Department was placed under the control of the Normal School Head Master in November last. A course of public lectures was organized in connection with the school.

The number on the rolls of the *Tumkur High School* rose from 207 to 214. The wants of the school are stated to be a good fence for the compound and a new latrine.

Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthi, Head Master of the *High School Department of the Maharaja's College, Mysore*, having been transferred to Bangalore, his place was

taken by Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., L.T., acting Principal of the Training College. There were also some other changes in the staff. The strength rose from 261 to 276. The Library was strengthened, and the Science Laboratory was, specially equipped for practical work.

Mr. Sivaramakrishna Iyer continued to act as Head Master of the *Hassan High School* till May last and was succeeded by Mr. R. V. Krishnaswami Iyer transferred from Channapatna. The strength increased from 241 to 281. A new building for the school is in course of construction. The Reading Room and the Library could not be Properly used for want of accommodation. The want of a playground was also felt

The Chikmagalur High School.—Increased in strength from 181 to 198 during the year, of whom 96 were in the High School Classes. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 9 passed out of 39 sent up. The results were poor and the Circle Inspector attributes the failures to the multiplicity of teachers handling the different subjects in the III Form. A Sloyd Hall and a compound wall for the school are said to be necessary.

Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, Head Master of the *Shimoga High School*, was temporarily posted to the Maharaja's College and during his absence from 8th August 1914 to 7th February 1915, Mr. Venkatarangachar, the first Assistant Master, was in charge of the High School. The strength increased from 140 to 187 and the average attendance also improved during the year. The teachers and students made an excursion to Kudli, a village 9 miles from Shimoga. A Dramatic Society was started by the Head Master. A class of 40 students was opened for teaching "First aid to the Injured".

There were 119 boys on the rolls of the *Chitaldrug High School* as against 114 in the previous year. Fourteen boys passed the Lower Secondary Examination out of 22 sent up. Mr. K. Narain Iyengar, B.A., Head Master, retired from service at the end of the year, after a long and useful career.

Owing to a sudden outbreak of plague at *Chikballapur*, the strength of the High School decreased from 95 to 75. The Lower Secondary Examination results were poor, only 4 students having passed out of 12 sent up. It is hoped that the school will soon improve. An extension of the building and the supply of additional articles of furniture are said to be necessary.

Mr. R. V. Krishnaswami Iyer continued to be the Head Master of the *Channapatna High School* till May last, when he was transferred to Hassan and was succeeded by Mr. S. Venkataranachar. The total strength increased from 151 to 197 boys, of whom 53 were in the High School Forms. The number of Mahomedans in the school was 26. Twelve out of 20 passed the Lower Secondary Examination. Want of accommodation was badly felt. The Head Master urges the need for developing the Hostel.

Aided High Schools.—The Rev. E. P. Rice, the Principal of the *London Mission High School, Bangalore*, retired after a long and successful career as a teacher, and was succeeded by the Rev. Arnold W. Gunstone, M.A. The number on the rolls increased from 569 to 605, of whom 313 were in the High School classes. Three more sections of the High School classes were opened during the year to provide for the increase in strength. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 5 boys passed out of 15 sent up.

The number on the rolls of the *Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore*, rose from 706 to 740, of whom so many as 433 were in the High School Forms. The VI and IV Forms were divided into 3 sections each and the V and the III forms into 2 divisions each. Systematic work was done in the school. Thirteen out of 28 passed the Lower Secondary Examination, one being placed in the First Class. The Hostel building was nearing completion. His Highness the Yuvaraja honoured the school by presiding at the prize distribution ceremony held in August 1914.

The Rev. R. W. Boote who had been in charge of the *Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore*, for the last 12 years was transferred to Shimoga and the Rev. H. Spencer was appointed Principal. The strength of the school increased from 508 to 530, of whom 270 were in the High School classes. Thirty-five boys were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 22 passed, with one in the First Class.

The Circle Inspector found the school in a satisfactory condition. At the Athletic Inter-sports of 1914, the Intermediate Championship and the Senior Championship were won by two students of the school and several prizes by other students. The school accommodation was improved by the extension of the building on the western side.

The number on the rolls of the *Marimallappa's High School* increased from 637 to 750 boys, of whom 350 were in the High School classes. Additional sections were opened in Forms IV, V, and VI to provide for the increased strength. For the Lower Secondary Examination 72 pupils appeared and 27 passed, with 3 in the First Class, one of the latter taking the First place. The total income of the school was Rs. 11,277 and the expenditure Rs. 12,421, the excess being met from the Trust Funds. During the year, a sum of Rs. 395 was spent on scholarships for Lingayat students. One of these scholars was in the second LL.B. Class and another in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. Other scholars were in the Intermediate and B.A. Classes of the Maharaja's College. The School Library was enriched with books to the value of Rs. 416. Additional staff was appointed. In Athletic sports, the school won 4 cups, and a gold medal was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja to a student of the school for his proficiency in gymnastics. Pradhana Siromani Mr. T. Ananda Rao, C.I.E., presented a bust of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone and 72 useful books on History to the school and Mr. T. Denham, M.A., gave 100 books on Education, History and other subjects. The Circle Inspector inspected the school in March last and found it in an efficient condition. The building was provided with electric lights at a cost of Rs. 260. Arrangements were also made to teach Drawing in all the classes of the school. A Lingayat Hostel under the name of "Veerasaivasrama" was opened in connection with the school during the year.

The High School reports generally contain no reference to any difficulties experienced or defects observed in the methods of educational work, no suggestions for future improvements, and no thoughts on any useful educational developments in connection with the school. Nor do they contain any instances of voluntary work done, outside the duties of the class room. It is, however, gratifying to note that the four Government High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga have tried to make the school a centre of some general intellectual activity, by organizing series of public lectures.

Kannada High Schools.—The strength of the Kannada High School, *Nanjangud*, was 19 as against 21 in the previous year. Fifteen candidates were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination for the first time, of whom 3 were successful. The High School received a good supply of science apparatus during the year. The Circle Inspector visited the school in March last and found it in a satisfactory condition.

In the *Davangere* Kannada High School there were 10 students in the two Upper Secondary Classes. Five candidates were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination, but none passed. The progress of the school was far from being satisfactory. This school was also supplied with the requisite science apparatus during the year.

45. *Hostels and Boarding Houses.*—The total number of students' Hostels during the year was 24, of which 12 were under Government Management, 3 were aided and 5 unaided for boys, and 4 unaided Homes for girls. Of the 12 Hostels under Government Management, 2 were attached to the two First Grade Colleges, 2 to the Mysore Training College, 7 to the High Schools and 1 to the Engineering Section of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. It may be added that a Hostel has been attached to the Maharani's College during the current year. The number of boarders in the Government Hostels increased from 432 to 543, of whom 200 were in the College Classes, 220 in Secondary Schools, 10 in Primary Schools and 113 in Special Institutions. The total expenditure on these hostels amounted to Rs. 69,547-13-5, of which Rs. 11,213-12-11 was met from State Revenues, Rs. 111-14-4 from subscriptions and Rs. 58,222-2-2 from boarding fees. The two College Hostels for boys have been already referred to in para 33. An additional block of building is needed for the Tumkur Students' Home. The new building of the Chikmagalur Hostel is also said to require extension. In the Home attached to the Schools for the Deaf-mutes and the Blind, Mysore, there were 31 boarders as against 25 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the Home

amounted to Rs. 1,685-7-5, of which Rs. 312-1-10 was met from the Government grant and the balance from subscriptions and donations from the generous public. All the hostels were efficiently managed and the health of the boarders was satisfactory. Details regarding the strength and expenditure of the different hostels will be found in Appendix B (13).

46. *Pupils' or Vidyarthi Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.*—Two hundred and fifty candidates appeared for the Vidyarthi Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, of whom 156 passed,—78 in the First Class and 78 in the Second Class. As usual, the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, achieved the highest success, 115 having passed out of 177, with 53 in the First Class. The other successful institutions in the order of their success were the Pathasalas at Channarayapatna, Belur, Talkad, Tumkur, Nanjangud, Gudibanda, Sravanabelagula, Bettadapura, Sosale, Sringeri, Krishnapura, Hole-Narsipur and Melkote. Three of the successful pupils were private candidates. A statement showing the results is given in Appendix B (18).

47. *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.*—Eighty-five candidates were registered for this Examination as against 44 in the previous year, 83 were examined and 34 passed, all in the second class. The percentage of passes was 41. Of the 34 successful candidates, 28 were Brahmins, 2 were other caste Hindus and 4 were Mahomedans. The Training College passed 23 out of 27 candidates, and the Kannada High School, Nanjangud, passed 3 out of 15. None passed from the Kannada High School, Davangere, out of 5 sent up. Thirty-six private candidates appeared for the Examination, but only 8 were successful. No female candidate appeared for this Examination during the year. The largest percentage of failures, viz., 49 was in Mathematics.

48. *The English Lower Secondary Examination of 1915.*—Altogether 4,488 candidates were registered for the Lower Secondary Examination as against 3,949 in the previous year. Of the total number, 1,877 brought up English as Compulsory language, 1,845 appeared and 750 passed—18 in the First Class, 444 in the Second Class and 288 in English only. The percentage of passes was 41 as against 45·98 and the percentage of failures in English was 52 as against 47·74 in the previous year. Of the 750 successful candidates, 2 were Europeans, 12 Native Christians, 22 Mahomedans, 26 Lingayets, 6 Jains and 612 other Hindus. Among the applicants for the Examination, there were 567 private candidates, of whom 548 were examined and 117 passed—1 in the First Class, 50 in the Second Class and 66 in English only. Altogether 137 institutions presented candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 112 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Government High Schools at Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Channapatna, the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore, and the London Mission Girls' School, Bangalore, the Maharani's College, Mysore, and several Government and aided Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

49. *Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.*—Two thousand six hundred and eleven candidates were registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 2,545 were examined and 1,002 passed—21 in the First Class, 954 in the Second Class, 1 in Kannada only, 1 in Urdu only, 23 in Sanskrit only and 3 in Persian only. The percentage of passes was 39 as against 33·96. Of the successful candidates 1 was a European, 28 were Anglo-Indians and Native Christians, 84 were Mahomedans, 540 Brahmins, 131 Lingayats, 10 Jains and 209 other Hindus. The largest percentage of failures, viz., 55 was in Mensuration. Of the 680 private candidates registered for this Examination, 648 were examined and 148 passed. Altogether 434 institutions sent up candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of which 316 were represented on the pass list. The most successful institutions were the Maharani's College, Mysore, the Kannada High School, Nanjangud, Sadvidyasala, Mysore, and several Government and aided Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools including Village Elementary Schools maintaining Middle School classes.

50. *Number of Middle Schools for boys.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 229 to 240 and their strength from 31,672 to 32,030. Of the 240 schools, 161 were Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools and 79 were Vernacular Middle Schools. The strength of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools was 23,260, while that of the Vernacular Middle Schools was 8,170. Of the 161 Anglo-

Vernacular Schools, 89 were Departmental, 1 a Municipal School, 63 aided and 8 unaided schools. Of the 79 Vernacular Middle Schools, 69 were Departmental, 2 Municipal and 8 aided schools. Besides these, there were several village schools which maintained the Middle standard, but these are classed as Primary Schools.

51. *Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools.*—The number of Anglo-Kannada Middle Schools increased from 131 to 144 and their attendance from 20,858 to 21,701, of whom 12,083 learnt English. Distributed by districts there were 28 schools in the Bangalore District, 19 in Kolar, 20 in Tumkur, 37 in Mysore, 12 in Hassan, 8 in Kadur, 11 in Shimoga and 9 in Chitaldrug Districts.

52. *Anglo-Tamil Schools.*—There were 5 Anglo-Tamil Schools for boys with an attendance of 725 pupils, as against 8 schools with 1,062 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 202 learnt English. The 3 European Schools and 8 Anglo-Hindustani and Anglo-Persian Schools will be referred to in Chapters VIII and IX, respectively.

53. *Kannada Middle Schools.*—The number of Kannada Middle Schools decreased from 28 to 23 and their attendance from 4,035 to 3,641. This fall is only apparent, as it is due to the conversion of some of them into Anglo-Kannada schools. Of the remaining schools, 3 were Telugu schools, 2 Tamil, 47 Hindustani and 4 Panchama. The Hindustani Schools will be referred to in Chapter IX.

CHAPTER V—PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

54. *Number and strength of Primary Schools for boys.*—The number of Public Primary Schools for boys increased from 2,272 to 3,456 or by 1,184 and their strength from 93,972 to 1,22,993 or by 29,021. The Departmental schools increased from 1,799 to 1,841, the aided schools from 405 to 1,370 and the unaided Schools from 68 to 245. Of the total number of pupils, 10,260 were girls. It will thus be seen that Primary Education made rapid advancement during the year under report. The statement showing the number and strength of Public Primary Schools for boys is given in Appendix B (19).

55. *Percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school-age.*—In the Primary stages of public schools there were 1,28,664 boys and 25,581 boys in private indigenous schools, making a total of 1,54,245 boys in the Primary stages of all schools as against 1,28,979 boys in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the primary stage to the total male population of school-age thus increased from 29·83 to 35·67.

56. A classification of boys in Public Primary Schools by caste or creed is given in Appendix B (20). From this statement it may be seen that among the Hindus, Lingayats (26,205) and Brahmins (12,264) occupy the first and second places, Mahomedans (14,213) occupy in number an intermediate place between these two sections of Hindus.

57. *Classification of Departmental Primary Schools.*—Of the 1,841 Departmental Primary Schools, 30 were Taluk Kannada, 1,383 Village Elementary Kannada, 24 Taluk Panchama, 91 Village Elementary Panchama, 1 Village Mahratti, 120 Village Kannada Middle, 11 Village Lambani, 26 Taluk Hindustani and 155 Village Hindustani Schools.

58. *Departmental Kannada Primary Schools.*—The Departmental Kannada Primary Schools increased from 1,624 to 1,660, of which 270 were in the Bangalore District, 214 in Kolar, 214 in Tumkur, 309 in Mysore, 149 in Hassan, 88 in Kadur, 237 in Shimoga and 179 in Chitaldrug Districts.

59. *Night Schools.*—The number of these schools which are intended for labourers and artizans who cannot attend a day school, increased from 110 to 254, of which 142 were aided and 112 were unaided. Of the total number of schools, 194 were Kannada, 25 Panchama, 34 Hindustani and 1 was a Telugu School. It may be remarked here that 100 Adult (Night) Schools have been sanctioned for being started during the current official year.

60. *Aided Village Indigenous Day Schools.*—Such schools are registered for inspection and aid on the results system of grants-in-aid. Their number increased from 206 to 389, of which 327 were Kannada, 60 Hindustani, and 2 Panchama Schools. Their total strength was 9,340, of whom 1,027 were girls. Arranged according to

districts—there were 37 schools in the Bangalore District, 31 in Kolar, 40 in Tumkur, 20 in Mysore, 101 in Hassan, 69 in Kadur, 66 in Shimoga and 25 in Chitaldrug Districts. Grants to these schools were hitherto being paid annually and consequently the teachers were put to great hardship. To obviate this difficulty as well as to ensure the stability of these schools, Government have been pleased to order the payment of monthly, instead of annual grants to them.

61. *Pay and prospects of School Masters.*—The revision of the scales of pay of all Vernacular Schools for boys and girls including the Local Fund Anglo-Vernacular Schools was sanctioned by Government at an additional annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 84,857 made up of Rs. 2,473 towards Anglo-Hindustani Schools, Rs. 6,036 towards Taluk Kannada Boys' Schools, Rs. 6,264 towards Taluk Kannada Girls' Schools, Rs. 7,956 towards Taluk Hindustani Boys' Schools, Rs. 4,336 towards Anglo-Vernacular Schools maintained from Local Funds, Rs. 51,468 towards Village Elementary Boys' Schools and Rs. 6,324 towards Village Elementary Girls' Schools. The chief increases are under Village Elementary Boys' and Girls' Schools which employ no less than 2,379 teachers. The following table gives the scale as it then existed and as revised by Government:—

Classes of Schools	Scale as then existed	Rate	Scale as revised by Government	Rate
	Number of teachers		Number of teachers	
		Rs.		Rs.
(1) Anglo-Hindustani Schools ...	2	40	1	50—4—70
	1	30	1	50
	4	25	1	40
	1	22	3	30
	6	20	9	20—1—25
	6	15	12	15—1—20
	4	12	12	12—1—15
	29	10	14	10
(2) Taluk Kannada Boys' Schools ...	1	30	5	30
	4	25	10	25
	7	20	20	20
	11	15	40	15
	17	12	46	12
	149	10	68	10
(3) Taluk Kannada Girls' Schools ...	2	50	2	50
	1	35	1	40
	1	30	1	35
	9	20	8	30
	19	15	12	25
	15	12	15	20
	1	11	30	15
	115	10	44	12
	...	...	50	10
(4) Taluk Hindustani Boys' Schools ...	5	25	2	40
	...	...	5	30
	10	20	8	25
	9	15	31	20
	2	14	45	15
	12	12	50	12
	169	10	66	10

Classes of Schools	Scale as then existed	Rate	Scale as revised by Government	Rate
	Number of teachers		Number of teachers	
		Rs.		Rs.
(6) Anglo-Vernacular Schools (Village School Funds)	2	30	4	40
	2	25	6	30
	8	20	10	20—1—25
	11	15	15	15—1—20
	10	12	20	12—1—15
	42	10	20	10
(6) Village Elementary Boys' Schools (Kannada and Hindustani)	2	25	50	25
	6	20	50	20
	23	15	500	15
	233	12	600	12
	1,936	10	1,000	10
(7) Village Elementary Girls' Schools (Kannada and Hindustani)	2	20	10	25
	1	15	20	20
	24	12	30	15
	152	10	50	12
	...	...	69	10

It has now become possible to secure a more efficient class of teachers for being employed in these schools. Arrangements are being made to train every year a number of Mistresses of Hindustani Schools whose cases have been left out in the revision.

62. *Magic Lantern Exhibitions.*—The Lantern Exhibitor attached to the Training College, Mysore, was confirmed in his post during the year. He was able to train about 38 teachers in the use of the optic lantern. The Circle Inspector says that he was present at one of the exhibitions given by 6 of the trained teachers and that their performance was interesting. Now that a number of interesting and instructive slides have been received from England and the necessary machinery has been purchased, arrangements will be made for public lantern exhibitions being given by the Government Lantern Demonstrator assisted by the teachers trained by him.

CHAPTER VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

(a) Training Institutions.

63. *The number and strength of Training Institutions.*—There were 5 Government Institutions for the training of male teachers, viz., the Training College consisting of the Graduates' Training Class in Mysore, and 4 District Normal Schools at Mysore, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur, and 2 Normal Schools for females, viz., the Training Classes of the Maharani's College, Mysore, and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, Bangalore. The strength of the normal institutions for males on the 30th June was 264 as against 99 in the previous year, while that of Normal Schools for females was 42 as against 21. These increases are the results of the scheme of reorganization which was given effect to at the beginning of the year 1914-15.

64. *The Training College, Mysore.*—Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, B.A., L.T., Acting Principal of the College, was transferred as Head Master of the High School Department of the Maharaja's College and Mr. C. R. Narayana Rao, M.A., L.T., Assistant

Professor of the Central College, was appointed to act in his stead. The number on the rolls was 229, of whom 14 were in the Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes, 6 in the Graduates' Training Class, 112 in the High School Department or the Upper Secondary Classes, 91 in the Training Department proper and 6 in the Agricultural Training Class. Of the 229 teachers under training, 178 were Hindus and 51 were Mahomedans.

The College did good work during the year.

(1) *Graduates' Training Class* had a short course and all the 4 graduates that were trained were given certificates on the results of an examination held at the end of the course.

(2) *The Agricultural Training class* had an examination in Veterinary Science, and all the students were successful. Seven students also obtained certificates at the Examination in Ambulance.

(3) *Rotation Class*.—Two batches of 40 teachers were trained in this class.

(4) *Magic Lantern Class*.—Thirty-eight students received training in the handling of the Magic Lantern.

Results of Public Examinations.—The results of Public Examinations were fairly satisfactory. At the Pandits' Examination, 2 passed out of 4, but none passed the Moulvi Examination. Six out of 11 obtained the Higher Normal Certificates. Twenty-three out of 28 were successful at the Upper Secondary Test, 18 out of 26 in Upper Secondary Training, 38 out of 52 in Lower Secondary Training, 22 out of 24 in Practical Agriculture and 17 out of 33 at the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing, Painting and Design. The Library of the College was strengthened and a Reading Room was opened. Two Literary Unions, one for the English Section and another for the Kannada Section have been recently opened.

THE PRACTISING SECTIONS.

(1) *The Anglo-Vernacular Practising School*.—The School did good work during the year. The attendance including the Kannada and Kindergarten Sections increased from 264 to 295. Five out of 7 passed the English Lower Secondary Examination. The Kindergarten Section continued to do good work.

(2) *The Anglo-Hindustani Practising School*.—This school improved considerably during the year as an effect of the Reorganization Scheme. The strength of the whole school on the 30th June was 256. Four boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination, but only one passed.

A noteworthy feature of the year was that the Training College won a gold medal and several First Class certificates for the exhibits sent to the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

65. *The District Normal School, Kolar*.—The strength of the school increased from 28 to 56. For the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary Grade held at Kolar, 60 appeared and 46 passed. At the Practical Examination, all the 46 appeared and 31 passed. A Debating Society was opened during the year and the teachers made weekly excursions to places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Head Master urges the necessity for suitable accommodation for the Normal School and the Anglo-Vernacular School.

66. *District Normal School, Shimoga*.—The staff of the District Normal School, Shimoga, was overhauled. There were on the roll 54 students as against 24 in the previous year. Fifty-five candidates appeared for the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary grade held at Shimoga and 44 were successful. At the Practical Test, 25 passed out of 44. The Head Master points out the need for additional accommodation and more appliances, and a separate hostel for the Normal School.

67. *The District Normal School, Tumkur*.—This is a new school, it having been started on the 15th August 1914. There were 57 students on the rolls, of whom one was of the Madiga caste. There is also a hostel in connection with the school. Manual Instruction, Kindergarten Occupations and Nature Study including gardening received proper attention. Fifty-seven were sent up for the Teachers' Certificate

Examination of the Lower Secondary Grade, of whom 39 passed in Theory and 32 in the Practical Test. Fourteen others passed in Optional Singing also. Some students are also being trained for the Madras Technical Examinations in Drawing. The construction of a separate building for the Normal School is necessary. The students are given physical exercise in Drill and Garden works, but the want of a playground is badly felt. Periodical excursions are also arranged for.

68. *The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore*, was in an efficient condition. The number on the rolls increased from 11 to 22 and good results were obtained at the Public Examinations. Three girls passed the Written Examination for Teachers' Certificates of the Lower Secondary Grade, and 6 girls the Practical Test of the same grade. In the Examination for Proficiency in Sewing, 6 girls passed, 3 being placed in the First Class.

69. *The Training Department of the Maharani's College* had 20 girls on its rolls including the 10 mofussil teachers, as against 10 girls in the previous year. These are trained for Teachers' Certificates of the Upper and Lower Secondary Grades. Nineteen were sent up for the examinations in 1914-15, of whom 14 passed in Theory, and 11 in the Practical Test.

70. *Hostels for Normal Schools*.—In the Hindu Home attached to the Training College there were 23 boarders. The total expenditure on the Home amounted to Rs. 5,616-1-0, of which Rs. 1,140 was met from the State grant and the rest from boarding fees, etc. The Honorary Secretary of the Home, complains of the unsuitableness of the present building and urges the need for a better one in a healthier locality. In the Mahomedan Students' Home, there were 63 boarders, of whom 45 belonged to the Training College, 10 to the Maharaja's College and 8 to the Anglo-Hindustani School. The boarders are accommodated in the Government as well as in a rented building. The annual expenditure of the Home was Rs. 5,931-13-3, of which the State grant amounted to Rs. 960. The health of the boarders and discipline were fairly satisfactory. There were no hostels in connection with the District Normal Schools at Kolar and Shimoga, but grants have been sanctioned since for opening them. A hostel in connection with the District Normal School, Tanukur, was started in January 1915.

71. (b) *Industrial Schools*.—The number of Industrial Schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 27, of which 2 were Government, 21 aided and 1 unaided, for boys; and 1 aided and 2 unaided schools for girls. The total strength of these institutions was 1,356, of whom 104 were girls.

72. *The Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore*.—Exclusive of the Engineering and Commercial Sections which will be treated of separately, there were 183 pupils in the other sections as detailed below as against 169 in the previous year:—

(a) Industries and Crafts Section	....	....	132
(b) Arts Section	....	....	35
(c) Workshop	....	....	16

Different castes and creeds including Pauchamas were represented in these sections.

(a) *Industries and Crafts Section*.—The various classes of this section were in full working order. Those for teaching Cabinet making were in a satisfactory condition. The Engraving, Inlaying, Wood Carving and Metal work classes were started at the end of the year. The students of the Engraving Section are now able to work on copperplates by adopting original designs, while those of the Inlaying class are able to make different kinds of flowers, wires, etc., in ivory. The students of the Metal work class have passed the primary stage and are taught casting and making small articles for domestic use. Those in the wood-carving class are able to make photo-frames and other articles of simple design. Twenty-nine students were sent up for the Madras Technical Examinations in Cabinet making, Smithy, and Fitters' Work and 24 were successful, one being placed in the First Class. Nineteen students also passed in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing.

(b) *Fine Arts Section*.—Of the 35 students in this section 19 were scholarship holders. Thirty-two were presented for the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing, Design, Painting and Modelling and 25 passed, 3 being placed in the First Class and one of them heading the Presidency list of successful candidates.

(c) *The workshop Section.*—A cupola with accessories and a water tank were purchased for this section. The services of an experienced mechanic to serve as Fireman were secured and the employment of a Foreman was also sanctioned. Several orders to the value of Rs. 9,000 were executed in the Carpentry Workshop. The work done in the Machine Workshop amounted to about Rs. 10,000, the most important items of work being 20 of Col. Jones Patent Ambulance Tongas for the Benares State, Iron Railings for the Mysore Public Works Department and repairs to a Road Roller Machine, which are all in course of completion. The cost of materials issued and the labour paid amounted to Rs. 19,000 and the value of finished and unfinished articles amounted to Rs. 20,500, the business resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,500. The Secretary reports that the workshop during the last 18 months showed neither profit nor loss.

The income including the Commercial Section, amounted to Rs. 3,383-12-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 22,618-3-7, the net cost of the Industries, Crafts and Arts Sections alone being Rs. 17,356-7-3, which works at Rs. 94-13-6 per pupil per annum.

The General Education Branch.—There were 144 boys in this branch consisting of Brahmins, Mahomedans, Lingayats, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Jains, and others. The highest standard taught corresponds to the V. Anglo-Vernacular Class in English and Arithmetic. The Circle Inspector remarks that as only 6 hours a week are devoted to General Education, the progress was meagre.

73. *Other Industrial Schools under Government management.*—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 in the month of May 1915. The number on the rolls increased from 54 to 74, of whom 47 were Mahomedans, 2 native Christians and 25 high caste Hindus. Of the total number of pupils, 33 learnt lacquer work, 25 carpentry, preparation of fruits, flowers and leaves of wood and pitch, and 4 smithy. All the 74 boys were taught drawing for an hour every day. Articles of the value of Rs. 6,625-15-9 were manufactured in the school during the year. The amount of sale proceeds remitted to the Treasury was Rs. 6,254-12-3. The total cost incurred on the school amounted to Rs. 5,293-8-5. The school is reported to be in a satisfactory condition. The Industrial School at *Sagar* contained 18 pupils as against 16 last year, of whom 13 were learning carpentry and 5 smith's work. Most of the students were artizans and labourers. The value of manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 423-9-0 and articles of the value of Rs. 365-11-0 were sold during the year. Sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 473-0-8 were remitted to the Treasury. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 2,295-7-6. The school building was in need of extension and repairs. The Dewan, during his Malnad tour was pleased to visit this school also. The strength of the Carpentry School at *Hole-Narsipur*, increased from 39 to 55, of whom 19 were full time scholars and 36 half time scholars belonging to the local schools. Carpentry, Smithy and Drawing were taught in the school. The boys of the IV and V Classes of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School attended the Drawing Class and 14 boys of the Hindustani School learnt Smith's work. Sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 404-12-0 were realised and credited to the Treasury as against Rs. 555 remitted in the previous year. The Second Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council visited the school during the year.

74. *Weaving Schools.*—The strength of the Weaving School *Chiknayakanhalli* decreased from 49 to 36, of whom 16 were in the Weaving and 20 in the Carpentry Classes. Twelve of the pupils were weavers by caste. Articles of the value of Rs. 1,109-6-0 were manufactured in the school and the amount of sale proceeds realized and credited to the Treasury was Rs. 900-14-4 as against Rs. 1,203-10-9 remitted in the previous year. The Superintendent attributes the decrease in the amount of sale proceeds to the want of timely supply of raw materials and the difficulty of securing sawyers in time. It is reported that the local weavers have freely adopted the use of the improved fly-shuttle looms in their houses. The number on the rolls of the Weaving School, *Dodballapur* increased from 63 to 69, of whom 39 were in the Weaving Section and 30 in the Carpentry Section. The number of weaver boys under instruction also increased from 8 to 16. The total value of manufactured articles decreased from Rs. 1,181-0-3 in 1913-14 to Rs. 688-5-4 in 1914-15, and the sale proceeds from Rs. 711-6-11 to Rs. 662-5-3. The total cost of the school amounted to

Rs. 3,723-7-4. In the Weaving Section, silk-bordered sadies of higher counts, silk-handkerchiefs, panches and towels were prepared. Ordinary school furniture, etc., were made in the Carpentry Section. The school was awarded two certificates of Honorable mention at the Dasara Exhibition and a certificate of merit at the Bowringpet Exhibition. The strength of the Weaving School, *Molakalmuru* decreased from 22 to 16 of whom 13 learnt weaving and 3 carpentry. Of the number on the rolls 9 were Mahomedans and 7 weavers by caste. One of the boys is being trained for the Advanced Grade Examination in Weaving, but the others were in the Elementary class. The value of articles manufactured during the year was Rs. 1,108-11-7 and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,161-8-0 as against Rs. 1,154-9-6 of the previous year. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 4,599-8-10. His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja were graciously pleased to pay a visit to this school in December 1914.

All these Industrial Schools are no doubt doing some useful work inasmuch as they attract the attention of the people to the need of teaching some profession to the younger generation to enable them to earn a living. I am, however, unable to say that these schools show any very great improvement over the time honoured system of home apprenticeship. The Industrial teachers are mostly untrained men given to rule of thumb methods of work and possessing little general education. The Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools are generally the Superintendents of the Industrial Schools, but possessing little of technical knowledge; their supervision is mainly confined to account keeping and the disbursement of pay. If Technical Education is to spread largely, it is necessary to remodel these schools as far as possible on the lines indicated in the Report of the Technical Instruction Committee, approved in Government Order No. 8834-40—Edn. 462-09-24, dated 1st May 1913. It is also necessary to have a full time Technical Superintendent fairly conversant with the working details of the several industries taught, to inspect the schools periodically and watch their working and foster their development.

75. *Aided Industrial and Weaving Schools.*—The strength of the Weaving Institute, *Hole-Narasipur*, increased from 36 to 55, all the pupils being High caste Hindus. Articles of the value of Rs. 1,552-14-0 were manufactured in the school and sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,077 were realized. Thirty-two fly-shuttle loom were introduced in the taluks of Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud and Channarayapatna during the year. A Weaving Competition was arranged in the village of Basavapatna in November 1914 and the occasion was availed of to induce a number of weavers to use fly-shuttle looms. One of the weaving mestris of the school was also deputed to demonstrate the use of the fly-shuttle loom in the taluk of Honnali. Arrangements were made to teach the Panchama boys of Hole-Narsipur and the neighbouring villages the manufacture of coir foot-rugs, ropes and mats as a subsidiary industry. The Second Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council was pleased to visit the school during the year.

The Sri Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Dharmapathasala, Bangalore, increased in strength from 273 to 290, of whom 90 boys were in the Cabinet making Class, 93 in the Rattan Class and 107 in the Kindergarten Section. Compulsory Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Engraving in Arts, Cabinet making and Rattan work of the Elementary grade with some inlaid work were taught in the school. Special arrangements have been made in the school for giving industrial training to a few teachers and full time students and 18 such students are reported to be undergoing training. As an incentive to Industrial Education, small scholarships are awarded to boys that show a special aptitude in the Industrial Section and almost all the articles prepared in the Industrial Classes are presented to the boys that prepare them. The philanthropic founder Mr. Janopakari Doddanna Setty intends adding a Workshop to the Industrial Section in the near future. Twenty-five students went up for the Madras Technical Examinations and 21 passed, 6 in Free-hand Outline Drawing, 5 in Geometrical Drawing, 3 in Painting and 7 in Cabinet making. The School is also in receipt of a grant from State Funds.

The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School, *Tumkur*, had a roll of 69 pupils, of whom 61 were Native Christians. As usual, high grade cabinet making, rattan work, smith's work, rope-making and Drawing were taught in the school. Fine articles of office, school and household furniture were prepared and sold during the year.

The M. E. Mission Industrial School, *Kolar*, showed steady progress. Carpentry, masonry and blacksmith's work are taught in the school. In point of equipment and management it is reported to be far ahead of others in the Kolar District.

The Industrial School, *Melkote*, increased in strength from 54 to 67 including the 16 panchama boys of the Kadalgere Weaving Section. Of the number on the rolls, 12 were girls, 19 pupils learnt carpentry, 11 weaving and dyeing, 12 tailoring and embroidery, 9 printing and bookbinding, and 16 panchama boys learnt weaving only. Carpentry, weaving and tailoring sections showed fair progress. Panches, sadies, bed sheets, towels, etc., were prepared in the Weaving Section. In drawing, a few students had completed the Elementary course. Much work was not done in the carpentry class for want of a supply of wood. Articles of the value of Rs. 478-13-1 were manufactured and the sale proceeds realized amounted to Rs. 527-13-0. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,496-13-4, of which Rs. 1,380 was met from the State Grant. The school was awarded a silver medal and a certificate of merit at the last Dasara Exhibition and several money prizes were given to the Panchama boys of the Kadalgere Weaving Branch at the Panchama Conference and Industrial Exhibition held at Melkote in the month of March 1915.

The St. Joseph's Industrial School, *Mysore*, continued to do a fair amount of work. Carpentry was the chief industry taught combined with drawing, music and some gardening. The number on the rolls on the 30th June was 30, all of whom were Native Christians.

There were 17 pupils in the aided Industrial School at *Hassan*, of whom 5 were full time scholars who worked as wage earners and the remaining 12 were half time scholars mostly belonging to the local schools. The value of articles prepared in the school amounted to Rs. 1,080-13-0. The school is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from Government, but the Circle Inspector remarks that "the benefits conferred on the student population is proportionately small. The working shed was utterly neglected and it was unfit for use, as the whole roofing was gone. The earlier the Institution is taken over under the Government management, the better it will be for the good of the school and of the students for whom it is intended." A proposal to take over the school under Government management is pending sanction.

The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Industrial School for girls at *Hassan* had a roll of 93 pupils, almost all of whom were Native Christians. Sewing and knitting have been the chief industries taught, the school having made a name for its fine caps. Six girls passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination for Proficiency in Sewing during the year. The school sent some of the fine specimens of its production to the Exhibition at *Hassan* held in May last and to the Dasara Exhibition in *Mysore* and secured medals and certificates.

The Panchama Industrial School at *Tiptur* contained 14 students as against 12 in the previous year. The students of the first division prepared sandals, slippers, shoes and bed straps. The less advanced students made Indian shoes and sandals. The school won a certificate of merit and a money prize at the last Dasara Exhibition.

The three small Industrial schools at *Srinivaspur*, *Bagepalli* and *Goribidnur*, in the Kolar District, depended for their existence entirely on the Government grants allowed to them. They all taught carpentry, but the Bagepalli school taught tinsmithing in addition.

Similarly, the *Mahadeva Industrial School at Bangalore* and the *Industrial School at Chitaldrug* depended entirely on the Government grant for their existence. The first of these schools is in receipt of a monthly grant of Rs. 40 and the second Rs. 80 from Government.

76. *Unaided Industrial Schools.*—The *Sri Krishna Weaving Factory in Mysore* worked systematically and showed good progress. Of the 27 pupils on its rolls, 4 were Panchama boys and 4 Mahomedan women. Four of the pupils received small scholarships from the District Committee of the Economic Conference. The total value of manufactured articles per month amounted to Rs. 528, in spite of the fact that 7 of the looms remained idle without sufficient work. There was an Industrial School for Panchamas at *Kestur*, in *Mandya Taluk*, newly started under the auspices of the Hindu Mission for the education of backward classes. There

were 25 pupils on its rolls who were taught Weaving, Carpentry and Lacquer work in addition to the three R's. The coloured toys made by the Panchama boys won Honourable mention and a money prize at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Maddur. There were 6 girls in the *Unaided Panchama school for girls in the Mysore City*, all of whom learnt Rattan work. There was also an Elementary Carpentry School at *Nonavinkere* in Tiptur Taluk which had 5 pupils on its rolls, when the Circle Inspector visited it in June last.

77. *Sericulture.—The Tata Silk Farm, Bangalore.*—In the School attached to the Farm there were 20 Government and 11 private students learning the various processes of Sericulture, besides 30 poor boys and 40 others working on monthly wages. Mulbary cuttings, eggs, seeds and reeling machines were supplied in large numbers to outsiders as usual. The Manager reports that a sericultural school has been started at Closepet for the benefit of the boys of the backward classes and Mahomedans who are made to work as wage earners.

78. *Demonstration Farms and School Gardens.—The Agricultural Farm, Mysore.*—As in the previous year the results of the operations on the Farm were not quite satisfactory on account of the unfavourableness of the Agricultural season. Nine crops were grown during the year. The out-turn from Bili jola was remarkably high, that from horse-gram and kar-ragi was fairly high, but the yield from the other crops was poor. The water in the well also failed. The net yield on this farm during the year was Rs. 405-14-11 as against Rs. 364-8-10 in the previous year. The total rainfall collected amounted to 19'80 inches as against 24'66 inches in 1913-14. Twenty-three students of the Agricultural Training Class attended the Farm in two batches, each batch working for three days in the week. Both the batches were divided into a number of groups of two or three students each and each group was given charge of a plot for cultivation. The students worked along with farm labourers taking part in ploughing, weeding, hoeing and harvesting. All the 23 students appeared for the Public Examination in Practical Agriculture and 21 were successful, one of them being placed in First Class. Of the live stock on the Farm, the bullocks were in a healthy condition, but the sheep did not thrive well.

The garden attached to the Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore, was in a prosperous condition. Cotton and vegetables of various kinds were grown in abundance. In the Tumkur District, 15 Village Elementary schools maintained small flower and vegetable gardens. The garden of the Tumkur Anglo-Vernacular School was used for purposes of Nature Study by the teachers under training in the Normal School. It is reported that at the suggestion of the Circle Inspector 20 boys of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Kadur, have clubbed together and opened a Farm at Hosahalli, a village near Kadur, where several local and foreign vegetables are grown. Part of the sale proceeds is utilized for the Agricultural Club formed by them, and the balance shared equally by the members.

(c) *Other Special Schools.*

79. *The Engineering Section of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—This section did good work during the year under the Head Mastership of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer, who is also the Secretary of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute. The Shekdari Class formed in the previous year was allowed to be continued during the year under report. The strength of the institution decreased from 89 to 78, of whom 31 were in the Senior Sub-Overseer Class, 29 in the Junior Sub-Overseer Class and 18 in the Shekdari Class. The results of the Final Examination conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by the Chief Engineer were very satisfactory. Twenty-seven out of 31 passed from the Senior class with one in the First Class, 22 out of 31 from the Junior class with two in the First Class and all the 35 from the Shekdari Class. In addition to this examination, 84 subject pupils appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations of the Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced grades in Civil Engineering Subjects and 62 passed altogether with 7 in the First Class. Two of the successful candidates—one in Mensuration (Intermediate) and the other in Building Materials and Construction (Advanced) stood first for the Presidency, several others also taking very high places. It may also be stated that of the 8 candidates that passed in Advanced Surveying in the Presidency, 6 belonged to this school. It is also gratifying to note that almost all the students that passed from the school have been

appointed as Sub-Overseers in the Public Works Department of Mysore, one having taken service in Madras. The question of the revision of the course of studies in the school is before Government. The Head Master has represented the want of suitable accommodation for the school Hostel. Gymnastics and sports were encouraged, but the want of a suitable playground in close proximity to the school is keenly felt. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 13,680-4-9, of which Rs. 2,129-7-6 was met from fees.

During the year, the students of the Sub-Overseers' Class were taken on excursions and they visited the following engineering works:—The Marikanave Project, the Maralvadi Tank Works near Kankanhalli, the City Brick and Tile Works in Bangalore, the Civil and Electrical Engineering Works at Sivasamudram, the Head Works and Channels of Devaraj and Virijanadi, the new channel works in progress near Mandagere and Chamraja Anikats, the Railway and Road bridges in Yedatore, the Cauvery Reservoir Works and the new tank near Hairege in Hunsur Taluk.

80. *The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.*—The Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, entered on its second year of existence. In the regular classes, the following subjects were taught:—

- (1) The management and care of Steam and Oil Engines.
- (2) The management of Machinery and Mill work.
- (3) Electrical work including Operating.
- (4) Driving and care of Motor Cars.
- (5) Carpentry including Cabinet work.

With the object of creating an incentive for Manual work in the younger generation and to meet the demands of the Railways in the State, the following additional sections were started in September 1914:—

- (6) A class for the training of Industrial School Teachers (Course two years).
- (7) Permanent Way Inspectors Class (Course six months).
- (8) Telegraphic Signallers' and Traffic Class (Course six months).
- (9) A class for the training of men in Motor Driving was also opened.
- (10) To afford facilities for the training of men engaged in professional or other work during the day, arrangements were made in May last to hold evening classes in Technical Drawing, Electrical Wiring and Motor Mechanics. The opening of a class for teaching House Decoration and Painting had to be deferred for want of a suitable teacher.

Students desirous of learning practical work in the workshop were also admitted for periods varying from three months to a year.

Attendance and progress of classes.—The strength of the school increased from 42 to 120 distributed as follows:—

First year class	...	...	...	...	...	34
Second year class	...	...	...	...	...	34
Industrial Teachers' class	...	...	...	...	...	16
Permanent Way Inspectors' class	...	...	...	...	...	14
Telegraphic and Traffic class	...	...	...	...	...	9
Short time Motor class	...	...	...	...	...	13
					Total	120

Fourteen students completed the course prescribed for the Permanent Way Inspectors' Class and were attached to the various railway lines now under construction in the State. Four students of the Telegraphic and Traffic Class finished their training and were employed by the State Railway. Lectures on special subjects were arranged to be delivered to the students of the second year class by some of the Officers of the Public Works Department. The Superintendent points out the need for more machines for the workshop.

Building.—For want of sufficient accommodation, the classes are held in three different buildings. Arrangements are being made for providing the necessary additional accommodation. The extensions to the main building were taken in hand at the close of the year and are expected to be ready by the end of December next.

Inspection and Audit.—The Special Committee appointed by Government inspected the school in April last and their report is awaited. The school accounts were also audited in November 1914 by a special officer of the Comptroller's Office.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure incurred on the school during the year was Rs. 40,060-2-6, of which Rs. 38,570-2-6 was spent on the regular classes and Rs. 1,490-0-0 on the Special classes.

General.—Out-door games such as Cricket, Football, Badminton and Hockey are encouraged among the students. On the whole, the school made good progress, under Mr. S. V. Setty.

81. *Commercial Schools.*—The number of Commercial Schools remained the same, *viz.*, 4, of which two were Government institutions, *viz.*, the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, and the Commercial Section of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, and two aided, *viz.*, Aided Commercial School, Bangalore, and the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore. The total strength of these institutions increased from 193 to 361.

The Government Commercial School, Bangalore.—Mr. V. Subramanya Iyer, B.A., the Secretary of the Government Commercial School, Bangalore, was transferred to the Office of the Inspector-General of Education as Special Assistant and was succeeded by Mr. H. R. Krishna Moorti, the new Head Master of the Government High School, Bangalore. Mr. K. Srinivasa Raghavachar, B.A., L.T., who finished his course in higher commercial subjects returned from Bombay and was appointed Head Master of the Commercial School. There were also some other changes in the staff. The strength of the school increased from 88 to 171, of whom 2 were graduates, 56 under graduates and 113 of lower qualifications. The strength has since been reported to have risen to 225. Good results were obtained at the Public Examinations in Technical subjects held by the Mysore Government, 68 having passed altogether in Banking, Bookkeeping, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting out of 129 who appeared. Sixteen of the successful candidates were placed in the First Class. The Secretary points out the urgent need of constructing a separate building for accommodating the growing strength of the school.

Special features of the year.—The Intermediate Grade Examination in Commercial subjects was newly introduced during the year. The Commercial Classes for the teaching of Indigenous system of accounts were transferred to Chikpetta for the benefit of merchants and other business men. A Tamil and a Guzarati teacher were added to the staff of this section. Besides the Indigenous system of accounts, the senior class of this section is being given instruction in Kannada, Elements of Banking and Commercial Geography. This section is very popular and often visited by merchants and other business men. Classes in Bookkeeping and Factory accounts for the benefit of would-be Superintendents of Industrial Schools and in Banking and Political Economy for the benefit of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students have been opened since the beginning of the current official year. A system of popular lectures was also inaugurated in connection with the school, which lectures were attended by the students and the general public.

The Commercial Section of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, began with the teaching of Typewriting in December 1913. In December 1914, however, additional classes for Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Commercial Geography were started. A Vernacular Section was also opened for imparting instruction in the Indigenous system of accounts and in Guzarati. The school has been placed under the management of Mr. G. S. Subba Rao, B.A., a graduate who had been deputed to Bombay for Higher Commercial Training. There were 105 subject pupils in both the sections. The English Section showed steady progress, but the Vernacular Section purely intended for the merchant classes was poorly attended. Want of sufficient accommodation for the school was keenly felt. Fifty-eight pupils appeared for the Government Examinations, of whom 46 passed in Bookkeeping, Typewriting and Commercial Correspondence, 8 students taking a First Class.

I am glad to observe that both the Government Commercial Schools showed satisfactory progress during the year.

The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, increased in strength from 28 to 37. The results of the Technical Examinations were good. Nineteen out of 26 passed the Mysore Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Shorthand, and 17 out of 29 in the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Typewriting and Shorthand. Three of the successful candidates were placed in the First Class.

The Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.—There were 102 subject pupils as against 110 in the previous year. Forty of the pupils learnt Typewriting, 32 Shorthand, 15 Bookkeeping, 12 Correspondence and 3 Banking. For the Mysore Government Technical Examinations, 35 appeared and 10 passed in different subjects. The two candidates that appeared for the examinations conducted by the National Union of Teachers, London passed, one in Bookkeeping and one in Correspondence. Thirty-nine students also appeared for the Examination of the Union of Educational Institutions, Birmingham, and 28 passed, 14 being placed in the First Class.

Two graduate teachers have been again sent to the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, for training in Higher Commercial subjects. Two stipendiary students have also been undergoing training in the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. When a sufficient number of trained men become available, they will be attached to High Schools, for giving instruction in Commercial subjects; and arrangements will also be made to open more Commercial Schools in other parts of the State. It is a little over two years ago that Government were pleased to allot generous grants for the establishment of Commercial Schools, but it was with considerable difficulty that the schools at Mysore and Bangalore were started and kept going, the main difficulty being the want of suitable teachers. Since then, efforts are being made to have a sufficient number of teachers trained for these schools as well as for the additional schools which are intended to be started. For the past three years the department has had to arrange for the teaching of Commercial Subjects in the absence of suitable teachers as well as to arrange for the training of a body of teachers. It has been, in the language of a saying in Kannada, a veritable case of beating the drum and mounting up the pole simultaneously. It is hoped that next year this difficulty will not be felt and that a certain number of teachers now under training will become available for expansion of work.

Mysore Government Technical Examinations.—The secondary grade examination in Commercial subjects was newly instituted during the year in addition to the elementary examination. All the four Commercial Schools of the State sent up candidates for both the Examinations and a statement of the results is appended below:—

Subject	Number appeared	Number passed		
		I Class	II Class	Total
<i>(a) Elementary grade.</i>				
1. Correspondence and Office Routine ...	21	2	10	12
2. Bookkeeping ...	49	14	24	38
3. Typewriting ...	97	2	45	47
4. Shorthand ...	35	3	8	11
Total ...	202	21	87	108
<i>(b) Secondary grade.</i>				
1. Correspondence and Office Routine ...	2	...	2	2
2. Bookkeeping ...	8	4	4	8
3. Shorthand ...	2	...	2	2
4. Banking and Currency ...	13	...	2	2
5. Typewriting ...	17	1	8	9
Total ...	42	5	18	23

The institution of the advanced grade examinations will be taken up in the current year.

82. *The School for the Deaf-mutes and the Blind, Mysore.*—The number of deaf-mutes in the school increased from 14 to 17, but the number of blind pupils remained the same, *viz.*, 27. Of the 44 pupils on the rolls, 22 were Brahmins, 1 was a Vaisya, 2 were Mahomedans, 2 Lingayets, one a Jain and 16 were other high caste Hindus. In the "Blind" Section, 3 were beginners learning the Braille Alphabet, 8 had reached the First Vernacular standard, and the rest were in the II and higher standards. In Arithmetic the pupils made sufficient progress. The Music branch was thoroughly overhauled during the year. Thirteen blind pupils learnt vocal music, 7 the *tabala* and 7 the violin. The *Adhyayana* Class was also continued. In the section for deaf-mutes, 5 pupils were in the Articulation Class, 4 in the first standard and the others in higher classes. Four of the advanced pupils were able to read from any Kannada book.

The Industrial branch.—Five deaf-mutes learnt weaving, one of them having acquired fair knowledge in it. Two others learnt tailoring and knitting, 4 made plain rattan things of house-hold use and 5 advanced pupils could make all kinds of rattan articles, plain and ornamental. The value of the rattan articles sold amounted to Rs. 213-1-3, some of them winning a silver medal and a money prize at the Dasara Exhibition. The Drawing Class made good progress. One of the stalls of the Exhibition got up by the Institution was graciously visited by Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja, who, it is reported, much appreciated the work of the pupils. There is a graduate proficient in music at the head of the institution and one of the Assistant Masters is undergoing training in the Calcutta Deaf School. During the year under report the school had the honour of a visit from the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and Lady Daly. The total income of the school from all sources amounted to Rs. 4,106-9-3 and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,412-10-10, the excess being met from the reserve fund in the Government Savings Bank. His Highness the Maharaja and Their Holinesses the Jagatguru of Sringeri and the Sivaganga Swami were graciously pleased to continue their liberal patronage. A reading room for the benefit of the blind pupils was started during the year, interesting and instructive passages being read out to them from newspapers and journals every day. The Committee contemplates the construction of a decent building for the school.

The Aided Kindergarten School at Chitaldrug had 9 pupils on its rolls. The Unaided Kindergarten School at *Davangere* had 26 pupils on its rolls, of whom 4 were girls. The school is maintained from public subscriptions and fees and is said to serve a useful purpose. *The Model Infant School, Chaurajpet, Bangalore*, had a roll of 48 students on the 30th June 1915, against 35 in the previous year; and the average attendance was 34 against 23 of the previous year. Of the 48 infants, 35 were boys and 13 girls. The school follows a special curriculum.

83. *Damodar Doss and Foreign Scholarships.*—(a) *Scientific Research and Technical Scholarships.*—*Damodar Doss Scholarships.*—Of the old scholars, Mr. N. Narasimbiengar studying for Electrical Engineering in America has finished his course and is about to return to India. Mr. T. P. Kailasam has already returned to Bangalore after taking the A.R.C.S. Degree. Mr. M. G. Srinivasa Rao who was granted a scholarship to specialize in Organic Chemistry was permitted on account of the disturbance caused by the Great War, to go to America instead of to England. Messrs. S. Garalapuri Sastri and B. Narasimbiengar are still continuing their studies in England and Germany, the former in Organic Chemistry in relation to Soap Manufacture and the latter in Organic Chemistry in relation to Agriculture. The total amount spent on the Damodar Doss Scholarships during the year was Rs. 11,782-8-0.

Foreign scholarships.—The scholarships have been referred to under important events. It is too early to give a detailed account of the progress of these foreign scholarship holders.

(b) *Kharlayata scholarships.*—The usual number of these scholarships were awarded to students of the Kharlayata community in the Medical, Engineering and Arts Colleges of Bombay. The amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 2,404-4-0.

84. *Technical scholarships.*—Scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 15 to 40 were awarded to students of Mysore for studying in the Professional Colleges of

India and England. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 36,895-10-0. A tabular statement of these scholarships is given in Appendix B (22).

85. *Sanskrit schools.*—The total number of Sanskrit schools in the State was 43 as against 42 in the previous year, of which one was a Government institution and 42 were aided schools. The strength of these schools also increased from 1,802 to 1,939, of whom 92 were girls. It may also be remarked that 4 of the pupils were Mahomedans, 2 Parsis and 3 Native Christians. Of the total number on the rolls 1,644 learnt Sanskrit. 2,693 learnt Sanskrit in other public schools and 67 in private schools, making a total of 4,404 pupils learning Sanskrit in all institutions as against 4,319 in the previous year. The Sanskrit schools at Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Manchenahalli, Bettadapura and Tumkur were badly affected by plague during the year. Committees were appointed for the Sanskrit schools at Konanur in Arkalgud Taluk and Bettadapur in Hunsur Taluk. Of the 37 Committees of Management, 16 took a keen interest in the progress of Sanskrit learning, 15 took a fair amount of interest and the remaining 6 were utterly indifferent. Those of Belur, Nanjangud, Hulikallu, Channarayapatna, Bettadapura, Bagepalli and Gudibanda deserve special mention for the great interest evinced by them. Altogether 9 Sanskrit schools sent up successful candidates for the Vidyarthi examinations, the most prominent of them being those at *Belur, Channarayapatna, Nanjangud, Talkad and Bagepalli*. It may also be noticed that two of the successful pupils of *Sravanabelagola* were Jain girls. Twelve Sanskrit schools also sent up candidates for the Mysore Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of which the *Sadvidyasala* and the *Saradavilasa Pathasala, Mysore* achieved the best results. The *Belur Pathasala* also sent up 4 candidates for the examinations conducted by the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha of Melkote, who all succeeded and 3 for the examinations of the Vaidika Dharma Sabha of Bangalore.

Progress of Schools.—Bangalore Circle.—The schools at Mattur in Shimoga Taluk, Bagepalli and Gudibanda were in an efficient condition; the Malleswaram school and the Sarada Gurukulavasa Pathasala in Bangalore and those at Kalkunte, Malur, Jangamakote and Sagar were in a fairly satisfactory condition. The Sanskrit School at *Muttur* needed improvement. The progress of the *Manchenahalli* school suffered badly on account of dissensions and those at *Manāikal, Kudli* and *Malur* were in a bad condition. The work of the schools at *Chikballapur* and *Sidlaghatta* suffered seriously on account of plague.

Mysore Circle.—The Sanskrit Schools at *Belur, Channarayapatna, Talkad* and *Ramanathpur*, and the *Sarada Vilas Patasala, Mysore*, were in a satisfactory condition; those at *Melkote, Tumkur* and *Sosale* and the *Dalvoy's Anglo-Sanskrit School, Mysore* showed good work. The *Sadvidyasala, Mysore* achieved splendid results at the Lower Secondary Examination, but the progress of the primary classes was far from satisfactory. The schools at *Saligrama, Nanjangud, Krishnapura, Bukkambudhi, Konanur, Sravanabelagola, Arkalgud, Hole-Narsipur, Chikmagalur* and *Sringeri* were in a fairly good condition. The *Sunkarvilas Patasala, Mysore*, intended for the Lingayet students showed fairly good work, but the Kannada classes needed improvement. The progress of the schools at *Hebbale* and *Aghalaya* was poor.

With regard to all these Sanskrit Schools, it may be remarked that very few of them are at present accepted as institutions for serious study either by the pupils themselves or by their parents. Before the advent of English education, the way to literary distinction lay through the study of Sanskrit. Such study secured also a fair amount of worldly advantages. But in no case higher education in Sanskrit was associated with the goal of material advantages as has become the case after the advent of the study of English. The pupils attending these Sanskrit Schools are in the majority of cases also pupils of the other schools and putting their attendance more on account of the importunities of the Sanskrit masters or because their guardians, while fully having an aim to the worldly advantages to be gained by secular study have at the same time not quite abandoned their traditional partiality for Sanskrit Education. It should also be stated that pupils with higher intellects, as a rule, are not attracted to higher Sanskrit studies, as it gives no passport to worldly distinction; and more or less the failures in the ordinary schools

persist in the Sanskrit education which obviously cannot yield any substantial results. It is hoped that the Committee on Sanskrit Education appointed by Government in their Order No. 2560-70—Edn. 66-14-2, dated 26th January 1915 will deal with this aspect of the case in their report.

CHAPTER VII—FEMALE EDUCATION.

86. *Number and strength of Girls' Schools.*—The number of public institutions for girls increased from 397 to 475. Of these one was an English College, two were English High Schools—one Government and one Aided—one a Vernacular High School (Government), seven Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle Schools—two Government, four aided and one unaided; 76 Vernacular Middle Schools—52 Government, 22 aided and two Municipal; 383 Primary Schools—289 Government, 83 aided and 11 unaided; three Industrial Schools,—one aided and two unaided; and two Normal Schools,—one Government and one aided. The number of girls in these institutions increased from 23,574 to 25,738 or by 2,164. There were 10,900 girls in public schools for boys and 1,244 girls in private indigenous schools, making a total of 37,882 girls under instruction in all kinds of schools as against 33,411 girls in the previous year.

87. *Percentage of girls under instruction.*—The percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school-age rose from 7.9 to 8.9.

88. *Expenditure on Girls' Schools.*—The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year amounted to Rs. 2,69,347 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	1,73,703
Local Funds	32,102
Municipal Funds	4,792
Fees	4,805
All other sources	54,005

The expenditure on the Maharani's College alone from State Funds was Rs. 48,991. The following amounts were contributed by private bodies towards expenditure on Female Education:—

	Rs.
The Wesleyan Mission	22,575
The London Mission	9,637
The Roman Catholic Mission	6,246
The M. E. Mission	6,789
The Church of England Zenana Mission	1,771
All other private bodies...	2,635

89. *Results of Public Examinations.*—Mrs. Nagamma who obtained a pass B. A. Degree from the Maharaja's College, Mysore in History and Economics continued her studies for the B. A. Honours Degree in the English Language and Literature in the Presidency College at Madras, but obtained a Pass Degree at the last University Examination. Sri Abhayambal passed the B. A. Degree Examination from the Maharaja's College, Mysore, taking History as her optional subject, while Mrs. Kamalamma passed the History Branch of the B. A. Examination from the Presidency College, Madras. One student of the Maharani's College passed the Intermediate Examination in Group III (History and Logic) and two others of the same College passed the Pandits' Examination. One private candidate also was successful at the Pandits' Examination. Out of the eight Secondary School-Leaving Certificate students from the two Girls' High Schools, two were declared eligible for College course and four for Public Service. No female candidate appeared for the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination. Forty-two girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 24 passed, nine bringing up English only. Of the 24 successful candidates, four were from the Maharani's College, six from the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, four from the Convent Girls' School, Mysore, one each from the High School, Chitaldrug, the Aryabalika Pathasala, Bangalore. Anglo-Vernacular School, Mad-dagiri, Sri Sarada Sadana Balika Pathasala, Bangalore, and the St. Joseph Convent, Champion Reefs, and five were private candidates. Twelve of the successful pupils were Brahmins, four Europeans or Anglo-Indians and eight Native Christians. One hundred and seventy-four girls appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary

Examination, of whom 76 passed, two in the first class, 72 in the second class and two in Sanskrit only. Of the 76 successful candidates, 33 were Brahmmins, two Lingayets, eight other Hindus, 15 Mahomedans, 17 Native Christians and one a European. The successful institutions were the Maharani's College, the Aryabali-kapathasala and the Government Girls' School, Chamarajapet, Bangalore and the Government Girls' Schools at Dodballapur, Kolar, Seringapatna, and Chitaldrug, the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Siddikatte, Bangalore, the M. E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar, the Fort Girls' School, Tumkur, Sri Krishnaraja Balika Pathasala, Mysore and the Aided Hindustani Girls' School, Tumkur. One female candidate from the Maharani's College passed the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Upper Secondary grade. Out of the 24 girls that passed the Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade, 10 belonged to the Maharani's College, seven to the Wesleyan Mission Normal School, Bangalore, three to the Church of England Zenana Mission Hindustani Girls' School, Mysore and four were private candidates. Four other female candidates passed the Practical test of the Lower Secondary grade and one passed the examination in Drill. At the Proficiency Examination in Sewing, 24 passed altogether out of 37 sent up, six being placed in the first class. Six girl students of the Maharani's College passed the Madras Technical Examinations in Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing.

90. *Girls' School Committees.*—The Boards of visitors of Government Girls' Schools which came into existence in the year 1908 and took little or no interest in the affairs of the school under their supervision were replaced during the year by Committees of management as directed in Government Order No. 735-44—Edn. 456-12-2, dated 18th July 1914. The functions of the Boards were purely advisory. They could exercise general supervision over the progress of schools and record their opinions and recommendations in a book kept for the purpose. The Board of the Maharani's College, however continued to exercise supervision over admissions and dismissals of pupils, in addition to the powers given to other Boards. The new Committees have been given additional powers and privileges. They can, without assigning reasons, either refuse admission to any girl or discharge one already admitted, in the interest of the school. They are also empowered to make recommendations to the Inspector-General regarding the general rules of management and appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension or dismissal of any member of the school establishment as well as the grant of leave to the same. The Inspector-General is also empowered to delegate to the Presidents of Girls' School Committees at District headquarters all or any of the powers exercised by Inspecting Officers with regard to the imposition of fines and the grant of leave. The Committees of the Maharani's College and of the District headquarter Girls' Schools are appointed by Government, while the other Committees are appointed by the Inspector-General. Some Committees have been already appointed and the others are in course of formation. It is gratifying to note that these Committees have begun to take an active interest in the management of the schools in their charge.

91. (a) *Improvement of Female Education.*—The Re-organization Scheme sanctioned in Government Order No. 414-26—Edn. 152-13-7, dated 10th July 1914, was given effect to during the year. The Government Girls' School, Bangalore and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, have been raised to the status of Kannada High Schools by the addition of the Upper Secondary classes. English Lower Secondary classes have also been opened in these schools as well as in the Aryabali-kapathasala and the Chamarajapete Girls' School, Bangalore. Similar provision for English instruction has also been made in the Malleswarani Girls' School and the other District headquarter Girls' Schools at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. Further, arrangements have been made in these institutions for teaching the elements of Industrial and Domestic Arts.

(b) *The Maharani's College.*—This College was re-organized in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government in their Order of the 10th July 1914. The number of primary classes maintained in this institution was reduced and three branch primary schools were opened in three different parts of the City. In the Middle School Department, the Anglo-Vernacular classes have been separated from the purely vernacular classes and the two sections have been working side by side. A special English class is also maintained to train up backward girls to the required standard. By this arrangement it is expected that a steady and continuous supply

of students to the English High School classes as well as to others may be secured. The Oriental classes in Kannada and Sanskrit were abolished and Kannada Upper Secondary classes were started in their stead. The First Upper Secondary class began with five pupils and the number has since risen to nine. In the Industrial and Domestic Arts Section, a beginning has been made by the teaching of rattan work and artificial flower-making. A number of other Industrial Arts subjects will be arranged to be taught in the course of the current year. A hostel has been opened in connection with the College and some students have taken up rooms in the building known as Bilgiri Lawns. Boarding arrangements will shortly be made. There is a Brahmin lady in charge of the Institution.

The Board of visitors was replaced by a Committee of management with Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs, C.S.I., as President.

The total number on the rolls decreased from 359 to 200, owing to the abolition of the large number of primary classes. Of the total number on the rolls seven were in the College Department, 13 in the English High School Department, five in the Upper Secondary class, 20 in the Training classes, and 155 in the Middle School Department including the Practising Section. Classified according to castes, there were 179 Brahmins, 5 Kshatriyas, 3 Lingayets, 2 Jains, 2 Christians and 9 other caste Hindus. Sixty-seven pupils learnt English, 7 Sanskrit, 198 Kannada, 1 French and 15 Music.

Progress of classes.—Four students appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Group III, of whom one passed and joined the Maharaja's College to continue her studies for the B.A. Degree Examination and the rest are continuing their studies along with the four students promoted from the Junior Intermediate class. The Junior Intermediate class was formed in July last with one student.

Four students appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination, of whom 1 was declared eligible for College course and two for Public Service. Two of the successful students have joined the Central College and one the Maharani's College for further studies. The strength on the 30th June was 13 as against 17 in the previous year.

Kannada High School Department.—(Upper Secondary class). The first year's Upper Secondary class was newly opened in June last with five pupils.

Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle School Departments.—Four girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination and have joined the High School. Ten passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination with one in the first class. The total strength of these two Sections was 73.

The Practising Section.—(Upper and Lower Primary). There were 82 girls in the Primary classes which formed the Practising Section for the students under training.

New Primary Schools, Nos. I, II and III.—The Primary Schools newly started in the Mysore City contained 148, 127 and 47 pupils respectively. They were raised to the III standard in June last.

Oriental classes.—The Senior Oriental class was permitted to be continued till the end of the year. Three candidates were sent up for the Sanskrit Division of the Kannada Pandits' Examination and one for the Kannada Division. One candidate passed in each of the Divisions.

Training classes.—Of the 19 candidates that appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination, 14 passed in Theory and 11 in the Practical Test. There were 20 students in the two Training classes. The scale of scholarships was revised during the year.

Library.—198 volumes were added to the Library.

Physical Education.—Physical Education received proper attention. The College annual Sports and the Tennis Tournament were held as usual.

92. *London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.*—Miss Butler, the Principal of the Institution left for England and was succeeded by Miss B. D. Fry. The number on the rolls increased from 160 to 170, of whom 31 girls were in the High School Section. Of the pupils of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate class, one girl was declared eligible for the College course and two others for the Public

Service. Six girls passed the English Lower Secondary Examination. The school was in a satisfactory condition. Athletics and games were encouraged as usual. A competitive Exhibition in Drill was held during the year, as well as a show of hand-work done by the pupils.

93. *Kannada High Schools for girls.*—On the 30th June there was one Kannada High School for girls, viz., the Upper Secondary class of the Maharani's College, Mysore, which has been already referred to. During the current year the Government Girls' School, Bangalore and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, were converted into Kannada High Schools by the addition of Upper Secondary classes. For the present these two are classed as Kannada Middle Schools.

94. *Anglo-Vernacular and English Middle Schools for girls.*—Excluding the Anglo-Vernacular Departments of the Maharani's College and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, there were five Anglo-Vernacular or English Middle schools for girls, of which one was a Government institution, three were aided and one unaided schools. Of the three aided schools, two were for Europeans and will be referred to in the chapter on European Education.

The Wesleyan Mission Boarding Girls' School, Bangalore, was in a fairly good condition. It had 74 pupils on its rolls, of whom 57 learnt English. None were sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination. Three passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

The name of the Widows' Home in Mysore was changed to the *Women's Home* or the *Abalarama* and the institution was placed under the supervision of the Managing Committee of the Maharani's College, the Warden of the College Hostel looking after the Home also. Rajakaryaprasakta Rai Bahadur Mr. A Narasimhiongar, the founder of the Home continued to be the Honorary Secretary. On the 30th June there were 35 pupils, of whom 24 were widows, 6 married women and 5 unmarried girls. Classified according to caste, there were 30 Brahmins, 3 Kshatriyas (Rachavars), 1 Jain and 1 Mudaliyar. Six candidates passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and 5 the Examination in Ambulance. Five inmates of the Home learnt Rattan work. The total cost of the Home was Rs. 5,667-3-4, of which the Government grant amounted to Rs. 2,400. The total income amounted to Rs. 6,858-7-6, towards which their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja were graciously pleased to contribute Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 600 respectively.

The Unaided Vanivilasa Girls' School, Mysore, opened for the benefit of the girls and ladies belonging to the Arasu community, under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, had a strength of 39 girls and was in a fairly efficient condition.

95. *Kannada Middle Schools for girls.*—The number of Kannada Middle Schools increased from 47 to 50 and their strength from 6,578 to 6,881. Of the 50 schools, 32 were Departmental, 16 were aided and 2 were Municipal Schools. There were 14 schools in the Bangalore District, 8 in Kolar, 11 in Tumkur, 5 in Mysore and 3 each in Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts.

The Aryabalika Pathasala, Bangalore had 490 pupils on its rolls, of whom 96 learnt English. Four girls appeared for the English and Kannada Lower Secondary Examinations and all of them passed. The school is in need of a good building.

The Government Girls' School, Bangalore, had 421 pupils on its rolls, of whom 147 learnt English. Three girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The construction of a new building for the school was sanctioned during the year.

The strength of the *Chamarajapete Girls' School, Bangalore*, rose from 192 to 242, of whom 73 learnt English. Four girls passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.

The Malleswaram Girls' School, Bangalore was removed to the new building constructed for it.

The Government Girls' School, Kolar was attended by 219 girls and passed two girls at the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. The new building sanctioned for the school having become ready last year, the school was transferred to it and

is now being held there. The *Government Girls' School, Shimoga*, was in need of a good building. The *Government Girls' School, Chitaldrug* passed 2 girls at the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. The *Empress Girls' School, Tumkur* had 207 girls, of whom 62 learnt English and 3 Sanskrit. The school suffered in attendance and progress on account of plague. Two girls passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination during the year. A graduate Head Master has been appointed for the school, which has since been raised to the High School standard. Of the 114 pupils in the *Chikmagalur Government Girls' School*, 29 learnt English. The teaching of Industrial and domestic Arts subjects was not begun for want of a qualified Instructor. One girl passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The Head Mistress maintained an evening class for grown up girls and elderly ladies who were taught English and Sanskrit. The Government Girls' School at *Chiknayakanhalli*, the *Horapete Girls' School, Tumkur*, the *Aryabalika Pathasala Maddagiri*, the Government Girls' School at *Sira, Kortage, Turuvekere* and *Pavagada* were in a fairly good condition. The middle school classes of the *Nanjangul girls' school* and the primary classes of the *Srirangapatna* school needed working up. The *Wesleyan Mission Fort Girls' School, Tumkur* was in an efficient condition. Five girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year. Kindergarten, manual occupations and home industries like needle work and knitting received careful attention. The school was ably managed by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Paget. The Wesleyan Mission Girls' Schools at *Tumkur* and *Gubbi, Hole-Narsipur* and *Chikmagalur* and the *Victoria Girls' School, Mysore*, were in good condition. The *Vani Vilasa Girls' School, Hassan*.—It is sad to record that Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, the enthusiastic founder of this school died some time ago and the people of Hassan have lost in him an ardent advocate of female education. The school is at present managed by the Municipality, but as at other District headquarters, this school also is ultimately to be developed into a High School for girls. The question of the Department taking over its management has already been viewed favourably by Government and final orders are awaited. The *Wesleyan Mission Orphanage Girls' School, Hassan*, showed good progress in sewing and needle work, but the middle school classes needed improvement. The *Krishnaraja Balika Pathasala, Mysore*, managed by the Municipality had a strength of 194 girls. The school is held in a splendid building and is well staffed. Two girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination during the year.

96. *Kannada Primary Schools for girls*.—Of the total number of 383 Primary Schools for girls, 291 were Kannada Schools, 87 Hindustani Schools, 1 a *Mahratti* School and 4 *Tamil* Schools. Of the 291 Kannada Schools, 211 were Departmental, 70 aided and 10 unaided. Of these again, 86 were Taluk Kannada, 194 Village Elementary Kannada, 6 Village Middle and 5 were Taluk Panchama Schools. The Hindustani schools will be referred to in Chapter IX. Of the remaining 296 Primary Girls' Schools, 55 were in the Bangalore District, 24 in Kolar, 48 in Tumkur, 79 in Mysore, 28 in Hassan, 13 in Kadur, 22 in Shimoga and 27 in Chitaldrug Districts. The total attendance at these schools was 13,055. Of this number, 13,008 were girls and 47 were boys. Of the 13,008 girls, 100 were in the middle stage and the rest in the Primary stage.

97. *Home Education Classes*.—The Home Education class for Zenana ladies started in the previous year at *Chikmagalur* by the Head Mistress of the local Government Girls' School was continued, careful attention being paid to English and Sanskrit. The Zenana Department of the *Empress Girls' School, Tumkur*, was abolished since little work was done in the homes of pupils. During the year under report however, an Assistant Mistress of the *Empress Girls' School* started a Home Education class with 14 adult pupils and the school was recognised for inspection and aid. Such home education classes are needed in every place specially, as they serve the purposes of continuation classes which are very much needed for the Hindu girls who, on account of existing social customs are obliged to leave schools before their education is completed. It must be recognized, however that there are no elderly Hindu ladies devoted entirely to the cause of education like the English ladies employed under the Christian Mission agencies and the consequence is that even where home education classes are opened there is no guarantee of their permanence as they more or less depend, for their existence, on the

continuance of the personal enthusiasm or interest of individual Mistresses. For the vitality of such education a Hindu Mission like the Christian Mission would be of great assistance to the Department and it is also necessary that more widows who can devote their whole time to the cause of education untrammelled by family ties should be given higher education and encouraged to maintain home education classes.

98. *Scholarships for Widows.*—Thirty-eight scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 were awarded to widow pupils during the year 1914-15, of which 3 were held in High School classes and the rest in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools.

CHAPTER VIII—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

99. *Number and strength of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.*—The schools for Europeans, 6 in number, remained the same and their attendance was 561, of whom 246 were boys and 315 girls. Of the number on the rolls, 496 pupils consisting of 219 boys and 277 girls were of European parentage. There were 64 European pupils in other public schools, making a total of 560 European pupils under instruction as against 571 in the previous year. A statement showing the number and strength of these institutions is given in Appendix B (24).

The Colonial English School at Whitefield was attended by 7 European boys and 7 European girls, who were all in the Middle stage.

The Fort English School, Bangalore.—Was also a middle school. Of the 43 pupils on the rolls, only one boy and 2 girls were Europeans. Both Kannada and English are taught in the school. Considering the very poor attendance of European pupils, it has little claim to be called a European school.

The strength of the *School for Europeans and Eurasians, Nandidrug Mines, Ooregaum*, increased from 130 to 151, all of whom were Europeans. Of the number on the rolls, 131 were in the middle stage and 20 in the High stage. This school was in a fairly good condition. 3 pupils were sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination, but none passed.

The strength of the *Convent Girls' School, Kolar Gold Fields* was 225, of whom 218 were Europeans. Five of the pupils were in the High stage and the rest in the Middle stage. This school passed one pupil at the Lower Secondary Examination out of 3 sent up. The progress of the school was fairly satisfactory.

The Unaided Southern Mahratta Railway School, Bangalore. had 47 pupils on its rolls, all in the Middle stage. All the pupils were Europeans.

The Convent English Girls' School, Mysore.—Was in a satisfactory condition. It had 81 pupils on its rolls, of whom 63 were Europeans, 3 Brahmmins, 4 Kshatriyas, 6 Parsi girls, one a Mahomedan boy and 4 Mahomedan girls. Two girls were in the High stage and the rest in the middle stage. Five girls appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4 passed. Special attention was paid to the teaching of music, and drill. The Industrial section consisting of 65 pupils continued to do good work. Several branches of home industries and crafts such as plain sewing, cutting, drawn thread embroidery, Limerick crochet and pillow lace or flower-making and knitting were taught in the school. Special progress was shown in embroidery and pillow lace.

CHAPTER IX—EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

100. *Number of Mahomedans under instruction.*—The total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all grades of schools increased from 24,979 to 27,390, of whom 20,615 were boys and 6,775 were girls. Of the 20,615 boys, 24 were in Arts Colleges, 251 in High Schools for boys, 6,294 in Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular middle schools, 12,642 in primary schools, 30 in Training schools, 169 in Industrial and other special schools and 1,205 in private institutions. Of the girls 1,883 were in middle schools, 4,690 in primary schools, and 202 in private institutions. A statement of these details will be found in Appendix B (25).

101. *Percentage of Mahomedan pupils.*—The percentages of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to the total number of Mahomedan males and females of school-age were 89·4 and 32·7 respectively as against 80·4 and 31·2 in the previous year. These percentages indicate marked progress in the education of Mahomedans.

102. *Number and strength of Anglo-Hindustani and Hindustani Schools.*—The number of schools for Mahomedans increased from 393 to 453 or by 60 and their strength from 18,984 to 20,047, of whom 13,561 were boys and 6,486 were girls. Of the 453 institutions, 8 were Anglo-Hindustani Schools for boys, 47 were Hindustani middle schools for boys, 26 Hindustani middle schools for girls, 285 primary schools for boys and 87 primary schools for girls. (*Vide Appendix B 26.*)

103. *Results of Public Examinations.*—One Mahomedan male candidate passed the Intermediate Examination in group iii from the Maharaja's College, 4 the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 91 the Lower Secondary Examination, 17 the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 5 the Examination in Practical Agriculture, 3 the Technical Examinations and 1 the Shekdari Test. Fifteen Mahomedan girls passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 5 the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade.

104. *Anglo-Hindustani Schools.*—The number of these schools remained unchanged. Of the 8 schools 6 were departmental and 2 were aided institutions. The total strength of these schools was 1,222, of whom 484 learnt English.

The Anglo-Hindustani School, Mysore, was attached to the Training College during the year as a Practising Section for the Mahomedan teachers under training. Of the 256 pupils on the rolls, 139 learnt English. The middle school classes needed improvement. Only one boy passed the English Lower Secondary Examination during the year.

The progress of the Model Anglo-Hindustani School, Bangalore, was also poor. Only one boy passed the English Lower Secondary Examination out of 5 sent up. All the 119 boys on the rolls learnt English. A new building for this school is an urgent necessity.

The Anglo-Hindustani School, Channapatna, had a roll of 180 pupils. It maintained the English III standard. One boy passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination out of 5 sent up.

The work of the *Anglo-Hindustani School, Tumkur,* was hampered on account of plague. It was attended by 192 pupils, of whom 53 learnt English. Two boys passed the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination during the year out of 5 sent up.

The strength of the *Anglo-Hindustani School, Kolar,* increased from 167 to 212, of whom 52 were learning English. The progress of the school was fair. Three pupils passed the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination out of 8 sent up.

The Anglo-Hindustani School, Chitaldrug.—With a roll of 183 pupils maintained the III English standard. Fifty-three boys learnt English and the school was in a good condition. Three boys passed the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination during the year. The school was removed to the new building in September 1914.

The English Section of the aided Anglo-Persian School, Kumbarpet, Bangalore, ceased to exist at the end of the year. One boy however, passed the English Lower Secondary Examination. The strength of the school was only 35.

The Hindustani Night School maintained by the Central Mahomedan Association, Bangalore was in a good condition. It had 45 pupils, of whom 12 learnt English.

105. *Hindustani Middle Schools, for boys.*—There were 47 Middle Schools with a strength of 3,916 pupils as against 48 schools with 4,023 pupils in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 350 were in the middle stage and the rest in the primary stage. Of the 47 middle schools 13 were in good condition, 15 fair 3 were affected by plague, 8 others were improving and the condition of the remaining 8 was bad.

106. *Hindustani Primary Schools for boys.*—The number of these schools increased from 237 to 285 and their attendance from 9,115 to 9,974 including 1,533

girls. Of the 285 schools, 28 maintained the middle standard. Arranged according to districts there were 61 schools in the Bangalore District, 60 in Kolar, 66 in Tumkur, 38 in Mysore, 13 in Hassan, 10 in Kadur, 21 in Shimoga and 16 in Chitaldrug Districts. About 48 schools were in an unsatisfactory condition as against 76 in the previous year.

107. *Hindustani Schools for Girls.*—The number of Hindustani Girls' Schools increased from 100 to 113, of which 26 were middle schools with a strength of 1,864 girls and 87 Primary schools with 3,071 girls. Of the total number of girls, 131 were in the middle stage. The Middle Schools were distributed as follows:—Bangalore District 8, Mysore and Tumkur 4 each, Kolar 3, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga 2 each, and Chitaldrug 1.

Of the Middle Schools, the *Church of England Zenana Mission Girls' School, Mysore* was the best. Two girls passed the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and two others the Lower Secondary Training Examination during the year. The Government Hindustani Girls' School at *Sultanpete, Bangalore*, the Girls' Schools at *Closepet and Doddballapur, Mandya, Gubbi, Shimoga, Hassan and Chikmagalur*, and the Aided Schools at *Mysore and Tumkur*, were also in good condition. The *Jagadguru Hindustani Girls' School, Bangalore*, the Schools at *Dairwadi and Syedwadi* in Channapatna, the *Laskkar Mohalla Girls' School, Mysore*, the Girls' Schools at *Sira, Chikballapur, Hiriyur, Arsikere and Mulbagal* were not satisfactory. Of the 87 Hindustani Primary Schools, 21 were in the Bangalore District, 14 in Kolar, 11 in Tumkur, 17 in Mysore, 9 in Hassan, 4 each in Kadur, and Shimoga and 7 in Chitaldrug Districts. Twenty-five of these schools were in an unsatisfactory condition. The chief drawback in the case of a majority of Hindustani Girls' Schools is that the teaching is in the hands of untrained mistresses whose standard of general education is also low. Working behind the 'purda,' they have no means of extending their outside vision and enlarging their stock of knowledge. Many of the mistresses are either the wives or other close relatives of the masters of Hindustani Boys' Schools and are unable to devote that amount of undivided attention to their school work as the needs of education demand.

108. *Mahomedan Scholarships.*—Thirty-four Mahomedan scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 a month were awarded to Mahomedan male students from State Funds, besides six other scholarships from Gumbuz Funds. Of the 40 scholarships, 14 were held in Colleges and 26 in Secondary Schools. Besides these, seven Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each were awarded to Mahomedan male pupils of Mysore studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Eleven scholarships from Gumbuz Funds of the value of Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 were awarded to Mahomedan girls reading in the IV and V Classes of the Hindustani Girls' Schools in the State.

CHAPTER X—PALLEGAR SCHOLARSHIPS.

109. *Pallegar Scholarships.*—Nine ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners during the year, the total amount spent on these being Rs. 432 as against Rs. 250-12-0 in the previous year.

CHAPTER XI—EDUCATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND LAMBANIS.

110. *Schools for Backward Classes.*—The number of institutions for backward classes such as Holeyas and Madigas, Waddars, Korachars, etc., increased from 174 to 203, of which 119 were departmental, 72 were aided and 12 Unaided Schools. Of the total number of schools, 4 combined Industrial Training with general education and the others were intended for general education. Classified by districts there were 25 schools in the Bangalore District, 20 in Kolar, 35 in Tumkur, 84 in Mysore, 15 in Hassan, 3 in Kadur, 11 in Shimoga and 10 in Chitaldrug Districts.

Progress of Schools.—In point of education for backward classes the Mysore Circle showed greater progress.

The Panchama Boarding School, Mysore.—The *Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore* maintained by Government is the best of the Panchama Schools in

the State. It is managed by an enthusiastic Committee and is well equipped. This school had 30 Panchama boys on its rolls, of whom 16 were in the Kannada V class, and 14 in the Kannada IV class. Twelve candidates appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination during the year, of whom 10 passed with one in the first class. Instruction in Drawing, Kindergarten occupations and Gardening was also given. In the Industrial section, mat-weaving, loom-weaving, tanning and leather stitching received special attention. The education given to the pupils is entirely free and they are lodged, fed and clothed at the expense of Government. The school won a Silver Medal and money prizes for its Industrial and educational exhibits at the last Dasara Exhibition. There is every hope of the school serving as an effective medium for raising the social and moral condition of the Panchamas in the near future.

Other Panchama Schools.—The Taluk Kannada Panchama School, *Malvali*, with 51 pupils maintained the Middle Standard. The Wesleyan Mission Panchama School at *Dodholgeri in Mysore* had 94 pupils. The school maintained the II standard. Twenty-six other schools in the Mysore District showed fair progress. In the Tumkur District, the Panchama School at *Kunigal* maintained the Middle Standard, six others showed good progress and twenty were in a fair condition. In the Hassan District the Aided Schools at *Hassan* and *Channarayapatna* and the Government School at *Gorur* were in a good condition, while those at *Yegati*, *Grama* and *Arsikere* needed improvement. There were 13 schools in the Mysore City maintained by the Hindu Depressed Classes Education Mission. In two of these, general education combined with practical instruction in weaving and rattan work was being imparted. Arrangements were also made in all these schools for religious and moral instruction by means of Bhajanas and lectures. The schools were maintained from subscriptions and donations, the chief contributors being H. H. the Maharani, C.I., H. H. the Maharaja and H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore and Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Alwar.

The Vanivilas Panchama Girls' School, Mysore, was the most important of the Aided Schools in Mysore. It had 108 pupils on its rolls. The Panchama Conference and Industrial Exhibition was held as usual at Melkote under the auspices of the Backward Classes Education Mission in March last. Four Village Elementary Schools for hill tribes have been arranged to be opened in the taluks of Heggaddevankote, Chamrajnagar and Gundlupet. In the Kolar District the Government Schools at *Bagepalli*, *Kolar* and *Narsapur* and the Aided Schools at *Chikballapur* and *Siddlaghatta* made good progress.

111. *Lambani Schools.*—There were 11 Lambani Schools as in the previous year—2 in the Tumkur District, and 9 in the Shimoga District. Their total strength was 306 pupils, of whom 25 were girls. All these schools were Departmental Schools and their progress was fair.

The education of the Panchamas and other backward classes is likely to show considerable progress in the future considering that the attitude of the better classes of the Hindu Community has undergone a change and has become one of philanthropic interest instead of cold neglect. It is also found that these unfortunate people have been awakened to a sense of their own degradation and in many places have taken the initiative in seeking assistance for the amelioration of their condition.

CHAPTER XII—VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

112. *Village Indigenous Schools.*—These schools do not conform to Departmental standards, nor are they subject to Departmental supervision or inspection. The number of such schools is fluctuating and their statistics are furnished by Deputy Commissioners. On the 30th June there were 1,859 schools as against 2,133 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these schools, 5 were of the advanced grade teaching Sanskrit, 2 were elementary schools teaching the Koran, 1,684 taught English or a Vernacular and 168 were other schools. The total strength of these schools was 26,825, of which 1,244 were girls. The largest number belonged to the Hindu community and learnt Kannada. The statistics of these schools will be found in Appendices B (27), (28), and (29).

These schools though not in an efficient condition according to departmental standards are still fulfilling a useful function inasmuch as they disseminate a knowledge of the three R's even if they did nothing else. Obviously, it is not possible to have at once as many schools according to Departmental standards, either aided or Government, as the general needs of the country require. The requisite number of teachers possessing the required qualifications cannot all be found at once, nor is it possible to find in one year the necessary funds. In these circumstances, these Indigenous schools serve a useful purpose and prepare the ground for their conversion, when the time comes, into schools of a higher type. A systematic attempt will be made this year to bring all the existing schools under departmental supervision and to encourage the opening of more of such schools. And with this object, monthly grants have been substituted for yearly grants which used to be the rule hitherto.

CHAPTER XIII-- Books.

113. *The Text-Book Committee.*—The annual meeting of the Text-Book Committee was held on the 5th of December 1914, when the question of using the same text-book in one and the same class throughout the State came up for discussion and it was resolved that no changes should be made in the books prescribed from year to year, unless new books of superior merit be forthcoming.

Work done during the year.—The Kannada Sub-Committee met twice and selected poetical extracts for Kannada Readers III and IV. The Sanskrit and Hindustani Sub-Committees selected Text-Books for the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations of 1917. The revision of Vachakabodhini, Kannada Reader No. II, Balikagita Muktakalapa, and Kannada Manual of Hygiene which was entrusted to competent scholars was completed during the year. Manuscripts of new books in Kannada on needle-work, Domestic Science, Commercial Geography, School-gardening, Physics and Chemistry were received during the year and of these, the manuscripts on Domestic Science and Commercial Geography were sent to the Press. The printing of the Kannada Translation of Morisson's Junior Geography and the writing of a set of Anglo-Kannada Translation books were nearing completion. Besides these, the writing of new books in Kannada on the lines of Ritchie's Manual for Teachers, the Childhood of the World and the Biography of Booker Washington was entrusted to competent men.

Books reviewed and patronized.—One hundred and eighty-five publications were received for patronage and reviewed. The following were patronized:—Kannada Grammar in English by H. Spencer, Study of Sanskrit by Mahabhadgavata, Jantu Sastra by K. Sitaramaiya, Sanskrit Ramayana in Telugu Characters, Specimens of old Sanskrit Poetry, the English Translation of Sushruta Samhita, Volumes I and II, Nalacharitra Natakam by Aiya Sastri, Life and Life work of J. N. Tata by D. E. Wacha, Nabha, Part I, by Tirumalamma and Rajaranamohana Rayara Charitre by K. Ramaswami Iyengar.

Departmental Publications.—Revised editions of the books noted below were published during the year.—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A Manual of Hygiene. | 8. Arithmetical Tables. |
| 2. Brief History of Mysore. | 9. Dharmabodhe. |
| 3. Hosakannada Vyakarana. | 10. The Text-Book of Agriculture. |
| 4. Amarakosa, Kanda I. | 11. Kannada Reader, No. I. |
| 5. Ganitakalanidhi. | 12. Balabodhe, Part I. |
| 6. Pakasastra. | 13. Balabodhe, Part II, and |
| 7. Kalyanagitavali. | 14. Sabdadarsa. |

The books in the Press were.—

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1917. | 4. Sanskrit Balabodhini and |
| 2. Kannada Reader, No. II. | 5. Departmental Copy Books |
| 3. Sanskrit Sabdavali. | Nos. 3 to 6. |

114. *The Kannada Translator.*—The Kannada Translator was given the help of an Assistant to examine proofs of books in print and to review or edit Sanskrit books. Proofs of 14 Departmental Publications were passed through the

press. and 50 books received for patronage were reviewed during the year. The quarterly catalogues of books and periodicals registered in the State were revised and annotated by the Translator and a short review and analysis of 117 registered publications was also prepared.

115. *The Educational Library and Museum.*—(a) *The Educational Library.*—Three hundred and eighty-seven volumes were added to the Library, bringing up the total to 8,329. The additions comprised as usual of books relating to principles of Education and Child Psychology, History and Biography, Technical Education and books of General Educational interest. Among these, the publications on the "Montessori system of Education," publications of "T. C. and E. C. Jacks, People's Books Series," "Home University Library Series" "Sri Shankaracharya's works, Volumes I to XX," "Handwork in Schools, Volumes I to VI," "Autobiography of Maharshi Devendranath Tagore" and "The History of the Nations, Volumes I and II" are worth mentioning. Six hundred and sixty volumes were lent out to school masters and others during the year.

(b) *The Education Museum.*—The number of visitors to the Museum increased from 1,081 to 1,341, of whom 792 were private gentlemen, 419 students, 100 Educational Officers and 30 ladies. Some of the visitors were Educational Officers from the British Provinces, who took a keen interest in studying the models. Select exhibits from the Museum were sent to the Exhibitions held at Mysore, Bangalore, Dodballapur, Bowringpet, and Settihalli, Channapatna Taluk.

116. *The Oriental Library, Mysore.*—Four hundred and thirty-five printed works in Sanskrit, Kannada and English and 29 Manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada were added to the stock, so that on the 30th of June 1915 there were 10,240 printed works and 8,565 manuscript volumes in stock in the Library. The Curator represents that on account of the difficulty of securing competent and willing agents to work for the Library in the collection of Sanskrit manuscripts, as well as of the inconvenience of meeting immediate demands for the payment of the few willing agents, he was not able to secure many old manuscripts during the year. I regret, however, to state that I do not agree with the views of the Curator. It is to be hoped that earnest and systematic efforts will be made in the present year to develop the growth of the Library. The only additions made consisted of transcriptions in Devanagari and Kannada of old and decaying single copies of manuscripts already existing in the Library which are written in Grantha and other characters and consequently cannot be easily read by people in these parts. One thousand three hundred and seventy-six pages of 9 works, viz., Tatparva Chandrika—Index to second and third volumes, Kannada Mahabharata—Sabhaparva and Aranya Parva, Smriti Chandrika, Bhatta Dipika—4th volume, Alankara Manihara, Goutama Dharma Sutra and the Lower Secondary Sanskrit Text were printed during the year. The publication of a revised catalogue of English works should have been taken up, which however has not yet been done, nor are the supplemental catalogues of other printed works ready. During the year under report, 1,540 manuscript and printed books were consulted by visitors to the Library and 402 printed works and 45 manuscript volumes were lent out for reference and study at home.

A scheme for the reorganization of the Oriental Library providing for original Research work and for the more systematic publication of Sanskrit and Kannada works is before Government.

117. *The Government Central Book Depot.*—On the 30th June 1915, the value of stock in the Central Book Depot was Rs. 135,753-7-9 and that in the Branch Depots Rs. 10,812-10-8, the total stock in all the depots taken together being Rs. 1,46,566-2-5 as against Rs. 1,20,258-8-10 in the previous year. The value of books and maps added to stock during the year was Rs. 80,276-13-9 and that issued to Branch Depot keepers for sale amounted to Rs. 26,168-0-9. The total sales in all the depots amounted to Rs. 47,491-15-8 as against Rs. 47,241-1-10 in the previous year. The total remittance to the treasuries during the year was Rs. 43,536-10-0 as against Rs. 43,765-7-2 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 3,992-7-8 was allowed to Branch Depot-keepers and purchasers, as commission and books valued at Rs. 6,440-2-6 were supplied gratis to Government Offices and Schools.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., published and supplied Departmental Readers of the value of Rs. 16,428-9-0, the amount of Royalty realized on their sales being Rs. 3,285-11-3. The cost of establishment charges of the Central Book Depot amounted to Rs. 5,064-4-7. The increase in the number of schools throughout the State added considerably to the work of the Depot, in supplying furniture, books and other articles of school use.

118. *Encouragement of Authors.*—The annual allotment provided in the budget for the encouragement of authors is Rs. 4,000. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,657-15-0 was spent during the year on the purchase of books and journals received for patronage, as against Rs. 3,778-12-0 spent in the previous year. A statement of the books and journals purchased is given in Appendix B (30).

CHAPTER XIV—MISCELLANEOUS.

119. *Sloyd Classes.*—(a) *Wood Sloyd.*—The number of Wood Sloyd Centres increased from 9 to 10, a new centre duly equipped being opened in connection with the Chikballapur High School. Of these, 6 were in the Bangalore Circle and 4 in the Mysore Circle. The total number of pupils in all the classes on the 30th of June 1915 was 1,207, of whom 727 were in the Bangalore Circle and 480 in the Mysore Circle.

Bangalore Circle.—Of the 727 pupils in this Circle there were 341 at Bangalore, 93 at Chitaldrug, 39 at Channapatna, 97 at Kolar, 64 in Chikballapur and 93 in Shimoga. In Chitaldrug and Kolar centres boys of the II and III Forms were given sloyd instruction along with High School students, while in the other centres only the High School students received training. The work in all these centres is reported to be satisfactory. The work of the boys showed progress in neatness and orderliness. Want of accommodation was keenly felt at Bangalore, Channapatna and Chikballapur and the construction of separate sloyd halls is urged. In Bangalore especially owing to the large number of students in the IV and V Forms, it was not found possible to give lessons in sloyd to all the boys of these classes. The number of work benches at Channapatna is also proposed to be increased from 10 to 20. The necessary tools and furniture were supplied to all the centres. Two graduate teachers of the Department underwent sloyd training in the Bangalore centre. An additional instructor was also appointed for this centre. Some of the sloyd models of Bangalore were sent to the Industrial Exhibition held in the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, as well as to the Kolar District Exhibition held at Bowringpet. The acting Sloyd Supervisor also conducted Demonstration classes in connection with the Parents' Day Celebrations held at Dodballapur.

Of the 4 centres in the Mysore circle, Mysore had 89 pupils, Tumkur 117, Chikmagalur 128 and Hassan 146. It may be remarked that in Mysore the classes were not fully formed till February and March, when the strength was 232. The work done in all the centres was satisfactory. The Supervisor remarks that Sloyd has awakened in several boys a special aptitude for drawings and that the models and drawings prepared by some of them showed a high degree of accuracy and neatness. Two teachers—one from the Poribandar State in Northern India and another from the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore, underwent Sloyd training in the Mysore centre. Sloyd models were, as usual, exhibited at the last Dasara Exhibition and a bronze medal was awarded to the Sloyd Training School, Mysore. The Sloyd Supervisors and Instructors worked with energy and zeal.

(b) *Paper Sloyd.*—There were 48 Paper Sloyd Centres during the year, of which 27 were in the Bangalore Circle and 21 in the Mysore Circle. The total number of boys trained in all these centres was 4,693 against 3,887 in the previous year. Instruction in cardboard work and paper-folding was regularly given. With the exception of Devanhalli, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Tarikere, Belur and Tumkur where work was disturbed by plague, the other centres made good progress during the year.

120. *Vacation Classes.*—Vacation classes were held during the last Summer Recess in two centres—Bangalore and Mysore. Arrangements were made for the training of 60 teachers at each centre and 116 teachers actually attended and

underwent training. The classes were held from 15th April to 31st May and the subjects taught were the following:—

- (a) *Lectures* in Arithmetic and Geography, Observation Lessons and Narration of stories.
- (b) *Art-work* in Blackboard exercises in Object-Drawing, Brush-work and Clay-modelling.
- (c) *Hand-work*.—Cardboard work and Paper-folding.
- (d) *Drill*.
- (e) *Games and Songs*.

Lectures on Ambulance were also arranged through the kind help of the Ambulance Association.

121. *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. Arranged according to districts, 579 pupils were treated in the Bangalore District, 146 in Kolar, 572 in Tumkur, 162 in Mysore, 188 in Hassan, 174 in Shimoga, 323 in Chitaldrug and 162 in Kadur. Several visits are also reported to have been paid to schools by Medical Officers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. SHAMA RAO,

Inspector-General of Education.

EDUCATION GENERAL, TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Mysore State at the end of the official year 1914-15. (For details see General Table III.)

P. I. 15.

Total area in square miles	Area and population			Public institutions							Private institutions		Grand Total	Percentage of	Remarks			
	Number of towns and villages *	Population		University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special		Total of Public Institutions	Advanced	Elementary						
				Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
				Institutions...	For males ...	6	1	257	3,456	4	79	3,803	5	1,852	5,660	Institutions to number of towns and villages.		
					For females	1	...	86	383	2	3	475	...	2	477			
					Total ...	7	1	343	3,839	6	82	4,278	5	1,854	6,137			
	Towns ...	Males 2,682,869		Scholars ...	Males ...	913	6	36,848	112,780	258	3,729	154,534	51	25,530	180,115	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 41.7	432,430	
	Villages ...	Females 2,822,490				Females ...	17	...	10,007	26,339	42	233	36,638	...	1,214	37,882	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † 8.9	423,374
		Total 5,705,359				Total ...	930	6	46,855	139,119	300	3,962	191,172	51	26,771	217,997	25.5	855,804

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* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population should be entered as a town. The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore State

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction §						
	University Educa- tion		School Education, General		School Education, Special		Total
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions... { For males ...	1,91,560	4,455	4,83,008	3,94,693	42,869	1,68,962	12,85,547
{ For females ...	16,039	.....	1,49,797	86,152	5,655	2,045	2,59,688
Total ...	2,07,599	4,455	6,32,805	4,80,845	48,524	1,71,007	15,45,235
2. (a) Percentages * of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	13.72	0.33	26.42	9.37	1.95	7.30	59.12
(b) Percentages * of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	0.14	.....	3.64	71.72	4.75	.....	80.27
(c) Percentages * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	.....	.....	67.65	29.90	.....	1.48	99.04
(d) Percentages * of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...	4.99	0.19	27.42	20.84	2.10	7.41	66.97
3. Average annual cost † of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	332 13 3	2,227 8 0	9 1 1	0 9 8	94 5 10	69 0 2	4 14 11
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	1 3 9	.....	0 13 9	3 8 11	.....	2 15 8
	Total ...	376 6 10	2,227 8 0	13 5 5	4 2 8	172 0 9	76 15 4	9 0 9
Local Fund Schools { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cost to Local Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Schools { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	2 6 9	.....	.....	.....	2 6 9
	{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	.....	5 9 8	.....	.....	.....	5 9 8
	Total ...	.....	.....	8 9 2	.....	.....	8 9 2
Institutions in Native States { Cost to Native State Revenue ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	72 6 1	.....	5 4 8	1 13 9	46 2 5	14 7 2	3 8 1
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	.....	0 6 2	0 5 1	.....	0 2 3	0 5 1
	Total ...	72 6 1	17 4 1	2 12 9	132 12 3	35 1 8	7 15 6
Unaided Institutions Total ...	.....	.....	.....	0 7 7	.....	48 0 0	0 8 1
All Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	285 10 6	2,227 8 0	7 14 3	0 15 1	99 14 2	24 9 5	4 5 6
	{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	1 0 2	.....	0 13 2	2 7 5	0 1 10	2 1 10
	Total ...	321 5 9	2,227 8 0	14 0 11	3 9 10	170 4 1	42 13 7	8 7 2

TABLE II.

for the official year 1914-15. (For details see General Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction §									
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	41,066	1,03,655	99,645	2,48,135	90,289	1,79,264	7,62,054	20,47,601	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,59,688	
.....	41,066	1,03,655	99,645	2,48,135	90,289	1,79,264	7,62,054	20,07,289	
.....	3.05	7.69	5.84	7.00	5.93	11.36	40.88	100.00	
.....	.....	0.04	0.56	19.09	1.32	1.30	19.73	100.00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.96	0.96	100.00	
.....	1.78	4.49	4.31	10.75	3.91	7.77	33.08	100.00	

* The percentages required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 27, 28, 29 respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENERAL
Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Mysore State

		Public								
		Under Public Management								
Class of Institutions		Managed by Government				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Board				
		Name of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ARTS COLLEGES.										
University Education.	English ... { Boys	2	782	459	411	...	...	...	...
	{ Girls	1	7	8	7	...	...	...	...
	Oriental Boys	2	70	62	58	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
University Education.	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	1	6	2	1	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		6	815	531	477	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For Boys ...	High Schools ... { English ...	10	2,421	2,135	1,919
		{ Vernacular ...	3	141	125	106
		Middle Schools ... { English ...	89	18,637	17,779	13,883	1	259	258	204
		{ Vernacular ...	69	6,488	6,362	4,531	2	311	310	227
	For Girls ...	High Schools ... { English ...	1	13	15	12
		{ Vernacular ...	1	5	5	4
		Middle Schools ... { English ...	2	286	347	256
		{ Vernacular ...	52	5,829	5,610	3,654	2	306	312	188
	Total ...		227	38,820	32,396	24,867	5	876	880	629
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys	1,841	80,706	78,236	57,352	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	289	11,188	10,432	7,488	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,130	91,894	88,668	64,840	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	4	258	252	245	...	...	...	...
	Do do Mistresses	1	20	20	17	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	2	29	40	38	...	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deaf, Dumb the Blind Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying Schools	2	198	210	201	...	...	...	...
	Industrial school ... { Boys ...	2	183	191	145	...	...	...	...
		{ Girls
	Other schools ... { Sanskrit ...	1	71	65	60	...	...	...	...
		2	279	242	178	...	...	...	...
Total ...		14	1,030	1,020	884	...	...	...	...
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instructions ...		2,377	1,27,567	1,22,617	90,569	5	876	880	629	

TABLE III.
for the official year 1914-15.

Institutions								Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June	Number of scholars on the 30th June learning—		
Under Private Management										English	A. Classical language	A. Vernacular language
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards				Unaided								
Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	732	721	180	360
2	121	117	89	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	2	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	191	10	187	14
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	...	...
2	121	117	89	...	...	...	...	8	996	744	369	379
4	2,625	2,316	2,115	...	...	...	...	14	5,046	5,012	748	4,320
68	4,450	4,467	2,706	8	514	497	408	3	141	...	158	141
8	1,371	1,384	1,083	...	...	...	...	79	23,860	12,981	1,483	18,540
1	91	29	28	...	...	...	...	2	8,170	228	1,795	9,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	44	2	44
4	519	368	347	1	39	39	30	7	5	...	5	5
22	2,610	2,625	1,823	...	...	...	...	76	844	619	39	497
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,745	501	642	8,571
102	11,606	11,189	8,052	9	553	536	488	343	46,855	19,385	5,072	41,159
1,370	36,633	34,368	28,764	245	5,654	5,191	4,216	3,456	1,22,993	259	2,190	1,12,712
83	4,617	4,422	2,921	11	321	302	211	383	16,126	29	959	16,177
1,453	41,250	38,790	31,685	256	5,975	5,493	4,427	3,839	1,39,119	288	3,149	1,28,889
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	258	22	...	236
1	22	13	11	...	...	...	...	2	42	...	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29	...	...	...
1	9	10	7	1	26	9	9	2	35	...	...	...
2	44	46	30	...	...	...	...	2	44	2	...	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	198	...	...	...
21	1,064	1,018	797	1	5	5	3	24	1,252	...	...	...
1	93	94	94	2	11	10	6	3	104	...	...	...
42	1,868	1,962	1,565	...	...	...	...	43	1,939	386	1,644	523
2	82	89	77	...	...	...	...	4	361	...	...	...
70	3,182	3,232	2,581	4	42	24	18	88	4,262	410	1,644	843
1,627	56,159	53,328	42,407	269	6,570	6,053	4,883	4,278	1,91,172	20,827	10,234	1,71,270
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian							5	51	...	51	...
	(b) Sanskrit ... ..							...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other oriental classic ... ..							...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly. (For boys							1,684	24,390	113	68	24,124
	(For girls ... ..							...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran (For boys							2	31	...	...	31	
(For girls ... ..							...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards. (For boys							166	2,303	...	...	2,303	
(For girls							2	60	...	...	50	
Total							1,859	26,825	113	189	26,608	
Grand Total							6,137	2,17,997	20,940	10,373	1,97,778	

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE III—concl'd.

Class of Institutions	Classification of scholars on 30th June according to race or creed					Number of girls in boys' schools	Number of boys in girls' schools	Remarks
	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Parsees and others			
—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ARTS COLLEGES.								
University Education.	English ... { Boys	12	13	685	18	4	10	...
	{ Girls ... ..	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
	Oriental Boys ... ..	...	...	185	6	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... ..	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	14	882	24	4	10	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys ... { High Schools ... { English	13	127	4,641	234	31	1	...
		{ Vernacular	121	17	3	...
	{ Middle Schools { English	222	570	20,454	2,284	330	361	...
		{ Vernacular	7	205	3,873	4,027	58	139
	For Girls ... { High Schools ... { English ... ..	...	28	16	...	...	...	...
		{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	5	...	...	...
{ Middle Schools { English	281	176	375	3	9	...	130	
	{ Vernacular	5	423	6,351	1,863	103	...	2
Total	528	1,529	35,836	8,428	634	501	132	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys	1	847	1,03,552	14,213	4,380	10,260	...
School Education, General.	For Girls ... ..	...	281	12,428	3,119	308	...	47
Total	1	1,128	1,15,970	17,332	4,688	10,260	47	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters ... ..	...	2	226	30	...	...	...
	Do do Mistresses ... ..	...	21	21	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	27	2	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools ... ..	...	...	35	...	...	6	...
	Deaf, Dumb and the Blind Schools ... ..	...	...	40	2	2	...	...
	Engineering and surveying School ... ..	...	3	188	6	1	...	...
	Industrial Schools... { Boys	6	227	856	153	10	17	...
		{ Girls ... ..	...	93	11	...	...	...
	Other Schools ... { Sanskrit ... ..	...	3	1,928	4	4	92	...
		{ Commercial	13	22	311	2	13	14
Total	19	371	3,643	199	30	129	...	
Total of Colleges and Schools for Public Instruction ...								
Private Institutions.	560	3,042	1,56,331	25,983	5,256	10,900	...	
	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	51	...	...	...
	(c) Any other oriental classic. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular { For boys ... ..	...	18	23,082	1,209	81	1,064	...
		{ For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran { For boys ... ..	...	...	...	31	...	3	...	
	{ For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards. { For boys ... ..	...	2	2,142	152	7	107	...	
	{ For girls ... ..	...	...	...	35	15	...	
Total ... ..	...	20	25,310	1,407	88	1,194	...	
Grand Total	560	3,062	1,81,641	27,390	5,344	12,094	...	

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year 1914-15.

Objects of expenditure		Public Institutions							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Government							
		State Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English	1,67,394	...	...	22,368	...	...	1,89,762
	Oriental	8,674	654	...	...	...	40	9,368
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	4,455	...	...	...	...	...	4,455	
Agriculture .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,80,523	654	...	22,368	...	40	2,03,585	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys ...	High Schools ...	English	78,003	39,751	115	1,17,869
			Vernacular	11,313	3,958	2	15,273
		English	82,164	9,569	2,441	68,537	41	1,62,752	
	Middle Schools ...	Vernacular	38,984	...	11,960	1,233	676	52,853	
		English	9,869	...	...	...	...	9,869
		Vernacular	346	...	...	...	...	346
	For Girls ...	High Schools ...	English	13,405	6	...	13,411
			Vernacular
		Middle Schools ...	Vernacular	59,741	34	59,775
	Total		2,93,825	13,527	14,401	1,09,527	...	868	4,32,148
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys	24,959	2,82,991	910	8	...	...	3,08,868
	For Girls	28,786	31,877	...	...	...	...	60,663
	Total		53,745	3,14,868	910	8	3,69,531
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	21,816	21,053	...	...	...	...	42,869
	Do for Mistresses	3,852	77	...	...	...	...	3,929
	Schools of Art .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	6,830	...	...	...	288	...	7,118
	Law Schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instruction (Sloyd) Pay and allowance and Library Grant	5,740	...	...	55	1	...	5,796
	Medical Schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	21,592	...	...	2,844	1	...	23,937
	Industrial Schools	11,511	...	...	101	1,438	...	13,050
	Other Schools	5,948	...	...	1,719	...	...	7,667
Total		77,289	21,130	...	4,219	...	1,728	1,04,366	
Buildings	80,829	84,849	...	...	...	...	1,65,678	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	76,127	5,880	...	...	...	...	82,007	
Total		1,56,956	90,729	...	...	...	...	2,47,685
University .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholar-ship held in	Art Colleges .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		7,62,338	4,40,908	15,311	1,36,122	...	2,688	13,57,315	

EDUCATION GENERAL,

Objects of expenditure				Public Instruction							
				Under Public Management							
				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards							
				State Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
ARTS COLLEGES.											
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING											
University Education.	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools	English	...	420	...	1,055	390	...	...	1,865
			Vernacular	...	900	...	2,534	86	...	...	3,520
	For Girls	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	812	...	1,346	...	...	...	2,158
	Total				2,132	...	4,935	476	...	...	7,543
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do for Mistresses			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instruction (Sloyd) Pay and allowance and Library Grant			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held by	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction				2,132	...	4,935	476	...	...	7,543	

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV—*concl.*

Objects of expenditure		Total expenditure from					Grand Total	Remarks	
		State Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources			
		27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
University Education.	English	1,67,394	...	...	22,368	...	1,89,762	
	Oriental	17,143	631	...	...	40	17,817	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	4,455	...	...	...	...	4,455	
	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,88,992	654	...	22,368	10	2,12,054		
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys ...	English	93,363	...	74,392	16,457	1,84,212		
		High Schools ...	Vernacular	11,313	3,958	...	2	15,273	
			English	1,02,702	13,263	4,336	93,654	8,165	2,21,120
		Middle Schools ...	Vernacular	42,164	...	14,914	2,239	2,786	62,103
	English		11,009	...	...	277	3,451	14,737
	For Girls ...	High Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools ...	Vernacular	346	346	
			English	18,565	3,105	15,854	37,524
		(Vernacular	75,300	...	1,742	1,354	18,684	97,130	
	Total	3,55,182	16,221	20,982	1,75,021	65,499	6,32,805		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys	87,932	2,86,909	6,274	1,732	11,846	3,94,693		
	For Girls	38,087	31,877	3,000	69	13,119	86,152		
	Total	1,26,019	3,18,786	9,274	1,801	21,965	4,80,844		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	21,816	21,933	...	...	...	42,809	
	Training Schools for Mistresses	1,452	77	...	...	1,126	5,655	
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	6,831	...	...	...	288	7,118	
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instruction (Sloyd) Pay and allowance and Library Grant	5,740	...	...	55	1	5,796	
	Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools	57	...	...	...	432	487	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	21,592	...	...	2,344	1	23,937	
	Industrial Schools	43,165	...	...	326	60,826	1,04,517	
	Other Schools	20,755	...	459	5,625	2,513	29,352		
	Total	1,24,105	21,140	459	8,350	65,187	2,19,551		
Buildings	94,132	84,819	...	123	69,031	2,48,155			
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	79,713	5,850	...	239	4,457	90,269			
Total	1,73,845	90,729	...	362	73,488	3,38,424			
Scholarship held	University	41,066	...	...	...	...	41,066	
	Direction	1,03,455	200	...	...	...	1,03,655	
	Inspection	18,316	...	...	...	3,300	21,616	
	Arts Colleges	26,896	...	...	...	11,783	38,679	
	Professional Colleges	8,589	1,280	...	...	1,342	11,211	
	Secondary Schools	72	1,216	...	...	427	1,715	
	Primary Schools	14,600	...	...	...	1,755	16,354	
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	1,52,767	5,782	300	30,111	1,568	1,59,267		
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,55,900	8,066	300	30,411	20,175	4,23,630		
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		13,44,213	4,41,664	31,015	2,38,313	2,49,254	23,07,939		

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Mysore State at the end of the official year 1914-15.

Class of Schools		Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June 1915.	High Stage			
				Boys	Girls	Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	Departmental	{ English ... Vernacular ...	90 72	21,058 6,629	1,638 141	1 ...	1,639 141
	Local Fund	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	{ English ... Vernacular ...	1 2	259 311	...	...	...
	Native States	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	67 8	7,675 1,371	1,366 ...	...	1,366 ...
	Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	8	514	...	...	...
		Total	...	257	37,217	3,145	1	3,146
For Girls	Departmental	{ English ... Vernacular ...	3 53	299 5,834	...	13 5	13 5
	Local Fund	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	{ English ... Vernacular ...	2	306	...	...	...
	Native States	{ English ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	5 22	550 2,610	...	31	31
	Unaided	{ English ... Vernacular ...	1	49	...	...	...
		Total	...	86	9,638	...	49	49
	Total Secondary Schools	...	343	46,855	3,145	50	3,195
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	Departmental	...	1,841	80,706	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	1,370	36,633	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	245	5,654	...	...	...
	Total	...	3,456	1,22,993	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	280	11,188	...	...	...
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	83	4,617	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	11	321	...	...	...
	Total	...	383	16,126	...	...	...
	Total Primary Schools	...	3,839	1,39,119	...	...	...
	Grand Total	...	4,192	1,85,974	3,145	50	3,195

Class of Schools				Middle Stage			Upper Primary Stage		
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage		
				2			3		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys	Departmental	English	10,282	29	10,311	26	8	34	
		Vernacular	723	2	725	1,175	3	1,178	
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	74	...	74	...	1	71	
		Vernacular	46	...	46	70	...	71	
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English	4,229	192	4,361	190	11	201		
	Vernacular	266	2	268	298	7	300		
Unaided	English	308	22	325	33	...	33		
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				15,923	187	16,110	1,787	30	1,817
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	109	109	...	34	34	
		Vernacular	1	391	392	...	999	999	
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	62	62
		Vernacular	...	28	28	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular		...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	English	116	332	448	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	264	264	...	458	458		
Unaided	English	...	26	26	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				117	1,160	1,267	...	1,553	1,553
Total Secondary Schools				16,040	1,337	17,377	1,787	1,583	3,370
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys	Departmental	...	3,587	18	3,605	13,590	353	13,943	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	186	...	186	2,878	37	2,915	
	Unaided	...	6	...	6	435	...	435	
Total				3,779	18	3,797	16,903	390	17,293
For Girls	Departmental	...	...	39	39	2	1,033	1,035
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	67	67	...	534	534
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	24	24
Total				...	106	106	2	1,591	1,593
Total Primary Schools				3,779	124	3,903	16,905	1,981	18,886
Grand Total				19,819	1,461	21,843	18,692	3,564	22,256

TABLE V—concl'd.

Lower Primary Stage									Total	Remarks
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage										
Reading printed books			Not Reading Printed Books							
4			5							
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
6,701	75	6,776	2,267	31	2,298	20,914	144	21,058		
3,332	39	3,371	1,187	27	1,214	6,558	71	6,629		
...		
147	...	147	38	...	38	259	...	259		
167	3	170	24	...	24	307	4	311		
...		
896	44	940	198	9	207	6,879	196	7,075		
518	21	539	230	34	264	1,307	64	1,371		
134	...	134	22	..	22	492	22	514		
...		
11,895	182	12,077	3,966	101	4,067	36,716	501	37,217		
...	107	107	...	36	36	...	299	299		
...	3,119	3,119	...	1,319	1,319	1	5,833	5,834		
...		
...	155	155	...	61	61	...	306	306		
...		
9	50	59	5	7	12	130	420	550		
...	1,186	1,186	1	701	702	1	2,609	2,610		
...	13	13	...	...	...	...	39	39
...		
9	4,630	4,639	6	2,124	2,130	132	9,506	9,638		
11,904	4,812	16,716	3,972	2,225	6,197	36,848	10,007	46,855		
38,032	3,607	41,639	18,641	2,878	21,519	73,850	6,856	80,706		
...		
...		
21,092	1,538	22,630	9,436	1,466	10,902	33,592	3,041	36,633		
3,621	232	3,853	1,229	131	1,360	5,291	363	5,654		
62,745	5,377	68,122	29,306	4,475	33,781	1,12,733	10,260	1,22,993		
9	6,020	6,029	3	4,082	4,085	14	11,174	11,188		
...		
...		
3	2,335	2,338	21	1,657	1,678	24	4,593	4,617		
3	164	167	6	124	130	9	312	321		
15	8,519	8,534	30	5,863	5,893	47	16,079	16,126		
62,780	13,896	76,656	29,336	10,338	39,674	1,12,780	26,339	1,39,119		
74,664	18,708	93,372	33,308	12,563	45,871	1,49,628	36,346	1,85,974		

EDUCATION GENERAL

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations

Nature of Examination	Number of Institutions sending Examinees				Number of		
	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institution	Other Institutions	Total	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institutions	Other Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	...	...	3	182	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First Arts Intermediate Examination...	3	...	...	3	235	...	...
{ Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.							
1. Master of Oriental Learning Pandits Examination	2	...	...	2	8	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours of Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit Vedanta Vidwat Examination.	1	2	1	4	2	16	1
" Arabic } Moulvis' Examination	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
" Persian }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit Vidyarthi Examination	...	15	...	15	...	247	...
" Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING LAW.							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.							
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. { First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.							
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING.							
1. Graduates' Training class (School Examination)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
School Final Examination	11	5	...	16	410	282	...
{ Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Lower Secondary Examination.	82	45	...	127	791	473	...
{ Boys	4	6	...	10	7	26	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	3	...	...	3	47	...	...
{ Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kannada Lower Secondary Examination.	351	35	2	388	1,556	171	18
{ Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	32	14	...	46	94	58	...
Public Service Certificate Examination.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	1	...	...	1	27	...	...
{ Upper Secondary Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Lower do do	4	...	...	4	181	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
{ Upper do do	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
{ Lower do do	1	2	...	3	13	12	...
3. Examination for Higher Normal Certificate	1	...	...	1	11	...	...
4. Examination in Practical Agriculture	1	...	...	1	23	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying	1	...	...	1	99	...	...
6. Examination for Proficiency in Sewing	1	5	...	6	16	21	...
7. Examination in Drill (For Females)	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
8. Mysore Government Technical Examinations	2	2	...	4	159	40	...
9. Madras and other Technical Examinations	1	...	...	1	33	...	...

TABLE VII.
on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year 1914-15.

on Public Instruction			Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction											
In institutions managed by			Institutions managed by Municipal Boards											
Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations	Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls Monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants	Municipal rates	Local Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	654	...	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
654	654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
3,958	3,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,569	...	2,694	12,263	...	...	...	...	...	1,055	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,534	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1,346	...	...	...	...	...
13,527	...	2,694	16,221	...	...	...	...	...	4,935	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,82,991	...	3,918	2,86,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,877	31,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,14,868	...	3,918	3,18,786	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
21,053	21,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
21,130	21,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84,849	84,849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,880	5,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90,729	90,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,280	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,246	1,246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
-5,782	-5,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-3,056	-3,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,37,852	...	6,612	4,44,464	...	...	...	...	...	4,935	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VII.—*concl'd.*

Objects of Expenditure					Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction— <i>concl'd.</i>			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instructions	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instructions
					In institutions managed by				
					Government	Local Fund Boards	Private persons or associations		
					28	29	30	31	32
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ARTS COLLEGES.									
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					...	...	...	...	654
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	3,958
	Middle Schools	English	...	2,441	...	840	4,336	16,599	
		Vernacular	...	11,960	...	420	14,914	14,914	
	For Girls	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	386	1,732	1,732		
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					14,401	...	1,646	20,982	37,203
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys					910	...	5,364	6,274	2,93,183
For Girls					...	...	3,000	3,000	34,877
Total					910	...	8,364	9,274	3,28,060
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.									
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters				...	...	...	...	21,053
	Do for Mistresses				...	...	...	...	77
	Schools of Art				...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools				...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools				...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instruction (Sloyd)				...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools				...	...	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools				...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools				...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools				...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools				...	...	459	459	459	
Total					...	...	459	459	21,589
Buildings					...	...	...	...	81,849
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)					...	...	...	...	5,880
Total					...	...	...	...	90,729
Direction					...	...	...	...	...
Inspection					...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in					...	...	...	...	200
Arts Colleges					...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges					...	...	...	...	1,280
Secondary Schools					...	...	...	...	1,246
Primary Schools					...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools					...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous					300	...	...	300	5,482
Total					300	...	...	300	2,756
Grand Total					15,611	...	10,469	31,015	4,75,479

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding Houses in the Mysore State for the official year 1914-15.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding Houses	Boarders	Arts Colleges	Colleges for professional training	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Special Schools	State Revenues	District and Municipal Funds	Subscriptions and endowments	Fees	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government	12	513	200	.....	220	10	113	11,213 12 11	.....	111 14 4	58,222 2 2	69,517 13 5
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3	101	.....	.....	19	50	32	1,842 1 10	.....	4,737 15 7	1,327 12 2	7,907 13 7
4. Unaided	5	310	5	.....	154	70	1	.....	.....	24,408 2 9	3,285 0 0	27,693 2 9
Total ...	20	954	205	.....	393	130	226	13,055 14 9	.....	29,258 0 8	62,834 14 4	1,05,148 13 9
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Unaided	4	299	.....	.....	130	131	38	.....	.....	9,198 7 0	2,185 15 0	11,384 6 0
Total ...	4	299	.....	.....	130	131	38	.....	.....	9,198 7 0	2,185 15 0	11,384 6 0
Grand Total ...	24	1,253	205	.....	523	261	264	13,055 14 9	.....	38,456 7 8	65,020 13 4	1,16,533 3 9

APPENDIX A (1).

District	Name of Press	Name of Proprietor	Publications Thereat	
			(A) Newspapers	(B) Periodicals
	2	3	4	5
Bangalore	Sarada Vilasa Press	Mr. Kojima Sastri	.....	.....
	Sri Nandisa Bharati Vilasa Press	Mr. M. P. Mallaiya	.....	.....
	Kalanidhi Press	Mr. T. K. Krishnaswamy Chetty.	.....	.....
	Town Press	Mr. Hari Ram Misser	.....	.....
	Irish Press	Mr. K. S. Krishna Iyer, B.A.	Karnataka	Sarada
	Sri Gowri Nilaya Press	Mr. B. Basappa Chetty	.....	Vikata Vinodini
	City Press	Mr. S. Narasimhaia	.....	.....
	Jayalakshmi Narasimha Press	Mr. N. Ananda Rao	.....	.....
	Bangalore Book Depot Press	Mr. Valapeya Krishnaiya	.....	.....
	Vokkaligara Sangha Press	Mr. S. V. Venkataramaiya	Vokkaligara Patrika.	.....
	Sachitra Chaturya Press	Mr. B. Janardana Rao	.....	Sachitra Chaturya
	Mysore Book Depot Press	Messrs. V. B. Subbiah & Sons.	.....	(1) Police Gazette (2) Revenue and Agricultural Gazette.
	Raja Rajeswari Press	Mr. Kumara Sastri	.....	.....
	Vijaya Lakshmi Press	Mr. D. Venkatappa	.....	.....
	Mahalakshmi Vilas Press	Mr. G. K. Venkatasubbaia	.....	.....
	Sri Sitharama Ajjineya Press	Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty	.....	.....
	Vicharadarpana Press	Mr. Ramaia	.....	.....
	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Press	Mr. G. B. Srikantayya	.....	.....
	Khair Khabe am Press	Mr. Mahomed Gouse	.....	.....
Vivekananda Press	Mr. Baba Rao	.....	.....
Sriman Madhava Sidhanta Abhivardhi Kapani Press,	Mr. Chinnoli Narasimha Chari.	.....	.....
Caxton Press Branch	Mr. K. Narayana Iyengar	.....	.....
Kolar	The Town Press, Kolar	Mr. P. M. Chakrapanaiya	.....	Vikata Pratapa will be published. Job work is undertaken at present.
	The Kolar Gold Fields News Press, Bowringpet.	Mr. A. Cornelius	Weekly	.....
	The Oriental Press, Bowringpet	Mr. M. V. Ramalingayya Chetty.	.....	Job work only.
	The Examiners' Press, Chikballapur.	Mr. C. Pattaiya	.....	Job work
Tumkur	General Agency	Mr. G. Puttu Rao	.....	Piecework
Mysore	Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	The Rev. H. Gulliford	Vrittantapatrike	(1) Christian Endeavour (2) The Harvest Field (3) Maharaja's College Magazine. (4) Youngmen of India (5) The Bodhaka Bodhani (6) The Mahilasakhi
	Ananda Press, Mysore	Mr. Satchidananda Jois	Job works	(1) Sadbhakti Chandrike (2) Jyotishasastra Payonidhi Veerasaivagantbaprakasika
	Srinath Kanyaka Parameswari Press	Mr. A. R. Venkatesa Setty	.....	.....
	Chamundeswari Press	Mr. Muthiyal Setty	.....	.....
	Nizamiah Press	Moulvi Mohamed Khasim Sab.	Khawle, Mysore	.....
	Ahamadi Litho Press	Mr. Mahomed Ali Azad Sab	Subhe Bahar	.....
	The Crown Press	Mr. Y. Venkatesaia	The Mysore Star	Supantha
	The Kohinur Press	Mr. K. Venkappaiya	.....	.....
	The K. Narasimhaia & Co., Press	Mr. K. Narasimhaia	.....	.....
	The Bhavanaswari Press	Mr. A. K. Dhesht	.....	.....
	The Srinivasa Press	Mr. S. Nanjunda Sastri	.....	.....
	The G. T. A. Press	Mr. Gunda Sastri	Sampadabhyudaya	(1) Kadanibari Sangraha (2) Bharati Vilas Karnataka Kavyakalanidhi (1) Vidyadayini (2) Karnataka Granthamala (3) Karnataka Chandrike (4) Sri Narasimha Parijata Pravega. (5) Arya Mahila (6) Krishnaraja Vignana Vibhava. (7) Madhuravani (8) Dharm Prachara Aryabala Samaj
	Karnataka Vani Vilasa Press	Mr. M. S. Lakshman Rao	(1) Sadayi (2) Mysore Patriot.	.....
	Royal Printing Press	Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyengar.	.....	.....
	Hassan	Hanumadvilasa Press	Mr. Hanumanthappa
Durgamba Press		Mr. Oomaji Rao	.....	Job works
Kadur	Durgamba Press	Mr. Oomaji Rao	.....	.....
	Dhanvantri Press	Mr. K. Ramaswamaiya	.....	.....
	Union Printing Press	Mr. P. Venkappayya	"Shimoga Vra-thanta" a weekly kanarese paper.	.....
	Sri Lakshmi Vilasa Printing Press	Mr. Nadahalli Narmappa	.....	(1) Aryadharma Prakasha (2) Dharm Nidhanam Printing maps, pictures, etc.
Letho Press, Shimoga	Letho Press, Shimoga	Mr. K. Bhavani Rao	.....	.....
	Letho Press, Shimoga	Mr. K. Bhavani Rao	.....	.....
Chitaldrug	Sachidananda Press, Davangere	Mr. M. Manjappa, Hardikar	.....	Dhanur Diari
	Vagdevi Vilasa Press, Davangere	Mr. Rudrappa	.....	Miscellaneous printing works

APPENDIX A (2)—IV. Statistics of Instruction C. Scientific and Literary (Annual Return

No.	Name	Object	Income	
			From Government	Endowment
			Rs.	
1	Government Museum, Bangalore ...	To illustrate a representative collection of objects intended to be interesting and instructive.	7,500	.....
2	Central College, Physical Science Club ...	To stimulate the interest of the members in Scientific methods and independent work by means of Lectures and Demonstrations.	.....	.....
3	Do Natural Science Society ...	Encouragement of original and independent observations.	.....	.....
4	Do Debating and Literary Society ...	To encourage the study of Literature and the powers of thought and the Literary expression.	.....	.....
5	The Maharaja's College Union, Mysore ...	To provide suitable newspapers and periodicals for the use of the College staff students.	.....	.....
6	The Maharani's College Reading Room and Ladies' Debating Society.	Mutual Improvement .. .. .	.....	.....
7	Government High School Reading Room, Bangalore.	For the use of teachers and pupils .. .. .	.....	.....
8	Government High School Debating Society.	Do Do .. .. .	.....	.....
9	Government High School Reading Room, Channarayana.	General knowledge and Improvement and of English Language.	.....	.....
10	Government High School Reading Room, Kolar.	For the benefit of High School teachers and students...	.....	.....
11	Government High School Reading Room, Chikballapur.	Improvement of the general knowledge of students ..	.....	.....
12	Government High School Reading Room, Tumkur.	Self improvement .. .. .	.....	.....
13	High School Department of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.	Education .. .. .	.....	.....
14	Government High School Reading Room, Hassan.	Mutual Improvement .. .. .	.....	.....
15	Government High School Reading Room, Chikmagalur.	Do .. .. .	.....	.....
16	Government High School Reading Room, Shimoga.	General Improvement and mental recreation .. .. .	.....	.....
17	Marimallappa's High School Debating Society	Mutual improvement .. .. .	.....	.....
18	The Hindu Young men's Union, Mysore City...	Literary and Debating... .. .	.....	.....
19	The Oriental and mixed Library and free Reading Room with the ladies section.	Educational, Intellectual, and moral improvement of both male and female visitors.	Education Department 120 300 Municipal grant.	.....
20	The Mysore Literary Union	To provide a Reading Room and Library for the Educated classes in Mysore with provision for occasional lectures and recreation.	.....	.....
21	The Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Debating Society, Bangalore.	Mental and bodily development of the students of the Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Dharma Patasala, Bangalore.	.....	.....
22	The Normal School Reading Room, Tumkur...	Self improvement and trying to keep abreast with the present day world.	.....	.....
23	Sri Krishna Raja Reading Room, Jagalur ..	Advancement of the people in several things .. .. .	.....	.....
24	Teachers' Association A.V. School, Holakere	To keep all the teachers informed of the Modern methods of teaching as far as practicable.	.....	.....
25	Teachers' Association A.V. School, Jagalur Taluk.	Intellectual progress .. .. .	.....	.....
26	Juvenile Library A.V. School, Chalakere ..	To cultivate a taste for general reading and acquiring proficiency.	.....	.....
27	Library and Reading Room, A. V. School, Jagalur.	Moral and Intellectual development. .. .. .	.....	.....
28	Juvenile Library A.V. School, Holakere ..	To create a taste for good reading among the students of the school.	.....	.....

of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Mysore State for the year 1914—15.)

Income		Members or visitors				Registered or Not	When established
Subscriptions	Total	Male	Female	Juvenile	Total		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
.....	7,500 0 0	1,78,667	1,36,432	.....	3,15,099	No	15th August 1865.
36 0 0	36 0 0	73	1	.....	74	No	November 1910.
.....	.....	All the students of the Intermediate Group (II) B.A. Group (III).				No	1909.
.....	.....	All the students of the College.				No	1910.
737 0 0	737 0 0	342	2	.....	344	No	5th March 1895.
254 13 6	254 13 6	26	18	25	69	No	March 1898.
506 0 0	506 0 0	20	.....	625	645	No	1909.
.....	.....	85	.....	90	175	No	1909.
346 3 0	346 3 0	11	.....	197	208	No	.....
330 11 4	330 11 4	10	.....	101	111	No	24th June 1881.
67 14 0	67 14 0	.....	.....	75	75	No	1902.
311 13 0	311 13 0	214	.....	.....	214	No	June 1893.
420 0 0	420 0 0	285	.....	.....	285	No	June 1913.
224 0 9	224 0 9	10	.....	196	206	No	Revived in 1908.
231 10 7	231 10 7	96	.....	102	198	No	1893.
144 9 0	144 9 0	5	.....	143	148	No	1890.
.....	.....	350	.....	.....	350	No	1905.
8 12 0	8 12 0	.....	.....	45	45	No	11th June 1892.
701 6 3	1,421 6 3	35,958	7,870	5,000	48,829	No	1883.
1,436 1 6	1,436 1 6	87	5	10	102	Regd.	May 1876.
125 0 0	125 0 0	396	.....	1,960	2,296	No	June 1908.
10 1 0	10 1 0	52	.....	.....	52	No	2nd January 1915.
12 0 0	12 0 0	41	.....	.....	41	No	29th January 1915.
3 0 0	3 0 0	42	.....	.....	42	No	Revived from August 1911.
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9	No	1912.
50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	.....	50	50	No	15th May 1913.
22 8 0	22 8 0	.....	.....	45	45	No	30th March 1914.
12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	.....	11	11	No	1st September 1914.

APPENDIX B (1).—Distribution of schools by districts.

Districts.	Institutions																	
	English Colleges	Oriental Colleges	Secondary Schools		Anglo-Vernacular Schools	Vernacular Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Commercial Schools	Engineering Schools	Industrial Schools	Training Schools	Kindergarten Schools	Schools for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind	Sanskrit Schools	Agricultural Schools	Total Public Schools	Total Private Schools	Grand Total
			English	Vernacular														
Bangalore	1	1	5	...	36	35	627	2	1	5	1	...	...	5	1	790	153	873
Kolar ... ..	...	...	2	...	28	27	461	...	...	4	1	...	...	8	...	531	126	657
Tumkur ... ..	...	...	1	...	21	24	729	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	781	275	1,056
Mysore	2	3	4	3	41	28	808	2	1	6	3	...	2	13	1	919	396	1,315
Hassan ... ..	...	...	1	...	12	14	326	...	...	4	...	...	...	9	...	396	347	713
Kadur ... ..	...	...	1	...	8	9	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	216	167	383
Shimoga ... ..	...	...	1	...	12	10	375	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	403	117	520
Chitaldrug ... ..	...	...	1	1	10	8	316	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	342	278	620
Total	3	4	16	4	168	155	3,839	4	2	27	7	2	2	43	2	4,278	1,859	6,137

APPENDIX B (2).—Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population by districts.

Districts	Population according to Census of 1911	Number of Public Institutions on 30th June 1915	Number of pupils in Public Institutions on 30th June 1915	Number of Private Institutions on 30th June 1915	Number of pupils in Private Institutions on 30th June 1915	Total number of pupils in Public and Private Institutions	Proportion of pupils to total population	
							1913-14	1914-15
Bangalore	8,48,173	720	39,049	153	2,752	41,801	1 in 23	1 in 20
Kolar	7,80,153	531	24,517	126	1,955	26,472	1 in 33	1 in 29
Tumkur	7,35,346	781	30,842	275	4,075	31,917	1 in 25	1 in 21
Mysore	1,342,071	919	39,363	396	5,445	4,4808	1 in 31	1 in 30
Hassan	5,80,200	366	15,127	347	4,375	19,503	1 in 34	1 in 30
Kadur	3,38,457	216	8,302	167	2,417	10,719	1 in 35	1 in 32
Shimoga	5,16,719	403	17,644	117	1,565	19,209	1 in 32	1 in 27
Chitaldrug	5,64,243	342	16,328	279	4,241	20,569	1 in 32	1 in 27
Total	5,705,859	4,278	1,91,172	1,859	26,825	2,17,997	1 in 31	1 in 26

APPENDIX B (3).—Statement showing the average number of square miles to each village with one or more public or private institutions.

P. I. 15

No.	Districts	Area in square miles	Population in square miles	Total number of villages	Number of village with one or more Public Institutions	Number of villages with one or more Private Institutions	Total vil-lages with schools	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more Public Institutions	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more Private Institutions	Average number of square miles to a village with one or more Public or Private Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	3,078	248	2,479	627	163	780	5	20	1
2	Kolar	3,179	231	2,868	461	126	587	7	25	5
3	Tumkur	4,062	181	2,362	729	275	1,004	6	15	4
4	Mysore	5,498	232	2,748	808	396	1,204	7	11	5
5	Hassan	2,666	218	2,301	326	347	673	8	8	4
6	Kadur	2,788	121	989	197	167	364	14	17	8
7	Shimoga	4,030	128	1,751	375	117	492	11	34	8
8	Chitaldrug	4,160	136	1,242	316	278	594	13	15	7
	Total	29,461	193	16,740	3,839	1,850	5,698	6	16	5

APPENDIX B (4).—Statement showing the percentage of pupils to population of school-going age by districts.

No.	Districts	Population of school-going age taken at 15 per cent			Number of pupils			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	64,308	52,918	127,226	32,730	9,071	41,801	50.9	14.1	62.9
2	Kolar	59,462	57,571	117,023	21,623	4,849	26,472	36.3	8.4	40.6
3	Tumkur	55,804	54,493	110,302	28,653	6,264	34,917	51.3	11.5	31.7
4	Mysore	99,844	101,466	201,310	37,169	7,639	44,808	37.2	7.5	22.3
5	Hassan	43,104	43,926	87,030	16,597	2,906	19,502	38.5	6.6	21.1
6	Kadur	26,561	24,207	50,768	9,137	1,522	10,719	34.4	6.5	21.1
7	Shimoga	40,802	37,206	77,608	16,374	2,835	19,209	40.6	7.6	24.8
8	Chitaldrug	43,055	41,582	84,637	17,832	2,737	20,569	41.4	6.6	24.3
	Total	432,430	423,374	855,804	180,115	37,682	217,997	41.9	8.9	25.5

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APPENDIX B (5).—Statement showing the percentage of Public Village Schools to the total number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants.

District	Total number of villages	Villages having more than 300 inhabitants	Number of Village Elementary and aided Village Indigenous Schools	Percentage of Public Schools to number of villages having more than 300 inhabitants	Number of Unaided Indigenous Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bangalore	2,479	561	627	111.76	163
Kolar	2,868	450	461	102.44	126
Tumkur	2,362	541	729	134.75	275
Mysore	2,748	1,197	808	67.50	396
Hassan	2,301	477	326	68.34	347
Kadur	989	352	197	55.99	167
Shimoga	1,751	573	375	65.45	117
Chitaldrug	1,242	458	316	69.00	278
Total	16,740	4,609	3,839	83.29	1,859

APPENDIX B (6).—English or Anglo-Vernacular classes.

Number on the roll on the 30th June 1915			English or Anglo-Vernacular classes																		
			High stage						Middle stage												
			VI Form		V Form		IV Form		V Class		IV Class		III Class		II Class		I Class		Total		
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
4,182	149,628	36,346	185,974	983	8	911	14	1,110	23	2,156	64	1,839	74	2,541	99	3,962	124	4,426	261	17,928	667

Vernacular classes.

High stage		Middle stage				Upper Primary stage		Lower Primary stage											
VII Class		VI Class		V Class		IV Class		III Class		II Class		I Class		Infant B		Infant A			
														Reading printed books		Not reading printed books			
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
69	...	72	6	2,469	1,368	2,426	481	7,173	1,202	11,619	2,362	20,087	3,708	21,581	4,887	82,996	10,163	88,908	12,563

APPENDIX B (7).—Statement showing the classification of pupils in Public Institutions according to the wealth and occupation of parents.

Institutions	Number of institutions	Number of pupils	Classification of pupils according to wealth of parents			Classification of pupils according to occupation of parents							
			Richer classes drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 and upwards	Middle classes drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards	Poorer classes drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200	Officials drawing Rs. 30 or more a month	Officials drawing less than Rs. 30 a month and menial servants	Traders	Land-holders	Artisans	Coolies	Mendicants	Others
ARTS SCHOOLS.													
English Colleges for men	2	732	52	510	170	230	107	29	271	1		3	91
Do women	1	7	1	6		3	4						
Oriental Colleges	4	191		62	129	11	31		96			7	46
Training College, Mysore	1	6		6		3	3						
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.													
English High Schools	16	5,090	232	2,730	2,128	979	698	556	1,219	45	21	12	1,360
Vernacular High Schools	4	146	1	27	118	2	15	2	123	2			2
English Middle Schools	168	24,704	761	10,892	13,051	2,760	1,300	4,354	7,103	1,611	2,041	347	2,189
Vernacular Middle Schools	155	16,915	385	5,446	11,064	1,493	2,875	3,615	3,300	1,907	2,281	801	1,193
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
For boys	3,456	1,22,998	795	36,260	85,998	623	5,077	10,570	78,904	11,016	10,606	1,820	1,377
For girls	383	16,126	282	4,828	11,016	736	2,024	3,215	5,771	1,624	1,651	197	908
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.													
Industrial Schools for boys	24	1,252		221	1,031	27	175	147	241	182	138	55	266
Do girls	3	104		1	103		10		15	8	8		8
Sanskrit Schools	43	1,939	28	781	1,130	151	394	164	836	56	17	34	268
Commercial Schools	4	361	18	260	83	61	104	68	56	19			53
Training Schools for Masters	4	258		86	172	3	78	9	143	1	1		23
Do Mistresses	2	42		6	36	2	14	1	10	1			14
Schools for the Deaf, Dum and the Blind	2	44	1	8	35		5	1	9				30
Engineering Schools	2	198	5	133	60	63	60	6	38	1			31
Kindergarten Schools	2	35	11	18	6	6	5	18	6				
Agricultural Schools	2	29	6	15	8	9	3		16				1
Total	4,278	1,91,172	2,674	62,296	1,26,298	7,171	16,182	22,754	98,155	16,474	16,704	2,777	10,945

APPENDIX B (8).—Statement showing the distribution of pupils in Public Institutions according to Languages learnt.

Languages					1913-14, pupils	1914-15, pupils	Increase	Decrease
1					2	3	4	5
English	...	...	...	...	18,556	20,827	2,271	...
French	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...
Total					18,568	20,839	2,271	...
CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.								
Latin	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	...
Arabic	...	...	...	...	5,571	5,433	...	138
Persian	...	...	...	...	486	459	...	27
Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	4,155	4,337	182	...
Total					10,214	10,234	20	...
VERNACULARS.								
Kannada	...	...	...	...	127,780	148,755	20,975	...
Hindustani	...	...	...	...	19,242	20,344	1,102	...
Tamil	...	...	...	...	1,471	1,400	...	71
Telugu	...	...	...	...	677	678	101	...
Mahratti	...	...	...	...	77	78	1	...
Bengali	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1
Malayalam	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...
Total					1,49,150	1,71,258	22,108	...

APPENDIX B (9).—Distribution of Scholars of Public Institutions by caste or creed.

Caste or creed					Boys	Girls	Total	
Europeans or Eurasians	...	...	...	...	256	304	560
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	1,645	1,197	3,042
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	19,410	6,573	25,983
Parsees	...	...	...	...	11	16	27
HINDUS.								
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	25,550	10,212	35,762
Kshatriyas	...	...	...	...	1,809	309	2,118
Vaiyyas	...	...	...	...	4,152	1,522	5,674
Lingayets	...	...	...	...	27,332	4,864	32,196
Other high caste Hindus	...	...	...	...	63,738	9,882	73,620
Jains	...	...	...	...	892	386	1,278
Low castes	...	...	...	...	4,917	766	5,683
Others	...	...	...	...	4,622	607	5,229
Total					1,54,534	36,638	1,91,172	

APPENDIX B (10).—Percentage of fees to total cost.

Institutions for boys	Government			Board			Aided		
	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost	Average fee per pupil	Average cost per pupil	Percentage of fees to total cost
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
English Colleges	48 11 9	388 3 0	12.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High Schools, English	18 9 10	55 3 4	33.72	.....	.....	.....	14 15 4	28 10 4	52.21
Do Vernacular	.....	122 2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	3 13 8	9 2 5	42.11	1 8 2	7 3 7	20.91	5 8 7	12 10 4	43.76
Vernacular Middle Schools	0 3 1	8 4 6	2.33	0 4 5	11 5 8	2.14	0 10 7	4 5 8	15.25
Primary Schools	.....	3 15 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 9	2 7 1	2.05

APPENDIX B (11).—Distribution of Grants-in-aid from different funds.

No.	Institutions	State Funds	Village School Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	High Schools	16,560 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2	Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys	20,538 5 10	.....	2,694 3 3	1,895 1 1
3	Do Girls	5,160 0 0	.....	.....	.....
4	Vernacular Schools for Boys	66,452 0 0	3,918 0 0	.....	4,359 14 8
5	Do Girls	24,920 0 0	.....	.....	4,731 10 8
6	Sanskrit Schools and Colleges	20,349 10 4	.....	.....	459 0 0
7	Industrial Schools	12,152 0 0	.....	.....	.....
8	Students' Home	9,614 10 4	.....	.....	.....
9	Grant for monthly scholarships	1,455 5 0	.....	.....	.....
10	Other Special Institutions	54,201 6 1	.....	2,250 0 0	300 0 0
Total		2,31,413 5 7	3,918 0 0	4,944 3 3	11,745 10 5

APPENDIX B (12).—Statement of work done by Inspecting Officers during the year 1914-15.

District	Name of Inspecting Officer	Names of schools inspected during the year									Sanskrit and Special Schools	Grand Total	Number of pupils examined
		High Schools	Middle Schools for Boys and Girls			Primary Schools for Boys and Girls							
			Government and Municipal Schools	Aided and Unaided Schools	Total	Government and Municipal Schools	Aided and Unaided Schools	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Bangalore Circle	Mr. B. Dasappa	10	50	2	52	99	21	120	7	189	12,930		
Mysore Circle	" M. Srinivasa Rao	8	69	17	86	90	35	125	6	225	10,195		
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.													
Bangalore	Mr. H. M. Venkataramasaiya		22	13	35	21	45	66	2	103	11,917		
Kolar	" B. Tirumalachar	1	25	14	39	15	41	56	4	100	5,749		
Tumkur	" S. Gopala Rao		16	16	34	5	36	41	1	76	7,905		
Hassan	" K. N. Veerabhadriah		18	5	23	67	38	105		128	5,636		
Chitaldrug	" M. K. Tirumalacharya		19	1	20	57	51	108	2	130	3,900		
Kadur	" K. Subba Rao, Acting... ..		7		7	3	9	12	3	15	1,211		
Shimoga	" K. Narayana Rao		27	2	29	75	48	123		152	5,691		
Mysore	" N. Shama Rao		25	5	30	24	27	51		81	4,421		
Inspector of Hindustani Schools	" M. Naryana Rao	3	17	13	30	13	60	73	5	111	4,257		
	" M. Lakshminarasimhaiya		6		6	4	2	6		12	691		
	" Mohamed Beig		35	1	36	69	17	86		122	4,337		
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.													
Bangalore I	Mr. P. Anantha Subba Rao					130	54	184		184	5,687		
Bangalore II	" T. V. Krishna Rao					136	74	210		210	6,716		
Kolar North	" Alvaraiyengar					106	22	130		130	4,160		
Kolar South	" M. Mudhava Rao		20	2	22	110	52	162		184	5,008		
Tumkur East	" K. Tirumarana Iyengar		47	2	49	61	14	75		124	4,624		
Tumkur West	" B. Ramiah		43	1	44	69	8	77		121	6,239		
Mysore I Range	" M. Lakshminarasimhaiya		19	2	21	68	24	92	2	115	4,808		
Mysore II Range	" B. K. Venkataramalengur	2	1		1	65	32	97	1	101	3,202		
Mysore III Range	" M. Venkataramiah			5	5	137	3	144		139	5,924		
Chitaldrug	" P. Venkata Rao		24		24	112		12		136	5,724		
Shimoga	" K. Subba Rao		8		8	27		27		35	784		
Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools	" H. Krishna Rao		23		23	43	1	44		67	1,701		
Assistant Inspector of Hindustani East Circle.	" S. T. Raghavachar	1	13	1	14	60	43	103		118	3,966		
Assistant Inspector of Hindustani West Circle.	" Ahmed Hussain		35	1	36	66	54	120		156	5,129		
	" Mohamed Davud		22		22	56	12	68		90	3,120		

APPENDIX B (12).—concl'd.

District	Name of Inspecting Officer	Number of days spent in				Number of days on			Number of miles travelled	Amount of travelling allowance drawn during 1914-15			Remarks						
		Examining schools	Other work	Sundays and holidays on which no work was done	Number of days on leave	On circuit	At the headquarters	Absent on leave		Mileage and trainage including cart-hire	Halting allowance	Total							
														13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
										Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bangalore Circle	Mr. B. Dasappa	116	227	11	11	165	184	16	3,874	860	14	0	310	0	0	1,170	14	0	
Mysore Circle	„ M. Srinivasa Rao	134	203	25	3	151	211	3	3,467	1,285	14	0	344	0	0	1,629	14	0	
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.																			
Bangalore	Mr. H. M. Venkataramanaiya	170	196	...	...	158	207	...	2,521	201	8	0	308	4	0	509	12	0	
Kolar	„ B. Tirumalachar	142	187	15	21	199	145	21	2,636	343	12	9	460	6	0	804	3	9	
Tumkur	„ S. Gopala Rao	148	176	19	22	196	147	22	1,949	368	14	0	363	0	0	731	14	0	
Hassan	„ K. N. Veerabhadriah	118	234	4	9	170	183	12	1,798	272	8	0	471	0	0	743	8	0	
Chitaldrug	„ M. K. Tirumalacharya	103	165	2	2	125	143	4	1,553	334	14	0	264	0	0	598	14	0	
	„ K. Subba Rao, Acting	37	50	1	5	56	31	6	728	99	14	0	58	0	0	157	14	0	
Kadur	„ K. Narayana Rao	151	205	9	...	215	2	148	2,971	527	14	0	417	0	0	944	14	0	
Shimoga	„ N. Shama Rao	97	263	...	...	127	238	...	1,733	511	4	0	510	0	0	1,021	4	0	
Mysore	„ M. Narayana Rao	116	174	11	64	130	171	64	1,955	776	4	0	52	8	0	828	12	0	
Inspector of Hindustani Schools.	„ M. Lakshminarasimhaiya	14	41	1	...	21	35	...	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	„ Mohamed Beig	101	230	34	...	163	212	...	2,833	539	14	6	207	0	0	746	14	6	
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.																			
Bangalore I	Mr. P. Anantha Subba Rao	128	209	11	17	211	137	17	3,236	669	6	6	160	8	0	829	11	6	
Do II	„ T. V. Krishna Rao	152	211	2	...	193	172	...	2,273	350	3	6	139	8	0	489	11	6	
Kolar North	„ Alvaratengar	132	206	18	9	244	112	9	2,261	557	7	6	240	0	0	797	7	6	
Do South	„ M. Madhava Rao	173	177	15	...	196	163	6	3,003	524	14	0	189	12	0	714	10	0	
Tumkur East	„ K. Tirumarana Iyengar	145	191	9	20	196	140	29	1,687	381	15	0	255	0	0	636	15	0	
Do West	„ B. Ramiah	164	167	16	18	234	113	18	2,315	533	8	8	282	14	0	816	6	3	
Mysore I Range	„ M. Lakshminarasimhaiya	100	262	3	...	88	277	...	1,596	349	2	6	45	0	0	394	2	6	
Do II Range	„ B. K. Venkataramaengar	70	262	2	13	100	234	13	1,267	287	10	3	127	8	0	415	2	3	
Do III Range	„ M. Venkataramiah	124	235	2	5	187	173	5	2,183	503	2	0	216	0	0	719	2	0	
Chitaldrug	„ P. Venkata Rao	141	213	...	11	203	151	...	2,959	802	7	0	193	8	0	995	15	0	
Shimoga	„ K. Subba Rao	27	210	19	20	64	182	20	1,066	460	8	0	206	4	0	666	12	0	
	„ H. Krishna Rao	49	36	3	1	63	25	1	913	55	8	0	...	...	...	55	8	0	
Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.	„ S. T. Raghavachar	110	224	5	22	181	157	27	3,284	384	3	0	146	4	0	530	7	0	
Assistant Inspector of Hindustani, East Circle	„ Ahmed Hussain	170	184	3	8	255	102	8	2,191	721	1	6	286	8	0	1,007	9	6	
Assistant Inspector of Hindustani, West Circle	„ Mohamed Davud	96	257	6	6	236	123	6	5,249	818	11	6	231	0	0	1,049	11	6	

APPENDIX B (13).—Results of the B. A. Degree Examination of 1915.

Institutions	Registered	Examined	Passed			Percentage passed		
			I Class	II Class	III Class	Total	For each College	For the University
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. English Language—								
Central College	...	...	...	28	...	28	59.6	
Maharaja's College	...	...	...	20	...	20	48.78	
Maharani's College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group VI (Sanskrit and Kannada)—								
Maharaja's College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Science, Central College—								
Physics	5	5	1	4	...	5	100	
Chemistry	22	20	1	10	...	11	31.2	
Mathematics	7	6	...	4	...	4	80.0	
Geology	5	5	...	3	...	3	60.0	
Maharaja's College—	14	14	...	11	...	11	78.6	
History and Economics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Group V—								
Maharani's College—	41	41	...	35	...	35	85.37	
History	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maharaja's College—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) Preliminary	4	4	...	Pass 4	...	4	100	
Total	197	182	2	115	4	121	...	

APPENDIX B (14).—The Intermediate Examination in Arts of March 1915.

Institutions	Registered	Examined	Passed			Percentage passed for each College	Percentage for the whole University
			I Class	II Class	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central College	...	...	12	37	49	46.61	...
Maharaja's College	107	105	4	30	34	26.98	...
Maharani's College	134	126	...	1	1	25	...
Total	245	235	16	68	84	35.74	...

APPENDIX B (15).—Statement showing the attendance, fees and cost of the Colleges as well as the cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll.

Name of College	Number of under-graduates on the roll on the 30th June 1915	Average monthly number on the roll	Average daily attendance	Percentage of attendance in column 4 to that in column 3	Expenditure			Cost of educating each pupil on average monthly roll		
					Met from State Funds	Met from fees	Total	Met from State Funds	Met from fees	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central College, Bangalore...	388	110	105	95.45	Rs. 1,03,458	Rs. 9,904	Rs. 1,13,362	Rs. a. p. 940 8 5	Rs. a. p. 90 0 7	Rs. a. p. 1,030 9 0
Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	344	349	306	87.67	47,898	12,464	60,362	137 3 10	35 11 5	172 15 1
Maharani's College, Mysore...	7	8	7	87.50	16,038	...	16,038	2,004 12 0	...	2,004 12 0
Total ...	739	467	418	89.50	1,67,394	22,368	1,89,762	358 7 2	47 14 4	406 5 6

Vidwat Examination 1914. (ಆನಂದ.)

Subject	Place of study	Number applied	Number examined	Number passed
Rig Vedabhashya...	Private study (Bangalore)	1	1	...
Yajur Veda Salakshana	Do (Tiruvadi)	1	1	1
Dharmasastra	Do (Sakrepatna)	1	1	...
Jyotisha	Do (Mysore)	2	2	...
	Do (Bangalore)	1	...	...
	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	2	2	2
Vyakarana	Do	2	2	2
Tarka	Private study	4	3	...
	Sanskrit Pathasala Dharwar	1	1	1
Sankhya yoga	Private study	1	1	...
Advaita Vedanta	Do	1	1	...
	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	5	5	3
Visishtadwaita	Do	1	1	1
	Melkote Sanskrit College	2	2	1
Dwaita	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	1	1	1
	Bangalore Sanskrit College	1	1	1
	Private study	4	2	2
Sahitya	Bangalore Sanskrit College	1	1	...
	Maharaja's Sanskrit College	3	3	1
Total		35	31	17

APPENDIX B (17).—Statement showing the attendance, fees, and cost of Educating each Pupil in High Schools.

Institutions	Number on the roll on 30th June 1914	Average number on the rolls monthly	Average daily attendance	Percentage of attendance in column 4 to that in column 3	Amount of fees collected	Total cost	Percentage of total fees to total cost	Average annual cost of educating each pupil			
								State Revenue	Fees	All other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Government.</i>					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High School, Bangalore ...	528	468	441	94.85	10,505	21,918	47.92	24 3 11	22 7 2	0 2 3	46 13 4
Maharaja's College, Mysore ...	276	286	250	87.41	5,758	15,672	36.74	34 10 7	20 2 2	.....	54 12 9
High School, Shimoga ...	187	141	124	87.94	2,792	10,556	26.45	55 1 0	19 12 10	.....	74 13 10
Do Tumkur ...	214	203	190	93.59	4,670	12,740	36.68	39 11 3	23 0 1	.....	62 11 4
Do Kolar ...	316	296	261	88.17	4,092	12,320	32.72	27 15 3	13 9 11	0 0 9	41 9 11
Do Hassan ...	281	234	201	86.75	3,450	10,661	32.66	30 6 2	14 11 11	.....	45 2 1
Do Chikmagalur ...	198	177	151	85.31	2,958	8,427	35.10	30 14 1	16 11 5	.....	47 9 9
Do Chitaldrug ...	119	99	93	93.91	2,065	11,868	17.39	98 14 9	20 13 9	0 1 7	119 14 1
Do Chikballapur ...	75	68	51	79.41	1,466	6,306	23.24	70 15 4	21 8 11	0 3 6	92 11 9
Do Channarayana ...	197	164	149	91.41	2,054	7,513	27.33	33 7 0	12 9 8	0 0 9	46 1 5
<i>Aided.</i>											
London Mission, High School, Bangalore.	605	433	459	106.00	9,890	19,637	50.36	8 9 5	22 13 5	13 11 9	45 5 7
Westeyan Mission do ...	740	731	611	86.32	9,908	18,596	53.28	5 1 6	13 8 10	6 12 8	25 7 0
Do do Mysore ...	530	517	440	85.10	7,756	16,751	46.30	7 3 1	15 0 0	10 3 3	32 6 4
Marimallappa's do ...	750	635	585	92.12	7,087	11,359	62.39	6 9 10	11 2 7	0 1 9	17 14 2
<i>Vernacular High Schools.</i>											
Nanjangud ...	19	23	17	73.91	.....	1,251	.....	51 6 3	.....	.....	51 6 3
Devangere ...	10	12	10	83.33	.....	1,199	.....	99 14 8	.....	.....	99 14 8
Mysore Training College ...	112	80	81	101.25	.....	12,824	.....	110 12 9	.....	49 8 0	160 4 9
Total ...	5,187	4,566	4,142	90.70	74,391	1,99,484	37.29	22 14 10	16 4 8	4 7 6	43 11 0

APPENDIX B (19).—Primary Schools for Boys.

Districts	Departmental Schools				Municipal Board Schools				Aided Schools				Unaided Schools				Total			
	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Number of schools	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bangalore	315	13,076	1,309	14,385	...	...	...	...	181	5,319	604	5,923	55	1,179	6	1,239	551	19,574	-1,973	21,547
Kolar	243	9,735	1,038	10,773	...	...	...	...	166	4,076	484	4,560	14	383	125	508	423	14,194	1,647	15,841
Tumkur	242	10,402	1,153	11,555	...	...	...	...	408	9,162	947	10,109	20	474	54	528	670	20,038	2,154	22,192
Mysore	336	12,981	921	13,902	...	...	...	...	308	7,564	499	8,063	68	1,381	63	1,444	712	21,926	1,483	23,409
Hassan	161	6,091	578	6,669	...	...	...	...	106	2,684	165	2,849	22	573	18	591	289	9,348	761	10,109
Kadur	97	3,452	315	3,767	...	...	...	...	56	978	86	1,064	27	309	18	327	180	4,739	419	5,158
Shimoga	255	9,458	855	10,313	...	...	...	...	64	• 1,668	146	1,814	30	794	18	812	349	11,920	1,019	12,939
Chitaldrug	192	8,655	687	9,342	...	...	...	...	81	2,141	110	2,251	9	196	7	203	282	10,994	804	11,798
Total ..	1,841	73,850	6,856	80,706	...	...	...	...	1,370	33,592	3,041	36,633	245	5,291	363	5,654	3,456	112,733	10,260	122,993

APPENDIX B (20).—Classification of Boys in Public Primary Schools by caste or creed.

Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	1
Native Christians	...	...	...	...	817
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	11,213
HINDUS.					
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	12,264
Kshatriyas	...	...	...	...	1,067
Vaiyyas	...	...	...	...	2,522
Lingayats	...	...	...	...	26,205
Jains	...	...	...	...	606
Other high caste Hindus	...	...	...	...	55,996
Low castes such as Holeys and Madigas	...	...	...	...	4,892
Others	...	...	...	...	4,380
Total	...	...	...	...	122,993

APPENDIX B (21).—Statement showing the number of Passed, Trained and Unpassed Teachers employed in Government Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools.

P. I. 15.

District or Circle	Number of teachers	B. A.	F. A.	Matriculation or S. S. L. C.	Madras Middle or Lower Secondary, English	Pandits	Moulvis	Teacher or Upper Secondary	Pupils or Lower Secondary	Teachers' Certificate		Old Normal School certificate	Higher Examination for women	Special Madras Upper Primary	Unpassed but trained	Unpassed and untrained	Gymnastic, Singing and Sewing Teachers	Remarks	
										Upper	Lower and Primary								
Bangalore	640	11 (6 Full B.A.; 3 Vernacular, 1 Sanskrit and 1 History and Vernacular.)	2	25	84	4	...	15	304	21	69	1	...	...	7	68	20	Vacancies 0 (2 Sanskrit and 1 Kanarese Munshi).
Kolar	494	3	1	21	57	1	...	10	252	24	37	2	...	1	9	57	4	Vacancies 15.	
Tumkur	502	4	1	20	78	4	...	9	216	19	61	...	...	...	5	45	12	Vacancies 25.
Mysore	705	4	1	26	99	9	...	20	314	37	77	3	...	...	19	65	12	Vacancies 19.
Hassan	324	3	1	7	30	5	...	7	137	19	49	3	...	...	7	21	8	Vacancies 37.
Kadur	201	2	...	11	24	2	...	7	92	14	34	1	7	Vacancies 10.
Shimoga	447	...	2	16	51	4	...	17	246	13	49	...	...	...	10	19	18	Vacancies 7.
Chitaldrug	420	2 (1 English and Vernacular, 1 Vernacular.)	...	16	43	2	...	12	200	9	38	...	...	...	7	28	3	Vacancies 27; 33 new hands sanctioned by Government.
Hindustani	616	1	...	9	22	...	11	21	249	32	62	2	...	2	8	138	...	Vacancies 59.	
Total	4,352	30	8	151	488	31	11	118	2,012	188	476	11	...	8	72	448	79	198 (33 new hands sanctioned by Government).	

APPENDIX B (22).—Statement of Government Scholarships for Technical Education.

Institutions	Amount spent	No.	Rate	Institutions	Amount spent	No.	Rate
	Rs. a. p.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs.
Engineering Colleges	4,060 0 0	14	30	Veterinary College, Madras	180 0 0	...	...
Medical Colleges	3,290 0 0	12	25	Agricultural College, Poona	240 0 0	...	...
Hospital Assistant's class in Madras	6,799 0 0	...	...	Davar's College of Commerce	960 0 0	...	...
Combatore and Dehra Dun Forest Colleges	5,163 10 0	...	...	Perambur workshops	180 0 0	...	...
School of Arts, Madras	960 0 0	5	15	Scholarship to Mr. K. H. Ramiah	8,600 0 0	...	...
School of Arts, Bombay	330 0 0	1	20	Actuarial and Accountancy	1,733 0 0	...	...
School of Arts, Calcutta	480 0 0	1	40				
Victoria Jubilee Institute	3,480 0 0	13	20				
Veterinary College, Bombay	360 0 0	2	20				
				Total	36,495 10 0		

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APPENDIX B (23).—Statement showing the number and strength of Public Schools for Girls.

Schools	Government			Aided			Unaided			Municipal			Total		
	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls	Schools	Boys	Girls
Maharani's College	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Oriental Colleges for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School Department of the Maharani's College	1	...	13	1	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	44
Anglo-Vernacular Middle (Department)	2	...	286	4	130	369	1	...	39	...	...	...	7	190	714
Vernacular Middle Schools	52	1	5,828	22	1	2,609	...	...	...	2	...	306	76	2	8,748
Vernacular High Schools for Girls	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Total	57	1	6,139	27	131	3,029	1	...	39	2	...	306	87	192	9,518
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
Kannada	211	14	8,382	70	24	4,116	10	9	296	...	...	...	291	47	12,794
Hindustani	78	...	2,792	8	...	263	1	...	16	...	...	...	87	...	3,071
Mahratti	...	...	...	1	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	51
Tamil	...	...	...	4	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	163
Total	289	14	11,174	83	24	4,593	11	9	312	...	...	...	383	47	16,079
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	1	...	93	2	...	11	...	...	...	3	...	104
Training Schools	1	...	20	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	42
Total	1	...	20	2	...	115	2	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	146
Grand Total of Girls in Girls' Schools	347	15	17,373	112	155	7,737	14	9	362	2	...	306	475	179	25,738

APPENDIX B (24).—Public Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

Schools	Number on the roll			High stage			Middle stage			Primary stage			Europeans			Lower Secondary Examination	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Examined	Passed
Aided Fort School, Bangalore	15	28	43	...	...	...	15	28	43	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...
Convent Girls' School, Mysore	21	60	81	...	2	2	21	58	79	...	...	...	15	48	63	5	4
School for European and Eurasian children, Kolar Gold Fields	83	68	151	5	15	20	78	53	131	...	...	...	83	68	151	3	...
Convent Girls' School, Kolar Gold Fields	95	130	225	...	5	5	95	125	220	...	...	...	88	130	218	3	1
Unaided Southern Mahratta Railway School, Bangalore	25	22	47	...	...	...	25	22	47	...	...	...	25	22	47	...	...
Colonial English School, White Fields	7	7	14	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...	...	7	7	14	...	...
Total	246	315	561	5	22	27	241	293	534	...	...	...	219	277	496	11	5

APPENDIX B (25).—The total number of Mahomedan pupils in all Public and Private Schools.

Institutions				Boys	Girls	Total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
Colleges	...	...	...	24	.....	24
High Schools for Boys	...	...	...	251	.....	251
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Boys	...	...	...	2,284	.....	2,284
Vernacular Middle Schools for Boys	...	...	...	4,009	18	4,027
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	1	2	3
Vernacular Middle Schools for Girls	...	...	...	.....	1,863	1,863
Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	12,641	1,572	14,213
Do	Girls	...	...	1	3,118	3,119
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	90	.....	90
Industrial Schools for Boys	...	...	...	153	.....	153
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	2	.....	2
Deaf, Dumb and Blind Schools	...	...	...	2	.....	2
Sanskrit Schools	...	...	...	4	.....	4
Engineering Schools	...	...	...	6	.....	6
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	2	.....	2
Total Institutions				19,410	6,573	25,983
Private Institutions				1,205	202	1,407
Grand Total				20,615	6,775	27,390

APPENDIX B (26).—Statement showing the number of Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani Schools in Mysore.

Institutions	Government Schools				Aided Schools including Indigenous				Unaided Schools				Total			
	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Secondary Schools—																
Anglo-Hindustani Schools for Boys.	6	1,142	...	1,142	2	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	8	1,232	...	1,222
Hindustani Middle Schools for Boys.	47	3,898	18	3,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3,898	18	3,916
Hindustani Middle Schools for Girls.	20	...	1,378	1,378	6	...	486	486	...	...	...	...	26	...	1,864	1,864
Total	73	5,040	1,396	6,436	8	80	486	566	...	...	...	...	81	5,120	1,882	7,002
Primary Schools—																
For boys	181	5,858	1,000	6,858	71	1,699	358	2,057	33	884	175	1,059	285	8,441	1,533	9,974
For girls	78	...	2,792	2,792	8	...	263	263	1	...	16	16	87	...	3,071	3,071
Total	259	5,858	3,792	9,650	79	1,699	621	2,320	34	884	191	1,075	372	8,441	4,604	13,045
Grand Total	332	10,898	5,188	16,086	87	1,779	1,107	2,886	34	884	191	1,075	453	13,561	6,486	20,047

APPENDIX B (27).—Showing the number and strength of Private Indigenous Schools by Districts.

Districts	Schools					Total	Pupils											
	Advanced teaching		Elementary teaching		Other schools not conforming to departmental standard		Advanced teaching				Elementary teaching				Other schools not conforming to departmental standard		Total	
	Arabic or Persian	Sanskrit	Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular	The Koran			Arabic or Persian		Sanskrit		Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular		The Koran					
							Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
Bangalore	143	...	10	153	...	...	...	...	2,350	242	...	...	122	38	2,472	280
Kolar	...	1	75	2	48	126	...	...	6	...	1,215	88	28	3	581	34	1,690	125
Tumkur	275	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	3,873	202	...	...	...	...	3,873	202
Mysore	395	...	1	396	...	...	...	...	5,244	166	...	...	...	85	5,244	201
Hassan	...	1	346	...	...	347	...	...	10	...	4,256	109	...	...	...	...	4,266	109
Kadur	...	2	165	...	...	167	...	...	29	...	2,285	103	...	...	...	...	2,314	103
Shimoga	...	1	43	...	73	117	...	...	6	...	533	60	...	...	923	48	1,462	103
Chitaldrug	242	...	36	278	...	...	...	...	3,550	114	...	...	570	7	4,120	121
Total	...	5	1,684	2	168	1,859	...	...	51	...	23,306	1,084	28	3	2,196	157	25,581	1,244

APPENDIX B (28).—Pupils of Indigenous Schools according to Languages learnt.

English	Sanskrit	Arabic	Persian	Kannada	Hindustani	Tamil	Telugu	Mahratti	Total
113	67	56	16	25,416	776	12	304	...	26,760

APPENDIX B (29).—Classifications of pupils of Private Indigenous Schools according to their class or creed.

Europeans		Native Christians		Brahmins		Kshatriyas		Vaiyyas		Lingayets		Jains		Other high caste Hindus		Low castes		Mahomedans		Parais		Others		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
...	...	17	3	551	111	49	1	171	16	7,962	311	59	4	14,965	560	506	24	1,205	202	...	...	76	12	25,581	1,244

APPENDIX B (30).—Showing Books, Journals, etc., patronised, during the year 1914-15.

Names of books and journals	Number of copies	Amount		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Subscription to Kavyakalanidhi (six months)	200	400	0	0
Do Indian Education	23 copies	115	0	0
Do Mahilasakhi	79	33	0	0
Do Karnataka Chandrike	200	200	0	0
Do Educational Review	2	10	2	0
Do Karnataka Granthamale... ..	200	500	0	0
Do Kavyakalanidhi (for one year)	200	800	0	0
Remuneration for selections from the works of Mr. R. Narasimhachar ... ..	...	29	0	0
Do M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar ... ..	...	167	0	0
Do Messrs. Rudrappa & Sons ... ..	...	74	0	0
Specimens of old Indian Poetry	10 copies	16	1	0
Spencer's Kannada Grammar in English	80 copies	201	15	0
Twenty-five sets of Ramayana, published by K. Narasimhayya & Co.	25 sets	111	13	0
Total ... ..	...	2,657	15	0

APPENDIX B (31).—Return of attendance and expenditure of Hostels and Boarding Houses in Mysore for the official year 1914-15.

Names of Institutions	Number of Boarders who are students of						Expenditure from						Remarks
	Colleges	High Schools or High School Departments of Colleges	Middle Schools or Middle School Departments of High Schools	Primary Schools	Special Schools	Total	State Revenue	Local rates or cesses	Municipal Funds	Subscriptions or endowment	Fees	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FOR MALES.													
<i>(a) GOVERNMENT.</i>													
Central College Hostel, Bangalore	86	11	1	...	...	98	1,200 0 0	...	...	.....	16,552 11 9	17,752 11 9	
Maharaja's College Hostel, Mysore	106	16	...	...	...	122	3,003 10 10	...	...	.....	14,981 8 4	17,985 3 2	
Normal School, Students' Home, Mysore	...	1	1	...	21	23	1,140 0 0	...	...	.....	3,876 4 0	5,016 4 0	
Mahomedan Students' Home, Mysore	8	1	1	8	51	69	960 0 0	...	...	.....	4,971 13 3	5,931 13 3	
Students' Home, Shimoga	...	34	2	...	...	36	684 0 0	...	...	.....	2,796 5 7	3,480 5 7	
Do Kolar	...	19	1	...	9	29	660 0 0	...	...	104 9 4	1,796 14 3	2,561 7 7	
Do Tumkur	...	62	20	...	...	82	720 0 0	...	...	.....	6,694 11 10	7,414 11 10	
Do Hassan	...	13	...	...	...	13	600 0 0	...	...	.....	1,623 3 7	2,223 3 7	
Do Chitaldrug	...	6	...	2	3	11	408 0 0	...	...	.....	932 15 0	1,340 15 0	
Do Chikmagalur	...	16	7	...	...	23	720 0 0	...	...	.....	1,844 6 5	2,564 6 5	
Government Engineering School Hostel, Mysore	...	...	...	...	26	26	868 2 1	...	...	.....	1,380 13 9	2,248 15 10	
High School Hostel, Channapatna	...	6	2	...	3	11	250 0 0	...	...	7 5 0	770 6 5	1,027 11 5	
Total (12)	200	185	25	10	113	543	11,218 12 11	...	...	111 14 4	58,222 2 2	69,547 13 5	
<i>(b) AIDED.</i>													
Srinivasa Mandiram, Bangalore	...	1	...	28	...	29	1,410 0 0	...	...	1,619 13 0	.....	3,029 13 0	
The Deaf and the Blind Home, Mysore	...	...	...	...	31	81	312 1 10	...	...	1,373 5 7	.....	1,685 7 5	
London Mission Boys' Home, Bangalore	...	7	11	22	1	41	120 0 0	...	...	1,744 13 0	1,327 12 2	3,192 9 2	
Total (3)	...	8	11	50	32	101	1,842 1 10	...	...	4,737 15 7	1,327 12 2	7,907 13 7	
<i>(c) UNAIDED.</i>													
Hardwicke College Hostel, Mysore	2	14	18	34	11	79	.....	...	...	2,538 0 0	2,785 0 0	5,323 0 0	
District Normal School Hostel, Tumkur	...	...	...	...	30	30	.....	...	...	1,008 15 7	.....	1,008 15 7	
Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Tumkur	...	...	30	30	40	100	.....	...	...	4,240 0 0	500 0 0	4,740 0 0	
Ursu Students' Home, Mysore	3	20	62	...	...	85	.....	...	...	15,113 3 5	.....	15,113 3 5	
Sri Lakshmi Narasimha Dharma Patbasala, Bangalore	...	1	9	6	...	16	.....	...	...	1,507 15 9	.....	1,507 15 9	
Total (5)	5	35	119	70	81	310	.....	...	...	24,408 2 9	3,285 0 0	27,693 2 9	
FOR FEMALES.													
Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Hassan	...	...	22	64	8	94	.....	...	...	4,672 11 0	265 5 0	4,938 0 0	
Kolar Normal and Training Institute, Kolar	...	...	11	41	8	60	.....	...	...	3,240 0 0	.....	3,240 0 0	
London Mission Boarding Home, Bangalore	...	17	42	4	4	67	.....	...	...	1,985 12 0	1,920 10 0	3,906 6 0	
Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, Bangalore	...	4	34	22	18	78	.....	...	...	Not given	.....	.....
Total (4)	...	21	109	131	38	299	.....	...	...	9,198 7 0	2,185 15 0	11,384 6 0	
Grand Total	205	249	274	261	264	1,253	13,055 14 9	...	...	38,466 7 8	65,020 13 4	1,16,533 3 9	

APPENDIX B (32).—Extracts from the Annual Reports of the Inspecting Officers regarding the work of Village School Committees, during the official year 1914-15.

Name of Officer

The Inspector of Schools,
Bangalore Circle.

The Village School Committees helped the department by organizing and improving schools in rural areas. They gave timely notice of the irregularities in the schools and took active steps to remedy the defects. They induced the patriotic and wealthy villagers to repair and construct school houses, to select suitable sites for new schools and to collect funds for these purposes. The following gentlemen or private bodies contributed their help in the shape of buildings, sites or money towards the expansion of Primary Education in the State. Messrs. Agumbe Rama Rao, Sivappa Gowda, Channaveerappa Gowda, Mariyappa, Ramachandra Bhat and the Patel of Malleira in the Shimoga District. Some of the Committee members and the people of the Kolar District, Messrs. Dhalappa, Puttappa and other village leaders and Committee members of several Aided Village Elementary Schools in the Bangalore District.

The Inspector of Schools,
Mysore Circle.

It is a pleasure to note that the Village School Committees have given rise to many educational active societies in rural areas. They brought to the notice of the authorities concerned the short-comings of the school teachers. Some of the philanthropic and generous men on the Committees came forward with much desired help in the shape of sites, funds for constructing new school buildings as well as for repairing the existing school houses. In Tumkur District, thirteen Village School Committees deserve mention for their valuable co-operation in raising subscriptions for the improvement of school houses and in increasing the strength and attendance of the schools under their supervision. So many as 120 Committees in the Hassan District were interested in the well-being of their schools. Most of the Village School Committees are being reconstituted and great hope is entertained of their usefulness and willing service in spreading Elementary Education among villagers. In the Kadur District, Mr. H. Krishna Rao of Hosakoppa, co-operated with the departmental authorities to extend Primary Education in the inmost parts of malnad. In addition to the school building already provided by him at Hosakoppa, he is trying to construct another building at Nilavagalu, Koppa Taluk. Nine Village School Committees in the Kadur District contributed various amounts for new school buildings of type design. The people of Sindigere and Panchanahalli have given building sites free of cost.

The District Inspector of
Education, Bangalore.

The Village School Committees evinced active interest in the advancement of their schools in various directions. They co-operated with the masters in opening reading rooms, repairing, and improving school buildings, increasing the attendance and finding sites and raising contribution for school houses. The Village School Committees at Alahalli, Veeragowdanadoddi and Settihalli deserve special mention. The people of Alahalli bought a site for Rs. 100 and paid a contribution of Rs. 300. The villagers of Settihalli raised funds and held an Education Exhibition which was visited by about 5,000 people. Through the exertions of Mr. Dhalappa of Mayasandra, Anekal Taluk, a substantial building was provided for the school. Mr. Puttappa of Rajapura, built at his own cost a building for the Rajapura school in the same taluk. The village headmen and Committee members of several Aided Village Elementary Schools, also built school houses for their schools.

The District Inspector of
Education, Tumkur.

During the year under report, four Village School Committees were newly formed and three existing ones were revived. Many of the School Committees realized their growing responsibilities and consequently produced good and tangible results. A fair number of them have contributed liberally towards the construction of school houses, granted suitable and free sites for schools, promptly executed necessary repairs to their schools and provided quarters to masters. Most of them responded to the reasonable calls of the Inspecting Officers to improve sanitation and to increase the strength and attendance of the schools entrusted to them. It is hoped that such Public and Charitable acts on the part of the leading members of villages would induce others to follow their examples and come forward with funds and sympathy to improve the helpless condition of their less fortunate brethren.

APPENDIX B (32)—*contd.*

Name of Officer	Extracts
The District Inspector of Education, Hassan.	<p>One hundred and forty Committees were working with 780 members. About 40 Committees have taken a lively interest in the working of the schools under their supervision, and have really proved themselves useful to the Department. About 80 Committees took a fair amount of interest and the remaining 20 were found indifferent. A few of the Government Village Elementary School Committees held monthly meetings, rendered valuable help to the Department by granting building sites free of cost, provided katcha school buildings, attended to the repairs of school houses, and as far as possible carried out the instructions given by the Inspecting Officers. They have, in fact, evinced a genuine interest in the welfare of the schools under their charge. Such of the members as have rendered valuable assistance might be recommended for an honourable mention in the official Gazette. This would act as a healthy stimulus for others to follow their example. The rules relating to the nomination of members have to be revised. Such of the members as have proved indifferent have to be removed and replaced by men who take a lively interest in the affairs of the school.</p>
The District Inspector of Schools, Mysore.	<p>These have been taking an increased interest in the educational advancement of their boys, in the majority of cases. Several Committees have been helpful in getting decent contributions for buildings. In their eagerness to obtain schools, many of them offer indifferent accommodation with a promise to provide better buildings, but soon after a school is secured, they forget their promise. One most important item of work which may well be undertaken by every Village Improvement Committee would be that of providing a well-ventilated school-house. In the case of aided Village Elementary schools, the masters complain that the Committees have not been paying their contribution in money or kind regularly. Aided Village Schools for which good accommodation has been provided and in which good work has been going on will be recommended to be converted into Government Schools in accordance with the spirit of the Government Order. "In several villages, the inhabitants having deposited their share in the Taluk Treasuries and neither this money, nor the grant being available to the masters, considerable difficulties are being experienced by the masters and in such cases, the Committees cannot be expected to look after the master incurring additional burden."</p>
The District Inspector of Schools, Kolar.	<p>"With the inauguration of the scheme for starting Aided Village Schools, the attitude of the people towards education has greatly changed. Some good sign of this change is that rural School Committees have come to take more interest in their schools, purely Government though the institutions be. Thus, through the efforts of these bodies, not only have the strength and attendance of our schools risen, but their accommodation improved and their work rendered more efficient. Besides, these bodies have in a few instances, taken the initiative in starting Aided Village Elementary Girls' and Panchama Schools as well as Aided English Classes."</p>
The District Inspector of Schools, Shimoga.	<p>The Village Elementary School Committees have been gaining in influence from the great interest taken by them. Most of them have literate members who are leaders in the villages and they feel their responsibility as members in the matter of improving their schools and making them popular. The Arga School Committee completed a large school house covered with Mangalore tiles. Mr. Agumbe Rama Rao was instrumental in building the school house at Kuruvalli in Tirthahalli Taluk. Messrs. Sivappa Gowda of Kundur, Honnali Taluk, and Channa-veerappa Gowda of Nalluru-Channagiri Taluk, gave valuable sites for buildings. Messrs. Nanjappa of Ganavalli, Ramachandra Bhat of Kokkodu, and the Patel of Mallesara, all in the Tirthahalli Taluk, built school houses in their villages. The people of Melige have been giving free English education to their boys. During the year, seven Village School Committees were revised and three were newly formed.</p>

APPENDIX B (32)—concl'd.

Name of Officer	Extracts
The District Inspector of Schools, Chitaldrug.	Most of the Committee members have continued to show active interest by attending to the instructions given to them by the Inspecting Officers and the Secretary of the District Economic Conference. They have been helpful not only in checking the unauthorised absence of school masters, but also in providing accommodation to schools and quarters to the masters, sometimes attending promptly to repairs of school buildings. They have also been responsible for the starting of the School Fund or "Sharada Nidhi" and its proper utilisation in more than 50 per cent of schools in the district. Several new members were appointed during the year for the improvement of schools.
The District Inspector of Schools, Kadur.	The people of Gubbigodu have constructed a decent school building at their own cost under the guidance of Huva Naik. The Birur school building undertaken by Mr. Paire Veerappa has been progressing. Mr. H. Krishna Rao of Hosakoppa is trying to construct a school house at Nilavagalu, Koppa Taluk. The people of Muguthihalli, Tegur, Beranigodu, Bannur, Saravasiapura, Mathighatta, Hodikere and Bettadahalli have deposited certain amounts in the Government Treasury to have Government buildings for schools. Hire Gowda of Thimalapura has promised in writing to construct a decent building at his own cost. The people of Sindagere and Panchanaballi have given over to the department their private lands as sites for the construction of a school building.
Inspector of Education for Hindustani Schools, Bangalore.	The Village School Committees of the Maidan Villages exercised a better influence over the progress of the institutions and the activity of the teachers than those of the Malnad. The inactivity of the Malnad School Committees is due to their illiteracy. The Local Associations at Archalli, Belur Taluk, and those at Hosahalli and Aldur, Chikmagalur Taluk, co-operated with the Departmental authorities in their eagerness for improvement. The Committees of the Maidan villages did good work by increasing the strength and attendance of the schools. They reported the unauthorised absence of the teachers, provided lodgings to them, attended to petty repairs of school buildings and collected funds for constructing pukka buildings. The Inspector collected the leading members of the neighbouring villages and lectured to them on the advantage and necessity of Mass Education to keep pace with the progress of the times. It is to be observed with pleasure that this course has produced beneficial and healthy effect.

APPENDIX B (33).

Classification of Government Village Schools for boys and girls according to their general efficiency at the time of inspection.

District	Condition of schools					Remarks
	Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	Total	
Bangalore	73	111	68	34	286	
Kolar	55	91	49	32	211	
Tumkur	88	111	16	11	227	
Mysore	40	147	66	11	264	72 schools were inspected.
Hassan	29	70	18	7	124	
Kadur	16	41	12	8	77	
Shimoga	6	11	9	4	30	
Chitaldrug	27	127	28	5	187	4 new schools were not inspected.
Hindustani Schools ...	32	69	33	17	151	