

No. 8765-8809—Edn. 226-18-2, DATED 13TH MARCH 1919.

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

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. Gk. 5122, dated 9th December 1918, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting the Report of Public Instruction for the year 1917-18.

Order No. 8765-8809—Edn. 226-18-2, dated 13th March 1919.

Mr. M. Shama Rao held the office of the Inspector-General of Education till 1st January 1918, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement and was succeeded by Mr. C. R. Reddy.

The brief statistical summary given below represents the progress in education in 1917-18 as compared with the previous year:—

	1916-17	1917-18	Difference
I Number of institutions ...	7,436	9,633	+2,197
II Their strength ...	301,948	338,872	+36,924
III Percentage of boys at schools to population of school-going age ...	62·2	68	+5·8
IV Percentage of girls at school to female population of school-going age ...	13·3	14·2	+·9
V Expenditure on public institutions...	Rs. 32,97,561	31,43,346	-1,54,215
VI Total grants-in-aid ...	3,77,540-9-11	4,54,770	+77,229-6-1
VII Average cost of education ...	0-9-3	0-8-9	-0-0-6
VIII Proportion of area to each school ...	1 for 3 sq. miles	1 for 2½ sq. miles	.....
IX Proportion of pupils to population...	1 in 18	1 in 16	.....

Out of the total number of boys, 88·25 per cent were in primary schools, 9·88 per cent in the middle and 1·87 per cent in High Schools; and of girls 94·23 per cent in Primary Schools 5·57 per cent in the middle and 0·20 per cent in High Schools.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure in the year on education was Rs. 31,43,346 as against Rs. 32,97,561 in 1916-17, the decrease being due to the transfer of expenditure on Arts Colleges to the Mysore University. Of this, 61·54 per cent was met from State Funds; 18·66 per cent from local funds, 1·21 per cent from Municipal Funds, 11·04 per cent from fees and 7·90 per cent from all other sources. Rs. 14,48,533 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 6,52,944 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 3,44,260 on buildings and furniture, Rs. 6,74,215 on other items of expenditure. Of Rs. 3,55,956 realised from fees, Rs. 1,30,202 were credited to private funds.

(A) *Collegiate Education.*—Including the entrance class at Shimoga, started in July 1917, there were five Collegiate High Schools in 1917-18 with 383 pupils. Two additional science sections in the Government Collegiate High Schools and Entrance Classes in History in the Wesleyan High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore have since been opened to provide for the large number of students seeking admission to the Entrance Classes. Out of 407 candidates for the Mysore University Entrance Examination only 138 or 34·24 per cent passed. Government have recently on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Education, sanctioned the appointment of a large number of Honours graduates who have passed with distinction to the staff of the Collegiate High Schools and they have also approved of the improvement of the staff of the High Schools by the appointment of specially trained and capable teachers. Government trust that every effort will be made in the coming year to increase the efficiency of teaching in the High Schools which leave much room for improvement.

(B) SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High Schools.—The number of English High Schools for boys increased from 14 to 16 and for girls from 2 to 3. Their strength increased from 5,730 to 6,247 and 39 to 70, respectively. A new English High School at Davangere was opened during the year. The number of Kannada High Schools was six. The District Normal Schools at Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga were raised to the status of Kannada High Schools. Out of 1,050 candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination, 591 or 56 per cent were declared eligible for the Collegiate course and the Public Service. 208 candidates passed under the compartmental system. Of the successful candidates 475 were Brahmins, 93 other Hindus, 18 Mahomedans, 4 Christians and 1 Jain.

The reforms introduced in Secondary Education were (i) the introduction of the compartmental system of examination, (ii) the grant of permission to appear for the public examinations by private study, and (iii) the revision of the curriculum of studies by regrouping and recombination of optional subjects so as to afford greater facilities for Industrial and Commercial Education. The question of further remodeling Secondary Education so as to introduce poly-technic courses is under consideration. Government note that the various aspects of the improvement of Secondary Education are receiving the special attention of the Inspector-General of Education.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—The number of Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the State was 228. English classes were opened in 52 schools in the year. The number of Vernacular Middle Schools rose from 89 to 93. 3,550 candidates appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination of whom 886 or 25 per cent passed. The low percentage is due largely to failures among private candidates. 2,461 candidates appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination of whom 910 or 37 per cent passed. The Inspector-General of Education reports that increase in staff and recruitment of better qualified staff are necessary to secure better results. Some of his proposals in regard to increase of staff have since been sanctioned.

(C) PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The number of Primary Schools in the State rose by 1,934 and their strength by 21,145. At the end of the year the total number of Primary Schools was 8,207 with a strength of 233,624. Of these 54,041 were Lingayets, 19,972 Brahmins, 25,229 Mahomedans and 12,535 Depressed Classes. The number of Adult Schools rose from 1,020 to 2,284 and their strength from 23,000 to 41,804. The expansion of Primary Education on the grant-in-aid basis has been effected on a large scale in recent years and there is at present one Primary School for every 2½ square miles or for a population of every 600 roughly. Government agree with the Inspector-General of Education that in future greater attention should be devoted to secure increased stability, popularity and efficiency in regard to the schools already started and further expansion determined with reference to the resources of the Department to adequately cope with them.

The question of timely payment of salaries and grants to the large number of schools situated in the interior of taluks has engaged the attention of Government and orders have been recently issued on the subject.

Government have sanctioned increase of teaching staff to Primary Schools at an additional cost not exceeding Rs. 44,824 per annum on the basis of one additional teacher for every thirty students.

Compulsory Education.—An important development of this scheme during the year was its application to the girl population in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities between the ages of 7 to 10. In respect of boys, 170 new centres were brought under the operation of this scheme. The scheme has been applied in respect of a population of 650,000 and has been in active operation in 68 centres. Preliminaries connected with the taking of the necessary Census, formation of attendance Committees, etc., were completed in 170 centres during the year. In all the Compulsory areas, 12,707 boys were newly admitted to schools. 1,972 warnings were issued and 11 prosecutions instituted, 3 ending in conviction.

(D) SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Training Institutions.—Arrangements were made for increasing the supply of trained teachers for boys by increasing the number of vacation training classes, the opening of additional classes in Normal Schools and the institution of additional

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scholarships for teachers of the Government and Grant-in-aid Schools and of 100 scholarships of Rs. 6 each per mensem for private students joining the Lower Secondary Class of District Normal Schools. An Institution for training Hindustani School mistresses was opened in August 1917 and 17 pupils were admitted therein of whom 8 were trained during 1917-18. Stipends were instituted in Upper Secondary Classes of Kannada Girls' High Schools and arrangements were made for attaching a Kannada High School Department to District Normal Schools and for opening Upper Secondary Training sections in Kannada High Schools. A batch of thirty-seven teachers underwent a short course of 6 to 8 weeks in Agriculture. It is proposed to run longer courses of one year in connection with the Training College, Mysore.

There were in all eleven training institutions in the year with a total strength of 488 (448 males and 40 females) against 469 (437 males and 32 females) in the previous year. The total number of teachers trained during the year was 488 and the total number of trained and untrained teachers at present is 1,454 and 2,919, respectively. 360 teachers were also trained in the special vacation class for six weeks in April and May.

Industrial Education.—There were twenty-two Industrial Schools for boys and four for girls against twenty-four for boys and three for girls in the previous year with a total strength of 1,627 (including 210 girls) against 1,526 (including 183 girls) in the previous year.

The courses of studies in the Industrial Schools are being revised so as to co-ordinate the various grades of Industrial Education. To improve the efficiency of the Industrial Schools, the Inspector-General suggests the establishment of boarding houses, the provision of adequate work deposits, the enforcement of the attendance of pupils throughout the scheduled course of studies and increase in the value of the scholarships. His detailed proposals are under consideration. Out of the total number of 1,015 pupils in all the Government Industrial schools, 371 were Brahmins, 31 Kshatrias, 24 Lingayets, 22 Vokkaligars, 124 Mahomedans, 50 Christians, 237 caste Hindus and the rest other classes. The Chamrajendra Technical Institute continued to work satisfactorily. Out of 35 candidates sent up for the Madras Government Technical Examinations, 27 passed, of whom 9 were in the first class. The subjects taught in the Institution are:—(1) Carpentry and cabinet making, (2) Smithy and Fitters' work, (3) Metal Work, (4) Rattan and mat making, (5) Wood carving, (6) Inlaying, (7) Engraving, (8) Portrait and painting, etc., (9) Decorative art, and (10) Modelling.

Government are glad to note that several of the schools did good work this year, the Industrial School at Channapatna in particular, as regards lacquer work. The good work said to have been done by the Superintendent of this school Mr. M. G. Ramachandra Rao is also noted.

The carpentry schools are reported to have been popular. Government approve of the Inspector-General's recommendations to continue the system of deputing the Superintendents of Industrial Schools for a time to undergo further training in firms or Industrial Schools elsewhere to improve their efficiency.

Weaving Schools.—During the year under report there were 5 weaving schools, 3 Government and 2 aided with a total strength of 63. The Government schools imparted instruction in carpentry as applied to loom-making and repairing in addition to the regular courses in weaving. Government have since sanctioned the remodelling of the weaving school at Dodballapur on the lines recommended by the Inspector-General.

Practical Instruction.—These classes continued to be popular. The number of classes increased from 170 to 290 and their attendance from 3,101 to 7,906. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the pay and qualifications of the teachers should be raised and that better accommodation should be provided for these classes. His detailed proposals are awaited.

School of Mechanical Engineering, Bangalore.—The strength of the institution rose from 133 to 170, of whom 117 were Brahmins; 66 were under training in the higher grade courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and 104 in the lower grades in these subjects and in Motor Mechanics. In the first Technical Board Examinations held during the year 49 passed out of 75. The work of the other Engineering Schools was also satisfactory. Four Assistant Commissioners were trained in Elementary Engineering.

Commercial Schools.—The Government Commercial School continued to work satisfactorily. Its strength rose from 187 to 217. The results of Examinations were also satisfactory. The strength in the Commercial Section of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute rose from 123 to 167. Three more Commercial Classes were opened in the High Schools. Government are pleased to note the growing indications that Commercial Education is increasing in popularity. The Inspector-General is requested to devote special attention in the current year to the extension of Commercial Classes in English in High Schools and in Kannada in Anglo-Vernacular Schools and to see that they meet the need of persons engaged in business.

The school for the Deaf, Mute and the Blind continued to work satisfactorily. Government have recently sanctioned increase of grant-in-aid to the school.

Oriental Studies.—The Maharaja's Sanskrit College had a strength of 211. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the strength of the Chamrajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, fell from 114 to 56. The sudden decrease requires explanation. The results of the Vidwat examinations were satisfactory, 32 passing out of 39 examined. Sanskrit Education in the State was reorganised during the year and placed on a sounder basis. The main features of the re-organization related to:—

(1) The introduction of a revised curricula of studies into the Sanskrit Schools in the State.

(2) Revision of the syllabus for the Vidwat and Mahavidwat courses.

(3) Institution of scholarships and prizes for all grades of studies.

(4) Re-organization of the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore.

(5) Appointment of a strong independent Board in addition to Managing Committee to supervise the examinations and to maintain an efficient standard of qualification of the candidates.

(6) Compilation of text-books and the introduction of improved methods of teaching in the earlier stages.

The number of Sanskrit Schools rose from 53 to 64. The total strength of all Sanskrit Schools rose from 2,263 to 2,566. It is interesting to note that of the pupils 17 were Mahomedans and 147 girls.

(E) WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The strength of the Maharani's College rose from 372 to 398, of whom 50 were in the College and High School classes. The strength of the Vani Vilas Institute rose from 215 to 370.

The number of girls' schools rose from 607 to 683 and their strength from 35,009 to 37,948. Including the number of girls in the boys' schools, the total number of girls under instruction was 59,944. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total female population of school-going age rose from 13.4 to 14.2. The number of Home Education Classes rose from 6 to 17 with a strength of 297 adult ladies, of whom 70 were under instruction in the Mahilasevasamaja. Among important reforms for the advancement of women's education may be mentioned the introduction of compulsory education for girls in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the scheme of scholarships. Proposals for the re-organisation of the Inspectorate for Girls' Schools are under consideration of Government. The general condition of the Girls' Schools was on the whole satisfactory. The common needs of most of the schools are more women teachers, buildings, adequate contingent grants and provision for teaching music. The question of revising the courses and curricula of studies in girls' schools so as to suit the requirements of women and the employment of a separate inspecting agency is under the consideration of Government.

(F) EDUCATION OF SPECIAL COMMUNITIES.

During the year there were 4 schools for Europeans and Eurasians with a strength of 569, of whom 477 were Europeans.

Education of Mahomedans has been receiving special attention. The number of schools for Mahomedans rose from 701 to 815. Of these 6 were Anglo-Hindustani Schools, 55 Middle Schools for boys, 32 for girls, 600 primary boys' schools and 122 for girls. The total expenditure on Mahomedan Education during the year was

Rs. 1,92,593 and the total number of pupils under instruction 41,594. The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls under instruction to the total Mahomedan population of school-going age is reported to be 137.21 and 48.94 respectively. Government were pleased to sanction several special facilities for the education of Mahomedans. The rates of cart-hire to girls' schools were raised. Special arrangements were sanctioned for appointing an adequate number of qualified Mahomedan teachers from outside the State for the efficient organisation of Mahomedan education as local candidates were not available. There were 8 Mahomedan pupils in the Arts Colleges, 297 in the High Schools, 10,576 in the Middle Schools, 29,485 in the Primary Schools, 45 in the Training Schools, 191 in the Industrial, and 992 in the practical instruction classes. Government infer from the above figures that the number of Mahomedan pupils reaching higher standard is considerably low. The Inspector-General is requested to submit detailed proposals for encouraging higher education of Mahomedans.

Backward and Depressed Classes.—Considerable attention was devoted during the year to the education of the Backward and Depressed Classes and numerous facilities were sanctioned during the year. The number of schools for Depressed Classes rose from 349 to 496 and their strength from 10,321 to 12,358. The proposal to meet the cost of school buildings for backward classes wholly from the Government Funds has been sanctioned and a special provision of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose and an allotment of Rs. 25,000 for equipment for these and other schools were also sanctioned. A special grant of Rs. 50,000 was made for the development of Panchama Education. A Panchama Boarding School for Tumkur and one on a smaller scale for Chikmagalur were sanctioned. Out of the above provision of Rs. 50,000 a Central Training Institute for Panchamas was started at Mysore. The Course of instruction in the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, combines both General and Industrial Education. The chief industries taught are carpentry, smithy, weaving, mat-weaving, boot and shoe-making. The school has earned a reputation for the excellence of the work turned out in weaving and shoe-making. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for scholarships to the backward and depressed classes and the administrative control of these scholarships was transferred from the Education Committee to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

Physical culture.—Physical culture class was opened in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, on the 8th April 1918 and Scout training was introduced during the year with Mr. Frank C. Irwin as Scout Master. The scheme has been working satisfactorily. Thirty teachers were trained both in Physical Education and Scouting. Government regret to note that there was no systematic medical inspection of pupils during the year. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to arrange in consultation with the Senior Surgeon to enlist the co-operation of the District Medical Officers in this important matter on the lines set forth in Government Order No. 5220-68—Edn. 164-14-2, dated 24th March 1916.

Religious and Moral Education.—The instruction in the lowest classes was confined to devotional songs and stories and in the higher classes religion is taught on non-sectarian lines. Government agree with the Inspector-General that the utmost care is necessary in the selection of teachers for these subjects, who should be men with real aptitude and enthusiasm for the work and as far as possible qualified by their own character and behaviour to enforce the principles taught.

Book Depot.—The transactions of the institution continued to be very heavy. Books worth Rs. 11,977-7-9 were supplied to schools and officers. No regular stock taking has been done and without this it is not possible to judge whether the transactions in the Depot have resulted in loss or gain to the Depot. The re-organization of the department is under consideration of Government.

Grant-in-aid.—The total amount disbursed as grant-in-aid during the year was Rs. 4,54,770, of which Rs. 4,30,461 was from State Funds, Rs. 5,165 from Village School Funds and Rs. 19,144 from Municipal Funds. Of the State grant, Rs. 16,560 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 3,540 on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 23,844 on Sanskrit Schools, Rs. 11,209 on Industrial Schools, Rs. 16,130 on students' hostels and Rs. 9,567 on special institutions.

A sum of Rs. 13,057 was spent from State Funds towards building and other lump sum grants, of which Rs. 9,915 was paid for building works, Rs. 7,142 for books, maps, furniture and other appliances.

Text-books.—A large number of books was reviewed, revised, printed and patronised in the year and a large number of books is under preparation.

Buildings.—A total expenditure of Rs. 2,04,991 was incurred on Educational buildings during the year, Rs. 1,40,903 from the State Funds (Rs. 43,164 for High Schools, 59,494 Taluk Schools and Rs. 38,245 on special institutions) and Rs. 63,588 on village school buildings from the State Fund grant for the construction of primary school buildings. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 1,62,958 (Rs. 1,20,715 from the Department of Public Works budget and Rs. 42,243 from the State grant village school budget against a sum of Rs. 82,008 placed at its disposal) and the Education Department spent Rs. 41,533 from both State and Village School Funds.

Work of the controlling agencies.—The Inspector-General of Education toured 60 days in four districts and visited 136 different institutions of all grades.

Sufficient information has not been given about the work of the Technical Assistant regarding inspection, school supervision, etc. Full information should be furnished in future on the work of the officer in all branches of work. The nature of work done by the Special Officer, compulsory education, is also not reported upon.

The Inspectorate.—The Circle Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore inspected 345 and 525 schools respectively. Among District Inspectors the largest number of schools was inspected by Messrs. M. Ramaswamaiya and M. Venkatasubbaiah, viz., 450 and 448 respectively. Messrs. Tirumalachar, K. Narayana Rao and Mahomed Davood did also a fair amount of inspection. The inspection work of others was not satisfactory as the number of schools inspected and the period of itineration is reported to have been below the average. The Inspector-General is requested to issue detailed instructions to the inspecting officers so as to secure adequate intineration and detailed inspection and to avoid hurried visits.

The work of the Assistant Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory as regards itineration and efficiency of inspection. Government are glad to note that apart from the duty of inspection some of these officers devoted themselves to the organization and management of Teachers' Association, popularisation of education in backward rural areas and stimulating private enterprise in the cause of education. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the strength of the subordinate inspectorate is inadequate as at present there is only one inspecting officer for every 200 schools. Orders have recently been passed regarding the re-organization of the Inspectorate at an additional expenditure of Rs. 50,000 per annum.

The Supervisors are reported to have worked energetically most of them having toured for over 220 days. The Inspector-General is however not emphatic about the educational value of their inspections. With the recruitment of only experienced officers and regular interchange between the inspecting and teaching staff Government trust that the efficiency of all grades of the Inspectorate will be raised.

Hostels.—The number of recognised student hostels in the State increased from 32 to 33. All the hostels continued to be popular. The question of increasing the facilities for the accommodation of students from rural parts by opening hostels at District and Taluk Headquarters is under the consideration of Government. They agree with the Inspector-General about the need for the systematic medical inspection of the boarders at the hostels and await the Inspector-General's proposals in the matter.

Co-operation of the people.—Government are glad that in the spread of Education the Village School Committees are reported to be co-operating enthusiastically. In fact the Inspector-General expresses indebtedness to them for the high tone of efficiency and discipline of several village schools. Contributions of over half a lakh of rupees were received from public spirited gentlemen for the cause of education during the year and have been suitably acknowledged.

The work of the Department during the year on the whole was satisfactory. But Government consider that the development of the work of the Department for some time to come should be directed more towards the perfecting of the existing system than in merely increasing the number of schools. There is considerable work to be done in the consolidation of the existing primary schools, in the improvement of secon-

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dary schools, in the training of teachers, in the encouragement of the attendance at school of the backward and depressed classes, and in securing the closest co-ordination between the various grades of education in courses and curricula, and raising them to a higher standard of efficiency. In several matters connected with these all important questions, proposals have been received from the Inspector-General of Education. They are now under the consideration of Government with a view to their laying down a continuous policy of improvement and expansion.

In conclusion Government are pleased to place on record their appreciation of the zeal and ability with which Mr. Reddy has endeavoured to deal with the more urgent and complex problems connected with educational development and hope that the efforts of the Department as a whole will result in a higher standard of efficiency and the adoption of a liberal policy of expansion and encouragement in regard to the Backward Communities throughout the State.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Dept. of Edn. & Agri.

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

Exd.—c. r.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
EDUCATION IN MYSORE,
Bangalore, dated 9th December 1918.

FROM

C. R. REDDY, Esq., M.A.,
Inspector-General of Education
in Mysore, Bangalore.

TO

P. G. D'SOUZA, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Departments of Education and Agriculture,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the official year ending 30th June 1918. There has been a general increase of strength and attendance in institutions of all grades in spite of the disturbance caused by plague in some parts of the State.

2. The following are the important events of the year some of which are again referred to in their appropriate places under the different chapters of the Report:—

(1) The celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in all Educational Institutions with due loyalty and rejoicing.

(2) The opening of a History section of the University Entrance class in the Collegiate High School, Shimoga, from 1st July 1918 as well as increasing the number of Science sections in each of the Bangalore and Mysore Collegiate High Schools by one and the institution of a Science section in Tumkur.

(3) The opening of an English High School at Davangere. (Government Order No. 1267-8—Edn. 27-17-227, dated 9th August 1918.)

(4) Revision of the scale of pay of Lady Graduates. (Government Order No. 1576-7—Edn. 9-18-24, dated 16th August 1918.)

(5) Granting of facilities (including scholarships for the training of teachers by increasing the number of teacher-students and private students selected for training in the general education and normal classes of training institutions. (Details referred to in Chapter VI.)

(6) Starting of the Normal School for training Hindustani School Mistresses. (Government Order No. 8008-9—Edn. 34-16-18, dated 2nd April 1917.)

(7) A special grant of Rs. 50,000 for the education of the Depressed classes. (Government Order No. 10985-8—Edn. 42-17-104, dated 2nd May 1918.)

(8) Special grants of Rs. 25,000 for school buildings for girls and Panchamas and Rs. 25,000 for equipment for such schools. (Government Order No. 9910-21—Edn. 79-17-8, dated 5th April 1918.)

(9) Opening of Panchama Boarding Schools in Tumkur and Chikmagalur. (Government Order No. 10690-700—Edn. 171-17-3, dated 4th May 1918.)

(10) Introduction of Compulsory Education in the case of girls from 7 to 10 years of age in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

(11) Opening of a Physical Education class and introduction of Scout Training and the appointment of Mr. Frank C. Irwin as Scout Master, Mysore Boy Scouts. (Government Orders No. 8803-4—Edn. 175-17-4 of 15th March 1918, No. 3545-9—Edn. 133-16-2 of 3rd October 1917 and No. 10634-8—Edn. 216-17-9 of 29th April 1918.)

(12) The revision of the S. S. L. C. Rules, the courses and combinations of subjects.

(13) Granting of facilities for the education of children of the Military Classes.

(14) Extension of the privilege of allowance of Rs. 2 to all teachers in Malnad in receipt of a maximum pay of Rs. 12.

(15) Educational Conference of select officers.

(16) Opening of Commercial Classes in High Schools having no such provision at present.

(17) Sanctioning of the scheme of Visual Instruction.

(18) Transfer of the control of the administration of Backward Scholarships Fund from the Education Committee to the Education Department.

(19) Extension of Compulsory Education for boys to 170 additional centres.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

3. There was an increase in the number of Public Institutions from 7,436 to 9,633 or by 2,197 with an accompanying increase in strength from 301,948 to 338,872 or by 36,924. This increase is chiefly due to Primary Schools of which the number and strength showed a rise of 1,934 and 21,145 respectively. The number of private schools (*viz.*, 1,107) has fluctuated from year to year, and for the past three years they have been on the decrease, as many of them have been converted to grant-in-aid rural schools.

The total number of Public and Private Institutions together at the close of the year under report was 10,740 with a total strength of 353,861 showing a net increase of 1,540 institutions and 28,143 pupils. Of the total strength 293,917 were boys and 59,944 girls, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 269,003 boys and 56,715 girls.

4. *Percentage of Scholars to population of School age.*—The percentage of boys at school to the male population of school age increased from 62.2 to 68.0 and of girls at school to total female population of school age from 13.33 to 14.2 while the percentage of both boys and girls at school to the total population of school age rose from 38.0 to 41.4. There was for every 2½ square miles one public or private institution as against one school for every 3 square miles in the previous year.

It is conjectured that the several varieties of increases here referred to are in main part caused by the increases in the strength and number of Primary schools, many of which are not full Primary schools either but contain only the lower classes which in the absence of a prompt opening of higher classes and other forms of co-ordination with the general educational system are not likely to be of much educational value. It would be necessary after a statistical branch has been organised in the office to present the increases in the Lower Primary, Upper Primary and Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary grades separately which would afford a more satisfactory measure alike of the quantity and quality of educational improvements effected.

5. The following is a comparative table of schools and scholars in 1916-17 1917-18:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of pupils		Difference
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	
<i>Public Institutions University Education.</i>					
Colleges English for men	2	...	589	...	...
do women	1	1	4	8	+4
do Oriental for men	4	4	193	211	+18
Training College, Mysore	1	1	6	9	+3
Total	8	6	792	228	...

Comparative Table—concl'd.

Institutions	Number of Institutions		Number of pupils		Difference
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	
<i>Secondary Education.</i>					
High Schools, English for boys	14	16	5,780	6,247	+517
do Kannada do	6	6	211	245	+34
Middle Schools English for boys	191	228	27,014	37,512	+10,398
do Kannada do	89	93	10,366	10,675	+309
High Schools English for girls	2	3	39	79	+40
do Kannada do	3	3	29	26	-1
Middle Schools English for girls	10	14	1,593	2,590	+997
do Kannada do	96	101	11,358	11,017	-341
Total	411	464	56,340	68,393	+12,053
<i>Primary Schools.</i>					
For boys	6,337	8,207	2,14,685	2,33,624	+18,939
For girls	490	554	21,771	23,977	+2,206
Total	6,827	8,761	2,36,456	2,57,601	+21,145
<i>School Education, Special.</i>					
Training Schools for Masters	7	7	431	440	+9
do for Mistresses	2	3	32	39	+7
Industrial Schools for males	24	22	1,526	1,417	-109
do for females	3	4	183	210	+27
Sanskrit schools	53	64	2,357	2,566	+209
Commercial schools	4	4	400	469	+69
Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	2	2	65	42	-23
Forest and Medical Schools	...	2	...	46	+46
Engineering Schools	2	2	205	271	+66
Agricultural Schools	2	2	40	54	+14
Practical Instruction classes	90	290	3,107	7,096	+3,989
Total	130	402	8,360	12,650	+4,290
Total Public Schools	7,436	9,633	3,01,948	3,38,872	+36,924
Total Private Schools	1,764	1,107	23,770	14,969	-8,791
Grand Total	9,200	10,740	3,25,718	3,53,861	+28,143

N. B.—Figures in respect of the two first grade Colleges for men are not included.

6. *Average Monthly and Daily Attendance of Public Institutions.*—The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 262,968 to 320,043 and the average attendance from 195,234 to 239,993. The percentage of daily attendance to average monthly number on the rolls was 75.0 as against 74.2 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 (2,013), Kadur District had the smallest number of Public Institutions while Shimoga had the smallest number of Private Institutions. The proportion of pupils to population increased from 1 in 18 to 1 in 16, the District of Tumkur showed the highest proportion with 1 in 14 and Kadur the lowest with 1 in 20, the corresponding proportions for the two Districts in the preceding year being 1 in 14 and 1 in 22.

8. *Percentage of Scholars in each Stage to the total number of Scholars.*

	High	Middle English	Middle Vernacular	Vernacular Upper Primary	Vernacular Lower Primary
Boys	1'87	7'45	2'43	40'09	48'16
Girls	0'20	3'53	2'04	31'91	62'32

9. *Expenditure on Public Instruction.*—The classified statement given below shows 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. The total expenditure from both direct and indirect sources amounted to Rs. 31,43,346 or Rs. 1,54,215 less than that of the preceding year, the decrease being due to the omission of Expenditure figures relating to the colleges under the

control of the Mysore University. The direct expenditure alone amounted to Rs. 2,124,871 or Rs. 67.60 per cent of the total expenditure and of this amount Rs. 26,404 was spent on Collegiate Education in Oriental Colleges, Rs. 8,18,421 on Secondary Education, Rs. 926,211 on Primary Education of boys and girls and Rs. 3,38,479 on schools for special instruction and Rs. 15,356 on professional colleges. The percentages of expenditure from Provincial Funds on Direction and Inspection to the total cost from State Funds for the year under report were 3.45 and 8.56, the corresponding figures for the year 1916-17 being 1.19 and 11.01 in Madras and 1.1 and 8.5 in Bombay.

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
English Colleges for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Colleges for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental Colleges for boys	23,295	3,056	...	...	53	26,404	84
Oriental Colleges for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training College	15,346	...	...	...	10	15,356	49
English High Schools for boys	1,03,587	...	...	1,00,700	11,419	2,15,706	686
Vernacular High Schools for boys	18,805	6,113	...	...	5	24,923	79
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys	1,45,901	14,552	4,616	1,22,337	15,705	3,03,111	964
Vernacular Middle Schools for boys	66,040	...	14,067	3,838	5,097	89,042	283
Primary Schools for boys	3,54,260	4,00,350	12,951	2,234	10,697	7,80,492	2483
English High Schools for girls	11,132	...	...	452	2,842	14,426	46
Vernacular High Schools for girls	11,792	...	...	...	2	11,794	37
Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls	34,020	...	...	4,820	8,785	47,625	152
Vernacular Middle Schools for girls	90,881	...	360	20	20,531	1,11,794	366
Primary Schools for girls	60,303	64,571	6,030	229	14,586	1,45,719	464
Schools for special instruction	2,29,183	38,026	180	7,533	63,557	3,38,479	1077
Buildings	1,46,813	63,588	...	...	14,637	2,25,048	716
Furniture and Apparatus	92,573	6,006	...	...	20,636	1,19,217	379
Direction	66,718	...	...	...	66	66,784	212
Inspection	1,65,511	...	...	...	...	1,65,511	527
Scholarships	1,20,031	3,104	...	...	19,066	1,42,191	452
Miscellaneous	1,73,335	-12,943	...	93,798	40,544	2,99,729	954
Total for 1917-18	19,34,531	5,86,425	38,204	3,35,956	2,48,230	31,43,346	100.00
Total for 1916-17	19,94,680	5,88,587	27,049	3,63,905	3,23,440	32,97,561	...

10. *Percentage of Expenditure from each Source to the total cost.*—Of the total expenditure on education 61.54 per cent was met from State Funds, 18.66 per cent from Local Funds, 1.21 per cent from Municipal Funds, 11.04 per cent from fees and 7.90 per cent from all other sources.

11. *The share of each class of institutions in the total Expenditure.*—Of the total amount spent on education, Rs. 14,48,533, was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 19,806 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 6,52,944 on Aided Institutions Rs. 3,588 on Unaided Institutions, Rs. 3,44,260 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 6,74,215 was spent under the head "General" which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and miscellaneous charges such as those incurred in the Government Book Depot, Educational Library, Educational Museum, etc.

12. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees decreased from Rs. 3,63,905 to Rs. 3,35,956, the difference being due to the omission of the figures relating to the colleges under the Mysore University. Of the total fees realised Rs. 1,72,148 was credited to State Funds, Rs. 32,457 to Village School Funds, Rs. 464 to Municipal Fund and Rs. 1,30,202 to Private Funds. Of the amount credited to State Fund under fees, Rs. 12,714 represent the amount realised as fees for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, Rs. 1,787 as fees for the Mysore Government Technical Examinations. Similarly out of the amount credited to the Village Fund under fees, a sum of Rs. 32,457 represents the amount collected as fees for the several Local Examinations.

13. *Average Cost of Education per head of Population.*—The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 0-8-9 as against Rs. 0-9-3 in the previous year. Of this cost Rs. 0-5-5 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-5-7 in the preceding year.

14. *Percentage of Fees to total cost in Boys' Institutions.*—In English High Schools the average annual fee per pupil was Rs. 10-2-3 while the average cost per pupil was Rs. 26-3-2 and the percentage of fees to total cost was Rs. 38.71.

15. *Monthly Grants-in-aid.*—Altogether a sum of Rs. 4,54,770 was paid as grant-in-aid—Rs. 4,30,461 from State Funds, Rs. 5,165 from Village Fund and Rs. 19,144 from Municipal Funds. Of the State grant, Rs. 16,560 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 32,135 on Anglo-Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 3,540 on

Anglo-Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 23,814 on Sanskrit Schools, Rs. 11,209 on Industrial Schools, Rs. 16,130 on Students' Hostels and Rs. 9,567 on Special Institutions.

16. *Building and other lumpsum grants to Aided Institutions.*—A sum of Rs. 13,057 was spent from State Funds towards buildings and other lumpsum grants, of which Rs. 5,915 was paid for building works and Rs. 7,142 for books, maps, furniture and other appliances.

17. *Expenditure on Educational Buildings*—A total expenditure of Rs. 2,04,491 was incurred on Educational buildings during the year, Rs. 1,62,958 being spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 41,533 by the Education Department.

Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1,40,903 was spent from the State Fund Rs. 43,164 being spent on High Schools, Rs. 59,494 on Taluk Schools and Rs. 38,245 on Special Institutions.

An expenditure of Rs. 63,588 was incurred on Village School buildings from the Village School Fund as well as from the State Fund grant sanctioned for the construction of Primary School buildings.

P. W. D. Expenditure—The Public Works Department spent Rs. 1,20,715 from its budget, Rs. 1,15,880 on original works and Rs. 4,835 on repairs. The following are the chief items of expenditure.—A sum of Rs. 28,852 was spent on the construction of the Technological Institute in the compound of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore and certain additional works to the extent of Rs. 8,243 were carried out in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. The building for the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was completed and Rs. 6,939 was spent on it. An expenditure of Rs. 9,495 was incurred on the construction of a building for the Collegiate High School, Mysore and the High School building at Hassan was completed and Rs. 4,248 was incurred on it. A sum of Rs. 6,618 was spent on extending the Widows' Home attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore. The construction of new buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular schools at Channapatna, Kadur, Hole-Narsipur, Alur, Chamrajanagar and Bowringpet were also taken on hand and a sum of Rs. 1,701, Rs. 5,387, Rs. 766, Rs. 1,359, Rs. 2,699 and Rs. 1,625 respectively was spent over them. A sum of Rs. 3,210 was spent for constructing a building for the Silk Rearing School at Channapatna, Rs. 1,917 on constructing a Girls' School at Chamrajpet, Bangalore and Rs. 2,050 on the construction of a building for the Kannada Boys' School at Basavanahalli, Chikmagalur. The old Taluk Cutcherry buildings at Dodballapur and Chikmagalur were improved and Rs. 4,615 spent on them. An expenditure of Rs. 1,100 was incurred on the extension of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Sira, Rs. 1,000 on the extension of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Tumkur, Rs. 1,375 on the Anglo-Vernacular School, Koppa, Rs. 1,077 on the Anglo-Vernacular School at Hiriyur, Rs. 959 on the Anglo-Vernacular School at Davangere and Rs. 341 on the construction of an additional block for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Arkalgud.

Government having sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,15,000 for the construction of buildings for Primary Schools for the year 1917-18, steps were taken to improve accommodation for Village Schools by providing suitable buildings in addition to those completed before the end of 1916-17.

Buildings were sanctioned during the year under report for the schools in the different districts as noted below:—

1. Bangalore	...	7
2. Kolar	...	2
3. Tumkur	...	3
4. Mysore	...	7
5. Kadur	...	6
6. Shimoga	...	2
7. Hassan	...	4
8. Chitaldrug	...	2

Total ... 39

Of these new works, 16 were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution and six were taken up departmentally under the supervision of the departmental Overseers.

According to the Public Works Department. Accounts a sum of Rs. 42,243 (including the P. W. D. Establishment charges of Rs. 6,291) was spent by the

P. W. D., both under incomplete and fresh works sanctioned during the year against Rs. 82,008 placed at the disposal of that Department.

A sum of Rs. 41,533 was spent departmentally from both State and Village School Funds. Rs. 25,264 on original works, Rs. 7,491 on repairs. Rs. 8,778 was also paid as grants-in-aid towards the construction of school houses, for which contributions had been made by the people.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

18. *The Inspector-General*—Rajakarya Prasakta Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, M.A., who held the Office of Inspector-Generalship since 19th June 1912 was permitted to retire with effect from 1st April 1918 having been granted privilege leave for three months from 1st January 1918. I was appointed Officer on Special Duty from 3rd October 1917 and succeeded him as Officiating Inspector-General from 1st January 1918. During the year I toured for 60 days in the Districts of Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug and subsequent to July in the Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, having done 1,100 miles by road and 1,800 miles by rail till the end of June. In all I visited 136 different institutions of all grades from the College to the Village Elementary Schools, directing my attention chiefly to the methods of teaching followed in the schools and the special needs of the different kinds and grades of institutions. The defects noticed were analysed and the remedies proposed were embodied in a Circular issued to all Heads of Secondary Schools and Inspecting Officers, the major wants of each class of institutions having been made the subject of special recommendations sent to Government from time to time. In all my tours I held informal meetings of leading local representatives to ascertain the local needs and to stimulate local enterprise in the cause of education. I had also the pleasure of attending a few District and Taluk Conferences of opening a few Educational Exhibitions at District and Taluk stations and of presiding over Teachers' Conferences and School Anniversary Celebrations. One of the more important Conferences presided over by me was the Educational Conference of select officials and non-officials at Bangalore. I attended all the meetings of University Council in Mysore.

19. *The Deputy Inspector-General*—Owing to the heavy work devolving upon the Inspector-General in consequence of the wide expansion of the Department and other activities connected with the Inspector-General's membership on the various Committees, much of the office routine and the preliminary work relating to important schemes and organisations have had to be entrusted to a responsible officer of status, and I am glad to report that in Mr. B. Dasappa, B.A., I have found a very experienced, energetic and capable officer on whose assistance I can confidently rely. His work has been highly satisfactory and his appointment which was recently confirmed has given the Inspector-General much needed relief.

20. The services of Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education having been lent to the Marimallappa's High School, Mr. M. G. Mehkri, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education and he took charge of his duties on 3rd July 1918.

21. The appointment of the Technical Assistant was made permanent and Mr. S. Baghavendra Rao, B.A., B.Sc., was confirmed with the designation "Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education for Technical Education". In their review of the Educational Annual Report for 1916-17, Government have suggested the lines in which his services should be utilized.

The chief items of improvement detailed under Special Education—Technical Education—and the several proposals submitted to Government in connection with Industrial Schools indicate that his services have not lain unutilised.

22. The tenure of the Special Officer for Compulsory Education was extended from April 1918 to the end of June 1919.

23. Mr. N. Venkatesa Iyengar, B.A., who was appointed, in addition to his duties as Chief Observer, Meteorological Observatory, Bangalore, as Special Officer to write a series of graded Science Text Books in Kannada for the Primary and

Secondary Schools, assumed charge of his duties on 25th January 1918 and has made satisfactory progress in his work. The first of the three volumes which he has to write is almost ready for the Press. I am given to understand that he will complete his special work by the end of this Calendar year, which would be a creditable performance. A clerk was recently appointed to do the fair copying and relieve him of much other mechanical drudgery.

24. The Departmental Overseer, Mr. Bapu Rao toured for 126 days in the year and inspected 120 buildings. Twenty-one original works at a cost of Rs. 25,264 and 70 repair works costing Rs. 7,492 were carried out departmentally besides the construction of 45 school houses undertaken by the people who were helped with a grant-in-aid of Rs. 8,778 from the Department. This section needs strengthening owing to the expansion of construction work in the Department consequent upon the increase of institutions and the inadequacy of accommodation in them.

25. Mr. Frank C. Irwin, Scout Specialist assumed charge of his duties on 22nd March 1918 and has done excellent work in connection with the Scout Movement. He trained two branches of nearly 60 teachers in Scouting in Bangalore and Mysore and subsequently visited Channapatna, Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Davangere, to inspect the troops formed under his direction by the trained Scout Masters. In all these places he addressed public meetings to popularize Scout Training and to organize local Scout Associations. Under his direction and supervision the Scheme is making good progress and the several troops contain at present nearly 900 boy-scouts on their rolls.

26. *The Inspecting Agencies.*—Owing to the great rise in the number of schools all over the State, the Inspecting Staff already revised by Government Order No. 4189-90—Edn. 146-15, dated 12th June 1916 requires further revision and expansion, especially in the subordinate grades. There being 8,761 Primary Schools and only 46 Assistant Inspectors and Supervisors, it gives an average of nearly 200 institutions for each subordinate Inspecting Officer—a number far beyond what can be efficiently inspected by a single officer. The work of the Circle Inspectors and District Inspectors too has greatly increased partly owing to expansion of departmental activities and partly to the scheme of decentralization necessitating additional ministerial help in their offices. Detailed proposals for the re-organization of the Inspector-General's office and the Inspectorate are pending disposal with Government.

27. *Circle Inspectors.*—Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthy, B. A., Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore, toured for 142 days and inspected 345 schools of all grades and reviewed 672 Inspection Reports. Mr. C. M. Vijayaraghava Char, B. A., Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore, inspected 525 schools of all grades, 9 offices of subordinate Inspecting Officers and 10 Hostels. He also accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in His Highness' tour through Chamrajnagar and the Dewan during his recent tour in the Tumkur District. He was also in charge of the arrangements connected with the celebrations of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in the City of Mysore.

28. *District Inspectors.*—Of the District Inspectors, the work of Mr. M. Ramaswamaiya, who was for part of the year in Tumkur and later in Mysore, and of Messrs. B. Tirumalachar and K. Narayana Rao may be said to have been characterised by commendable energy, judging from an itineration point of view, the three officers having been out on tour for 189, 212 and 182 days in the year respectively. But the number of schools inspected by Mr. B. Tirumalachar which is only 61 is too disproportionately small for the long period he was on circuit giving on an average more than 3 days for the inspection of each school. The same disproportion is revealed by the inspection of Mr. K. Narayana Rao who did 109 schools in 182 days. So far as itineration goes, the work of the other District Inspectors falls below the average ranging between 151 days, the period during which Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was on tour and 66 days the period of Mr. Mahomed Beig's circuit. It must, however, be mentioned that Mr. Mahomed Beig's touring activities were greatly interfered with by his being a member of several official committees which required his presence in Bangalore frequently and by his work in connection with the Mysore Local Examinations consisting of translating, transcribing and litho-graphing the several Hindustani Papers, which confines him

to Bangalore for several weeks every year. Still, I cannot say that he has shown himself to be as active as he might have done.

In regard to the work of actual inspection, the largest number of schools inspected, *viz.*, 450 was by Mr. M. Ramaswamaiya, both in Tumkur and Mysore, the next in rank being Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya who did 448 schools. But in spite of the large number inspected by these officers, which however may be taken as a measure of their activity, the numbers appear a little too large for efficient inspection taking the periods of tour into consideration, as the proportion works out to more than 2 schools inspected per day in the one case and nearly 3 schools per day in the other. The right average seems to have been kept up by Mr. Mahomed Davud who inspected 124 schools in a tour of 125 days and would have shown more energetic work but for his illness. The work of inspection of the other District Inspectors, in so far as the number of schools examined goes, cannot be said to approach the average. Many of the District Inspectors have mentioned the visits paid by them to several schools in addition to inspection work. But the real state of schools is not revealed so much by hurried visits as by detailed inspections. It would be more desirable that a larger number of schools should be inspected and that efforts should be made as far as possible to complete the inspection of all the schools in one's charge, visits being paid, whenever possible, in the course of the tour to schools lying on the route.

Srimati Puttasubamma, District Inspectress of Schools toured for 125 days and inspected 123 schools. Her work is favourably reported upon.

29. *Assistant Inspectors.*—The work of the Assistant Inspectors was, on the whole, satisfactory in point of both energy of touring and efficiency of inspection. In respect of itineration, the work of Mr. N. Venkata Rao of Gubbi Range, Mr. A. Srikantaiya of Hole-Narsipur, Mr. T. Narasinga Rao, Tarikere, Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Malvalli and Mr. B. Ramaiya, Tumkur was satisfactory, all of them having toured for over 200 days. In respect of the number of schools inspected, Mr. A. Srikantaiya, Hole-Narsipur tops the list with 393 schools examined and Messrs. M. Sridhara Murthy, Closepet, with 311 schools inspected, C. R. Madhava Rao, Sagar, with 268, K. Ramaswamaiya, Kolar, with 237, T. K. Srinivasa Rao, Hunsur, with 227, Mr. K. Subba Rao with 205 and Mr. G. Sridhara Murthy, Bangalore with 202 come next in order.

Apart from the duty of inspection, the work of some of the Assistant Inspectors was marked by other praiseworthy activities such as the organization and management of Teachers' Associations, popularization of education in backward rural areas and stimulation of private enterprise in the cause of education by securing contributions from villagers for school houses, equipment and teachers' allowances. Of those that were engaged in such useful activities, a few deserve special mention. Mr. A. Srikantaiya of Hole-Narsipur whose touring and inspection work was of a very energetic nature evinced great enthusiasm in his work by special efforts to open new schools for Panchamas and girls and by enlisting the co-operation of rural public to the extent of their contributing altogether Rs. 23,000 towards the construction of as many as 68 school houses. Similarly, Mr. N. Venkata Rao of Gubbi not only did much by way of encouraging the formation of Teachers' Associations but secured a contribution of Rs. 4,000 for school houses from private people. Mr. C. R. Madhava Rao of Sagar is reported to have done excellent work in the interior of the Malnad on similar lines. Mr. K. Ramaswamaiya of Kolar was responsible for 18 new Aided Schools coming into existence. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar of Malvalli who got many of the villagers to contribute towards school equipment and teachers' pay and Mr. M. Sridhara Murthi of Closepet whose work in connection not only with touring and inspection, but also with Teachers' Associations and Conferences was very energetic, deserve mention. The work of these Assistant Inspectors deserves the special approbation of the Department.

Mrs. Rangamma, Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools did good work. She toured for 66 days inspecting 119 schools and visiting 173 other schools. She did much by way of popularising female education having lectured on the benefits of education to as many as 47 ladies' gatherings and 16 gatherings of Panchamas. Apart from this, she organised and started a Ladies' Co-operative Society and a Ladies' Association in Mysore. She has shown herself a good field-worker in the cause of educational expansion.

30. *The Supervisors.*—On the whole, the work of the Supervisors has been reported to have been energetic, most of them having toured for over 220 days, the longest period of circuit being that of Kodandarama Sastry who was out for 288 days. As in the case of Assistant Inspectors, the work of some of the Supervisors was not confined merely to inspection. They have striven to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the rural public in the advancement of rural education. The work of Kodandarama Sastry and P. L. Narasimhaiya in the Bangalore Circle and of Krishna Sastry and Sampathiengar in the Mysore Circle is specially reported upon as having been characterised by conscientiousness and efficiency. However, I am not yet in a position to say definitely what the educational value of their supervision is and whether they understand the nature of their duties sufficiently well. My personal observations which are not however extensive enough as yet, have left a somewhat unfavourable impression. During my tours it was borne in upon me strongly that an annual Summer Class for Inspecting Officers lasting for a month is one of the first requisites of the Inspectorial organization. My general impression is that the entire Inspecting Staff have much to learn themselves before they can teach their subordinates and train them up to the requisite standard of efficiency, and that this could in great measure be achieved by an annual meeting for social and educational purposes of the kind here proposed.

31. *Village School Committees.*—The general attitude of Village School Committees seems to be one of sincere co-operation with the Department and enthusiasm for the spread of education. The interest taken by them is largely responsible for the efficiency and discipline of most schools especially in the interior of Taluks which being in out of the way places often escaping the visits of itinerant officers of other Departments, are liable to become inefficient if left to themselves. Most of the Committees are reported to be keenly alive to the importance and benefits of education and the long list of private gentlemen and other bodies who have come forward with handsome contributions or free grants of school houses and sites may be taken as a measure of the increasing interest and enthusiasm evinced not only by the Committees who have worked for them, but also of the public, in the progress of education. The names of a few of those who have made very liberal gifts are given below and a list of all such gentlemen is appended.

1. Mr. Mariyappa of Davangere made a liberal contribution of Rs. 15,000 for a Hostel for the Lingayets.

2. Mr. Mannar Krishna Setty erected a Hostel worth Rs. 12,000 for students in the Mysore City.

3. Mr. Hutchapna constructed school houses for boys and girls at Bachahalli in Gundlupet Taluk at a cost of Rs. 4,000.

4. Mr. Sivaswami, Sahukar, Talkad, has offered a portion of the Chattram worth Rs. 4,000 for some of the classes of the local Anglo-Vernacular School.

5. Mr. Thammanna Gowda of Nidaghatta is putting up a building worth Rs. 3,000 for a school.

6. Mr. Anantarajappa has endowed Rs. 4,500 for Scholarships in the Mysore University.

7. Mr. Singre Nanjappa of Tiptur constructed a Girls' School worth Rs. 7,000 which the Dewan was pleased to open.

8. Mr. Channa Setty, Sahukar, presented a good building at Bidadi, worth Rs. 2,000 for the local Girls' school.

The following is a list of other public spirited gentlemen and bodies who have contributed to the cause of education:—

9(a) The people of Davangere have promised a contribution of Rs. 10,000 towards the High School at Davangere.

9(b) The people of Kuderu, Chikmagalur Taluk, contributed Rs. 500 towards the cost of a site for building a school.

10. Mr. Thimmegowda of Chinkurli is constructing a school house worth Rs. 1,000.

11. Mr. Dodda Mallanna, Sahukar of Bukkapatna gave Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a school building in the place.

12. Mr Nanjegowda, Contractor of Sundahalli in Channarayapatna Taluk built a school house at Sundahalli and Krembanahalli each worth about Rs. 1,000.

13. Mr. Basavagowda, Patel, put up a building at Kunkumada Hosur, Hols-Narsipur Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

14. The people of Bogayannahundi, Gundlupet Taluk, have constructed a school house worth Rs. 800.

15. At Belludi and Bhanuvalli in the Chitaldrug District, special quarters for the teachers have been constructed at the cost of the people.

16. Mr. Siddappa Devaru of Madapatna, Krishnarajpete Taluk, has built a school house at a cost of Rs. 750.

17. Mr. Krishnappa of Madapatna, Gundlupet Taluk, has contributed Rs. 750 for a school house.

18. Mr. Javali Vasudeva Rao of Tirthahalli presented a good school building for the local Girls' School.

19. Mr. Rudrappagowda of Bhandya constructed a school house and private quarters for the teacher.

20. Mr. Veeregowda paid Rs. 650 for a school building.

21. Mr. Singegowda of Rayapura, Hassan Taluk, built a school house worth Rs. 600.

22. Mr. Thimmegowda of Guranahalli, Nelamangala Taluk, is constructing a school house.

23. Mr. D. Kongadiyappa, Retired Head Master of the Dodballapur Kannada High School, has evinced great enthusiasm and keen interest in the spread of education in Dodballapur and its neighbourhood.

32. *Visits of Revenue and other Officers.*—The number of visits paid to educational institutions by officers other than those of the Education Department increased from 1,341 to 1,384. Five Schools in the Mysore District had the esteemed privilege of gracious visit by His Highness the Maharaja. The Dewan was able to honour as many as 60 schools in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts with his visits. The number of visits paid by the Councillors was 2, while that paid by Deputy Commissioners was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 126. As usual, the largest number of visits, viz., 503 were paid by the Amildars.

VISITS OF REVENUE AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Officers	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	HASSAN	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Hindustani schools	Total
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore	...	...	...	5	...	..	...	...	...	5
Dewan of Mysore	...	...	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	60
Members of Council	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Deputy Commissioners	9	4	16	38	16	3	6	20	12	126
Assistant Commissioners	10	8	21	51	44	26	36	15	15	226
Amildars and Deputy Amildars	43	66	73	82	97	26	87	30	20	503
Other Government Officers	22	49	35	99	76	19	62	28	10	400
Others	...	11	5	...	26	8	12	...	...	62
Total	84	127	203	282	251	82	205	93	57	1,384

CHAPTER III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (ENGLISH) AND ORIENTAL COLLEGES.

33. *Collegiate Education.*—There were four Collegiate High Schools on 1st July 1917. The University Entrance Class sanctioned for Shimoga having been started from July 1917, there were in all 5 Collegiate High Schools during the year, with a total strength of 383 pupils on 30th June 1918. Owing to the large percentage of passes at the S. S. L. C. of March 1917 and the consequent rush for admission to the University Entrance Classes, one additional Science and one History section were opened in Bangalore and an additional Science section in Mysore in July 1917, and the History section that had been sanctioned for Shimoga was also opened in July 1917. Since July 1918, a Science section has been opened in Tumkur, while nearly so more boys have been admitted to the existing Science sections in Bangalore and Mysore. Facilities have been created for the holding of Special morning classes in Mysore and Bangalore for the failed University Entrance men. A recommendation was also made to the University

for the introduction of the compartmental System to the University Entrance Examination, as a means of relieving the congestion of the University Entrance Classes. * The Wesleyan Mission High Schools, Bangalore and Mysore, recently raised themselves to the status of Collegiate High Schools, by the opening of a History section of the University Entrance Class. From all the five Collegiate High Schools 407 pupils, appeared for the Mysore University Entrance Public Examination of 1918, and 128 passed, the percentage of passes being 34.24 for the State.

34. *Oriental Colleges.*—The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, had a strength of 211, of whom 160 were in receipt of scholarships varying from Re. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 10. Out of 21 candidates that were presented for the different branches of the Vidwat Examination, 14 were successful. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, which was recently transferred to the control of the Muzrai Department had a strength of only 56 against 114 in the previous year. At the Vidwat Examination the College passed 1 out of 3 sent up. The strength of the Sanskrit College, Melkote, increased from 67 to 93. Three out of the 5 presented for the Vidwat Examination came out successful.

35. *Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes.*—In the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes of the Mysore Training College, there were 9 and 8 pupils respectively. The results of the Pandits' Examination were very satisfactory, 6 having passed out of seven examined, all the four sent up by the Training College, and 2 out of 3 that appeared privately having come out successful. The results of the Moulvis' Examination were very disappointing. All the three from the Training College failed. The only candidate that passed appeared by private study and he took a First Class.

36. *The Sanskrit Vidwat Examination.*—Altogether 56 candidates were registered for this examination from the 3 Oriental Colleges and the Bangalore Shankar Matt. Thirty-nine were examined and 32 passed. The best results were those obtained by the Shankar Matt which passed all the five sent up.

37. *C. Subba Rao's Scholarships.*—During the year, the administration of these scholarships was transferred by Government to the Muzrai Department. According to the award which had been made before the transfer of control one scholarship of Rs. 30 was granted to a student of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and one scholarship of Rs. 25 was granted to a student of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

38. Steps were taken during the year both for the expansion and improvement of Secondary Education, particularly of the High School stage. Government were pleased to sanction a High School for Davangere which was started in June 1918, with the IV Form, of which the strength on 30th June 1918 was 24. The people of Davangere have not yet paid the contribution of Rs. 10,000 originally promised by them. The Davangere Municipality which promised to acquire at its own cost the necessary site for the High School building has not yet placed the site at the disposal of the Department. The matter is still under correspondence and it is hoped that both the contribution and the site will soon be made available. The District Normal Schools at Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga were raised recently to the status of Kannada High Schools, by the opening of Upper Secondary Classes. The S. S. L. C. Rules relating to the groupings and combinations of optional subjects were revised with a view to afford special facilities for the encouragement of commercial and Industrial education along with instruction in general subjects. The system of passing the S. S. L. C. Examination by groups (the compartmental system) was brought into effect and permission to appear for the Public Examination by private study was granted to such pupils as had already appeared from any recognised High School twice and failed. These two changes not only lighten the strain on the students but tend to relieve the congestion due to overcrowding in many High Schools. Shimoga was made an additional centre for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination.

The whole subject of Secondary Education was discussed in the recent Educational Conference and means proposed for improving the efficiency of Secondary

Schools. The chief of these refer to the improvement of school organization which includes among other things the provision for vocational training in the High School stage, the pedagogic and social aspects of the teacher's work, and the objective tests of efficiency of school work as well as the question of prescribing a minimum limit of qualification for employment as Head Masters of A.-V. Schools. Recently a detailed memorandum of instructions connected with school management, organization and teaching methods and based on defects actually observed by the Inspector-General in the various schools visited by him was issued to all High Schools and Normal Institutions.

While speaking of Secondary Education, mention should be made of Rural English Education, which has made considerable progress ever since the amalgamation of the Village Kannada School with the local English School. It is expected that its progress will receive greater impetus by the conversion into Government schools of such of them as have worked well for a reasonable period of time, as the expectation of the schools being taken over by Government, will lead to wider private enterprise in the matter of Rural English Schools. The Educational Conference resolved that such of them as had worked well for three years should be converted into Government schools. The total number of Rural English Schools on 30th July 1918 was 118, the number opened during the year being 52. In this connection the subject of securing a better co-ordination of the different types of lower grade schools and reducing them to a more uniform organisation will receive the attention of the Department in due course.

39. *Percentage of boys in Secondary stage to the total population of school age.*—The number of Secondary Schools for boys increased from 300 to 343 and their strength from 43,017 to 54,679. The strength of the High School Forms was 4,609, of the Middle Stage of A.-V. and Vernacular classes 24,323 and of the middle stage of Vernacular Primary Schools 5,410, making a total of 34,342 boys in the Secondary stage as against 28,049 in the previous year. The percentage of pupils in the Secondary stage to the total male population of school age rose from 6.5 to 7.7.

40. *The average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools.*—The average cost of educating a pupil in High Schools was Rs. 43-11-4 of which Rs. 18-4-8 was met from fees.

41. *High School English for boys.*—There were 16 English High Schools for boys, including the one recently opened in Davangere. Of these, 11 were Government, 4 aided and one unaided. The National High School which was opened during the year as an adjunct to the S. L. N. Dharmapatasala was separated from the latter institution and started as a separate institution which has not yet been recognised by Government. The total strength of all the High Schools was 6,247, which showed an increase of 517 over the figures for the previous year. There were some changes in the staffs of many schools consequent upon the need for additional appointments and for equipping the schools with efficient hands. Judging from the increase in attendance, the High Schools have shewn fair progress on the whole, but their efficiency in other respects requires to be improved. Proposals both for increasing the staff and for securing a higher level of efficiency have been submitted to Government.

Activities such as sports, debating societies and excursions characterized the work of all schools. In the matter of sports, the Collegiate High School, Mysore, seems to have shown the greatest activity, having won as many as five cups at the several competitions. Drill has been made compulsory for the S. S. L. C. course and consequently it has been receiving due attention along with Gymnastics. The system of Scouting recently introduced to all High Schools has infused greater life into the physical and moral activities of the pupils.

The Libraries require to be improved and utilised better. The Reading Rooms have been supplied with a fairly good number of newspapers and journals. In regard to excursions, all the schools except those at Bangalore and Kolar undertook trips to places of interest. But the general complaint seems to be that unless a larger share of the total cost than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total actual cost of travelling be met by Government, the concession cannot be well availed of by the generality of students who are poor. Discipline is reported to have been generally good and satisfactory, but on this point, as on many other points connected with High

Schools, lengthy discussions were held at the recent Educational Conference, and it was generally agreed that discipline should be measured not by the number of bad things not done but by the number of good things done by the pupils. It is hoped that when the resolutions of the Conference are fully given effect to, the means of increasing the efficiency of High School Education will have been well provided.

The chief need of all schools is proper accommodation, and with the recent provision made by Government for extensions to all the High Schools, it is hoped that this want will be met in the course of a few years. Although Government sanctioned the construction of separate Sloyd Halls for all the High Schools, only the construction of two have been started, those at Bangalore and Chikballapur. A sum of Rs. 15,206 was spent on furniture and equipment required for all the Government High Schools during the year 1917-18.

The strength of all the 4 Aided English High Schools for boys stood at 3,177 which showed an increase of 305 over the previous year's figures. The Wesleyan Mission High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore recently raised themselves to the status of Collegiate High Schools by opening a University Entrance Class for History. A special feature connected with the Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, was that it won the Championship cup at the Inter-School Sports, having secured the highest number of points at the several events. As a means of promoting the Social Activities of the Institution, the London Mission High School arranged for an "Old Boys" reunion when many of the old pupils visited the school and the old and present students were brought into happy contact with one another.

The Department spent a sum of Rs. 2,141 towards grant for furniture and appliances for all the Aided High Schools.

42. *Hostels.*—During the year under report there were in all 33 hostels as against 32 in the previous year. The total strength in all these was 1,407 of whom 441 were girls. Of the total number of hostels 20 were Government, of which 18 were for boys and 2 for girls, 3 were aided and 10 unaided. Of the hostels for boys, 2 were attached to the Training College, Mysore, 9 to High Schools, 6 to District Normal Schools and one to the Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

The Government hostels had a strength of 561 as against 537 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 68,898 was spent upon the 20 Government Hostels, of which Rs. 16,789 was met from State Funds, Rs. 2,413 from subscriptions and endowments and Rs. 49,686 from fees.

On account of the high prices of articles of provision a general increase of house rent and also increase of boarders, Government were pleased to increase by Rs. 431 a month the grant paid to 7 hostels attached to Government Institutions and 3 hostels managed by private bodies. A sum of Rs. 36,618 was also paid by Government as grant-in-aid of 5 different hostel buildings to be put up by private bodies, the individual grants ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 12,718. In regard to the Communal hostels for Mahrattas, Lingayets and Vaisyas in Bangalore all the preliminaries were completed and the Department will shortly take possession of the land. But the Vaisya community not having deposited their contribution, Government have ordered the withdrawal of the concessions originally promised to them.

In speaking of hostels, mention should be made of the great necessity for systematic medical inspection of these institutions as a matter of great importance. Recommendations have been submitted to Government for sanctioning the arrangements for such inspection in the case of 23 hostels attached to Government institutions in the first instance.

43. *Kannada High Schools.*—On 30th June 1918, there were 6 Kannada High Schools with a total strength of 245. The three additional ones recently started under Government sanction, will be included in the next annual Report. From all the 6 schools, 76 candidates were presented for the Upper Secondary Examination only 26 passing. The best performance was that of the Training College, Mysore, which passed 24 with 2 in the First Class out of 39. The next in order was the Hole-Narsipur School which passed 2 out of 12. The other 4 schools fared very badly passing none. The organization of Kannada High Schools leaves

much to be desired. The subject will receive my special attention during the coming year.

44. *The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and the Matriculation Examination.*—For the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination of 1918, 1,058 candidates were registered from all the 17 Government and Aided English High Schools, 1,050 were examined and 591 including 4 girls were declared eligible both for College Course and Public Service. Under the "Compartmental System" which was recently introduced, 74 candidates secured satisfactory marks in the Compulsory Group only and 134 in the Optional Group only. Out of the 74 who passed in the Compulsory Group only 26 candidates were found eligible for Public service only. Of the successful candidates 475 were Brahmins, 93 Non-Brahmins, 18 Mahomedans, 4 Christians and 1 Jain. The Government High Schools all taken together passed 57 per cent and the Aided High Schools all taken together passed 56 per cent. The percentage of passes for the whole State as calculated upon the number who got certificates of E. C. and P. S. was 56 as against 35.6 in the previous year. Eleven out of the 17 schools that sent up candidates produced bright results passing over 56 per cent which was the average percentage of E. C. P. S. for the whole State. The results of three others were passable, being between 42 and 45 per cent. The results of the Government High School at Kolar, the Maharani's College and the Marimallappa's High School were very poor, being 20 per cent, 13 per cent and 24 per cent respectively. No candidates appeared from any of the State High Schools for the Madras Matriculation Examination of March 1918.

The following table shows the results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination of 1918.

No.	Name of school	Number registered	Number Examined	Number declared E. C. and P. S.	Percentage of E. C. and P. S.	Number of passes in compulsory group only	Number of passes in optional group only	Remarks
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	214	212	129	Per cent 61	9	33	* Out of 74 who have passed only in Compulsory Group, 26 candidates have secured E. P. S. also.
2	Government High School, Channapatna ...	15	15	10	67	2	1	
3	Do Chikballapur ...	12	12	12	100	...	2	
4	Do Chikmagalur ...	31	31	14	45	5	5	
5	Do Chitaldrug ...	21	21	13	62	3	2	
6	Do Hassan ...	24	23	19	83	...	7	
7	Do Kolar ...	47	46	9	20	3	31	
8	Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore	156	156	68	44	8	1	
9	Maharani's College, Mysore ...	8	8	1	13	...	3	
10	Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga	30	30	23	77	3	2	
11	Do Tumkur	66	66	54	82	5	6	
12	London Mission High School, Bangalore ...	77	77	40	52	15	...	
13	London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	5	5	3	60	1	21	
14	Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore...	144	143	98	69	4	5	
15	Do Mysore ...	75	74	64	86	2	13	
16	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore ...	121	119	29	24	13	2	
17	Karanji Mansion High School, Bangalore ...	12	12	5	42	1		
	For the State ...	1,058	1,050	591	56	74*	134	
	For Government High Schools ...	624	620	352	57	38	87	
	For Aided Schools ...	434	430	239	56	36	47	

45. *Pupils of Vidyarthi Examinations.*—The hundred and thirty candidates were presented for these examinations by eleven institutions, all of which were represented on the pass list, 160 pupils passed, 57 being placed in the First Class. The best results were those obtained by the Maharaja's Sanskrit College.

46. *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.*—One hundred and sixteen candidates appeared for this examination, including 31 private candidates. The percentage of passes was so low as 25. Of the 29 that passed one was a Mahomedan, and 2 were girls. The Training College, Mysore, topped the pass list with 24 passes. Only one passed out of 31 private candidates.

47. *Middle Schools for boys.*—There was an increase of 41 in the number of Middle Schools for boys from 280 to 321, and an accompanying increase of 10,807

in their strength from 37,380 to 48,187. The increase occurred chiefly in A.-V. Schools. Of the total number of Middle Schools, 228 were Anglo-Vernacular and Rural English Schools, of which 96 were Departmental, one Municipal, 126 Aided and 5 Unaided. There was a very slight increase in the number of Vernacular Middle Schools, from 89 to 93, of which 76 were Government, 2 Municipal, 12 Aided and 3 Unaided.

48. *Anglo-Kannada Schools.*—The number rose from 175 to 212 and the strength from 24,934 to 35,320 of whom 15,097 learnt English.

49. *Anglo-Tamil Schools.*—The number stood at 8, the same as last year, but there was a slight increase in strength from 970 to 1,033, of whom 325 learnt English. There were also 2 European Middle Schools and 6 Anglo-Hindustani Schools which are dealt with under the appropriate chapters.

50. *Vernacular Middle Schools.*—There were 31 Kannada Middle Schools with a strength of 5,084, as against 28 with a strength of 4,636 in the preceding year. Of the other Vernacular Middle Schools, 2 were Telugu, 54 Hindustani and 5 Panchama.

51. *The Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.*—Altogether 3,550 candidates appeared for this examination from 548 institutions, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 3,159 and 498. Of the 886 who passed, 16 were Europeans, 94 Mahomedans, 459 Brahmins, 104 Lingayets, 5 Jains and 208 other Hindus. The percentage of passes among the private candidates was very low, only 134 passing out of 1,028. Of the total number of passes, 21 were in the first class, while 68 were girls. The percentage of passes for the State was 25 as against 39 in the previous year. The largest percentage of failure was in the first language as in the previous year.

52. *The English Lower Secondary Examination.*—Altogether 159 institutions sent up in all 2,461 candidates for this examination. Nine hundred and ten passed, 60 being placed in the first class. Thirty-seven of the successful candidates were girls. The percentage of passes for the State was 37 as against 43 in the previous year. The percentage of passes among the private candidates was so low as 20, only 145 having passed out of 736. Of the successful candidates, 3 were Europeans or Eurasians, 16 East Indians or Native Christians, 29 Mahomedans, 641 Brahmins, 75 Lingayets, 7 Jains and 139 other Hindus. It must be stated that the low percentage of passes at the Lower Secondary Examinations, is due to the fact that the strength in the Lower Secondary Schools rose considerably during the year, while the staff remained practically what it was before. Apart from the question of employing qualified teachers, in the matter of which the Department is taking necessary steps, it is very necessary that the staff should be strengthened proportionately to the increase in the number of pupils. The Local Examinations Board, who discussed the large percentage of failures, arrived at the conclusion that with an adequate staff the results should have been very much better.

CHAPTER V.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

53. Much has been done for the spread of Primary Education with the liberal grants sanctioned by Government. A very large number of Primary Schools were opened on the salary grant system, the effect of which has been to give a school for a unit area of 20 square miles as against one school for every 3 square miles in the previous year. With special reference to the remarks contained in para 4 of the review of Government on the educational report for 1916-17, it must be stated that efforts have been invariably made for utilising the maximum resources of existing schools in any area, before opening new schools and these latter are generally opened in places where none exist or where the nearest one is too far away for the boys to attend conveniently. The special grant of Rs. 50,000 a year sanctioned for three years was helpful in meeting the requirements of Government Primary Schools in the matter of equipment while a separate allotment of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned for 1918-19, will meet similar requirements of Aided Schools. Their needs in respect of qualified teachers are receiving the attention of the Department and steps have

been taken as detailed elsewhere for a rapid and increased supply of passed and trained men for Vernacular Primary and Secondary Schools.

One great incentive to private effort in regard to opening of salary grant schools is the expectation that in course of time they will be taken over by Government and the privileges of Government service extended to the grant school teachers. In this connection Government have recently enunciated the policy that with the exception of schools meant for girls and depressed classes, no grant school should be considered as entitled to the privilege of being converted into a Government school unless it has worked satisfactorily for seven years superseding the previous rule of three years.

One of the means of securing efficiency of Primary Schools is to provide for proper supervision and the great rise in the number of these schools demands the enlargement of the Lower Inspecting Staff about which comprehensive proposals have been submitted to Government. The next important means of maintaining their efficiency is by an increase of teaching staff proportionate to increase of strength and in accordance with a scale based on the strength of each school recently fixed by Government, proposals for increased establishment rendered absolutely necessary have been submitted to Government.

The case of salary grant schools has also received due attention. The difference in the scale of pay in Government Village Elementary Schools and salary grant schools was found to operate unfavourably on the progress of the latter class of schools, and it has been found hard to secure good teachers for the small grant of Rs. 5, 6 or 7. In order to encourage private enterprise in the field of rural education, to stimulate the starting of more grant schools as a means of spreading Elementary Education more widely and at the same time to secure stability of tenure on the part of the teachers working in this class of institutions, a time scale grant rising up to a maximum limit of Rs. 15 has been recommended to Government for sanction.

The common need of all Village Elementary School is a suitable building, most school houses in the villages being insanitary or ill-suited for other reasons. Government were pleased to sanction for 1918-19 a special allotment of Rs. 25,000 for meeting the entire cost of school buildings meant for girls and depressed classes. The annual allotment for village school buildings has not been found to solve effectively the question of village school accommodation and comprehensive proposals by which a more rapid supply of school buildings can be effected by means of private capitalists being assured of a reasonable rate of interest on investments on school houses have been submitted to Government. With good buildings, qualified teachers, adequate staff and proper supervision, the work of Primary Schools can be maintained at a high standard of efficiency. Next, coming to the question of the education of the rural public, the Department has been giving effect to the liberal policy of Government in this respect by starting a large number of adult schools wherever they are felt to be a necessity. Further the large number of District and Taluk Conferences, Jathras, shows and other occasions of public gathering have been taken advantage of by educational officers to lecture to the people on the importance of education, while the Cinema and the Radioptican shows arranged for in most of these by the Departmental Magic Lantern Operator and largely attended by the rural public help indirectly to enlighten the minds of the rural population on some of the more important branches of knowledge, such as agriculture, sanitation, industries, geography and other such useful subjects.

Another matter of great importance in respect of Primary Education which has been time after time brought up before the Representative Assembly is the question of timely payment of salaries of Village Elementary School and grant school teachers. The Department has gone into all the aspects of this question and submitted proposals in accordance with which by co-operation between the Revenue, Financial and Education Departments, arrangements can be made for timely disbursements of grants and salaries to masters in rural areas. The question of vacations for Malnad schools which has long been brought before the Representative Assembly was also settled during the year, and the period of vacation fixed so as to suit Malnad conditions.

54. *Number and strength of Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools rose from 6,337, to 8,207 and their strength from 214,685 to 233,624

showing an increase of 1,870 schools and 18,939 pupils. Of the total strength 19,640 were girls. Of the total number of Primary Schools, 2,055 were Departmental, 24 Municipal, 5,762 Aided and 366 Unaided. The Departmental schools showed an increase of 40, the Aided Schools 1,674, the Municipal Schools 4, and the Unaided Schools 152. A classification of the strength of all the Primary Schools by caste or creed shows that 54,041 were Lingayets, 19,972 Brahmins, 25,229 Mahomedans and 12,535 were pupils of depressed classes such as Holeyars and Madigars.

55. *Percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school age.*—In the Primary stage there were 236,758 boys in Public Schools and 13,533 in Private Indigenous Schools, making a total of 250,291 boys in the Primary stage in all the schools, as against 233,697 pupils in the previous year. The percentage of boys in the Primary stage to the total male population of school age increased from 54 to 58.

56. *Classification of Departmental Primary Schools.*—Of the 2,055 Departmental Primary Schools, 114 were Taluk Kannada, 45 Taluk Panchama, 1,551 Village Elementary Kannada, 119 Village Elementary Panchama, 11 Lambani, 51 Taluk Hindi, 155 Village Elementary Hindi and 9 Depressed class schools.

57. *Departmental Kannada Primary Schools.*—The number of these rose from 1,823 to 1,849 of which there were 336 in Bangalore District, 216 in Kolar, 214 in Tumkur, 339 in Mysore, 156 in Hassan, 113 in Kadur, 281 in Shimoga and 194 in Chitaldrug.

58. *Adult or Night Schools.*—There was a very large increase in the number of these schools from 1,020 to 2,284 of which 2,133 were aided and 151 unaided. The number of adult labourers and artisans attending the classes rose from 23,000 to 41,804. In Village areas the grant varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 and in Taluk stations from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14, the scale being based upon the strength and the number of teachers employed. In village areas generally there is only one class for teaching the 3 R's. and in most Taluk stations, there are 2 different classes, one for Elementary instruction in the 3 R's. and the other for imparting instruction of a slightly higher standard. It is not possible to pronounce at this stage on the value of these schools, especially as no tests like examination have been imposed.

59. *Pay and Prospects of School Masters.*—The revision of the scale of pay of teachers in Primary Schools deserves consideration. Both the Circle Inspectors represent that it is hard to secure the services of good teachers for Rs. 10 or to retain their services when they are once employed, as resignations have become very common. Owing to several reasons, the cost of living having risen very high, the scale fixed for the lower staff of Primary Schools a few years ago has been found to need revision. In Government Village Elementary Schools, the pay of the lowest teacher has to be fixed at Rs. 12-1-15, untrained men being appointed on Rs. 10 on probation subject to confirmation in the grade after passing the Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate. Similar recommendations have been submitted to Government for providing time scale increments to grant-in-aid teachers, as a means of securing competent teachers, and the orders of Government are awaited. Government were pleased to extend for 3 more years the concession of the allowance of Rs. 2 to all teachers of Village Elementary Schools in receipt of Rs. 10 in the Malnad, and to sanction for 3 years similar allowance to all teachers of Malnad Village Elementary Schools drawing Rs. 12. It is very desirable that the concession of such allowance should be extended to all teachers in Malnad areas drawing a pay of Rs. 30 or less. But in the first instance, a recommendation has been made to Government that all teachers in Taluk and District stations in the Malnad area getting a pay of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 may be treated as entitled to the concession.

60. *The Magic Lantern Operator.*—The tenure of the magic lantern Operator's appointment was extended by two years from 1st April 1918 and he was started on Rs. 58 in the grade Rs. 50-4-70. During the year he was deputed to 17 Conferences, Jathras, Cattle shows and other such occasions in which he had a display of Cinema and Radioptican shows accompanied by 68 explanatory lectures attended in all by about 29,000 men, women and children. Apart from this work he took nearly 350 photographic views and completed 380 lantern and 200 stereo slides. It will be possible to utilise his services to a greater extent when the scheme of Visual Instruction is brought into effect.

61. *Compulsory Education.*—Up to the end of June 1917, the scheme of compulsory education had been brought into force in 68 centres, and Government Order No. 10584—Edn. 26-16-88 of 28th July 1917 brought an additional 173 centres under the Compulsory Education Regulation. With this extension not only all Taluk and Sub-Taluk stations, but some of the more important village areas came under the operation of the scheme. Altogether the scheme is now extended to an area with a population of 650,000. The scheme was made applicable also to girls between the ages of 7 and 10 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore where additional schools were started for the purpose and have been making progress.

In response to numerous requests from several parts of the State for the introduction of compulsory education, which requests are partly due to the desire to shake off financial obligations and transfer them entirely to the shoulders of Government, a recommendation was made to Government for including 308 additional rural areas under the scheme, with a proposal that the regulation might be brought into force in 100 villages which had no schools at present.

The scheme was in active operation in the 68 centres that had been taken in hand up to 30th June 1918. In respect of the other centres, all the preliminaries connected with the taking of the necessary census, formation of Attendance Committees, etc., were completed and further development in regard to the strengthening of the existing schools or opening additional schools for accommodating the extra pupils expected to join, will be hereafter attended to.

In all the compulsory areas, 12,707 boys of compulsory ages were newly admitted during the year, 1,972 warnings served and 11 prosecutions instituted of which three ended in conviction, the rest having been withdrawn on compliance with the provisions of the regulation. Ninety-two new schools were opened after investigation of the maximum resources of the existing ones, and 141 of the existing schools were improved so as to allow of admission of extra pupils brought in by the scheme. The thanks of the Department are due to the several Attendance Committees all of which have co-operated with the Department, with willingness and enthusiasm, in developing the scheme.

Of other matters of importance connected with the Compulsory Education Scheme, the chief are (1) that Government were pleased to extend the term of the Special Officer for Compulsory Education till the end of June 1919, (2) the correspondence with the Attendance Committees, except in the case of those in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was transferred from the Head Office to the District Inspectors, and (3) Government were pleased to transfer the control of Primary Education in the City of Mysore from the Department to the Municipality.

CHAPTER VI.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The institutions in which special instruction is imparted are classified under the following heads:—

- (a) Training Institutions.
- (b) Industrial Schools.
- (c) Engineering Schools.
- (d) Commercial Schools.
- (e) Special Schools, such as Kindergarten School, School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind and Sanskrit Schools.

62. (a) *Training Institutions.*—Many of the schemes sanctioned during the year relate to this important branch of education and are intended to provide for as large a supply of qualified and trained teachers as possible for the large number of Vernacular Primary and Secondary Schools. The number of special vacation centres was increased from 2 to 6, which provides for the training of 240 additional teachers. Facilities have been provided for the training of grant-in-aid teachers by the opening of two classes one in Mysore and one in Tumkur for training 160 such teachers every year. Twenty additional scholarships for Government school teachers and 10 for grant-in-aid teachers at Rs. 10 each have been instituted in

the Upper Secondary Classes of Kannada High Schools, besides 100 scholarships at Rs. 6 each tenable in the same classes for private schools. Similarly 100 scholarships at Rs. 8 each have been instituted for private students joining the Lower Secondary Class of the District Normal Schools. The private Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary stipendiaries are to serve as a reserve, available for ready recruitment whenever vacancies arise in Vernacular Secondary and Primary Schools. To meet the needs of Hindustani Schools, the number of stipends in the Hindustani section of the Upper Secondary class has been increased from 8 to 20. The training of women teachers has also been developed on similar lines. An institution for the benefit of Hindustani school mistresses was opened in Mysore in August 1917, with provision both for general education up to the Lower Secondary Examination and for Normal Training of the Lower Secondary Grade. With a view to meet the requirements of Girls' Schools in the matter of efficient staff, and to induce girls to take to higher education, 12 stipends at Rs. 15 have been instituted in the Upper Secondary class of Kannada Girls' High Schools. Provision has also been made for scholarships for school mistresses of both Government and private institutions in the Lower Secondary Training classes. Since July last Government have been pleased to sanction the proposal for attaching a Kannada High School Department to the District Normal Schools which were hitherto giving Normal Training of the Lower Secondary Grade, and for opening an Upper Secondary Training Section in Kannada High Schools. Each of these two classes has been opened in three centres, and the scheme provides for a long felt want, *viz.*, combination of general education and normal training in one and the same institution. The progress of these sections will be mentioned in the next Annual Report. In developing the training section of education on these lines, the department has had in view the remarks made by Government in para 9 of their Review of the Educational Report for 1916-17.

63. Of the two courses in agriculture, *viz.*, a short course of 6 to 8 weeks and a long course of one year, the short course was recently undergone by a batch of 37 teachers, and the long course classes will be run in connection with the Training College, Mysore, under the supervision of the Director of Agriculture till the Agricultural Department can find at Hebbal, in Bangalore, the necessary accommodation for holding these classes. When the necessary buildings are ready at Hebbal, the agricultural section of the Mysore Training College will be transferred to Bangalore and will be amalgamated with the long course classes in agriculture at Bangalore. Men who have undergone these courses will be available for employment as teachers of Agricultural Schools in rural areas.

64. As Physical Education in most schools was not satisfactorily attended to owing to want of qualified teachers or instructors, attempts have been made to overcome the difficulty by training a batch of teachers every year under a specialist. In April last a class was opened and a batch of 30 select teachers from High Schools and a few important A.-V. Schools were trained in the up-to-date methods of Physical drill, etc., on the lines followed by Dr. C. P. Segard, Director of Physical Culture, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Advantage was taken of this class to combine with it a Scouting class. The services of Mr. Frank C. Irwin, Specialist in Scouting, were entertained and the teachers in the Physical Training Class were also taken through a course in Scouting. The trained teachers were instructed to popularise the system in their respective places and to organise each in his own school, Scout Troops of pupils. It is gratifying to note that the scheme has been making good progress, under the energetic supervision of Mr. F. C. Irwin who has keenly interested himself in the work. There are already several Scout Troops of pupils under training numbering a few hundreds and in the course of a few years it should be possible by a wider organization, to extend the system to most schools. It is also intended to hold a general display of all the Scout Troops in Mysore at a convenient opportunity.

65. There were in all 11 Training institutions as against ten in the previous year, the addition being the Training School for Hindi School Mistresses opened in Mysore. Of these, ten were Government including the Training College, Mysore and the Training Section of the Maharani's College, and one Aided, *viz.*, the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The total strength of all the Training Institutions was 488 (428 males and 40 females) against 469 (437 males

and 32 females) in the previous year. Apart from these, there were 360 teachers that underwent training in the special vacation classes.

66. *The Training College, Mysore.*—During the year there were a few changes in the subordinate staff of the College. The strength rose very slightly from 278 to 281, of whom 137 were in the general section and 144 in the Training classes. Of the total strength, 62 were Mahomedans. Of the 6 in the Graduates Training Class, 4 passed the Public Government Examination held for the first time since the class was started. One special feature connected with this class was the arrangement made for extra collegiate lectures in Mathematics, Science and History, by experienced lecturers in the Maharaja's College and Collegiate High School, Mysore. Eight students of the Under Graduates Training Class were also trained in Elementary Commerce at the Local Commercial School. The subjects of study in the Training classes were card-board work, flower cutting, wood sloyd, drawing, drill, manipulation of the magic lantern, music and the method of reading Kannada classical verse. The College presented candidates for 16 different public examinations including the Government Technical Examinations, and the average results were very fair. It must be stated however that none passed out of the 3 that sat for the Moulvis' Examination and only one passed out of 8 that appeared for the Urdu Upper Secondary Examination. In the several Training Examinations, the College acquitted itself very well. The Library was a little enlarged by the addition of 216 volumes and the Reading Room was well supplied with a number of English and Kannada newspapers and journals. Foot-ball and Badminton were popular. The College Union with its two Debating Societies, English and Vernacular showed great activity. The school undertook an excursion with a batch of 20 students to places of interest in the State.

The Anglo-Vernacular and the Anglo-Hindustani Practising Schools had a strength of 289 and 253 respectively and showed good progress. The results obtained by the Anglo-Hindustani section were fairly good and those obtained by the Anglo-Vernacular section much above the average.

67. *District Normal Schools.*—All the Training Institutions in District Stations except Mysore were of the Lower Secondary Training Standard till recently but Upper Secondary Training Classes were recently opened in a few Kannada High Schools. Of Lower Secondary Training Institutions there were seven for boys, including the Lower Secondary Training Department of the Training College, Mysore, and 3 for girls. In all the schools for boys there were 440 teachers under training, of whom one was a girl and of these 214 passed the Theoretical part of the Teachers' Certificate Examination. From the three girls' Training Institutions *viz.*, the Lower Secondary Department of the Maharani's College, the Government Hindi Training School for Mistresses, Mysore and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School, Bangalore, there were 38 girls presented for the same examination and of these 25 passed, the Hindi School passing the largest percentage, *viz.*, 87.5. The results of the Public Examination of all the schools were fairly good, the passes ranging between 50 and 87.5 per cent of the number sent up. All the institutions worked satisfactorily although the work in the school at Tumkur and Kolar were somewhat interfered with by plague. The lectures on health subjects delivered by the District Medical and Sanitary Officers were highly beneficial. All the District Normal Schools except that at Hassan undertook excursions to places of interest in the State. They have each of them a Teachers' Association or a Debating Society which is reported to have shown great activity. Some of these schools paid attention to field games, but a few could not show any activity in this sphere owing to want of play ground. It is reported that a considerable number of those selected for Lower Secondary Training are too deficient in knowledge of the general subjects of study to be capable of following the methods of training. But attempts were made to meet this difficulty by holding special general education classes for such teachers.

68. *Hostels for Normal Schools.*—Each District Normal School has a hostel attached to it and there was a rise in the number of boarders, consequent upon the expansion of the Training section of education. The total strength of these was 278, of whom 64 were Mahomedans. During the year, the grants paid to the hostels attached to the District Normal Schools at Shimoga and Tumkur were increased owing to accession of strength.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

69. As far as Industrial Education is concerned, the work of the year was one more of unification and consolidation than of expansion. There were 22 Industrial Schools for boys and 4 for girls, as against 24 for boys and 3 for girls in 1916-17. The strength of all the Industrial Schools in 1917-18 was 1,627, including 210 girls, as against 1,526, including 183 girls in 1916-17.

70. The working out of the scheme of unifying industrial education throughout the State, as outlined by the Department and approved by Government in their Order No. 8891-3—Edn. 45-16-27, dated the 5th May 1917, received the greatest amount of attention from the department during the year. This scheme attempts to build up a continuous ladder of the industrial education, from its most elementary form in the Practical Instruction Classes, through the Taluk and District Headquarters' Industrial Schools, to the advanced classes at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, specially arranged for the training of skilled workmen, who would be given some lessons in drawing up new designs for the carpentry and allied trades. With this view, the courses in the Industrial Schools in the interior in carpentry, wood-carving and allied industries were mapped out to last four years, no student from the interior schools being admitted into the Chamarajendra Technical Institute for courses which were already provided for in the Industrial Schools in his district. But after finishing the four year course in the district he was encouraged by the generous provision of scholarships ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per month, to join the advanced classes at the Technical Institute in Mysore. With this view, suitable syllabuses are being drawn up, to provide both for the courses of study in the interior and for the advanced classes in Mysore.

71. The second item of interest in the work of this section of the Department refers to the devices that had to be adopted during the year under report, for finding ways and means to keep the Government Schools engaged to their fullest capacity. The recurring monthly expenditure provided for in the budget of the Industrial Schools is much too inadequate for the needs of a growing school or a fully worked one, especially in view of the fact that all sale proceeds realised by the manufactured articles at the Industrial Schools have to be remitted to the State Treasuries. This has resulted in the Industrial Schools being often stranded for want of funds and the work seriously curtailed to suit the balance of the budgeted allotment. In the case of the Weaving Schools, specially, when the finished articles are generally costly and take time to sell, the raw materials get depleted soon and the schools never get a chance of impressing any artisan parent favourably. One rather ingenious remedy was tried to overcome this trouble, until Government orders could be secured for an increased allotment of funds. This consisted in inducing the local Sahucars to supply the necessary yarn, silk and other raw materials to the school, on the same basis as they adopt for professional weavers. An agreement was arrived at between the Superintendents of these schools and the local Sahucars as to the quality and quantity of the goods manufactured at the school with the labour of the boys, and a fair rate of wages was settled for such labour which should be paid before the finished goods could be taken away from the school premises. This system was first tried at Molakalmuru and later on at Chik-nayakanhalli, and it is pleasing to record that in the latter place, the value of the total supply of yarn to the Weaving School through private agency amounted in 1917-18 to Rs. 712-12-0, the value of goods manufactured out of such supply to Rs. 906-0-0, leaving the handsome amount of Rs. 188-4-0 for distribution as wages to the boys that worked at them. The Sahucars were first apprehensive that the boys would by careless and inexperienced handling, ruin the raw materials supplied and had to be assured that any loss in value that might occur would be made good from the finances of the school.

72. This system could not be continued long, as the prices for yarn, silk and colors mounted to fancy prices, but the value of the manufactured goods did not rise in the same proportion. Secondly, such enterprising Sahucars as helped the Department in these places are not very numerous, and the entire strain of the supply to the school had, on one occasion, to be borne by one single individual merchant.

73. This successful experiment has, however, demonstrated two very important principles whose adoption would lead to a remarkable improvement in the quality and quantity of work turned out at the schools. The first is the entire

75. *The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.*—The Engineering and Commercial Sections of this institution are dealt with separately. Mr. H. G. Alderton continued to be Superintendent of the Institute. The strength increased from 224 to 251 of whom 187 were in the Industries section, 44 in the Arts section and 20 in the Workshop. Of the total number 52 were artizans and 145 coolies and others. Classified according to communities there were 39 Mohamedans, 28 Brahmins, 19 Cristians, 9 Lingayats, 4 Vaisyas and 152 others. The general education classes were attended by 192 pupils. The results of the Public Examinations were fair, both as regards the Industries and Arts sections. Out of 35 subject pupils that were presented for the Madras Government Technical Examinations of November 1917, twenty-seven passed the various grades from the Industries section, of whom 9 were placed in the First Class. From the Arts section, 71 subject pupils were presented of whom 37 passed, in the different grades including 8 First Class passes.

During the year, the construction of a pottery kiln was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2,094. There was an increase of Rs. 5,500 in the value of the work turned out by the school as compared with the preceding year. The value of the work turned out in the Industries section was Rs. 2,870, while the value of both finished and unfinished articles in the Workshop section was Rs. 8,777. The total number of orders booked in the Workshop during the year was 637, of which 565 were completed. The assets of the Institute amounting to Rs. 36,074 include an outstanding account of Rs. 10,206, the major portion of which is due from Government Departments, only Rs. 935 being due from private parties. The net cost to Government on account of the Institute was Rs. 26,362-7-1.

One important point raised by the Superintendent in connection with increasing the popularity of the Institute and making it more useful as a training institution in industries, arts and crafts deserves special mention. He refers to the steady lowering of the rates of scholarships to the pupils under training since 1910, as having operated very unfavourably on the efficiency of training, most pupils especially in the advanced classes leaving every year, in the middle of their course, when they will have generally received training enough to enable them to earn much more than the amount of scholarship paid by Government. To remedy this, the Superintendent proposes increased rates of scholarship in the advanced classes and the introduction of the Apprentice Act. While higher rates of scholarship would induce continuance of attendance during the entire course, the application of the Apprentice Act would check the vagaries of such students as would otherwise quit the institution prematurely.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

CARPENTRY SCHOOLS.

76. The number of Industrial Schools directly under Government management, in which carpentry was taught as the main subject were seven in number, namely, those at the four District Headquarters of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Hassan, and at Sagar, Channapatna and Hole-Narsipur. Of these the first four were started only in November 1916 with the first four of the men that passed out from the Industrial School Teachers' Class at the Mechanical Engineering School, as Superintendents. These men did very good pioneer work in starting the schools and making them popular. It was found after some time that their training was not carried far enough, and it was therefore suggested that they should be given a little of business training; Government were approached for their being sent out to different places to enable them to receive such training, while their places at the schools were taken by the remaining men that passed out from the same class at the Mechanical Engineering School, but who were till then undergoing Practical Training inside the State. Proposals were submitted to Government and their approval secured to send these four men out for training; two to St. Joseph's Industrial School at Trichinopoly, and the other two to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute to work under Mr. Alderton and learn the organising of the Advanced Classes in carpentry and the working out of the syllabuses in the District Industrial Schools in harmony with the training to be given in the

Advanced classes at the Technical Institute at Mysore. The two Superintendents under training, after finishing three months at Trichinopoly, were to change over to the Technical Institute at Mysore and the two men that went to Mysore to change over to Trichinopoly. Such proposals were approved by Government only in the later part of July 1918 and the scheme could be given effect to only during the current year, but, as it was, the acceptance of the idea by Government that the Superintendents should be occasionally withdrawn from these Industrial Schools and be given an opportunity of adding to their knowledge by occasional further training in well-organised business firms or Industrial Schools elsewhere, is a safeguard against the possibility of these Superintendents losing touch with current practice. The new schools have been reported upon very favourably by visitors and by the Inspecting Officers and though the strength in each of the schools, as seen from the enclosed table already referred to, is not very high, the schools have a very promising future. They should be encouraged by a suitable provision of funds for carrying on the work efficiently and in sufficient volume to retain the artisan children that could be tempted into the schools. The provision of suitable buildings for housing these promising schools have the first claim on the attention of the Department and Government have been approached for permission to guarantee interest at 6 per cent on the investment, to Sahucars who are willing to put up buildings to house these schools to the plans and specifications of the department. If these proposals should meet with the kind acceptance of Government, a very serious obstacle in the way of the proper development of these interior Industrial Schools would have been surmounted and the anomaly of locating Industrial Schools in private residential houses, which are certainly not suited for the purpose of class rooms and workshops, would disappear.

77. At *Shimoga*, the school catered for instruction in rattan, weaving and smithy in addition to carpentry. At *Hassan* there were classes in smithy, rattan and metal work, besides carpentry. At *Chikmagalur*, wood carving was taught in addition to carpentry and smithy and rattan work. In *Chitaldrug* only smithy and rattan work were taken up in addition to carpentry, as the classes in leather work could not be started for want of accommodation. The building at *Hassan* has been put up to departmental plans and specifications by an enterprising Sahucar. of the place and the Industrial School here is the best housed of all the newer schools. Want of sufficient funds for materials has seriously impeded the good work done in these schools and in the case of one school, viz., that at *Hassan*, a little freedom in the purchase of materials was given to ensure uniform activity, and it was noticed that the Rs. 1,080 provided for recurring expenditure of materials for the year was exceeded by nearly Rs. 640, which excess had to be met from the current year's provision and reappropriation has to be suggested to make good the deficit of the present years allotment. This makes it abundantly clear that the annual allotment is much too small for anything like adequate work being turned out.

78. The school at *Channapatna* was very successfully managed during the year under report by Mr. M. G. Ramachandra Rao, who was, before his transfer to Channapatna, the Assistant Superintendent of the Chamarajenda Technical Institute at Mysore. The subjects taught were carpentry, lacquer work. The improvements effected by the Superintendent have resulted in an enormously increased volume of work, the total cost of the manufactured articles in lacquer work during the year running up to as high a figure as Rs. 3,218-8-9, a very good record for a school, whose entire budget for materials and correlated charges had to be cut down in the present year's allotment to Rs. 2,830. The chief points of interest in the work of the Institution during the year under report have been the development of new designs in Lacquer work, the utilisation of vegetable colours in the absence of the synthetic dyes whose supply was stopped on account of the War, and the attempt to induce a sufficient number of boys to stay on, in spite of the temptations to stop away and seek more lucrative work in the shape of mango-picking. On the 30th of June 1918, there were 24 students in Carpentry, 8 in Smithy, 23 in Lacquer work and 8 in the Nature Imitation Art Section. The very good work done by the Superintendent deserves recognition at the hands of the Department.

79. At *Sagar*, a place at which it was become extremely difficult to maintain anything like a good attendance, the full-time Superintendent that had been appointed took very great pains in canvassing for students and in retaining them when

once they started coming into the school. This school came in for some very severe criticism at the hands of one of the high officers of Government on tour two years ago. It can be said with truth now that sufficient improvement has been effected for it to outlive the bad reputation it had once earned. This school is a classical instance of the difficulties in the way of Industrial Education in the Malnad and would require attention if a uniform development of the school has to be maintained. The number on the rolls on the 30th of June 1918 was only 20 in both the Carpentry and Smithy sections and at the instance of the Managing Committee of the school, both the number and value of scholarships were enhanced, but not sufficiently high for the Malnad. Even under these difficulties, work of the value of Rs. 811-11-1 was turned out during the year under report and must have been limited to this figure only by the budget allotment.

80. Of the Carpentry schools directly under Government control, only the school at *Hole-Narsipur* is still suffering from the disadvantage of having a part-time Superintendent who has to do work at the local Anglo-Vernacular School and has in addition a grant-in-aid Weaving School of his own to supervise. There were 36 full-time students on the rolls on the 30th of June 1918 with 11 half-timers who are usually the students of the local Anglo-Vernacular School. The school taught Smithy in addition to Carpentry. The Superintendent suggests that, with the introduction of backward class scholarships and Compulsory Education Regulation, all classes of boys of school-going age are flocking into the General Education Schools. The Industrial Schools may be left without a source for the regular supply of the right sort of boys. He recommends that the General Education Curriculum should be so modified as to encourage boys to learn Industries along with their General Education. The newer Industrial Schools, however, have on the staff a teacher for general education also to impart some knowledge of the 3 Rs. to the artisan pupils, specially such knowledge as bears upon Industrial Training and its applications.

81. *Weaving Schools*.—There were during 1917-18, 3 Weaving Schools under Government management, and 2 Aided Schools. Those at *Dodballapur*, *Chiknayakanhalli* and *Molakalmuru*, which were under departmental control, gave instruction in carpentry as applied to loom making and repairing, in addition to regular courses in weaving, while at *Chiknayakanalli*, Smithy has also been added temporarily as an experimental measure and has proved very popular under the present Superintendent, who was promoted to this place from the post of a Maistry at *Molakalmuru*. As seen from the statement of strength, at *Molakalmuru*, there were 21 students in attendance on the 30th of June 1918, at *Chiknayakanhalli* 22, at *Dodballapur* 20. The remarkable coincidence of the numbers of students at the three schools is really explained by the fact that there are only 20 scholarships available at each school, 10 of the value of Rs. 2 each per mensem and 10 of the value of Rs. 3 each. It is extremely difficult on this scale of scholarships to retain artisan children sufficiently long at the school for them to learn anything really valuable. Detailed proposals have been sent up to Government by the Department with letter No. 18318-660 of 1st February 1918, which deal primarily with the comprehensive lines of the development of the weaving side and with the inducements that have to be provided to make the Weaving School a living force in the neighbourhood. Reference has been made above to the devices that had to be adopted during the year under report for keeping the entire strength of the school sufficiently engaged, and the orders of Government are awaited by the department for placing these schools on a permanently satisfactory footing.

2. AIDED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

82. *Carpentry Schools*.—Of the Aided Industrial Schools, the schools that taught Carpentry as the principal subject were the Wesleyan Mission Industrial School at *Tunkur*, the Methodist Episcopal Industrial Mission at *Kolar* and the S. L. N. Institution at *Doddanna's Hall*, *Bangalore*.

83. At *Tunkur*, under the management of Mr. Scott, the school has developed enormously, the chief features of interest during the year under report being the seasoning Kiln that has been recently built up at the school and the investment on sawing machines and accessories to the extent of nearly Rs. 4,500. There were 65 pupils, of whom 56 were Christians, 2 Musalmans and the remaining 7 Hindus.

Government have provided six scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 each per mansam to non-Christian boys at the school and the management have been making representations that if the number of scholarships is increased, they would be able to take up more non-christian boys for training. The question of the methods adopted by the authorities of this school falling into line with the ideas of the development of Industrial Education as accepted by Government, is being considered, but in any case, the steady improvement effected in the working of the school would warrant reconsideration of the grants paid, if, as the Mission authorities guarantee, they would also train an additional number of non-christian pupils in their school.

84. *The Wesleyan Mission Industrial School at Kolar* had during the year under report a strength of 78, and a great deal of attention seems to have been paid to training pupils in taking care of and handling machinery rather than to the details of carpentry and drawing. The Superintendent of the school has volunteered to design a simple and not very costly type of power-driven saw for sawing up the timber available in Mysore, and has promised to co-operate in having a sample erected up and tested in the Technical Institute at Mysore. For this purpose, Government were approached by the Department in January 1918 and their permission secured in their order dated the 3rd of August 1918 for the expenditure of Rs. 5,000 towards the construction and test of a saw-mill according to Mr. Hollister's design.

85. *The S. L. N. Institution at Bangalore* is unique, in that its founder has successfully combined literary and Industrial Education in the Lower Secondary Classes, and has made it a condition of freeship for the boys for general education, that they should take up one industrial subject, either carpentry or rattan work, for the five years of their study in the Lower Secondary classes of the school. The system has been working remarkably well and as all the students under instruction are compelled to go through a course of Industrial subjects, the number of pupils that received such instruction was as high as 334 at the end of June 1918. Out of this 114 learnt Cabinet making, 132 Rattan weaving and 88 were Kindergarteners. This school also bears out the inference about the class of pupils flocking to such instruction, referred to above in the introductory note. For, on the rolls, it had 125 Brahmins, 5 Mahomedans, 2 Christians, 2 Jains, 25 Lingayats, 50 Vaisyas, 8 Kshatriyas and 117 others, far the largest number being Brahmins. Additional grants for the development of the Industrial side of the school would seem to be well earned and the question is under consideration of the Department.

86. *The Aided Industrial School at Srinivaspur* had a strength of only 30 boys and would at present be classed only as a Practical Instruction class in carpentry. The Department had submitted proposals for its reorganisation and for its being taken over under departmental management, but Government ordered that private effort should be encouraged. An attempt is being made to influence some enterprising citizen of the place to undertake the management of the Industrial School.

87. (2) *Weaving Schools*.—Under the head of aided weaving schools would come the Industrial School at Melkote, with its auxiliary, the Weaving School at Kadlagere, and the Aided Weaving School at Hole-Narsipur.

The *Weaving School at Melkote* had 35 pupils on its rolls during the year under report, and taught carpentry, dyeing and printing in addition to weaving. There is also a home Industrial class attached to the school, in which 16 pupils were given training in plain sewing and embroidery and this section was getting a monthly grant of Rs. 20 from the District Committee of the Conference.

The weaving class at Kadlagere intended mainly for Panchama boys contained 23 students on its rolls.

88. *The Weaving Institute at Hole-Narsipur* is under the management of an enthusiast in the person of Mr. Sampathaiengar, and has been conducted as well as the funds at his disposal would allow. The Department arranged to send him on deputation to Ananthapur, Guntur and Chittoor districts during the earlier part of 1917, chiefly with a view to the introduction of such of the processes of manufacture at the Weaving Institute as had enabled the people of the districts abovementioned to dump huge quantities of a type of cheap sadi called the "Udakovonda sadi" on the Hole-Narsipur market. His deputation studies consisted chiefly of the manner in which the indigo dye was fixed by the Udakovonda people

on the yarn, and the methods by which the organisation of the weaving was effected so as to minimise the cost of production. The weaving is on handlooms, and there is no doubt that, for the cheaper varieties of *sadi*, the *Udavakonda* make is a serious competitor with the mill-made goods. As the result of his visit, the cultivation of indigo and the extraction of the dye was experimented upon by the Superintendent, who reports that the total quantity of dye extracted out of the plants grown by him amounted at *Hole-Narsipur* to an yield of 12½ lbs. per acre of land sown with indigo. Indigo cultivation has never been tried before in *Hole-Narsipur* and this is a very good record, especially when it is remembered that the average yield in *Bengal* is said to be only 10 to 12 lbs. of dye per acre of Indigo sown. The experiments are well worth continuing, and such success as he has achieved has induced the Superintendent to apply for a loan from the Industries Department for the development of a dye extracting plant and of a Weaving Factory on a suitably large scale. The school had on the 30th of June 1918 a strength of 13 on its rolls, made up of 8 *Devangas*, one *Bilemagga* weaver, three *Vakkaligas* and one barber.

89. *The Tata Silk Farm* which is in receipt of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 per annum is on a different footing. It is practically a self-contained unit, in that it grows mulberry leaves on its own grounds, rears cocoons, spins the silk and weaves it on its own looms into coatings and shirtings. The building accommodation has been appreciably extended and the number of looms added to, to meet the demand for the silk goods turned out. The little device designed by the Superintendent, of a treadle arrangement with a basin, for reeling silk and operated by one man, deserves special mention and its development will be watched with interest.

The other aided Industrial Schools do not require any special mention.

3. GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

90. If the difficulties in the way of Industrial Education of boys are serious, those operating against a similar education of girls appear at first sight almost insurmountable. Government were pleased to sanction the employment of an Industrial teacher at each of the District Headquarter Girls' School as early as 1914, but owing to the dearth of female teachers for such a purpose, the appointments have practically continued vacant. Proposals were submitted to Government in February 1918 for the institution of a Central training class for Industrial women teachers in the Government Girls' High School, Bangalore and the orders of Government sanctioning the Scheme recently received.

The one Aided Industrial School for girls' that was doing good work during the year under report and has always been doing good work is the Wesleyan Mission Industrial Girls' Orphanage at *Hassan*, which is in receipt of an annual grant of Rs. 550. The school is associated with the manufacture of the now famous type of *Hassan* woollen caps. A number of orphaned Christian girls are taught a respectable method of livelihood. The management of the school repeatedly emphasise the fact that it is the orphanage that has kept the girls together, and also state that, for want of such boarding arrangement at *Tumkur*, a similar venture for the orphan girls at *Tumkur* altogether failed, a lesson which will have to be remembered by the Department in organising similar classes purley for girls.

91. *Demonstration Farms and School Gardens.*—School gardens are maintained on a small scale by some Training Institutions and A.-V. Schools for purposes of Nature Study. Of the several gardens, that maintained by the Central Panchama Boarding School deserves special attention. Many kinds of vegetables and several varieties of fruits and flowers were grown on the garden on which the school has bestowed great attention. While the amount spent upon the garden was only Rs. 24-12-0, the amount realised from the sale of the produce was Rs. 175.

The only Demonstration Farm maintained on a somewhat elaborate scale was the Agricultural Farm attached to the Training College, *Mysore*. There were 20 students in the Agricultural Training class of whom 19 attended the farm for training both in theory and practice. The students took part in the cultivation of potatoes and horse gram and in all the operations connected with the growing of cabbages, *knolkhol*, *brinjals* and beans. They also received considerable practice in the use of agricultural implements. Fifteen students passed the Practical Examination at the end of the course. The expenditure on account of the Farm was Rs. 1,826 and the income obtained from the sale of farm produce was Rs. 372-5-6.

In regard to the live stock on the Farm, two old bulls died after having served well for 13 years and two new ones were purchased in their stead. The year was not very favourable to sheep of which 8 died. Nine lambs were born bringing the total number of sheep to 18 on 30th June 1918.

92. *Practical Instruction.*—The scheme of Practical Instruction has been popular since its introduction in 1915. The number of Practical Instruction centres rose from 170 in 16-17 to 290 on 30th June 1918 and the number of pupils in attendance from 3,101 to 7,906. Some of the subjects of instruction are carpentry, tailoring, weaving, knitting, mat-weaving, rattan work, bamboo and basket work, agriculture, sericulture, bee-rearing, book-binding, shoe-making and pottery.

There are a few impediments to the progress of the scheme. The allowance paid to the Instructors is very low and cannot attract suitable teachers. Besides, the instructors who are selected from among the local artizans are incapable of imparting an intelligent training in the light of curricula, and it has been found by experience that unless a distinct class of teachers who have some general educational qualifications be trained in the industries, elementary training in which is attempted in these classes, the pupils cannot receive any real benefit.

Next the provision for recurring monthly allowance on account of materials is extremely inadequate for providing the necessary practice for the boys.

The attendance in Practical Instruction classes would have been much larger but for the fact that they are held outside the regular class hours, partly for want of accommodation and partly because elementary industrial training has not been absorbed into and made to form part of the general education course. If as originally proposed to Government, industrial education of this grade be made part of the regular school education and the present Lower Secondary course be extended by two years, attendance of the Practical Instruction classes would be made obligatory and the benefits of training in the elements of industrial education would be availed of by a very large number of pupils.

In spite of the present disadvantage, the Department has been doing its best to extend the scheme. Efforts were made to persuade the local people through the District Economic Superintendents to put up small sheds for work-shop practice, attached to A.-V. or Village Elementary Schools and occasionally also to provide an initial equipment of raw materials. This worked very well in some places, notably in Hassan District, but on account of the financial-stringency due to war and also to bad years, the public have found it extremely difficult to co-operate and the time appears to be ripe for Government itself to take the necessary remedial measures for ensuring an efficient conduct of the classes under the Practical Instruction Scheme.

C. ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.

93. The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. There were a few changes in the staff of the school. Both Messrs. M. A. Srinivasachar, B.A., L.C.E., and Mr. Krishna Rao, B.A., C.E., who succeeded him as Head Master having been reverted to the Public Works Department, Mr. B. Krishna-swamy Iyengar, L.C.E., was transferred from the Public Works Department as Head Master. The School had a total strength of 97, distributed as follows:—

Senior Sub-Overseer Class	...	...	...	22
Junior do	...	...	...	25
Sheikdari Class	...	...	...	20
Village Maistry Class	...	...	...	30

Of those in the Sheikdari Class, 11 were officials and the rest non-officials. The results of the Public Examination conducted by the Board appointed by the Chief Engineer were very commendable, eighty having passed including 14 first class passes out of 96 that appeared. The class for the training of probationary Assistant Commissioners was held during the year in accordance with Government Order No. G. 11575-82—G. M. 276-17-40 of 21st February 1918 and four Assistant Commissioners were trained in elementary Engineering. The excursions of the school, were undertaken this year also by the Senior Sub-Overseer class pupils who visited important Engineering works both in the State and in the Madras Presidency. The Junior class students were taken to a few important works in the State. It is gratifying to learn that most of the pupils who passed out of the Sub-Overseers'

class were employed by the State Public Works Department. The College Hostel had 26 boarders, and is reported to have worked well. The net expenditure on account of the school for 1917-18 was Rs. 15,768.

94. *Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore.*—The chief changes in the staff during the year under report were the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent and an additional lecturer. The strength of the institution rose from 133 to 170. Of the total number 117 were Brahmmins, 26 High caste Hindus, 6 Kshatriyas, 4 Lingayets, 6 Mahomedans, 2 Vaisyas, one Jain and 8 Europeans and Native Christians. All the Districts were equally well represented. In all there were seven classes held during the year, exclusive of the Maistri Class.

In Electrical and Mechanical Engineering there were two grades of teaching, higher and lower and two corresponding sections were maintained. In Motor Mechanics, there was provision only for lower grade instruction. Sixty-six were under training in the higher grade, 104 in the lower grade.

During the year, the first Technical Board Examination was held and 49 passed out of 75. A second Examination was held in June last for the benefit of those who failed in the first examination and the results are reported to have not yet been published by the Board.

Of those who underwent the full school course, 19 students are under practical training in the State, at the several Mills and State Work-shops. There were also a few under training outside the State.

The Social Activities of the school were specially noticeable. The Technical Students' Association held 20 meetings in which Engineering subjects were discussed. There were 6 social gatherings, and the Durbar Day and H. H. The Maharaja's Birthday celebrations were conducted with due pomp and rejoicing. The sports club won all the 13 League foot-ball matches in which it took part and the cricket team won 5 out of the 11 matches it played.

Of the 142 visitors to the institution, mention may be made of Mr. Edward B. Denham, M.A., Director of Education, Ceylon, Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Member, Legislative Council, Madras, Munir-ul-Talim Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M.A., Retired Inspector-General of Education, Mysore and Mr. S. Cadambi, B.A., L.C.E., Chief Engineer in Mysore.

The Managing Committee met 5 times during the year to transact business. The progress of the institution reflects great credit both on the Managing Committee and on the Superintendent. It is my painful duty to refer here to the severe loss sustained by the institution in the recent and untimely death of its enthusiastic and capable Superintendent Mr. S. V. Setti, who was chiefly instrumental in organising the school from the very commencement and in bringing it to its present high state of efficiency. Mr. S. V. Setti was one of the first victims to succumb in the Influenza epidemic that raged in Bangalore in October last. As he combined in himself very high professional qualifications in Civil and Mechanical Engineering and in Aeronautics, having undergone advanced courses in the Thomasan Engineering College, Roorke and Farady House, England, and as he possessed unbounded enthusiasm for the educational uplift of his countrymen, his death was a great and irreparable loss to the country.

95. (d) *Commercial Schools.*—The Commercial section of Technical Education has made rapid progress. Government were pleased to order the opening of commercial classes in all High Schools to which such classes were not already attached. These classes were recently opened in the three High Schools at Channapatna, Hassan and Chikmagalur. There are at present 5 commercial classes attached to High Schools, 2 Government and 2 Aided English Commercial Schools. The two Government institutions at Bangalore and Mysore impart instruction of advanced grade. In all the 7 Government English Schools, provision has also been made for Commercial instruction in the Vernaculars. Apart from the English Commercial Schools, there were also 4 Vernacular Commercial classes attached to the local A.-V. or Kannada High Schools, at the four centres, Nanjangud, Davangere, Chintamani and Tirthahalli.

96. *The Commercial School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school rose from 187 to 217, of whom 167 were in the English and 50 in the Vernacular section. Of those in the English section 2 were graduates, one passed Intermediate pupil

3 passed University Entrance men, 42 S.S.L.C. holders and 74 were pupils who had completed the S.S.L.C. course. Of the total number 4 were merchants, 84 Government employees and 15 were in private service.

The results in the Public Examinations of the Elementary and Intermediate grades were satisfactory, 62 passing including three first classes, out of 91 at the former and 26 including 2 first classes passing out of 34 at the latter. The results of the advance grade Examinations were not so good, only 4 passing out of 25. During the year, provision was made as usual for special lectures on such subjects of commercial interest as Economics, Statistics, Co-operation and Accountancy. The school undertook an excursion to Bombay and Madras where the pupils visited important business firms.

The vernacular section had a strength of 50. The subjects taught in this section were Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and Practice, Banking and Commercial Geography, up to the Intermediate grade. Mahratti, Guzarati, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil and Kannada were the Vernacular languages taught. In this section, 30 of the teachers who were under training at the District Normal School, Bangalore, also underwent an Elementary Vernacular Course in Commerce.

The total fee income of the school was Rs. 1,654 and the total expenditure Rs. 7,151. The want of a separate building for the school is keenly felt.

97. *The Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.*—The strength of the school rose from 123 to 167 on 30th June 1918, and since that date has risen to 201. Both the English and Vernacular sections were maintained. The results of the English Section at the Public Examinations were fairly good, 7 passing out of 16 at the Advanced Grade Examinations, 28 out of 59 at the Intermediate and 51 out of 126 at the Elementary Grade. Eight teachers of the Under Graduates' Training Class of the Mysore Training College were also taken through a course of Commerce and some of them passed the Elementary Grade Public examination. It is reported that the vernacular section is not much favoured by the class of people for whom it was intended.

The total fee income of the school was Rs. 1,134 and the total expenditure Rs. 5,898.—

A Sub-Committee was appointed to revise the curriculum of studies in Commercial Schools. It has already met and the revised curricula will be brought into force in due course. Of the Aided Commercial institutions, the Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, is reported to have done good work. Its strength rose from 34 to 93 subject pupils. At the Public Examination of the Intermediate grade 4 passed out of 8, and 13 passed the Elementary Grade Examinations out of 21 that were examined.

98. *Results of the Mysore Government Technical Examinations of 1918 —*

Subject	Number of candidates		Subject	Number of candidates	
	Appeared	Passed		Appeared	Passed
Advanced Grade—			Elementary Grade—		
Type-writing ...	5	1	Type-writing ...	85	48
Shorthand ...	4	4	Shorthand ...	36	22
Book-keeping ...	12	3	Book-keeping ...	46	24
Correspondence ...	8	1	Correspondence ...	49	24
Banking ...	10	2	Banking ...	23	8
Total ...	39	11	Political Economy ...	9	9
			Commercial Geography ...	27	15
Intermediate Grade—			Total ...	275	150
Type-writing ...	35	15	Grand Total ...	414	215
Shorthand ...	15	9			
Book-keeping ...	16	9			
Correspondence ...	14	18			
Banking ...	10	0			
Political Economy ...	3	...			
Commercial Geography ...	7	3			
Total ...	100	54			

99. (e) *Other Special Schools.*—The school for the Deaf-mutes and the Blind, Mysore, continued to do good work, and had a strength of 42, of whom 18 were deaf-mutes and 24 blind. There was a slight fall in the strength, owing to the discharge of 9 blind pupils after training, one of whom is reported to be employed as a singing master in a Girls' School. Each of the two sections for the blind and the deaf had 3 classes, Preparatory, Junior and Senior, the courses being graded. In the Blind Section, the pupils begin with the Braille Alphabet, do reading and Arithmetic in the Junior Stage and specialize in music and in the reading of Kannada Classical Poetry in the Senior Stage. The Deaf pupils are trained in lip reading and sense culture to begin with, write simple words to dictation and do simple addition at the higher stage and read from books and do sums on simple subtraction and multiplication in the Senior Stage.

The Industries taught are weaving, knitting, tailoring and rattan work and the pupils' work realized a sum of Rs. 552. The popularity of the institution has drawn pupils from British and Native States and of these there were 6 pupils. Two teachers deputed from the Baroda State and two more belonging to this State are undergoing a course in the training of defectives. The question of increase of grant for the school is before Government, and the question of a site for the school is under correspondence with the President of the City Municipality, Mysore. The Government grant to the institution is supplemented by grants from the Palace, the Sringeri Mutt, District Boards and donations. The receipts and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 5,761 and Rs. 5,525 respectively. The school has done good work under the supervision of the able committee of management.

100. *The Model Infant School at Chamrajpet, Bangalore* had a very large accession of strength from 47 to 130 and continued to be popular.

101. *Foreign Scholarships.*—For the study of special subjects in foreign countries, seven fresh scholarships, one from State Funds, two from Damodar Das Funds and four loan scholarships were awarded for the year 1917-18, but owing to war conditions, only one candidate Mr. Raja Rao Patankar who was awarded a Damodar Das Scholarship proceeded to America to study Electrical Engineering. There were in all ten Foreign Scholarship-holders, of whom three were paid from State Funds, five from Damodar Das Funds and the rest were loan scholarship-holders.

102. *Damodar Das Scholarship-holders.*—Of the five Damodar Das Scholarship-holders, two, *viz.*, Messrs. M. G. Srinivasa Rao and S. G. Sastry returned to Mysore during the year. Mr. B. Narasimha Iyengar studying in Germany has not been able to return to the State on account of the war.

103. *State and Loan Scholarships.*—Mr. P. Subba Rao who was studying in the London School of Economics returned during the year. It is sad to state that Mr. B. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Assistant Professor, Central College, Bangalore, who went out to America to study Systems of Education in the University of Chicago died there after a protracted illness.

Of the two loan-scholarship-holders, Mr. D. V. Ayya, Electrical Engineering student in America returned during the year.

104. *Khadayata Scholarships.*—There were in 1917-18, 16 scholarship-holders of whom 12 were studying in the various Arts Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Junagad and Bombay, one in the Agricultural College, Poona and three in the Grant Medical College, Poona. The total amount spent on these scholarships was Rs. 1,262-10-0. A foreign scholarship of £ 200 per annum tenable for one year in the University of Cambridge in England was also awarded out of the Khadayata Scholarship Funds to Mr. G. S. Bhalja to enable him to study Philosophy.

105. *Technical Scholarships.*—These scholarships varying in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month are awarded to the Mysore students who prosecute their studies in Madras or Bombay, in Industrial and Commercial subjects for which no provision is made in the State. There were during the year 29 scholarship-holders, of whom 12 were students in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 8 in the School of Arts, Madras, 5 in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay and 4 in the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. The total amount spent on these scholarships during the year was Rs. 6,199-12-7.

106. *Sanskrit Schools.* Sanskrit education has received great impetus by the revision of the courses of study, sanctioned in Government Order No. 3333-45 Edn. 103-15-7 of 27th September 1917, which has placed the whole question of Sanskrit education on a sounder basis. By the combination of English with Sanskrit, an opportunity is afforded for cultivating ancient and modern knowledge side by side.

There was an increase of 11 in the number of Sanskrit Schools, from 53 to 64. The increase in number is due to 11 new institutions being recognised by the Department during the year, for grants varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10. Six of the existing schools had their grants increased, the increase ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

The total strength of all the Sanskrit Schools rose from 2,233 to 2,566, of whom 17 were Mahomedans and 147 girls. The number of pupils in Sanskrit Schools learning English was 244. There were in other schools 4,719 pupils learning Sanskrit, which brings the total of pupils receiving education in Sanskrit to 7,285 as against 5,038 in the previous year.

107. *Progress of Sanskrit Schools.*—At the Annual Vidyarthi Examinations of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, seven institutions were represented, of which only one was from the Bangalore Circle. Twenty passed out of 25 examined. The Belur Patasala obtained very good results at the Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartaka Sabha Examinations at Melkote and the Vaidika Dharma Sabha Examinations at Bangalore, passing 5 out of 8 at the former and 5 out of 6 at the latter. Seven schools from the Bangalore Circle and 15 from the Mysore Circle were represented at the Lower Secondary Examination, the total number of passes being 72 out of 114 or 63·1 per cent. Some of the schools in the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts suffered in progress owing to the prevalence of plague on account of which they had to be kept closed for periods ranging from 2 weeks to 2 months. The progress of most schools is reported to be fair, that at Belur being reported to have been the best in point of efficiency. The schools at Malur, Sidlaghatta and Kankanhalli in the Bangalore Circle, and those at Salagama and Ponnathapura in the Mysore Circle are reported to have not worked at all throughout the year. The schools at Harihar, Sagar and Kudli in the Bangalore Circle and those at Mandya, Hassan, Sosale, Holavanahalli and Rudrapatna in the Mysore Circle were in an unsatisfactory condition. Of the number inspected by the Assistant Inspector, 26 are reported to be good, 15 fair, 6 poor and 3 bad. Most of the Committees are stated to have worked with great interest, but 3 are reported to have been indifferent.

CHAPTER VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

108. In point of increase in the number and strength of institutions for girls women's education has made commendable progress. The cause of female education has received great impetus by the following steps taken for its development and popularization. A training institution for Hindi School Mistresses was opened in Mysore. An attractive scale of pay was fixed for lady graduates (Honours graduates M.A.'s and B.A.'s). Compulsory education was introduced in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in respect of girls between the ages of 7 and 10. The V Form was opened in the Girls' High School at Bangalore, which has now been named the Vani Vilas Institute. The number and rates of scholarships for girls were revised on a more liberal scale and a provision of Rs. 28,080 for this purpose included in the Provincial Education Budget for 1918-19. In pursuance of the policy of staffing girls' institutions with women teachers, successful efforts have been made to secure the services of well qualified lady teachers for the Maharani's College and the Vani Vilas Institute. The appointment of a District Inspectress of Girls' Schools was sanctioned by Government. The appointment of a capable Inspectress of Hindi Girls' Schools is one of the urgent needs of the Department.

The question of revising the courses and curricula of studies in Girls' Schools, so as to suit the requirements of women has long been under contemplation and comprehensive proposals in this matter have been submitted to Government. Schemes for improving the Inspectorate of girls' schools, and for the expansion of

women's industrial training and general education by the creation of additional facilities are before Government. Additional scholarships at increased rates have been provided for mistresses of Government and grant-in-aid schools and for private candidates in the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training classes.

109. *Number and strength of Girls' Schools.*—The number of Public Institutions for girls rose from 607 to 683 or by 76 and their strength from 35,009 to 37,948 of whom 273 were boys. The increase occurred largely in Primary Schools. There were also 20,813 girls reading in institutions for boys with 1,456 girls reading in private institutions, which makes a total of 59,944 girls under instruction for 1917-18, as against 56,715 in the previous year. Of the total number of public institutions for girls under the charge of this Department, three were English High Schools (two Government and one aided) and three Vernacular High Schools. Of these the Vani Vilas Institute has made very rapid progress, which it is hoped it will be able to maintain in the future. The need for a Science Entrance Class for girls at Bangalore, whether organised as part of the Vani Vilas Institute or the Central College is strongly felt.

110. *Percentage of girls under instruction.*—The percentage of girls under instruction to total female population of school age rose from 13.4 to 14.2.

111. *Expenditure on Girls' Schools.*—The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year was Rs. 3,64,446 as detailed below:—

					Rs.
State Funds	...	...	...	...	2,35,364
Local Funds	...	...	...	...	64,980
Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	6,390
Fees	...	...	...	...	5,521
Other sources	...	...	...	...	52,191

The expenditure on all the sections of the Maharani's College, except the college section under the control of the Mysore University was Rs. 40,270 from State Funds. There were also contributions by private bodies towards the cost of female education as detailed below:—

					Rs.
(1) The Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	...	24,683
(2) The London Mission	...	...	...	...	6,909
(3) The Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	...	...	9,776
(4) The Methodist Episcopal Mission	...	...	...	...	3,429
(5) The Church of English Zenana Mission	...	...	...	...	1,082
(6) All other private bodies	...	...	...	...	6,140

112. *Results of Public Examination.*—Of the 5 ladies that appeared for the University Entrance Examination from the Maharani's College, 2 were successful. At the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination of March 1918, 1 candidate from the Maharani's College was fully successful and 1 candidate partially successful, out of 8 sent up, and the London Mission Girls' High School passed 3 out of 5. The Lady candidate that appeared for the Examination from the High School at Chitaldrug was not successful. The following table summarizes the results at the several Public Examinations:—

Examinations.	Number appeared	Number passed
University Entrance Examination	5	2
S. S. L. C.	14	4 plus 1
Vernacular Upper Secondary	11	2
English Lower Secondary	60	37
Vernacular Lower Secondary	246	68
Teachers' Certificate Lower Secondary grade (Theory)	48	26
Proficiency in Sewing	23	9

Of the 37 that passed the English Lower Secondary Examination 3 were Europeans or Eurasians, 5 Native Christians and 29 Hindus. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 64 institutions sent up candidates while on the pass list only 30 were represented. Of the 68 that passed, 13 were Native Christians, 41 Hindus and 14 Mahomedans. The most successful institutions were the Mahila Seva Samaja, the Aryabalika Patasala, the Wesleyan Mission Boarding Home, the London Mission Girls' High School and the Government Girls' School, Chamrajpet, Bangalore, and the Zenana Mission Normal School, Mysore.

113. *Girls' School Committees.*—Although no mention is made by Inspecting officers of any special efforts made by these Committees, towards the spread of women's education, their work appears, on the whole, to have been one of hearty co-operation with the department.

114. *The Maharani's College.*—The strength of the College rose from 372 to 398, the average attendance being 266·8. The 2nd year B. A. class was opened during the year. That out of the total strength, 50 were in the College and High School Department against 21 in the previous year is indicative of the fact that the facilities provided by Government for the higher education of girls are being gradually taken advantage of by the public. The A.-V. Department had a strength of 94. From a reference to the table of examination results obtained by the College it is seen that except at the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, the results were fair. There were some changes in the staff of the school, including the appointment of Sri Kasi Bai Devadhar as Assistant Superintendent of the Hostel and the Women's Home. Under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent, the two Boarding institutions are reported to have worked very satisfactorily. The Hostel had 22 boarders of whom 4 were non-brahmins and 1 Anglo-Indian who did her own cooking. The Superintendent recommends the extension of the Hostel in order to open a separate Non-Hindu section as it is expected that a good number of Mysore Christian girls would join. The Women's Home had 45 boarders of whom 5 were non-Brahmins.

The sports club had a membership of 250, and a Tennis competition and other sports were arranged on the occasion of His Highness' Birthday. The Birthday celebrations were observed with great eclat under the Presidentship of Mrs. K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer.

The Our Day celebrations were also a great success the chief features of interest being a musical concert, lucky bags and fancy sales. The College contributed Rs. 360-5-11 towards the Our Day Funds.

115. *The Vani Vilas Institute (The Government Girls' High School, Bangalore).*—The new building in the Fort, Bangalore, was completed and occupied; but it has been possible to accommodate only the higher classes, the primary department of the High School being allowed to continue in the old building which however requires a thorough over hauling and expansion.

The strength of the High School rose from 215 to 370 and the fact that out of these, 33 were in the High School Section marks an unprecedented rate of progress which seems to indicate the popularity of Bangalore as a centre for higher women's education. Of the total strength nearly half *viz.*, 182 were non-brahmins.

The results of the school were generally fair, those obtained at the English Lower Secondary being very bright, all the three candidates that were sent up having passed. The Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja was celebrated with great rejoicings.

In connection with the proposals for improving this important institution, Government have included in the Provincial Budget for 1918-19, a sum of Rs. 10,000 which is intended to be utilised for the purchase of Scientific apparatus, chemicals and the most urgently needed articles of furniture.

116. *London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of this institution rose from 169 to 191 of whom 29 were in the High School Section. The school obtained bright results at the Public Examinations passing 3 in both the groups and one in one group, out of the five sent up for the S.S.L.C. Examination and 7 with 1 in the 1st class at the English Lower Secondary Examination. The school secured the service of a Lady Graduate during the year. Physical exercise is reported to have received due attention.

117. *Kannada High Schools for Girls.*—Excluding the Kannada High School section of the Maharani's College, there were two High Schools for girls, one of which the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, had 13 in the Upper Secondary classes, and passed 1 at the Upper Secondary Examination out of 3 sent up. The other was the Empress Girls' High School, Tumkur with a strength of 224 as against 266 in the previous year, the fall in the strength being due to plague in the town. A graduate Assistant Master was appointed for the school. The results of the Public Examination were very disappointing as none passed either at the Upper Secondary or the Lower Secondary Examination. The building in which it is held

is both insanitary and ill-suited from other points of view and was condemned by the Dewan during the last visit to Tumkur. A Hostel for the High School is a great need.

118. *A.-V. Schools for Girls.*—There were in all 14 A.-V. schools for girls. Of these 4 institutions have already been dealt with. Of those remaining, 4 maintained no English Lower Secondary classes and are treated as Kannada Middle schools. Of the 6 left 2 were Government, 3 aided and 1 unaided. The S. M. Railway School from which no returns have been received this year has not been included. As no mention of it is made by the Circle Inspector, it is probable that the institution has ceased to exist. Two out of the 3 aided institutions are dealt with under European Education. The third aided institution was the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Boarding School, Bangalore. The two Government institutions were the Government Girls' School at Shimoga with a strength of 168, and the Vani Vilas Girls' School, Hassan with a strength of 196.

119. *Kannada Middle Schools for Girls.*—The number of these increased from 66 to 69, but their strength decreased from 9,027 to 8,497. Forty-five of the schools were Government and 24 aided. There were 15 schools in Bangalore District, 13 in Kolar, 12 in Tumkur, 9 in Mysore, 4 in Hassan, 5 in Kadur, 5 in Shimoga and 6 in Chitaldrug. As regards the progress of those in the Bangalore Circle, they are reported to have been in a satisfactory condition. With regard to those in the Mysore Circle, a few deserve mention. The Wesleyan Mission Victoria Girls' Schools are reported to have been the best from the points of view of accommodation, equipment, efficiency and management. The needle work and knitting work are of a high order of excellence. Four girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination. These institutions are reported to maintain a monthly record of the progress of the girls unlike other schools. The Aided Fort Girls' School in Tumkur, did good work in spite of plague. The handwork, garden work and drill in this school are specially noteworthy. The aided girls school at Kunigal is reported to have done very good work.

There is no Government Kannada Middle School at Hassan. The Wesleyan Mission Orphanage of the place was quite as good as ever, its knitting work being of excellent quality.

The common need of most of these schools is a suitable building, most of them being housed in insanitary rented buildings.

120. *Kannada Primary Schools for Girls.*—The number of these rose from 490 to 554 of which 428 were Kannada, 122 Hindustani, 2 Mahratti and 2 Tamil. The Hindustani schools are referred to under Mohamedan Education. Of the remaining 432 schools 90 were in Bangalore District, 38 in Kolar, 76 in Tumkur, 111 in Mysore, 37 in Hassan, 12 in Kadur, 35 in Shimoga and 33 in Chitaldrug. The total attendance of all these was 23,977 of whom 126 were boys and 23,851 girls. Of the total number, 221 girls were in the middle stage of some girls' schools which maintained the middle standard. The common needs of these schools are buildings, adequate contingent grant and adequate provision for music. The contingent grant now allowed is too small to meet the purchase of the articles required for teaching the most ordinary arts taught in girls' schools. The popularity of these schools can be increased by providing good singing masters, but the allowance of Rs. 5 at present given for the purpose is too small to attract any one with even a rudimentary knowledge of music.

121. *Home Education Classes.*—The number of Home Education classes increased from 6 to 17 with a total strength of 297 adult ladies under instruction. In all these institutions both general education and vocational training were provided for. The Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore is an Aided institution which did very good work during the year. The strength of the institution was 70. Its management was efficient. The building started with the Government grant of Rs. 10,000 is well in progress.

122. *Scholarships for Widows and Girls.*—Forty-three scholarships at varying rates from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 per month were awarded to the widow-pupils in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools in addition to those receiving aid from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund.

Of the usual 700 scholarships—100 at Rs. 2 each per month 200 at Re. 1 each and 400 at 8 annas each—159 scholarships were allotted to the Bangalore District,

104 to Kolar, 57 to Shimoga, 40 to Chitaldrug, 137 to Mysore, 44 to Kadur, 97 to Tunkur and 62 to Hassan.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

123. There were 4 schools for Europeans and Eurasians as against 5 in the previous year, 3 in the Bangalore and 1 in the Mysore Circle, and there was a small decrease in the total strength from 594 to 569, of whom 477 were Europeans, the rest being either Hindus, Mahomedans or Native Christians. There were also 60 Europeans or Eurasians studying in other schools, making a total of 537 Europeans or Eurasians under instruction, as against 782 in the preceding year.

124. *The Nandidroog Camp School, Kolar Gold Fields* contained 66 boys and 86 girls. Five pupils were in the High Stage and 147 in the Middle Stage. The school prepares candidates for the Junior Cambridge Examination. It is reported to have been under very good management. *The St. Josephs Convent European Girls' School, Champion Reefs* was the largest of the European institutions with a strength of 250 and is reported to have been efficiently managed.

The Bangalore Fort Aided English School had 44 on the roll, the highest standard maintained by the school being the III.

125. The only European school in the Mysore Circle, *viz.*, the Convent English Girls' School, Mysore, had 123 on the rolls, of whom 71 were Europeans. It is a well managed popular institution reported to be attended also by a few grown up women. It maintains also an Industrial section in which girls are taught sewing, needle-work, embroidery and lacework.

CHAPTER IX.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

126. The year was marked by considerable progress in Mahomedan Education. The important question of staffing Hindi schools with qualified and trained teachers has been engaging the attention of the Department and the institution of the Normal School for Hindustani School Mistresses at Mysore was a step towards this object. But this step meets only partly the requirements of Mahomedan Girls' Schools, and it is under contemplation to open Training Schools in Bangalore for both Mahomedan School Masters and Mistresses. The number of scholarships in the Hindi Upper Secondary Class was increased from 8 to 10. The recent Educational Conference went into a few aspects of Mahomedan Education and emphasized the need for widening the field of training. The question of opening another Anglo Hindustani School in the City of Mysore, where the one which exists at present is inadequate to meet the requirements of the large Mahomedan population of the town, is under consideration while proposals for the opening of an additional Hostel for the Mahomedan pupils in Mysore, separate from that attached to the Training College, are before Government. Of the several proposals sanctioned by Government, two have special reference to Mahomedan Education. One of these sanctions the Inspector-General's proposal to meet entirely out of Government funds the cost of school buildings for Mahomedans and the other sanctions the increased rates of cart-hire, in the case of Mahomedan Girls' Schools, *viz.*, Rs. 17½ in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Rs. 15 in other district centres. The utterly insufficient number of Mahomedan teachers on the higher grades and its effects on the efficient organisation of Mahomedan Education and especially the Inspectorate have been represented to Government who were pleased to pass orders empowering the department to take the necessary steps to increase the number of Moslem teachers in the High Schools.

The Mahomedan schools have special needs and there are other questions of importance connected with Mahomedan Education, all of which will be considered at a conference which the Inspector-General has been permitted to hold with the leading Mahomedan representatives.

127. *Number and strength of schools for Mahomedans.*—The number of

schools for Mahomedans rose from 701 to 815. Of these 6 were Anglo Hindustani Schools, 55 Middle Schools for boys, 32 Middle Schools for girls, 600 Primary Schools for boys and 122 Primary Schools for girls. The strength of all these increased from 22,535 to 31,126 of whom 9,780 were girls. There were also 9,768 Mahomedans in schools other than Mahomedan institutions, bringing the grand total of Mahomedans under instruction to 41,594. The pupils were distributed as follows:—

Arts Colleges	...	...	...	8
High Schools	...	...	...	297
Middle Schools	...	...	...	10,576
Primary Schools	...	...	...	29,485
Training Schools	...	...	...	45
Industrial and Special Schools	...	...	...	191
Practical instruction classes	...	...	...	992

128. *Percentage of Mahomedan pupils.*—The percentage of Mohomedan boys and girls to total Mahomedan population of school age were 137.21 and 48.04 as against 126.09 and 45.5 respectively in the previous year. The only inference from the percentage of boys is that a fairly large proportion are under instruction.

129. *Anglo-Hindustani Schools.*—There were 6 Anglo Hindustani Schools, the same number as in the previous year and all these were departmental. Their total strength increased slightly from 923 to 966 of whom 565 learnt English. The progress of the Anglo Hindustani Schools at Tunkur and Channapatana suffered owing to plague. All the Anglo Hindustani Schools except that at Bangalore passed candidates at the Lower Secondary Examination. A graduate Mahomedan teacher was secured for the Bangalore Anglo Hindustani School and it is expected to show improvement during the current year. The condition of the Anglo Hindustani Schools is very unsatisfactory and the figures given here would not read so well if they are classified so as to represent the attendance in the different grades. It will be found that the bulk of the Mahomedan students are in the lowest classes and the percentage that reaches the higher standards is deplorably small, which seems to point to the inefficiency of the teaching and supervision.

130. *Hindi Middle Schools.*—Of the 87 Hindi Middle Schools, 55 were for boys and 32 for girls, with a total strength of 5,078 boys and 2,579 girls. Of the Hindi Middle Schools, only 16 are reported to have been in a good condition and 49 in a fair state of efficiency, the progress of the rest being either poor or bad. Curiously enough these schools present the same disparity between the strengths of the higher and lower classes as has been noted above.

131. *Hindi Primary Schools.*—There were 722 Primary Schools for Mahomedans of which 600 were for boys and 122 for girls. The total strength of all these was 16,002 boys and 7,201 girls. Of the 722 Primary Schools, 291 were departmental, 391 aided and 40 unaided. Judged from their performance at the time of inspection by the Inspecting Officers, 68 were in a good condition and 258 were fair, the remaining schools with the exception of those that were not visited for want of time, being either poor or bad.

The chief needs of Mahomedan schools are suitable buildings and qualified staff. These points will receive attention during the current year.

132. *Results of Public Examinations.*—One private candidate passed the Moulvis' Examination in the first class and 1 the Upper Secondary Examination. At the S. S. L. C. Examination 18 Mahomedans were declared eligible for the College Course. Twenty-nine passed the English Lower Secondary of whom 16 failed from Government schools and 94 the Kannada Lower Secondary including 14 girls. Five were successful at the Upper Secondary Training and 29 at the Lower Secondary Training including 8 girls and 1 at the English Under Graduates Training Examination. Six Mahomedans passed the Mysore Technical Examinations of the Elementary and Intermediate grades.

133. *Mahomedan Scholarships.*—Thirty-nine scholarships at rates of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per month were awarded to Mahomedan boys during the year in addition to those paid from Rs. 20 out of Gumbuz Funds. Of the 39 scholarships 3 were held in the University Entrance Classes and the rest in English High School Classes. The Mahomedan scholarships have since been merged in the Backward Class Scheme according to Government Order No. 3943-7—Edn. 42-17-35, dated 13th October 1917. In addition to these there were also 3 Mahomedan

students reading in the M. A. O. College who were given the special scholarships of Rs. 25 each per month.

The usual contribution of Rs. 30 per month, paid from Gumbuz Funds has also been distributed in the shape of scholarships among Mahomedan Girl and Widow pupils.

CHAPTER X.

PALLEGAR SCHOLARSHIP.

134. Five ordinary scholarships of Rs. 4 each per month were awarded during 1917-18 to the sons of Pallegar Pensioners the total amount spent, being Rs. 240 as against Rs. 384 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

135. The question of the Education of the Depressed Classes has received the special attention of Government. The proposal to meet the cost of school buildings for Backward classes wholly from Government funds has been recently sanctioned. A special provision of Rs. 25,000 for this purpose and an allotment of Rs. 25,000 for equipment for these and other schools, were also sanctioned in the current year's budget. A special grant of Rs. 50,000 was made for the improvement of Panchama Education and a Boarding Panchama School for Tumkur and one on a smaller scale for Chiknagalur were sanctioned. In regard to the question of the conversion of Aided Schools to Government institutions, Government have directed that preference be given to schools for Depressed classes and Girls' Schools. Owing to the difficulty of securing qualified teachers for Panchama Schools, an allowance of Rs. 8 for all Aided Panchama School teachers has been recommended to Government in connection with the question of providing for time scale grants in salary grant schools.

It is also under consideration to provide vocational training in all Panchama Schools so as to place the means of earning a living by some trade within the means of these depressed classes as a step towards making them self-reliant and raising their social status. The improvement of the central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore by raising it into a Kannada High School with an A - V. Department is under consideration. During the year, the administration of the Backward Class scholarships was transferred from the Education Committee of the Economic Conference to the Education Department. Government were pleased to modify the Backward Class scholarship rules so as to extend the privileges of scholarship to certain minor Backward classes who according to the population basis, were not eligible for the scholarship under the original rules. In connection with the Depressed and Panchama scholarships, it is sometimes found that there are lapses which it would be very desirable to divert to other important needs of the Panchama pupils such as clothing, school requisities, etc. From their extreme poverty and backwardness in education they deserve special treatment and as there is a special fund allotted for their benefit, the utilization of the lapses in the manner proposed would not involve additional strain on the budget.

136. *Schools for Depressed Classes.*—The number of these institutions rose from 349 to 496 of which 191 were departmental, 268 aided and 37 unaided. Their total strength rose from 10,521 to 12,358 of whom 1,560 were girls. Although these figures are an indication of some progress yet it is very slow, but bids fair to improve more widely and rapidly with the creation of greater facilities and inducements.

137. The Central Panchama Boarding School, Mysore, was the foremost of the Backward class institutions, in point of efficiency and management. Its strength increased from 39 to 55. The school obtained brilliant results at the Lower Secondary Examination passing 8 out of ten, with 2 in the First Class. The school has been meeting to a certain extent the need for passed teachers required for other Panchama Schools, and with the establishment of a few more

such schools it would be possible to satisfy the requirements of a large number of Panchama schools as regards qualified staff. In addition to the excellent progress made in general education, the work of the school in the industrial section was in a very high state of efficiency, having brought the institution considerable profit from sales of manufactured articles worth Rs. 2,355. The industries taught are carpentry, smithy, weaving, mat-weaving, boot and shoe-making. The school has earned a reputation for weaving and leather stitching which has attracted Panchama pupils from other districts from which they were deputed to learn the trade in a systematic manner. The Hostel charges were very moderate, the cost of boarding working out to 1 anna 5 pies per meal. The total amount spent on boarding and clothing came to Rs. 3,110. The efficiency of the institution reflects great credit on the committee of management.

138. *Other Panchama Schools.*—In the field of the education of the Depressed Classes, the work done by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mysore, deserves mention. The Mission maintains 13 institutions in the City of Mysore, of which 10 are for boys and 3 for girls. Four of these are night schools and 2 Industrial classes. Some of these institutions were visited by the Dewan, during the year and also by the Inspector-General of Education.

139. *Lambani Schools.*—The number of these schools increased from 13 to 17, and had a strength of 410 of whom 34 were girls. In addition to these there were 4 schools for Hill Tribes, with a strength of 83, three schools for Kunabis attended by 60 boys 24 girls, 2 for Waddars, with 45 on the rolls and a thriving Halepaika School in Shimoga with a strength of 81.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

140. These are private schools some of which follow the departmental curriculum for primary schools. Originally these were registered for inspection and aid and grants were paid on the results of the examination conducted by the Inspecting Officers. The figures relating to these schools fluctuated from year to year till the introduction of the scheme of salary grant schools, on monthly grants of Rs. 5, 6 and 7 in July 1914, from which year their number has steadily decreased, many of them having been converted to grant schools under the monthly grant system. On 30th June 1918, there were 1,107 of these schools with a total strength of 14,989 (13,533 boys and 1,456 girls) as against 1,763 schools with a total strength of 23,770 (22,394 boys and 1,376 girls) in 1916-17. All the schools were Elementary, the languages taught being Kannada, Tamil, Telugu or Hindustani. One hundred and four of these schools are reported as not following the departmental curriculum.

CHAPTER XIII.

BOOKS.

141. *Text-Book Committee.*—The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Text-Book Committee was held on 11th August 1917. The Report on the working of the Committee during 1916-17 was read and adopted. Ten standing Sub-committees were constituted and a Special Sub-Committee was formed for revising the Rules of the Text-Book Committee.

142. *Meetings of the Sub-Committee.*—The English Sub-Committee met on 1st December 1917 and recommended the English-Supplementary Readers for use in Anglo-Vernacular Classes II to V during 1918-19, and Text-Books in English for use of such candidates as take up English for their Second Language. A meeting of the Sanskrit Sub-Committee was held at Mysore on 9th March 1918 when the Text-Books in Sanskrit taken as First and Second Language for the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations of 1920 were recommended. At a meeting of the Hindustani, Persian and Arabic Sub-Committee held on 14th April 1918. Text-Books in Hindustani, Persian and Arabic were recommended for the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations of 1920. The Kannada and

Telugu Sub-Committees met respectively, on 26th April 1918 and 5th May 1918 and the former Sub-Committee recommended Text-Books for the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Examinations of 1920 in Kannada, while the latter Sub-Committee recommended a Text-book for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1920 for such candidates as take up Telugu for their Second Language.

143. *Books Reviewed.*—Two hundred and fifty-one books were received for patronage during the year. Of these 34 were reviewed by the Kannada Translator and 17 by the Assistant Kannada Translator, while a large majority of the remaining books were reviewed by the different Sub-Committees or by specialists.

144. *New Books.*—“Sangita Bodhanakrama” an advanced book on Music, the departmental Kannada Supplementary Reader, Vanijya Sadhanopayagalu, a book on Commercial Correspondence and “Griha Karya Nirvahakrama” a book on Domestic Economy in Kannada, were published during the year, The Manuscripts of the following new works were also completed during the year: Algebra for Upper Secondary Classes, Geometry (Theoretical), Geometry (Practical), Organization, Methods of Instruction, Indian History, Vol. I., Nature Study, Part I, Indigenous Book-keeping, Banking, Manual Training, Physics Magnetism and Electricity.

The following new works were under preparation during the year:—(1) A book on Elementary Mathematics, (2) A book on Geology, (3) A Moral Class Book, (4) Advanced Physics, (5) Advertising, (6) A book on Drill, (7 to 9) Ankaganita, Parts II, III and IV for Upper Primary, Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Classes, (10) Applied Psychology, (11) Book-keeping, (12) Business Training and Business Methods in the West, (13) Chemistry, (14, 15 and 16) Geography for Upper Primary, Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Classes, (17 and 18) History of India, Vols. II and III, (19) Indian History for Lower Secondary Classes, (20) Indian History for Upper Secondary Classes, (21) Lives of Great Men in Indian History for Upper Primary Classes, (22) Methods of Instruction, (23) and (24) Nature Study, Parts II and III, (25) Organization and Discipline, (26) Pre-Mussalman Period of Indian History, (27) Psychology Applied to Education, (28) Systems of Education, (29) Text-Book of Agriculture for Upper Secondary Classes, (30 and 31) Two Kannada Readers for Lower Secondary Examinations.

145. *Books Revised.*—In addition to revising the departmental books published during the year so as to bring facts and figures thereof up-to-date, the departmental Kannada II Reader was revised so as to make it more suitable for the II Standard.

146. *Departmental Books printed during the year.*—Altogether 32 departmental books were printed during the year and their names are given below:—

Amara (2 Editions), Ankaganita (larger), Ankaganita (smaller), Balabodhe, Part I, Balikagita Mukta Kalapa, Part I, Balikagita Mukta Kalapa, Part II (Sangitabodhanakrama) Bhuvivarane, Part I, Brief History of Mysore, Dharmabodhe, Drill Book, Ganitakalanidhi, Grihakarya Nirvahakrama, Kalyanagitavali, Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1919, Kannada Reader Book I, Kannada Supplementary Reader, Manual of Hygiene, Padya Sangraha, Padya Sara, Paka Sastra, Pasuvaidya Primer of Agriculture (2 Editions) Rahnumai Seluth, Sabdadarsa (2 Editions), Tarikh-e-Hind, Urdu Selections, Vachakabodhini, Vyakarana Sangraha and Vanijyasadhanopayagalu.

147. *Books in the Press.*—Ankaganita (larger), Balabhuvivarane, Bhuvivarane, Part II, Book-keeping, Katha Manjari. Kathavali, Part I, Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1920, Nisab-e-Phalahath, Pancha Tantra, Sanskrit Lower Secondary Text for 1920, Sanskrit Balabodhini, Sanskrit Sabdavali, Stridharma Niṭi and Vachakabodhini.

The following are among the books patronised during the year:— Anandachandrike, Bhagavatam edited by Ramasesha Sastry, Bhandarkar's Commemorative Volume, Harmonium Self-Instructor, In Many Lands Books I and II, Jack's People's Books, Jnanodaya, Kural, Lakshmi Rani, Madhura Vijayam, Manoranjani, Meghaduta edited by K. B. Pathak, Karnataka Nandini, Karnataka Pancha Tantram. Padmini, Physiology and Hygiene in Kannada, Primer of Indian Administration, Psychology of Music by H. P. Krishna Rao, Pushpa Rachane by A. N. Subba Rao, Raghukulacharitam, Parts I and II, Savitri Satyavan, Sir Salar Jang's Biography in Kannada, Sky and Weather Study, Vasishtha Ramayana,

Vols. IV and V, Vidyarthi Karabhushana, Vijnana and Vyakaranada Madariya Pathagalu.

148. *Work of the Kannada Translator.*—Besides revising and annotating 181 books and periodicals registered during the official year, he reviewed 34 books received for patronage and revised the manuscripts of Griha Karya Nirvahakrama and Kannada Supplementary Reader. A glossary of Scientific terms with their Kannada equivalents and a bulletin of important oriental books in English language were under preparation. He was also engaged in editing the Kannada Text for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1920, in preparing the Kannada translation of a number of departmental notifications and in drawing up the Annual Report of the Text Book Committee for 1916-17. A Review and Analysis of publications registered in the State during the calendar year 1917 was also prepared by the Kannada Translator.

149. *The Educational Library.*—Three hundred and forty volumes were newly added to the Library during the year, making the number of volumes therein 9,440 on the 30th June 1918. A considerable number of the new additions consist of School Books in English, Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit and the remaining books relate to History, English Literature, Biography and Reference works. Important among the new accessions are—Jack's Reference Book, Telugu Encyclopaedia, Volumes, I and II, Morley's Recollections, Andhra Mahabharatamu in 7 volumes. Andhra Bhagavatamu in 2 volumes, Sabdakalpadrumam in 5 volumes, Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan, Part I, the History of Mankind, Volumes I and III and the Life of Sir Charles Dilke, Volumes I and II.

Eight hundred and ten volumes were lent out of the Library to Educational officers, Schoolmasters and others during the year as against 614 volumes during the previous year.

150. *The Educational Museum.*—The number of visitors to the Educational Museum was 3,112 as against 2,866 in the previous year. Of these 1,318 were Educational officers and private gentlemen, 1,564 students and 230 ladies. Exhibits were sent from the Museum, during the year to the Educational Conferences held at Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hole-Narsipur, and to the Industrial and Educational Exhibition held at Gwalior.

151. *The Government Book Depot.*—Owing to the large increase in the number of institutions, the activities of the Government Book Depot greatly increased, involving heavy strain on the establishment which was consequently strengthened as a temporary measure, by the appointment of 4 additional clerks and 3 peons. The question of the permanent revision of its establishment is before Government. The stock in the depot on 1st July 1917 was valued at Rs. 1,65,288-9-0. During the year stock valued at Rs. 98,583-1-0 was added. The total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 83,706-5-3, of which Rs. 75,574-0-10 was remitted to the treasury, the balance of Rs. 8,132-4-5 being the commission allowed to Branch Depot-keepers and wholesale dealers. The value of books and maps supplied to the several schools and officers free of cost amounted to Rs. 11,977-7-9. The value of stock on the last day of the year amounted to Rs. 1,68,137-13-0. Stock was taken of all the articles in the depot in April 1918, and all the stores divided into 4 separate sections, with separate ledgers for each section.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

152. *Sloyd Classes.*—As in the previous year, there were 10 centres for wood sloyd, all attached to High Schools, and with the starting of the High School newly sanctioned for Davangere, there will be 11 centres. In all the centres there were 1,318 pupils trained in sloyd. Two teachers were also trained in Bangalore, one of whom belongs to the Mysore Education Department and the other was deputed from the Pandharpur State. The total allotment of Rs. 2,00,000 recently made by Government for improvements and additions to High School buildings includes provision also for Sloyd Halls. There were also 63 paper sloyd centres attached to A.-V. Schools in which 6,300 pupils were under training. Owing to the high price

of paper, it has been found that the contingent amount sanctioned for A.-V. Schools is too inadequate to meet the cost of paper required for paper sloyd.

At the request of the Gwalior State, the Supervisor of Sloyd, Western Circle, was deputed to the Industrial, Agricultural and Educational Exhibition held at Gwalior in March 1918. The Mysore Sloyd exhibits were highly appreciated and won a gold medal.

153. *Religious and Moral Classes.*—Ever since the introduction of the scheme, the detailed programme of work in the several grades has been steadily followed. In the lowest classes where it is not possible to separate religious and moral training, devotional songs and prayers are recited and stories from the Puranas illustrated by wall pictures are narrated. In the higher classes, religion is taught on non-sectarian lines with the aid of Sanatanadharma series of books. In the High School classes separate hours are devoted to religion and morals. The general report on the effect of religious and moral discourses is favourable, the officers almost invariably saying that they were delivered with “good results”, “with great success”, “with satisfactory results”, etc., and no report touches upon any actual defects to be removed or improvements to be made. One fact which reveals itself seems to be that unless the teacher himself to whom the work of moral training is entrusted has either great aptitude for the work or can impress upon the boys the importance of moral virtues by exemplary behaviour on his own part, there is very little benefit from direct moral teaching. It is very hard to measure accurately the good results of such direct moral training. There may be a few cases of indiscipline, but these can be no more attributed to failure on the part of the teacher of morals, than the display of a few good traits on the part of the students can be traced to the success of the training. The reports on school discipline received from the several officers uniformly state that it was good.

In the recent Educational Conference of select officers, the question of school discipline, the methods now followed to enforce discipline and the improvements to be made in this direction were fully discussed and the following resolutions were passed:—(i) that a truancy register should be opened, (ii) that progress cards showing the pupils career in a school from start to finish should be maintained and (iii) that Headmasters and Assistant Masters should be asked to keep watch over the boys who do not live with their parents. When these are given effect to they will provide more accurate means of testing discipline besides aiding the efforts of moral training to elevate the pupils' sense of good conduct and behaviour.

154. *The Grant-in-aid Code.*—From the experience gained from the working of the grant-in-aid rules ever since the Code was framed in 1914, it was found that a few amendments were necessary in order to remove certain disadvantages that Aided Institutions are labouring under.

Under the existing rules there is no provision for any grant on account of (i) menial establishment, (ii) rents for hostels and (iii) for normal training sections attached, to Aided schools. Besides, the present rules in regard to the calculation of the net income of the Aided Institutions were found unfavourable for the grant in these schools, of the usual percentage of free studentships allowed in Government Institutions.

Further it was necessary to settle definitely the question as to how the excess of contribution paid by the people towards rural Anglo-Vernacular Schools, over and above the fee income should be treated. On all these points recommendations for necessary amendments have been made to Government.

155. *Medical Inspection of Schools.*—Although the preliminary work of distribution of registers, etc., in connection with the medical inspection of school children at district stations was completed during 1916-17, yet systematic inspection does not appear to have been carried on, owing to great pressure of other work devolving on the District Medical Officers and their assistants. Yet it is encouraging to hear that in some district stations efforts were made in this direction, and that touring medical officers paid visits to school children in several parts of the State. The total number of children treated for various complaints was 4,082 as against 2,000 in the previous year.

156. *The Economic Conference and the Education Department.*—The Education Department takes this opportunity to express its thanks to all the other

departments of the State for the willing co-operation with which they have worked for the advancement of Education. The observations made last year in regard to the perfect harmony and co-operation between the Education Department and the other departments on the one hand and between the Education Department and the Economic Conference on the other may be repeated this year also. Many of the grant schools opened during the year owe their start to the united efforts of the several agencies. The District Inspectors who are members of the Education Committees of the District Educational Conference have opportunities of exchanging views with the Economic Conference Officers, on matters connected with rural education. In this connection however it would be very desirable for several reasons that the District Inspectors of Education should be appointed *ex-officio* Chairmen of the Education Committees of the several districts. Not only the District Education Committee meetings but the numerous District and Taluk Conferences one of whose features is invariably an Educational Conference, provide the means of contact between the officers of this department and other departments, which tends to promote the sense of mutual accommodation and co-operation. While the department appreciates the enthusiasm with which some of the District Economic Superintendents have laboured to start new schools, it must be said that serious inconvenience is felt owing to a number of these institutions being suddenly transferred before they have attained some stability to the control of the department which has to find the means of maintaining them. It would be a great convenience to the department both from a financial and administrative point of view that such institutions should be maintained by the Economic Conference for at least six months after being started in order to afford some proof of their stability before they are transferred to the department.

157. *Summary.*—The points mentioned in the preceding chapters bear evidence to the fact that efforts have been made to spread and improve education in the State. The total number of institutions rose by 2,197 and the total strength by 36,924. The expansion of higher education by an increase of 4 sections of the University Entrance Class, and a rise of 136 in the strength of these classes is the direct result of a large rise in the strength of the High School sections. The starting of a new English High School, together with Kannada High Schools has given great impetus to the spread of higher secondary English and Vernacular education. The greatest development is observed in the case of Primary schools which rose by 1,934 giving on an average one school for every $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. That the efforts made for the spread of female education are steadily bearing fruit is attested by an increase from 56,715 to 59,944 in the strength of girls' schools and by a fairly large number of students in the High School Forms of the Maharani's College and the Vani Vilas Institute. The introduction of Compulsory Education for girls in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore is a further step in the spread of female education. Mahomedan Education and Backward Classes Education, have both shown progress, the former with an increase of 16 percent in the number of schools and 8 percent in scholars and the latter with 42 percent rise in number of Institutions and 18 percent in strength. The special grants of Rs. 50,000 made by Government will provide additional facilities for the education of the Depressed Classes.

The steps taken for the development of Normal Training indicate the attempts made to meet the large demand for the supply of passed and trained teachers for the several grades of institutions. The extension of the compulsory education scheme to 238 centres in the major part of which the scheme is in active operation has resulted in an increase of 12,707 boys under instruction necessitating the opening of 92 additional schools.

The education of illiterate adults has received due attention, the total number of adult schools and their strength having stood at 2,284 and 41,804 as against 1,020 and 2,300 in the preceding year. The education of the masses is indirectly helped by the numerous conferences taking place all over the State, when Cinema and Radioptican shows of educative value are arranged for, while such propaganda work as general lectures on the importance of education delivered to villagers by educational officers in the course of their tours, have their own effect in awakening in the minds of the masses a desire for education.

The points noticed above refer mainly to the spread of education. There is however much to be done yet by way of consolidation and improvement. In these two important respects recommendations have been submitted to Government from time to time during the year. Such of the proposals as have been sanctioned will be brought into effect during the current year, and an account of their working included in the next report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. DASAPPA,

Deputy Inspector-General.

For 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 1918.

(FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE III.)

P. I.

Area and population			Public institutions.										Private institution		Grand Total	Percentage of	Remarks
Total area in square miles	Number of towns* and villages	Population	University Education		Schools 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 ...	4	1	343	8,207	7	388	8,950	...	1,100	10,050	Institutions to number of towns and villages.		
				For females.	1	...	121	554	3	4	688	...	7	690			
				Total ...	5	1	464	8,761	10	392	9,638	...	1,107	10,740			
	Total ...	Total ...		Scholars ...	Males ...	211	9	54,163	2,14,110	439	11,452	2,80,384	...	18,638	2,93,917	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	4,32,430
					Females ...	8	0	14,230	43,491	40	719	59,469	...	1,456	59,944	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	4,23,874
				Total ...	219	9	68,393	2,57,601	479	12,171	3,39,853	...	14,969	3,53,861	14.2	41.4	8,55,804

* 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.

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EDUCATION GENERAL

ABSTRACT RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MYSORE

1	Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction							8
	University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special		Total	
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1. Institutions ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	26,404	15,356	6,32,782	7,80,492	84,199	2,36,454	17,75,687	
For males ...	.....	.....	1,85,639	1,45,719	10,793	7,033	3,49,194
For females ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	26,404	15,356	8,18,421	9,26,211	94,992	2,43,487	21,24,871	
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1.20	.79	24.92	21.44	2.90	8.95	60.20	
(b) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	.52	.....	3.52	79.59	6.42	.07	89.82
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	.....	.....	49.85	49.68	.....	.47	100.00
(d) Percentages of total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	.85	.49	26.05	29.47	3.02	7.76	67.64	
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 ...	2,557 10 8	9 15 8	1 0 11	118 0 6	17 14 1	4 11 11	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	0 13 6	4 4 6	81 4 3	.....	8 6 7
Total ...	516 9 4	2,559 5 4	14 8 6	5 5 7	199 5 8	19 3 0	9 3 3	
Local Fund Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cost to Local Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	.....	2 9 1	.....	.....	.....	0 6 11
	Cost to Municipal Funds	.....	5 14 1	5 14 4	.....	.....	5 14 4
Total ...	.....	.....	9 5 7	5 14 4	.....	.....	6 7 8
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	67 13 9	2 15 0	2 6 6	61 16 4	9 12 4	2 11 10	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	.....	1 1 0	0 0 10	.....	0 2 7	0 1 0
Total ...	67 15 11	.....	9 0 4	2 10 10	117 0 0	26 10 9	4 4 10
Unaided Institutions Total ...	.....	.....	3 1 6	0 1 3	.....	.....	0 7 3
All Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	118 4 0	2,557 10 8	7 4 8	1 11 5	115 6 1	3 10 3	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds.	15 8 2	.....	0 9 7	2 0 0	77 6 9	0 0 10
Total ...	134 0 6	2,559 5 4	12 6 1	3 13 3	196 7 4	21 8 8	10 3	

TABLE II.

STATE FOR THE OFFICAL YEAR 1917-18. (FOR DETAILS SEE GENERAL TABLE IV.)

Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction

University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	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.	
...	66,784	1,65,511	1,42,191	2,26,048	1,19,217	2,99,729	10,18,475	27,94,162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,184	
...	66,784	1,65,511	1,42,191	2,26,048	1,19,217	2,99,729	10,18,475	31,43,946	
...	3-45	8-56	6-20	7-59	4-79	9-21	39-80	100	
...	...	...	52	10-84	1-02	-2-20	10-18	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	2-12	5-28	4-52	7-16	3-74	9-54	32-36	100	

EDUCATION GENERAL

RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

Class of Institutions		Public							
		Under Public Management							
		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	1	8	9	9	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	2	32	29	28	...	...	...	...
	Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
University Education	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	1	9	6	5	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	49	44	42	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For Boys ...	High Schools ... English ...	11	2,867	2,515	2,335	...	...	...
		High Schools ... Vernacular ...	6	245	195	171	...	...	...
	Middle Schools ...	English ...	96	20,789	20,521	15,282	1	228	284
		Vernacular ...	76	8,969	8,759	5,997	3	230	210
	For Girls ...	High Schools ... English ...	2	49	34	26	1	30	20
		High Schools ... Vernacular ...	3	23	30	25	...	...	...
	Middle Schools ...	English ...	9	1,952	1,886	1,516	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	73	8,092	7,380	4,497	...	...	...
		Total	276	42,801	41,320	29,849	4	488	514
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	For Boys	2,055	96,296	92,284	64,081	24	1,709	1,726	
	For Girls	349	15,953	15,603	9,950	7	877	818	
	Total	2,404	1,12,249	1,07,887	74,031	31	2,586	2,544	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTION.									
School Education, Special	Training schools for masters	7	440	442	401	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	2	21	21	16	...	...	...
	Deaf and Dumb schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	2	54	91	44	...	...	...
	Commercial schools	2	384	346	261	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools	2	271	254	214	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ...	For boys	7	450	412	279	...	...	...
		For girls	1	8	7	5	...	...	...
	Other schools	Sanskrit schools	1	41	35	35	...	...	...
		Medicinal and Forest Schools	2	46	41	34	...	...	...
	Practical Instruction Classes	290	7,096	6,548	5,345	...	...	...
	Total	316	8,811	8,197	6,634	...	...	...
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		3,000	1,63,910	1,67,898	1,10,556	35	3,074	3,068	

TABLE III.
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

Institutions								Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June	Number of scholars on the 30th June learning—		
Under Private management				Unaided						English	A. Classical language	A. Vernacular language
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards												
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	179	168	118	...	...	...	...	1	8	8	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	211	...	219	9
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	9	...	...
2	179	168	118	...	...	...	...	6	226	17	219	10
4	9,177	2,795	2,399	1	203	193	181	16	6,247	5,792	855	2,098
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	245	73	128	119
126	15,872	15,720	10,615	5	623	532	472	228	37,512	16,511	2,001	32,002
12	1,363	13,62	882	3	213	206	142	93	10,675	463	2,366	11,632
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	79	79	2	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	28	15	6	28
4	571	547	504	1	67	50	55	14	2,590	1,998	8	2,101
28	3,015	2,876	2,195	...	...	...	...	101	11,017	328	942	9,768
174	23,998	23,299	16,595	10	1,106	981	850	464	68,393	25,279	6,306	57,995
5,762	1,23,181	1,18,287	95,599	366	7,438	6,497	5,994	8,207	2,33,624	23	3,840	2,34,610
180	6,737	6,410	4,977	18	410	357	306	554	23,977	6	1,033	23,540
5,942	1,34,918	1,24,697	1,00,576	384	7,843	6,854	6,239	8,761	2,57,601	29	4,923	2,58,150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	440	32	...	440
1	18	23	23	...	...	...	...	3	39	...	...	39
2	42	56	29	...	...	...	...	2	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	54	...	...	...
2	85	93	81	...	...	...	...	4	469	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	271	...	...	...
15	967	809	663	...	...	...	...	23	1,417	122	...	671
3	202	183	192	...	...	...	...	4	210	...	...	...
63	2,525	2,424	1,984	...	...	...	...	64	2,566	266	2,281	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	7,096	...	...	...
86	3,339	3,588	2,961	...	...	...	...	403	12,650	420	2,281	1,901
6,204	1,62,384	1,51,752	1,20,250	394	8,954	7,835	7,089	9,633	3,38,372	25,745	18,731	3,17,856
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian ...							...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit ...							...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other oriental classic ...							...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary teaching vernacular only or mainly.							999	13,539	14	15	13,510
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran ...							3	36	...	...	36
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.							1	25	...	...	25	
							100	1,314	...	...	1,314	
							4	75	...	...	75	
Total								1,107	14,989	14	15	14,960
Grand Total								10,740	3,53,861	25,759	13,746	3,32,316

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	Natives Christians	Hindus	Mohammadans	Parsis and others					
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
ARTS COLLEGES.										
University Education.	English	Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	Girls	1	7	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ... ..	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	1	219	8	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys ...	High Schools ...	English ...	5	145	5,683	272	149	5	
			Vernacular	1	220	24	
		Middle Schools ...	English ...	155	875	32,289	2,789	1,404	504	...
			Vernacular ...	4	152	5,164	5,256	99	155	...
	For Girls ...	High Schools ...	English ...	1	17	60	1	
			Vernacular	28	
		Middle Schools ...	English ...	319	195	2,058	8	10	184	...
			Vernacular ...	4	506	7,869	2,523	115	18	...
	Total	488	1,891	53,371	10,873	1,770	663	147	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys ... ..	...	795	1,97,331	25,229	10,269	19,640	...	
	For Girls ... ..	...	402	16,390	4,256	929	...	126	
	Total ... ..	...	1,197	2,16,721	29,485	11,198	19,640	126	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.										
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters ... ..	...	2	396	33	9	1	...	
	Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	15	12	12	...	...	...
	Deaf and Dumb schools ... ..	...	...	40	...	2	3	...
	Agricultural schools ... ..	...	2	50	2	...	...	...
	Commercial schools ... ..	...	7	20	411	14	17	6	
	Engineering and surveying schools ... ..	...	2	8	252	9	...	...
	Industrial schools ...	For boys	7	172	1,022	149	67	22	
		For girls	33	141	36	
	Other Schools	Sanskrit schools	1	2,262	17	286	147	
		Medical and Forest schools	44	...	2	...	
Practical instruction classes ... ..	...	...	118	5,863	992	103	331	...
Total ... ..	...	49	479	10,406	1,228	486	510	...	
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.										
...	537	3,508	2,79,719	41,594	18,451	20,818	273	...		
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Classic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary teaching vernacular only or mainly. { For boys ... ..	...	159	12,793	616	71	1,202	...	
	{ For girls ... ..	...	...	28	8	...	...	...
3. Elementary teaching the Koran. { For boys ... ..	...	...	...	25	...	10	...	
{ For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards { For boys ... ..	...	...	1,314	...	...	133	...	
{ For girls ... ..	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	159	14,210	549	71	1,345	...		
Grand	537	3,727	2,93,929	42,143	19,525	22,163	273			

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MYSORE STATE
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

Objects of expenditure		Public instruction						Total		
		Under public management								
		Managed by Government								
		Provincial Revenue	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
University Education.	English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	11,895	3,066	...	...	...	80	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	15,346	...	...	...	...	10	15,356	
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		27,241	3,066	...	...	...	40	30,397
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools	English	88,227	55,807	...	191	1,44,166
			Vernacular	18,805	6,113	5	24,923
			English	1,13,717	14,562	2,441	91,823	...	77	2,32,610
			Vernacular	61,365	...	11,960	2,971	...	2,084	78,400
	For Girls	High Schools	English	9,932	9,932
			Vernacular	11,792	2	11,794
		Middle Schools	English	30,480	5	...	10	30,495
			Vernacular	78,100	12	...	11	78,123
	Total		4,12,438	20,665	14,401	1,50,618	...	2,820	6,00,442	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	School Education, Special.	For Boys	71,734	3,96,350	910	637	4,69,631	
		For Girls	42,839	64,671	...	8	1,07,418	
Total		1,14,573	4,60,921	910	645	...	...	5,77,049
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	46,956	37,217	...	1	...	25	84,199		
	Training Schools for Mistresses	7,693	409	...	...	...	...	8,102
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	14,696	...	...	...	...	346	15,042
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instruction Sloyd Allowances	6,558	...	...	...	...	...	6,558
	Medical Schools	5,441	...	...	162	...	...	5,593
	Kindergarten Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	31,811	...	...	3,270	...	100	35,181
	Industrial Schools including practical Institution classes.	65,370	...	...	56	...	3,294	68,720
	Other Schools	14,405	...	...	2,905	...	...	17,310
	Total		1,92,930	37,626	...	6,384	...	3,765	2,40,705	
	Buildings	1,40,903	63,588	...	...	...	...	2,04,491
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	85,431	6,008	...	...	...	...	91,439	
Total		2,26,334	69,596	...	...	...	...	2,95,930
Scholarships held in	University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		9,73,516	5,91,964	15,311	1,57,647	...	6,125	17,44,463		

Objects of expenditure		Public Institutions							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards							
		Provincial Revenue	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English	
	Oriental	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law	
	Medicine	
	Engineering	
	Teaching	
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
Schools Education, General.	For Boys ...	High Schools ...	English	
			Vernacular
	Middle Schools	English ...	420	...	1,335	367	...	2,122	
		Vernacular ...	900	...	1,687	97	...	2,684	
	For Girls ...	High Schools ...	English	
			Vernacular
	Middle Schools	English	
		Vernacular	
	Total		1,820	...	3,022	464	...	4,806	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys ...	...	...	...	11,250	...	...	11,250
	For Girls ...	...	...	3,750	...	...	3,750
Total ... ..		...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION									
School Education, special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instructions (Sloyd) Allowances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kindergarten Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools including Practical instruction Classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges	Professional ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	
Total expenditure on Public Instruction ...		1,820	...	18,090	464	...	19,806		

TABLE IV—contd.

Public Instructions—conold.

Under Private Management

Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards							Unaided			
Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,400	23	...	11,423	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
11,400	23	...	11,423	...	...	...	...
15,360	44,893	45	11,243	71,541	...	...	...	...
31,764	...	840	30,018	1,988	10,737	75,342	134	...	2,903	3,037
3,755	...	420	770	...	3,013	7,958	...	...	...	...
1,200	452	150	2,692	4,494	...	...	...	...
3,540	4,815	...	8,775	17,130	...	...	...	...
12,781	...	360	8	1,543	18,979	33,671	...	...	...	...
68,400	...	1,620	80,951	3,726	55,439	2,10,136	134	...	2,903	3,037
2,82,526	4,000	791	1,046	2,504	8,193	2,99,060	551	...	...	551
17,464	...	2,280	221	4,234	10,352	34,551	...	...	...	...
2,99,990	4,000	3,071	1,267	6,738	18,545	3,33,611	551	...	...	551
1,425	1,206	2,691	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
45	45	...	...	...	...
...
18,422	99	...	55,806	74,269	...	...	...	...
16,351	400	180	1,110	1,980	738	20,769	...	...	...	...
36,253	400	180	1,149	1,980	57,812	97,774	...	...	...	...
5,916	2,900	11,737	20,552	...	...	...	...
7,142	1,123	19,513	27,778	...	...	...	...
13,057	4,023	31,250	48,330	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
4,29,100	4,400	4,871	83,367	16,490	1,63,046	7,01,274	685	...	2,903	3,588

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV—concl'd.

Objects of expenditure		Total expenditure from					Grand Total	Remarks	
		Provincial Revenue	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources			
		27	28	29	30	31	32	43	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
University Education.	English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	23,295	3,056	...	...	53	26,404	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	15,346	...	...	...	10	15,356	
	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	38,641	3,056	...	...	63	41,760	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
Schools Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools	English ...	1,03,587	1,00,700	11,419	2,15,706
		Vernacular ...	18,806	6,113	...	...	5	24,923
	Middle Schools	English ...	1,45,901	14,532	4,616	1,22,337	15,705	3,03,111	
		Vernacular ...	66,040	...	14,067	3,638	5,097	89,042	
	For Girls	High Schools	English ...	11,132	452	2,842	14,426
		Vernacular ...	11,732	...	...	...	2	11,794
	Middle Schools	English ...	34,020	...	...	4,820	8,785	47,625
		Vernacular ...	90,981	...	360	20	20,533	1,11,794	
	Total	4,82,158	20,665	19,043	2,32,167	64,388	8,18,421		
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
Schools Education, General.	For boys	3,54,260	4,00,350	12,951	2,234	10,697	7,80,492		
	For Girls	60,303	64,571	6,080	229	14,686	1,45,719		
	Total	4,14,563	4,64,921	18,981	2,463	25,283	9,26,211		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	46,366	37,217	...	1	26	84,199		
	Training Schools for Mistresses	9,118	409	...	...	1,266	10,793	
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	14,696	...	...	...	346	15,042	
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manual Instruction, Sloyd Allowances	6,558	...	...	...	...	6,558	
	Medical Schools	5,441	...	...	152	...	5,593	
	Kindergarten Schools	45	...	...	...	...	45	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	31,811	...	...	3,270	100	35,181	
	Industrial Schools including practical Institution classes.	88,792	...	...	95	59,102	1,42,989	
	Other Schools	30,766	400	180	4,015	2,718	38,079		
	Total	2,29,183	38,026	180	7,533	63,557	3,38,479		
Buildings	1,46,818	63,588	...	...	14,637	2,25,043		
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants)	92,573	6,008	...	...	20,636	1,19,217		
Total	2,39,391	69,596	...	...	35,273	3,44,260		
Scholarships held in									
Scholarships held in	University	66,718	...	...	...	66	66,784	
	Direction	1,65,511	...	...	...	...	1,65,511	
	Inspection	3,635	...	...	...	...	5,037	
	Arts Colleges	96,898	...	...	...	1,402	51,082	
	Professional Colleges	60,529	...	...	...	2,161	62,690	
	Secondary Schools	865	3,104	...	...	...	3,969	
	Primary Schools	18,124	...	...	...	1,299	19,423	
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	1,73,385	-12,943	...	93,793	40,644	2,99,729		
	Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5,30,595	-9,899	...	93,793	59,666	6,74,215		
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		19,34,531	5,86,426	38,204	3,35,966	2,48,230	31,43,346		

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE V.

RETURN OF THE STAGES OF INSTRUCTION OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
GENERAL EDUCATION IN THE MYSORE STATE AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL
YEAR 1916-17.

Class of Schools		Number of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March	High Stage			
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination			
				Boys	Girls	Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	Departmental	English	107	23,656	2,218	8	2,221
		Vernacular	82	9,114	245	...	245
	Local Funds	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	1	223	...	...	...
		Vernacular	2	230	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	130	19,049	1,827	5	1,832
		Vernacular	12	1,363	...	...	...
Unaided	English	6	826	208	...	208	
	Vernacular	3	213	...	...	...
Total		...	343	54,679	4,493	8	4,501
For Girls	Departmental	English	11	2,001	...	49	49
		Vernacular	76	8,080	...	28	28
	Local Funds	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	5	601	...	31	31
		Vernacular	28	3,015	...	...	...
Unaided	English	1	67	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	121	13,714	...	108	108
Total Secondary Schools		...	464	68,393	4,493	116	4,609
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	Departmental	...	2,055	96,296	...	...	...
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	24	1,709	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	5,763	1,28,181	...	...	...
Total		...	8,207	2,33,624	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	349	15,953	...	...	...
	Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	7	877	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	180	6,737	...	...	...
Total		...	554	23,977	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools		...	8,761	2,57,601	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	9,225	3,25,994	4,493	116	4,609

EDUCATION GENERAL

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 ...	11,597	63	11,660	4,515	28	4,543							
		Vernacular ...	1,068	...	1,068	3,624	8	3,632							
	Local Funds ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	English ...	228	...	228	...	...	...				
		Vernacular ...	37	3	40	101	14	115							
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided ...	English ...	7,656	125	7,781	4,604	77	4,681							
		Vernacular ...	280	...	280	631	8	639							
Unaided ...	English ...	380	...	380	159	...	159								
	Vernacular ...	13	...	13	86	...	86								
Total ...				21,249	191	21,440	14,120	135	14,255						
For Girls ...	Departmental ...	English ...	...	1,447	1,447	...	217	217						
		Vernacular ...	...	610	610	...	3,529	3,529						
	Local Funds ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided ...	English ...	121	362	483	4	50	54							
		Vernacular ...	...	302	302	1	1,405	1,406						
Unaided ...	English ...	...	41	41	...	17	17							
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...				121	2,762	2,883	5	5,218	5,223						
Total Secondary Schools ...				21,370	2,953	24,323	14,125	5,353	19,478						
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
For Boys ...	Departmental ...	...	4,261	34	4,295	37,312	2,376	39,688						
	Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	3	...	3	774	17	791						
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	884	7	891	53,109	2,268	55,377						
	Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	2,205	72	2,277			
Total ...				5,148	41	5,189	93,400	4,733	98,133						
For Girls ...	Departmental ...	...	...	117	117	1	5,687	5,688					
	Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	14	14	...	354	354					
	Native States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	...	...	84	84	84	2,264	2,198					
	Unaided ...	...	...	6	6	...	130	130					
Total	221	221	35	8,336	8,370						
Total Primary Schools ...				5,148	262	5,410	93,435	13,068	1,06,503						
Grand Total ...				26,518	3,215	29,733	1,07,560	18,421	1,25,981						

TABLE V—concl'd.

Lower Primary Stage						Total		
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
1,991	44	2,035	2,660	33	2,693	23,485	171	23,656*
2,029	30	2,059	1,868	52	1,920	9,024	90	9,114
...
...
42	...	42	30	3	33	223	...	226
...	...	...	...	...	...	210	90	280
...
2,015	80	2,095	2,411	49	2,460	18,713	286	19,049
151	7	158	255	31	286	1,317	46	1,363
33	...	33	51	...	51	826	...	826
79	...	79	35	...	35	213	...	213
6,340	161	6,501	7,310	168	7,478	54,016	663	54,679
...	111	111	...	177	177	...	2,001	2,001
...	1,847	1,847	...	2,016	2,016	...	8,030	8,030
...
...
...
1	3	4	8	21	29	134	467	601
4	518	522	8	777	785	13	3,002	3,015
...	9	9	...	...	...	...	67	67
...
5	2,488	2,493	16	2,991	3,007	147	13,567	13,714
6,345	2,649	8,994	7,326	3,159	10,485	54,163	14,230	68,393
20,104	2,423	22,526	2,5473	4,314	29,787	87,150	9,146	96,296
420	13	433	451	31	482	1,648	61	1,709
4,515	3,209	37,724	28,769	4,420	34,189	1,18,277	9,904	1,28,181
2,284	160	2,444	2,420	297	2,717	6,909	529	7,438
57,323	5,804	63,127	58,113	9,062	67,175	2,18,934	19,640	2,38,574
1	4,206	4,207	4	5,937	5,941	6	15,947	15,953
...	234	239	16	254	270	21	856	877
37	1,881	1,918	28	2,509	2,537	99	6,638	6,737
...	104	104	...	170	170	...	410	410
43	6,425	6,468	48	8,870	8,918	126	23,851	23,977
57,366	12,229	69,595	58,161	17,932	76,093	2,14,110	43,431	2,57,521
63,711	14,878	78,589	65,487	21,091	86,578	263,273	57,721	3,25,994†

* 498 U. E. class+6 Commercial Subject.

† +504 U. E. and Commercial Subject.

EDUCATION GENERAL

RETURNS SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE

Nature of Examinations	Number of Institutions sending Examinees				Number of		
	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institutions	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. B. A. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. { First	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Entrance Examination	5	...	...	5	407	...	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.							
1. Master of oriental learning (Pandits Examination)	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
2. Bachelor of oriental learning do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours of Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High proficiency in Sanskrit (Vedanta Vidwat Examination)	1	3	...	4	3	26	...
Arabic (Moulvis' Examination)	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
Persian Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit (Vidyarthi Examination)	...	11	...	11	...	280	...
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 Surgeon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. { L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary scientific	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.							
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First U. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TEACHING.							
1. Graduates Training Class Examination	1	...	...	1	6	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
S. S. L. C. Examination	Boys 10	5	...	15	612	425	...
	Girls 1	1	...	2	8	5	...
Matriculation	Boys 89	36	...	125	1,024	604	...
	Girls 27	7	...	34	28	19	...
English Lower Secondary Examination	Boys 6	...	...	6	76	...	...
	Girls 3	...	...	3	9	...	...
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination	Boys 435	50	1	486	2,076	224	18
	Girls 51	11	...	62	150	54	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examn. for Masters	Upper Secondary grade 1	...	...	1	41	...	...
	Lower Secondary 7	...	...	7	401	...	...
2. Training School Examn. for Mistresses	Upper Secondary 2	3	...	5	17	24	...
	Lower Secondary 1	...	...	1	29	...	...
3. Eng. Secondary grade T. C. Examn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Examn. in Practical Agriculture	...	...	...	1	19	...	...
5. Examn. in Engineering and Surveying	...	...	...	1	98	...	...
6. Examn. for Proficiency in Sewing	...	2	...	3	9	13	...
7. Veterinary Examn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Mysore Govt., Technical Examinations	2	2	...	4	361	46	...
9. Madras and other Technical Examn.	1	...	...	1	35	...	...



EDUCATION GENERAL

RETURN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL EXPEN-

Objects of expenditure		Expenditure of local Fund Boards on Public Instruction													
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards										In institutions managed by			
		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	Local Funds	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING														
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.															
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												5,82,025		4,400	

TABLE VII.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1917-18.

Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	Expenditure of Municipal Boards on Public Instruction														Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instructions	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction
	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards											In institutions managed by				
	Number of institutions	Number of schools 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	Government	Local Fund Boards	Private persons or association		
Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,056	3,056
...
...
3,056	3,056
...
6,113	6,113
14,552	1,335	...	...	...	...	2,441	...	840	4,616	19,168	
...	1,687	...	...	...	...	11,960	...	420	14,067	14,067	
...
...	360	360	360	
20,665	3,022	...	...	...	...	14,401	...	1,620	19,043	39,708	
...
4,00,350	11,250	...	...	...	...	910	...	791	12,951	4,13,301	
64,571	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	6,030	70,601	
4,64,921	15,000	...	...	...	...	910	...	3,071	18,981	4,83,902	
...
37,217	37,217
409	409
...
...
400	180	180	580	
38,026	180	180	38,206	
63,588	63,588	
6,008	6,008	
69,596	69,596	
...
...
3,104	3,104
...
-12,943	-12,943
-9,839	-9,839
5,86,425	18,022	...	...	...	...	15,311	...	4,871	38,204	6,24,629	

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VIII.

RETURN SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE AND EXPENDITURE IN HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES IN THE MYSORE STATE
FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1918-19.

Class of Hostels or Boarding houses	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels on Boarding Houses	Boarders	Arts Colleges	Colleges for professional training	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Special schools	Provincial Revenues	District Municipal Funds	Subscriptions and endowments	Fees	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government	18	494	14	45	282	1	302	Rs. a. p. 13,902 14 0	.....	Rs. a. p. 719 18 4	Rs. a. p. 45,898 9 7	Rs. a. p. 60,021 4 11
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3	96	1	1	25	44	25	Rs. a. p. 1,580 0 0	Rs. a. p. 747 9 8	Rs. a. p. 4,061 1 8	Rs. a. p. 2,921 4 4	Rs. a. p. 8,679 15 8
4. Unaided	6	376	7	.....	199	117	53	Rs. a. p. 18,855 8 9	.....	Rs. a. p. 13,120 4 4	Rs. a. p. 4,474 13 0	Rs. a. p. 31,450 10 1
Total	27	966	22	46	456	162	260	Rs. a. p. 29,268 8 9	Rs. a. p. 747 9 8	Rs. a. p. 17,921 3 4	Rs. a. p. 62,194 10 11	Rs. a. p. 1,00,151 14 8
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government	2	67	3	.....	44	19	1	Rs. a. p. 2,895 11 1	.....	Rs. a. p. 1,693 10 7	Rs. a. p. 4,267 0 7	Rs. a. p. 8,876 6 3
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Unaided	4	374	.....	.....	222	131	21	Rs. a. p. 780 0 0	.....	Rs. a. p. 19,415 0 0	Rs. a. p. 3,255 8 0	Rs. a. p. 22,450 8 0
Total	6	441	3	.....	266	150	22	Rs. a. p. 3,675 11 1	.....	Rs. a. p. 21,108 10 7	Rs. a. p. 6,542 8 7	Rs. a. p. 31,326 14 3
Grand Total	33	1,407	25	46	722	302	282	Rs. a. p. 32,964 1 10	Rs. a. p. 747 9 8	Rs. a. p. 39,029 13 11	Rs. a. p. 58,737 3 6	Rs. a. p. 1,31,478 12 11

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. E. 4770-830 --Edn. 127-24-5, dated 6th February 1925.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

Reviews the — for the year 1923-24.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1923-24, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letters No. C. P. R. 49 of 24-25, dated 10th and 27th November 1924.

ORDER No. E. 4770-830 --EDN. 127-24-5, DATED 6TH FEBRUARY 1925.

Recorded.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer continued in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year except for 18 days when he was on privilege leave during which period, Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore, acted as Inspector-General. He toured for 139 days and visited 409 institutions as against 137 days and 410 institutions in the previous year. With a view to relieve the Inspector-General of some of the routine work devolving on him, consequent on the abolition of the posts of Deputy Inspector-General and Technical Assistant and the increase in the activities of the Department and also to assist him in the formulation of schemes of improvement, the Government have recently sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant Inspector-General of Education. It is hoped that the Inspector-General of Education will now be able to devote larger attention to the broader questions of consolidation, organisation and development.

2. Mr. D. Venkataramiah was in charge of the Bangalore Circle till 16th May 1924, and acted as Inspector-General from that date till 4th June 1924, when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement. He toured for 125 days and inspected 15 out of 17 schools in his direct charge, 201 other Institutions and two offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 50 days. Dr. Paul Chinnappa continued in charge of the Mysore Circle throughout the year and toured for 210 days and inspected all the 13 schools in his direct charge, all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle and visited in addition 400 institutions of the Primary and Middle school grades.

3. Sri Srirangamma, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, toured for 128 days and inspected 24 out of 32 schools in her direct charge leaving uninspected 8 schools which are reported to have been closed at the time of her inspection and visited 172 other schools. Her itineration, fell short of the minimum prescribed by 72 days, and cannot be considered satisfactory. Government trust that there will be an appreciable improvement in her touring during the current year. A Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed from 1st June 1924, in lieu of two Assistant Inspectresses, and was placed in charge of the schools in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur.

4. The period of touring of all the District Inspectors of Education except of Kolar fell short of the prescribed minimum. The itineration of the District Inspectors in charge of Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur Districts was quite inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 138, 147 and 157 respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusoof Ali was only 127 days out of 336 days she was in charge. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Devanhalli, Srinivasapur, Sidlaghatta, Shimoga, Channagiri, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Kolar, Gundlupet, Gubbi, Narasimharajapura and Nelamangala ranges was satisfactory, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Dodballapur, Chamrajnagar, Malvalli, Arsikere and Chikmagalur ranges was very

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poor. The number of schools inspected by Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, Hiriur and Mr. Mahomed Khan Ghori, Assistant Inspector, Kolar, was only 120 and 114 respectively for 191 and 212 days of touring which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General has observed that the question of removing some of the officers whose work is not satisfactory from the Inspectorate is under consideration. His report on the subject is awaited.

5. Besides the inspection of the Departmental Officers, 812 schools were visited by the officers of the Government belonging to other departments.

6. Towards the end of the year, the Government have passed orders replacing the two Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction, by three Provincial Officers, responsible for the supervision of various grades or subjects of education.

7. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions both public and private rose from 8,792 in 1922-23, to 9,084 in the year under report and the number of pupils under instruction from 2,87,794 to 3,03,092. There was also appreciable increase both in the average monthly and daily attendance, the figures being 2,66,745 and 2,05,680 as against 2,63,940 and 1,84,763 in the previous year. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total school-going population was 55.03 and 13.14 respectively as against 52.30 and 12.42 during the previous year and that of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age was 34.48 as against 32.74 in 1922-23. There was one institution for every 3.24 sq. miles of area and 645 of the population and one out of every 2.57 of the school-going population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was one in 19 as against one in 20 in the previous year. Comparing the figures available for the year 1922-23, the percentage of total scholars to population was higher in Mysore than in the presidencies or provinces in British India except that of Bombay where the percentage was 5.0 as against 4.91 in the State.

8. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on Education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect—rose from Rs. 43,64,292 to 44,98,598, the increase being mainly due to the remodelling of Primary and Middle schools. Of this, Rs. 34,19,706 was met from State Funds, Rs. 4,83,557 from Local Funds including Education cess, Rs. 42,153 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,19,658 from fees and Rs. 2,33,522 from all other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on Education, Rs. 25,59,000 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,26,982 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 34,439 on Municipal schools, Rs. 3,51,850 on buildings and equipment and Rs. 7,56,328 on other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-12-3 as against Re. 0-11-11 in the previous year.

9. In addition to the three districts levying education cess at the rate of six pies in the rupee, two more districts, *viz.*, Shimoga and Tumkur, undertook the levy of the cess at the same rate during the year under review. Out of the collections realised from the cess in the five districts and supplementary Government grants, 644 Aided schools have been ordered to be converted into Government Institutions, 127 new schools to be opened, 64 primary schools to be developed into incomplete middle schools and 46 incomplete middle schools to pukka Middle schools. Practical Instruction classes have also been ordered to be opened in 24 centres. The improvement of educational facilities in the remaining three districts is retarded by the failure of the District Boards to levy education cess.

10. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were nine Collegiate High Schools as in the previous year, of which 5 were Government and 4 Aided. Of 1,187 students sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 382 passed, giving a percentage of 32.18 as against 41.45 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was very satisfactory being 55, while that of D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore, and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was very poor, being 19 and 18 respectively. The number of High Schools for boys was 21 with a total attendance of 7,712 as against 19 schools with 6,639 pupils in the previous year. Two new High Schools were started during the year—one at Tiptur in the Tumkur District and the other at Mysore, the latter being intended to serve as a Practising High School for the Training College. Thirteen additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. In spite of the creation of the above facilities, seats could not be found for the failed S. S. L. C. students in Bangalore with the result that a special class had to be opened for them in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, from June 1924. Two thousand two hundred and five students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom, 1,024 were declared eligible for the collegiate course and the public service, giving a percentage of 46 as against 49 in the previous year. The results of the Vani Vilas Institute, National High School, Bangalore, M. E. M. Girls' School, Kolar, and D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore, were particularly good, while those of the Maharani's High School, Mysore, Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, and Chitaldrug High School were poor.

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11. *Middle Schools.*—In accordance with the orders on the Education Memorandum the Middle Schools were remodelled so as to constitute a four years' course providing instruction in both English and Vernacular. As a transitional measure, another type called the Incomplete Middle School has come into existence, providing instruction in English up to the second year standard of the Middle School course. The number of Middle Schools for boys according to the new classification was 192 with a strength of 20,697 and the number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 313 with a strength of 6,912. Four thousand five hundred and ninety two candidates appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2,222 were successful giving a percentage of 49·4 as against 54·2 in the previous year. The number of pupils who sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination was 5,719 and the number successful was 2,041, giving a percentage of 37·2 as against 48·3 in 1922-23. Twenty-seven Panchama students passed the English and 31 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

12. *Primary Schools.*—The total number of primary schools for boys increased from 6,504 in 1922-23 to 6,554 in 1923-24 and the number of pupils from 1,96,359 to 2,09,218 including 17,640 girls. Two thousand seven hundred and forty schools were Government Institutions as against 2,412 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 1,29,577 were in the first year or infant class, 40,851 in the second year class, 25,097 in the third year class and 13,490 in the fourth year class. The large number of pupils in the lowest class indicates the stagnation of pupils in the infant classes, which is not a healthy sign of progress. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to issue suitable instructions to the Inspectorial staff to pay particular attention to this defect during their inspections and see that undue retardation of pupils in the lowest classes is avoided as much as possible. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending the schools was 32,938 as against 37,887 in 1923 and 44,009 in 1922. The Education Survey has revealed the necessity for more primary schools in rural parts, but any expansion of educational facilities is mainly dependent on the funds made available by the local bodies.

13. *Training Institutions.*—In the 8 Training Schools for men and 3 for women, there were in all 601 pupils under training as against 617 in the previous year. The number of graduates under training was increased from 5 to 12 and a separate High School has been attached to the Training College to serve as a Practising High School. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary, Lower Secondary grade final examinations, the number of passes was 10, 4, 5 and 88 respectively. Thirteen girls passed final examination of the Lower Secondary grade. The percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Preliminary examination was very poor in the District Normal schools of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga. The Inspector-General is requested to take necessary steps to secure better results during the current year. Out of about 7,666 teachers in the Department, only 3,567 or a little less than half the number of teachers have passed one or other of the training examinations. A high standard of instruction cannot be expected when the number of untrained teachers still predominates. The number of teachers trained in the various grades is also decreasing year by year. Efforts should be made to utilise the budget provision in full so as to turn out a larger number of trained teachers every year especially of the Lower Secondary grade.

14. *Special Schools.*—There were in all 18 industrial schools for men with a strength of 1,018 as against 1,071 in 1922-23. The School of Engineering continued to be popular, the number of pupils under instruction being 214 as against 183 in the previous year. The question of levying some fees from the pupils in this institution to meet some part of the cost should receive attention. The number of candidates who passed the final examination in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering was 40 out of 60 who appeared. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was 4, of which 2 were Government, one aided and one un-aided, with a total strength of 400 pupils. Commercial subjects were also taught in five High Schools of the State. As the revised S. S. L. C. scheme provides for an optional course of instruction in commercial subjects, orders have been recently passed sanctioning the opening of Commercial classes in two more High Schools. Practical Instruction classes of an improved type have been opened in 5 centres, providing instruction in Carpentry in Boys' Schools and tailoring in Girls' Schools, the total number of students attending the Carpentry and Tailoring classes being 415 and 117 respectively. Nine out of twelve of the Weaving classes attached to the Panchama Schools were working regularly with a strength of 196 pupils. The School for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind continued to do good work with a total strength of 62 comprising 25 deaf and 35 blind pupils and 2 in the Training Section. Of the total number of pupils, 7 came from the neighbouring presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

15. The total number of Sanskrit Schools was 47 with a strength of 1,536 as against 51 schools with a strength of 1,772 in the previous year. A Committee is reported to have

been appointed to examine the question of Sanskrit Education in the State and see to what extent the Sanskrit schools are serving a definite purpose. The report of the Committee is awaited. Orders were passed recently, continuing the Sanskrit College at Mysore as a seat of orthodox learning with admission restricted to pupils of the priestly class and throwing open the Bangalore Sanskrit College for all pupils irrespective of caste or creed. Government will watch with interest the extent to which the pupils of the other communities avail themselves of the facilities afforded for higher Sanskrit education.

16. *Women's Education.*—There were 4 English high schools for girls with a strength of 182, one Kannada High School with 27 pupils, 20 middle schools with 1,401 pupils, 56 incomplete middle schools with 956 pupils, 729 primary schools with 34,961 pupils, 3 training institutions with 56 pupils and 4 industrial schools with a total strength of 176. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13·14 as against 12·42 in the previous year. In the University Entrance Examination, 5 passed out of 9 examined; in the S. S. L. C., 24 out of 55, in the Upper Secondary, 5 out of 10 and in the English Lower Secondary, 222 out of 614. The results of the Training Examination of the Lower Secondary grade (preliminary) were 32 passed out of 73 and in the final 13 out of 15. The total expenditure on the education of girls was Rs. 5,37,190 as against 5,44,399 in the previous year and of this amount 3,69,399 was met from State Funds, 1,07,984 from Local Funds, 3,346 from fees and Rs. 56,461 from other sources. The average annual expenditure per pupil was Rs. 325 in English high schools, Rs. 43 in middle schools, Rs. 109 in technical schools and Rs. 9 in primary Schools.

17. *Education of Special Communities.*—An Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was appointed during the year to discuss the problems relating to the education of the Mahomedans and to review their future requirements. A separate Mahomedan Scholarship Fund was constituted out of the amount shared by the pupils of the Community in the backward class scholarship scheme and the Aligarh scholarship and the fund is administered by the Inspector-General with the help of a special Committee. The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls was 1,033 with a strength of 33,376 as against 950 with a strength of 31,155 in the previous year. Of the total number, 16 were middle schools, 71 incomplete middle schools, 941 primary schools and one special school. There were also 7,853 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools, which gives a total of 41,589 pupils under instruction as against 38,845 in the previous year. The results of the Public Examination in the case of boys were 11 passed out of 27 candidates for the University Entrance Examination, 52 out of 140 in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 111 out of 265 in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 258 out of 587 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 31 out of 58 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was 1 in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 79 out of 232 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 10 out of 18 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

18. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for the depressed classes rose from 582 to 592, with a strength of 13,661 as against 12,837 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 374 were Government, 215 aided and 3 special. Of the Government Institutions, 3 were middle schools and 371 primary schools. The Panchama Boarding schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The Upper Secondary class in the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, has been abolished. The demand for admission to the Boarding institutions is increasing year by year and the number of boarders in the Free Panchama Boarding Home, Bangalore, has increased to 28 as against the original provision of 12. It is gratifying to note that the sentiment against the admission of Panchama pupils to general schools is reported to be growing weaker in most places and that there were 3,294 pupils in general schools as against 3,035 in the previous year.

19. *Educational Buildings and Equipment.*—With a view to ensure prompt execution of the programme of educational buildings, orders were passed defining clearly the duties of the Public Works and Education Departments in the matter of construction, maintenance and repairs of buildings. As, under the above orders, the Education Department is expected to carry out a heavy building programme, the subordinate Public Works staff of the Department was suitably strengthened and the Inspector-General was given the services of a special Engineering Assistant of the rank of a Sub-Engineer. The type designs for Primary School Buildings were approved and those for the Middle schools are under consideration.

20. A sum of Rs. 1,88,914 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,52,127 in the year 1922-23. Of this amount, Rs. 13,405 was spent on high schools, Rs. 72,680 on District and Taluk Headquarter Schools, Rs. 5,930 on special institutions, Rs. 67,875 on village schools and Rs. 29,024 on repairs to existing

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buildings. The amount paid as grant-in-aid for building works was Rs. 19,442. Out of the two lakhs of rupees resumed from the District Boards, being a portion of the accumulated balances of Mohatarfa and Local Fund General transferred to them in 1917, a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was set apart for buildings and of this amount Rs. 83,176 was spent in the several districts as against an appropriation of Rs. 1,25,000 during the year under review. In spite of the large amounts spent on buildings in the past, the accommodation in many of the schools is insufficient and is in urgent need of improvement. With the aid of accumulated cess collections in some of the districts and supplementary grants from State Funds, the construction of a large number of buildings should be undertaken during the current and coming years. The total amount spent on articles of equipment was Rs. 1,67,389.

21. *Hostels*.—The number of hostels increased from 44 to 51 and their strength from 2,222 to 2,298. Of these hostels, 20 were Government, 26 aided and 5 un-aided. To afford boarding facilities for boys in middle school classes, a hostel was opened at Ayanur in the Shimoga District, and its average attendance during the year was only 7, as against 14 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the prevalence of epidemics. A similar hostel is reported to have been opened at Kotehal, Channagiri Taluk. The number of boarders in the hostels is very small when compared to the number of students under instruction in the secondary schools. The question of popularising these institutions by attracting a larger number of pupils should receive the attention of the Department.

22. *Other Activities*.—The Scout Movement continued to be popular. Forty-nine new troops were started during the year, and excluding the 21 troops which ceased to exist, the total number of Scout Troops was 133 with a strength of 3,048 as against 119 with a strength of 2,924 in the previous year. The Mysore Scouts won distinction in the Scouting and Ambulance Competitions held in Madras and Calcutta and the party which went to Madras was specially complimented by His Excellency the Viceroy. Some of the high and middle schools organised excursions to places of geographical or historical interest.

23. *General Remarks*.—Government note with satisfaction the steady advance made during the year in Education in all the grades as indicated in the Inspector-General's interesting report. Satisfactory progress has been shown by the activities of the Department in carrying out some of the urgent reforms sanctioned in the Education Memorandum. The question of financing primary education, which is in need of further development and expansion, is now receiving the earnest consideration of Government. Greater attention in the current and the coming years should be devoted by the Department to the improvement of accommodation and equipment of all grades of schools, to the training of a larger number of teachers, and to increase the efficiency of Girls' Schools. Government are glad to note that the working of the Department under Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer as Inspector-General of Education, during the year of report, was satisfactory and that the staff under him worked with zeal, although it must be observed that the work of inspection of the Inspectorial staff leaves yet much room for improvement.

B. RAMASWAMIYA,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Heads of other Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1924.

CHAPTER I.

The important events of the year are summarised below, arranged under various heads and are treated in detail in the Chapters with which they are connected.

I. SPECIAL EVENTS.

1. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading paid a visit to the State and were offered a most hearty welcome by the school children both in Bangalore and Mysore.

2. The National Baby Week, was celebrated in almost all the important places in the State. On the day fixed for the Show, all the schools were closed and the Educational Officers, both of the Inspectorate and of the Tutorial staff rendered all possible assistance in making the event a success.

3. A Conference of Inspecting Officers and another of the Head Masters and Mistresses of High Schools were held in September 1923 and in January 1924 respectively under the Presidentship of the Inspector-General of Education, in which several important questions, chiefly relating to the improvement of Primary Education, Remodelling of Schools, Revision of the powers of Inspecting Officers, etc., and the organisation, equipment and administration of High Schools, were discussed.

4. The Indian Science Congress which was attended by eminent Scientists from all parts of India was held in Bangalore in January 1924, and several Science teachers of High Schools attended the lectures and discussions, a few of them contributing papers also.

II. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

(a) *Direction*.—(1) The appointment of the Deputy Inspector-General and the Technical Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education were abolished at the beginning of the year as it was considered that there was not sufficient work for them. But towards the close of the year, the question was reconsidered and Government passed orders revising the higher administrative and controlling organisation of the Department and created the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Education and ordered the abolition of the post of Special Officer from the 1st July 1924.

(2) A general decentralisation of powers was sanctioned according to which certain powers of the Inspector-General and of the Inspecting Officers were enhanced. The Head Masters of High Schools were also given certain powers in this connection.

(3) A consolidated report on Education from July 1916 to the end of June 1922 was prepared and submitted to Government and is now in print.

(4) The procedure relating to contributions for educational buildings was systematised.

(5) The Engineering staff of the Department was strengthened and the relation between the Public Works Department and the Education Department defined.

(b) *Inspection*.—(1) The post of the Special Assistant Inspector sanctioned temporarily in connection with the new scheme of Practical Instruction was continued during the year.

(2) A Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools was appointed in place of the two Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools at Hassan and Kolar whose posts were retrenched. She has been placed in charge of the three Districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan, the other Districts continuing to be in charge of the Inspectress, who will, in addition, have general control over all the Girls' Schools in the State.

(3) The appointments of the two Circle Inspectors of Education, were abolished with effect from 1st July 1924, and in their place the appointments of three Inspectors, one for Secondary Education, one for Primary and Middle School Education and a third for Science Education have been newly created. The offices of these Inspectors have been reconstituted and Bangalore has been made the Head Quarters for all these offices and they are all located in the New Public Office Building.

(4) The powers of the Inspecting Officers as regards appointments, promotions, leave and other administrative matters have been enhanced by a general decentralisation of powers sanctioned by Government during the year.

(c) *Collegiate Education.*—An additional section of the University Entrance Class was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, in July 1923 on account of the large number of applicants for admission to the class that year and another section was opened in the same institution at the end of June 1924 as the number of applicants for admission to these classes was more than that of last year, 1,013 having passed the S. S. L. C. Examination in 1924 against 904 in 1923. The opening of a Science Section of the University Entrance Class in the Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga, and of an Entrance Class in Chitaldrug is being put off for want of funds.

(d) *Secondary Education.*—(1) Early in 1923, the needs of High School education in the State were examined and a programme for starting new High Schools in various parts of the State was laid down by Government, and in accordance with this programme a New High School was opened in Malleswaram, Bangalore, in June 1923 with 8 sections of the High School Classes teaching History, Mathematics and Science as Optional subjects. In spite of this the number of applications for admission to the High School classes was so large that several additional sections had also to be opened in the High Schools at the following places.—(1) Bangalore, (2) Tumkur, (3) Chikmagalur, (4) Shimoga, (5) Channapatna, (6) Mysore and (7) Chikballapur.

(2) Two High Schools, one attached to the Training College, Mysore, to serve as a Practising High School, with the IV and V forms and the other at Tiptur with only the IV Form, were started in June 1924 in addition to the existing High Schools. Additional sections of High School classes were also opened in the following High Schools in June 1924 on account of the large number of applicants for admission to these schools. Two sections were opened in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, two in Shimoga, two in Chikmagalur, two in Chikballapur, one in Kolar, one in Malleswaram, one in Tumkur, one in Hassan and one in Davangere.

(3) A morning class for students who had failed at the S. S. L. C. Examination was also opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.

(4) The revised courses and curricula for the S. S. L. C. Examination which were sanctioned by Government in May 1924 were given effect to in the IV and V forms from the beginning of the current school year.

(e) *Middle schools*—(complete and incomplete)—(1) The Special English Classes of two years' duration held in some of the schools were ordered to be continued for another two years.

(2) The bifurcation of Primary and Middle Schools and the remodelling of Primary and Middle school education on a four and four year basis was brought into effect from June 1923, but the re-allocation of staff sanctioned in connection with the remodelling scheme could not be given effect to till May 1924.

(3) In connection with the levy of Education Cess, 25 rural A.-V. and Vernacular schools were converted into Middle schools and 49 Primary schools were converted into Incomplete Middle schools during the year.

(4) The grants-in-aid of the Middle and Primary schools have been worked out in accordance with the revised rules and the revised grants will be given effect to shortly. The revision of these grants is estimated to result in an increased expenditure of about Rs. 20,000 per annum.

(5) The rules of the Lower Secondary Examination were revised in the light of the changes involved in the orders on the remodelling of Primary and Secondary Education and in the light of the several modifications sanctioned by Government from time to time since the last revision and the revised rules were given effect to from 1923-24.

(f) *Primary Education.*—(1) The control over the Primary schools in the City of Bangalore was transferred to the Municipal Council from 1st July 1923, and a Superintendent was appointed by the Municipality for the administration of these schools.

(2) The grants given in aid of the Village Elementary Schools, which are gradually dying out, mostly on account of the withdrawal of the contributions paid by the people, were recently enhanced with effect from 1st March 1924 by an additional grant of Rs. 2 per mensem on the average in order to ensure their continued existence.

(3) In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Conference of Educational Officers presided over by the Dewan Sahib in 1923, steps have been taken to close all unsatisfactory Adult Night Schools and to utilise the funds thus saved for improving such of these schools as had been working satisfactorily, their number being fixed at 500 for the present.

(4) The Managing Agencies of Aided Schools are freely availing themselves of the facility afforded to them by the scheme of Provident Fund which has been instituted since 1923 for the benefit of aided school Masters.

(5) The report on the Educational Survey undertaken by the Department and approved by Government was printed and copies of the same supplied to all the Departmental Officers and to the Presidents of District Boards for information and future guidance in connection with the opening of new schools, etc.

(g) *Special Instruction*.—(1) In connection with the Education Cess paid by the people of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, five Practical instruction classes in Agriculture—three in the Bangalore District and two in the Chitaldrug District—and one class in lacquer work at Channapatna in the Bangalore District were ordered to be opened; and necessary steps have been taken for the acquisition of the lands required for these and the question is under correspondence with the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

2. The question of reorganising the Sanskrit schools is being examined by a Committee appointed by the Department and action will be taken on the receipt of the report.

3. Government have ordered that the Chamrajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore be thrown open to all classes of students irrespective of castes or creed and have transferred the control of that institution from the Muzrai Department to the Education Department from the 1st July 1924. Curricula and courses suited to these altered conditions, are under preparation.

(h) *Training of Teachers*.—(1) The number of graduate teachers undergoing training in the Training College, Mysore, was increased from 6 to 12.

2. The Elementary English Training Class in the Training College, Mysore, was ordered to be continued during 1923-24, and proposals have been submitted to Government to make this class permanent.

(i) *Education of Mahomedans*.—(1) The Urdu Boys' Schools at Chikmagalur and Shimoga and the Urdu Girls' School in Suitanpet, Bangalore, were converted into Middle Schools.

2. The scales of carts, cart-hire and conductresses of Hindustani Girls' Schools were revised and better facilities created in this direction.

3. Separate recommendations on each of the subjects discussed at the Mahomedan Education Conference have been sent up to Government and orders have already been passed on several of these questions.

4. As resolved at the above Conference an Advisory Committee has been formed by Government for the advancement of the Education of Mahomedans. It will meet once in six months and discuss problems connected with the subject.

5. Government have accepted the principle of granting conveyance allowance of Rs. 7 to Mahomedan Girls attending High School classes for a period of 5 years to start with.

6. A separate fund called "The Mahomedan Scholarship Fund" was constituted consisting of the amount shared by the pupils of that community under the Backward class scheme and that of the Aligarh Scholarships, to be administered by the Inspector-General of Education assisted by a Special Committee.

7. The Zenana Normal School, Mysore, has been ordered to be converted into a Boarding School. It has been reorganised and has a general section of the Middle School standard, and a training section of the Lower Secondary Grade, with a Practising Primary School. The question of opening the Upper Secondary classes has been ordered to be deferred.

(j) *Women's Education*.—The Middle School classes of the Vani Vilas Institute, were taken away from that institute and it is now purely a High School with the University Entrance Classes.

2. The women's Inspectorate was reorganised during the year. A Deputy Inspector of Girls' Schools was appointed against the appointments of two Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools whose appointments were retrenched, and she is in charge of the non-muslim girls' schools in the three Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur.

(k) *Scholarships*.—(1) The Silver Wedding Fund Association at Simla have granted 5 Special Military Scholarships of Rs. 20 each per mensem to the Mysore students studying in the High Schools of the State, in consideration of the services rendered by the parents of these students in the late War.

2. Government have ordered that the pupils of the Ursu and Komar communities who are granted scholarships by the authorities of the respective Boarding Homes be treated as free students in all Government and Aided Schools and that free studentships may also be granted to such of the students of these communities as are recommended by the above authorities, even though they may not be receiving scholarships.

(1) *Education of Depressed Classes.*—(1) The period of exemption granted to the Depressed Class students from the payment of admission and class fees as well as application fees for public examinations, has been extended by another 3 years.

2. In order to give a vocational bias to the education imparted in the general schools, Practical Instruction Classes in Leather work, Mat-making, Smithy, etc., have been opened in 11 Panchama Schools in addition to the 12 Weaving classes which are being maintained in some of the Panchama Schools.

CHAPTER II.

I. Numerical.

STATISTICS.

(a) NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The total number of both Public and Private institutions on 30th June 1924, was 9,084 with a strength of 303,092 as against 8,792 and 287,794 on the 30th June 1923, showing an increase of 292 in the total number of schools and of 15,298 in the number of scholars. The number of Public Institutions alone was 7,991 against 7,839 and the number of scholars reading in them 286,330 as against, 272,650. The number of private institutions was 1,093 against 953 and the number of scholars in them 16,762 as against 15,144 in the previous year. Thus there has been an increase both in the number of Public and Private institutions as well as in the number of scholars in them. The average monthly number on the rolls in Public institutions was 266,745 in 1923-24 as against 263,940 in 1922-23, and the daily average attendance 205,680 as against 184,763 in 1922-23 thus showing a perceptible increase under both heads.

The following is a comparative table of schools and scholars for 1922-23 and 1923-24. Comparative statement showing the number of institutions and the number of pupils under instruction on the 30th June 1924.

Particulars	No. of Institutions		No. of pupils		Difference	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
University Education—						
Colleges Oriental for men ...	4	4	324	334	Plus	10
Colleges Teaching for men ...	1	1	11	11		
Total ...	5	5	335	345	Plus	10
Secondary Education—						
High Schools—						
High Schools— English, for boys...	19	21	6,630	7,012	Plus	382
Do Kannada, for boys ...	4	3	254	285	Plus	31
Do English, for girls ...	4	4	162	182	Plus	20
Do Kannada, for girls ...	1	1	18	27	Plus	9
Total ...	28	29	7,064	7,506	Plus	442
Middle Schools—						
Middle Schools for boys ...	172	192	20,280	20,697	Plus	417
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys.	273	313	7,976	6,912	Minus	1,064
Middle Schools for girls ...	19	20	1,367	1,401	Plus	34
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls.	54	56	2,339	956	Minus	1,383
Total ...	518	581	31,962	29,966	Minus	1,996
Primary Schools—						
Primary Schools for boys ...	6,504	6,554	196,359	209,218	Plus	12,859
Primary Schools for girls ...	692	729	32,554	34,961	Plus	2,407
Total ...	7,196	7,283	228,913	244,179	Plus	15,266

Particulars	No. of Institutions		No. of Pupils		Difference	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24		
School Education. (Special)—						
Training schools for masters ...	7	7	545	545		
Training schools for mistresses ...	3	3	61	56	Minus	5
Industrial schools for men ...	18	18	1,071	1,018	Minus	53
Industrial schools for women ...	4	4	161	176	Plus	15
Sanskrit schools ...	51	51	1,772	1,536	Minus	236
Commercial schools ...	3	4	400	541	Plus	141
School for the Deaf and the Blind ...	3	3	61	62	Plus	1
Medical schools ...	1	1	125	168	Plus	43
School of Engineering, Bangalore ...	1	1	157	214	Plus	57
Agricultural schools ...	1	1	23	18	Minus	5
Practical instruction classes ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92	93	4,376	4,334	Minus	42
Total Public Institutions ...	7,839	7,991	272,650	286,330	Plus	13,680
Total Private institutions ...	953	1,093	15,144	16,762	Plus	1,618
Grand Total of all institutions in the State.	8,792	9,084	287,794	303,092	Plus	15,298

It will be seen from the above table that there has been an increase in the number of schools and scholars both in Public and Private institutions. The total strength is nearly what it was at the end of 1921-22, so that the loss in 1922-23, has been almost made up this year. For the reasons given in my report of last year many schools mostly aided Day and Night schools have been temporarily closed and yet, it is satisfactory to note that the number of pupils under instruction has increased by 15,298, thereby showing that the people have come to recognise the benefits of education and are co-operating with the Department by sending their children to schools. Attempts are being made to re-open the schools temporarily closed and the recent order of Government (Government Order No. E. 4216-19—Edn. 463-22-4, dated 4th April 1924) sanctioning an increase of Rs. 2 per month all round to the grants of the teachers of these schools will, it is hoped, go a great way to minimise the closing of these schools in future. In the cess levying Districts some of the Aided schools have been converted into Government Schools.

A strength of 400 may be considered to be a reasonable maximum strength for a single institution of the middle grade having regard to the qualifications of the teachers and Head Masters employed in such school. When a school shows a tendency to grow beyond this limit, it is very desirable to split it up into two schools, or to start a second school in the locality to serve the extra number. Judged by this standard the schools at Bangalore Fort, Sultanpet and Tumkur require splitting up, particularly as this is the case with the Government Middle School, Fort, Bangalore, which has a strength of over 1,000. It is extremely hard for a Head Master on a comparatively small pay to supervise a school of this size and it is very necessary that it should be carved out into two and preferably three schools under suitable and separate Head Masters. The chief obstacle in the way is that of securing suitable accommodation but the question has to be faced and solved at an early date.

Classified according to strength, 115 middle schools had a roll of 100 and less, 40 of 100 to 200, and 16 of 200 and 400, while five schools had a strength ranging from 400 to 900.

(b) PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS TO POPULATION OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.

The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school-going age according to the Census of 1921 was 55.03 as against 52.30 in 1922-23, that of girls to the total female population of school-going age was 13.14 as against 12.42 and that of both boys and girls to the total population of school-going age was 34.48 as against 32.74 in 1922-23.

(c) AVERAGE MONTHLY AND DAILY ATTENDANCE IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The average monthly number on the rolls in all public institutions was 266,745 as against 263,940 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 205,680 as against 184,763 or 77.04 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 70 per cent last year.

(d) PROPORTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS TO POPULATION AND AREA.

On the average, there was one institution for every 3.24 square miles of area and for 645 persons of total population, and one out of every 2.57 of the school-going population

was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 19 as against 1 in 20 in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population during the year under report was 8.25 and that of girls to the total female population was 1.97 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5.17.

(e) PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS IN EACH GRADE OF SCHOOL TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

Grade of schools			Boys	Girls
High schools—English	...	...	3.09	.34
High schools—Kannada	...	...	.13	.05
Middle schools	...	...	9.06	2.86
Incomplete Middle schools	...	...	3.03	1.83
Primary schools	...	...	84.69	94.92
Total			100	100

The following comparative statement gives percentages of male and female scholars to total population during 1922-23 in some of the leading British Indian Provinces and in Mysore. During 1923-24, the percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population in Mysore has further increased to 8.25 in the case of boys and 1.97 in the case of girls and to 5.17 in the case of both boys and girls.

Province	Percentage of total scholars to population for 1922-23		
	Male	Female	Total
India	5.80	1.21	3.48
Mysore	7.84	1.86	4.91
Madras	7.2	1.9	4.5
Bombay	7.7	.2	.5
Bengal	6.63	1.54	4.18
U. P.	4.1	.47	2.38
Punjab	6.04	1.0	3.75
Bihar and Orissa	4.4	.61	2.48
C. P. and Berar	4.36	.53	2.44

(f) Financial.

I EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The classified statement given below shows the net direct expenditure on the different kinds of institutions, as well as the indirect expenditure, and the sources of the two kinds of expenditure. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 44,98,598 or Rs. 1,34,306 more than that of the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the remodelling of Primary and Middle Schools.

The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 32,09,081 or 71.34 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this expenditure Rs. 51,849 were spent on College Education in Oriental Colleges; Rs. 12,312 on professional colleges, Rs. 5,06,740 on High School Education; 7,51,755 on Middle schools and Rs. 14,92,127 on Primary Education for boys and girls; and Rs. 3,94,298 on schools for special instruction. The percentages of expenditure from State Funds on Direction and Inspection to the total cost from State funds for the year under report were 2.12 and 8.71 respectively.

2. *Expenditure from Education Cess Funds.*—The levy of Education cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee was extended during the year to two more districts, *viz.*, Tumkur and Shimoga. The estimated annual income for the Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts was, Rs. 90,000, Rs. 45,000, Rs. 45,000, Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 66,000 respectively. The balance on 1st July 1923 and the actual collections during the year are given in the following statement.

District	Balance on 1st July 1923			Collections during 1923-24			Total		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	94,736	15	0	86,205	6	4	1,80,942	5	4
Chitaldrug	57,159	13	3	60,802	7	8	1,17,762	4	11
Hassan	44,660	11	4	64,227	3	11	1,08,887	15	3
Tumkur .. .. .	.....			49,524	12	5	49,524	12	5
Shimoga .. .. .	.....			46,693	5	4	46,693	5	4
Total	1,96,557	7	7	3,07,453	3	8	5,04,010	11	3

Proposals regarding the utilisation of the funds had been submitted to Government in consultation with the several District Boards, and Government were pleased to sanction the following items of expenditure during the year under report:—

Items	Expenditure	
	Recurring per annum	Non-recurring furniture, apparatus, etc.
<i>Bangalore District.</i>		
1. Development of Vernacular Middle Schools into Middle Schools of the new type.	14,590	2,600
2. Development of Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools of the new type.	9,952	3,800
3. Conversion of Aided Primary Schools into Government Schools.	26,220	19,900
4. Improvement to existing schools	3,208	1,800
5. Opening new schools	9,864	4,500
6. School buildings .. .. .	.....	6,000
Total	63,834	38,600
<i>N. B.</i> —The above sanctions also include the items ordered during the year 1922-23.		
<i>Shimoga District.</i>		
1. Development of Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools—Kannada Boys' Schools.	9,674	1,600
2. Development of Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle School—Hindustani Boys' Schools.	1,588	200
3. Development of Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools—Kannada Boys' Schools.	5,050	1,100
4. Improving the staff of existing schools—Kannada Boys' Schools.	2,487	.....
5. Improving the staff of existing schools—Hindustani Boys' Schools.	44	.....
6. Do Hindustani Girls' Schools	296	.....
7. Opening of fresh schools—Kannada Boys' Schools	4,812	3,500
8. Do Hindustani Boys' Schools	4,122	2,750
9. Do Kannada Girls' Schools	1,110	600
10. Do Hindustani Girls' Schools	1,830	800
11. Do Conversion of grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions—Kannada Boys' Schools.	8,935	12,100
12. Do for Depressed classes	2,727	3,150
13. Do Hindustani Boys' Schools	1,542	1,450
14. Do Kannada Girls' Schools	1,956	2,000
15. Do Hindustani Girls' Schools	1,422	2,000
16. Opening of Practical Instruction Classes in 6 centres	3,780	5,900
17. Local allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per teacher to the 11 teachers now employed in the schools in Bhadravati.	264	.....
18. Do to 4 additional teachers in Bhadravati (included in these proposals).	96	.....
Total	51,785	36,150

No additional recurring expenditure was sanctioned in any of the other districts during the year. But two amounts of Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 12,000 were sanctioned towards the construction of school buildings in the districts of Hassan and Chitaldrug respectively. Expenditure to be distributed over all the cess districts.

Three Cess Accountants attached to this office	...	Rs.	1,920
Three Accountants in the Comptroller's Office	...	...	2,808
Total		...	4,728

The actual expenditure from 1st July 1923 up to the 30th June 1924 and the balance available on 1st July 1924 from Cess Funds are as given in the accompanying table.

District	Total amount available for expenditure during 23-24.			Expenditure during 1923-1924.			Balance on the 1st July 1924		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	a.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	1,80,942	5	4	24,854	9	11	1,56,087	11	5
Chitaldrug	1,17,962	4	11	18,188	1	3	99,774	3	8
Hassan	1,08,887	15	3	166	7	0	1,08,721	8	3
Tumkur	49,524	12	5	171	5	4	49,353	7	1
Shimoga	46,693	5	4	179	14	6	46,513	6	10
Total	5,04,010	11	3	43,560	6	0	4,60,450	5	3

It will be seen from the above statement that the sanctions for the Shimoga District could not be utilised during the year as Government sanction for the proposals was received only in May 1924. The sanctions of the districts of Tumkur and Hassan were received in July and August respectively and the expenditure relating to these sanctions will be included in the accounts for 1924-25.

Proposals *re* the utilisation of the balances available are under preparation and in various stages of consideration.

3. *Conversion of schools.*—The following statement shows by districts the number of Aided Primary Schools that have been converted into Government institutions.

No.	Name of district	Total number of schools						Total	Remarks
		Kannada boys	Urdu boys	Panchama boys	Kannada girls	Urdu girls	Panchama girls		
1	(a) Bangalore ...	81	13	12	10	6	2	124	From cess funds.
	(b) do ..	20	18	8	7	.....	...	53	From the special grant of Rs.10,000.
2	Kolar ...	7	...	...	1	.....	..	8	By transfer of provision from existing school.
3	(a) Chitaldrug...	20	9	4	5	1	...	39	From cess funds.
	(b) do ...	47	3	6	2	.....	...	58	Vide (1) (b) above.
4	(a) Shimoga ...	5	..	...	1	.....	...	6	Vide 2 above
	(b) do ..	76	9	21	10	5	...	121	From cess funds.
5	Kadur ...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	5	Vide 2 above
6	(a) Hassan ..	4	...	...	...	.....	..	4	Do
	(b) do ...	22	12	14	4	2	1	55	Vide 1 (b) above.
7	Tumkur ..	2	...	1	...	.....	...	3	Vide 2 above
8	Mysore ...	4	..	..	..	.....	...	4	Do
	Total ...	291	64	66	40	14	3	478	

There are a very large number of schools that deserve to be taken over by Government, but it is mainly a question of funds. In the non-cess districts the scheme may be said to be inoperative on account of want of budget provisions for the purpose. It is hoped that the District Boards of Mysore, Kolar and Kadur will soon consent to the levy of the cess and thus help in giving effect to the orders on the Educational Memo in this respect at an early date.

(g) PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE FROM EACH SOURCE TO TOTAL COST.

Of the total expenditure on Education, 76.02 per cent was met from State funds; 10.75 per cent from local funds; 9.4 per cent from Municipal funds; 7.10 per cent from fees and 5.19 per cent from all other sources.

(h) THE SHARE OF EACH CLASS OF INSTITUTION TO TOTAL COST.

Of the total amount spent on Education, Rs. 25,59,000 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 7,96,982 on aided institutions, Rs. 34,439 on Municipal schools, Rs. 3,51,850 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,56,328 under the head "General" which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous charges, such as Government Central Book Depot, Buildings, Furniture, apparatus etc.

(i) FEES.

The receipts from fees amounted to 3,19,648 rupees as against Rs. 3,19,431 in the previous year. Of the fees realised Rs. 1,82,612 were credited to State funds, and Rs. 1,37,039 to private funds. The amount credited to State funds includes the fees collected for the different Local Examinations also.

Institutions	1922-23	1923-24	Increase or decrease	Percentages of increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Oriental Colleges for boys .. .. .	..	10	plus 10	..
English High School for boys	1,39,677	1,31,796	minus 7,881	5.64
Vernacular High Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools for boys	7,039	14,082	plus 7,043	100.5
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	242	179	minus 63	26.03
Primary Schools for boys	373	697	plus 324	86.86
English High School for girls	1,787	2,244	.. 654	36.60
Vernacular do .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Middle Schools do	171	125	minus 46	26.90
Incomplete do	173	697	plus 524	302.9
Primary Schools for girls	24	..	minus 24	..
Schools for special instruction	14,548	13,546	minus 1,002	6.89
Miscellaneous (includes hostels and local examinations)	1,55,397	1,56,282	plus 885	56
Total	3,19,431	3,19,658	plus 227	..

The fee income shown under Primary and Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys and girls is mostly admission and penal fees.

The fee income shown under "Miscellaneous" includes examination fees of the S. S. L. C., Government Technical and other examinations, as well as the fees realised from hostels.

(j) AVERAGE COST OF EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

The average cost of Education per head of population was Re. 0-12-3 as against Re. 0-11-11 in the previous year. Of this cost, Re. 0-9-3 was met from State funds as against Re. 0-10-1 in the previous year. The average cost of Education per head of the population in other parts of India for 1922-23 is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay	1	9	9
Burma	0	14	1
Punjab	1	1	0
Madras	0	13	1
United Provinces	0	9	8
Assam	0	7	6
Bengal	0	11	4
Bihar and Orissa	0	5	2
Central Provinces and Berar	0	9	10
N. W. Frontier Province	0	12	9
Coorg	1	2	10
Cochin	0	15	0
Baroda	1	6	7
Travancore	0	13	2

Average annual cost per head of the number on rolls in the different grades of Boys and Girls' institutions (Government schools only).

Kind of institutions	Number of institutions	Number on rolls	Annual expenditure	Cost per institution	Average cost per pupil on the rolls	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.
Training College ..	1	11	12,312	12,312	1,119	4 4
Oriental College for boys ..	2	146	48,414	24,207	331	9 8
English High Schools for boys ..	14	4,562	2,61,043	20,074	61	9 8
Vernacular High School for boys ..	3	285	13,254	4,418	46	8 1
Middle Schools for boys Kannada ..	154	16,619	4,17,833	2,713	25	5 2
Do Urdu ..	14	943	39,930	2,852	42	5 6
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys Kannada ..	254	5,770	89,027	311	15	6 10
Do Urdu ..	51	752	29,518	578	39	3 8
Primary Schools for boys ..	2,740	1,34,234	9,25,470	374	6	14 4
English High Schools for girls ..	2	115	40,280	20,140	350	4 2
Vernacular Do ..	1	27	6,644	6,644	246	1 3
Middle schools for girls Kannada ..	11	814	35,156	3,196	43	3 0
Do Urdu ..	2	61	1,655	832	27	4 8
Incomplete Middle—Kannada ..	29	466	39,910	1,376	85	10 5
Do Urdu ..	17	189	8,249	485	43	10 4
Primary Schools for girls ..	537	28,313	2,64,579	492	9	5 6
Technical Schools for boys ..	21	1,633	2,91,727	13,896	178	10 3
Do girls ..	3	45	13,989	4,663	310	13 10
Total ..	3,856	1,94,985	25,59,000	663	13	1 11

(k) AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 7,96,982 of which a sum of Rs. 4,11,995 was contributed from State funds as grants-in-aid, Rs. 24,555 from local funds Rs. 7,715 from Municipal funds, Rs. 1,37,039 from fees and Rs. 2, 15,678 from all other sources. Of the State grant, a sum of Rs. 79,798 was allotted to High Schools. Rs. 29,197 for Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys; Rs. 9,570 to similar schools for girls, Rs. 1,83,283 to Primary Schools for boys, Rs. 26,220 for Primary Schools for girls, Rs. 8,317 to Sanskrit Schools and Rs. 75,600 to special institutions and grants towards buildings, furniture etc.

(l) BUILDING AND OTHER LUMP SUM GRANTS TO AIDED SCHOOLS.

A sum of Rs. 21,669 was spent from State funds towards buildings and other lump sum grants, of which Rs. 19,442 were paid for building works and Rs. 2,227 for furniture and other appliances.

(m) EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,88,914 was incurred on Educational Buildings during the year. Of this amount, Rs 64,429 was spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,24,485 by the Education Department.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department and the Education Department.

Institutions	By Public Works Department	By Education Department	Total	Total of each
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General schools—boys ..	57,649	98,974	1,56,623	1,70,473
Do —girls ..	1,364	12,486	13,850	
Urdu schools —boys ..	5,416	8,725	14,141	18,441
Do —girls ..	.....	4,300	4,300	
Total ..	64,429	1,24,485	1,88,914	1,88,914

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,88,914, a sum of Rs. 67,875 was spent solely on village school buildings and Rs. 1,21,039 on other buildings and repairs. Of the latter sum, Rs. 13,405 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 72,680 on Taluk Schools, Rs. 5,930 on special institutions and Rs. 29,024 on repairs to existing buildings.

The following are the important items of expenditure incurred during 1923-24 by the Public Works Department in connection with the construction or extension of buildings etc., for the schools given below :—

HIGH SCHOOLS.—	Rs.
1. Constructing a Science Laboratory for the High School, Bangalore ..	606
2. Constructing a hostel building for the High School, Channapatna ...	843
3. Constructing a compound wall and filling in the pit in front of the High School, Bangalore	1,038
4. Providing water connection for the High School at Malleswaram ...	353
5. Constructing a High School at Davangere	5,578

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—

6. Extending the Middle School at Turuvekere	639
7. Constructing the Middle School at Pavagada	1,200
8. Constructing the Middle School at Molakalmuru	1,476
9. Improving the Middle School at Nagamangala	2,985
10. Improving the Middle School at Chamrajnagar	730
11. Constructing the Middle School, Mulbagal	5,000

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—

12. Constructing the Middle Girls' School, Chamrajpet, Bangalore City.	453
13. Constructing the Middle Girls' School, Shimoga	807

URDU SCHOOLS.—

14. Constructing the Hindustani Model Middle School, Bangalore ...	4,680
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Government having sanctioned the utilisation of a portion of the accumulated balances out of the Mohatarfa and Local Cess amounting to Rs. 1,50,000 for Educational buildings a sum of Rs 83,176 was spent in the several districts as per programme approved of by Government, against an allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 provided in the budget for 1923-24. But the grant allotted for the districts of Kadur and Hassan could not be spent for want of approval of the District Boards concerned. The unspent balance has however been ordered to be utilised during the next year, for completing the items of work included in the programme. Of the amount sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 26,798 was spent by the Public Works Department on incomplete works entrusted to that Department.

A sum of Rs. 1,24,485 was spent departmentally as against an allotment of Rs. 1,57,547 sanctioned for the year. Of this amount, Rs. 80,932 was spent on original works, Rs. 24,111 on repairs and Rs. 19,442 on grants-in-aid towards the construction of school buildings for which contributions had been paid by the people.

The following are the chief items of work in connection with which expenditure was incurred by the Department during 1923-24.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—	Rs.
1. Certain Improvements to the Government Collegiate High School at Bangalore	1,318
2. Improving the Kitchen Block of the High School Hostel, Chikmagalur	501
3. Carrying out certain improvements for the High School, Chitaldrug..	600
4. Installing the workshop machinery and providing water and gas connections for the Government Collgiate High School, Bangalore ...	1,250
5. Providing water and gas connections for the Natural Science Hall attached to the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore ..	712

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.—

6. Putting up wooden screens in the C. T. Institute, Mysore, for providing accomodation for some of the classes of the Training College, Mysore	2,400
7. Improving the District Normal School at Tumkur	668

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—

8. Improving the Middle School building at Gundlupet	2,250
9. Do do do Nanjangud	1,500
10. Do do do Nayamati, Honnali Taluk	3,950
11. Do do do Chitaldrug	1,200
12. Constructing a building for the Middle School at Hebbur, Tumkur Taluk	2,612

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.—

	Rs.
13. Constructing a building for the Primary School at Oblapur, Nelaman-gala Taluk	1,741
14. Constructing a building for the Primary School at Doddabele, Nela-mangala Taluk.. .. .	998
15. Improving the out houses for locating the Primary School at Anekal.	1,200
16. Constructing a Primary School building at Dodda Hejjaji, Doddabal-lapur Taluk	1,250
17. Improving the Boys' School building at Bukinkere, Krishnarajpete Taluk	1,280
18. Constructing a Primary School building at Govinkovi, Honnali Taluk.	1,071
19. Do do do Nonabur, Tirthahalli Taluk.	600
20. Improving the Primary Boys' School building at Shimoga	550
21. Constructing a Primary School building at Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk	900
22. Constructing a Primary School building at Chikjajur, Holalkere Taluk.	1,100
23. Extending the Primary School building at Lakkavalli, Tarikere Taluk.	1,999

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—

24. Constructing a building for the Girls' School at Anekal	1,000
25. Do do do Kankanhalli	920
26. Do do do Basavangudi, Bangalore.	1,665
27. Do do do Hullahalli, Nanjangud Taluk	1,224
28. Improving the Girls' School building at Chamrajnagar	1,950
29. Improving the old Girls' School building at Challakere	721
30. Constructing a building for the Girls' School at Sakreypatna	1,226
31. Improving the Girls' School building at Kortagere	1,800

URDU SCHOOLS.—

32. Constructing a building for the Hindi Boys' School at Bannur T.-Narsipur Taluk... .. .	1,500
33. Constructing a building for the Hindi Boys' School at Shimoga	1,300
34. Improving the old Taluk Kutchery at Tumkur for locating the Hindi Girls' Schools	1,250
35. Constructing a building for the Hindi Girls' School at Bowringpet.	1,451
36. Constructing a compound wall for do	1,399
37. Value of land taken by the Trust Board and added to the Hindustani Middle School compound, Mysore	1,546
38. Additional compensation paid for the site of Mr. Issac Sait, Bangalore acquired for the A. H. School, Mysore	2,168

(n) ACCOMMODATION AND EQUIPMENT OF SCHOOLS.

As stated in the last year's report want of accommodation is very much felt in several of the schools. Government were pleased to set apart a sum of Rs. 1,83,300 for buildings during 1923-24 excluding the amount provided for in the Public Works Budget of which Rs. 1,25,000 was from the accumulated balance of Mo.atarafa Taxes, and Rs. 9,800 was from Educational Cess funds and the rest by Government grants from the State funds. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,88,914 was utilised for the purpose including the amount spent by the Public Works Department. I have found during my visits of inspection that every class of school, High, Middle, and Primary, in many places is over-crowded and that additional accommodation is absolutely and urgently required. There is keenness for education among all class of people and unless additional accommodation can be provided quickly we shall be obliged to refuse admission to large numbers of boys and girls or else to huddle them into the already over-crowded buildings to the great detriment of their health and educational efficiency. As suggested in the previous year if Government are pleased to set apart a sum of two lakhs of rupees every year for school buildings only, for some years to come, in addition to the provision for large and special buildings to be constructed by the Public Works Department it may be possible to provide suitable buildings for several of the important schools. As regards equipment also if the suggestion made in last year's report is approved and if Government sanction a sum of a lakh of rupees every year, for some years to come, the equipment in schools can be improved and brought up to the required standard. In 1923-24 articles of equipment to the value of Rs. 1,67,389 were purchased through the Stores Purchase Committee and are being distributed among the schools for which they were intended. This amount was met both from the Government grant and the allotment from the Education Cess Fund and includes also payments made during the year for certain articles which were purchased in 1922-23, but were not paid for during that year.

CHAPTER III. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

A. DIRECTION.

Mr. C. S. Bālasundaram Iyer, continued as Inspector-General of Education during the year under report. The items of work to which his attention was chiefly devoted during the year, were (1) the working out of the detailed proposals in connection with the Education Memorandum orders in the light of altered circumstances, (2) giving effect to such of the items as were feasible, (3) consolidating the work done so far and (4) giving effect to the remodelling scheme in all the Middle and Primary Schools in the State. Some of the important items requiring additional funds have had to be deferred, while most of those that could be brought into operation without any additional cost or with slight additional cost, were given effect to during the year. The levy of the Education Cess by some of the District Boards has gone a great way to help the Department in opening more schools, giving additional establishment to such of the schools as were in need of them, converting aided schools into Government institutions, etc. For the present the District Boards of five districts *viz.*, Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Tumkur and Shimoga have levied the cess in their districts and the funds placed at the disposal of this Department by two of the districts, *viz.*, Bangalore and Chitaldrug have been already utilised for improvements in those districts. Government passed final orders in connection with the districts of Shimoga and Tumkur at the end of the official year and a few of the items in respect of the Shimoga District were given effect to in June 1924. The other items of the Shimoga District and the sanctions of the Tumkur District were given effect to at the beginning of 1924-25. Proposals for the Hassan District have also been sanctioned since and effect is being given to these also. The other three districts, *viz.*, Mysore, Kolar and Kadur are yet considering the question and it is hoped that they will also make up their minds to levy the cess at an early date.

Details of work done in connection with the orders on the Education Memorandum, etc., are given in a separate para devoted for this purpose.

The abolition of the posts of the Deputy Inspector-General and Technical Assistant threw upon him much additional work of a routine nature and fortunately Government after reconsidering the question of the abolition of the post of Deputy Inspector-General came to his relief by appointing an Assistant Inspector-General of Education from the beginning of the official year 1924-25. In addition to the above much of his time was taken up at Head Quarters in attending various meetings, some in the capacity of a member and some as President. He was on privilege leave for 18 days, during which period Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore acted as Inspector-General. He was able to go out on tour for 139 days and to visit 409 institutions. He presided over a number of conferences and meetings both at Head Quarters and in the mofussil and attended as a member almost all the meetings of the Mysore University and Legislative Councils as well as the meetings of the economic Board, numbering 111 in all. In addition, he has also been working as Secretary to the Board for the management of the Mysore Civil Service Examination, part of which was held in October 1924.

2. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General.*—Mr. B. Tirumalachar continued as Personal Assistant throughout the year. The major portion of the work of the Deputy Inspector-General of Education and the Technical Assistant, whose posts were abolished fell upon the Personal Assistant who had to attend to them in addition to his own work, all of which he did ungrudgingly and to my satisfaction. I must once again record my acknowledgments to Mr. Tirumalachar, who with his long experience of the work of the different branches of the Department and especially of the head office, has given me the most ungrudging assistance.

3. *Special Officer.*—Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao, continued as Special Officer throughout the year, at the end of which, the appointment ceased with the creation of the appointment of Assistant Inspector-General of Education. As Special Officer, he was in charge of the Special Communities Education, and the Education Memorandum sections of the office, and was responsible for the different proposals sent up to Government and for carrying out the sanctions of Government in connection with the Education Memorandum of which the remodelling of the Primary and Middle Schools, the reallocation of the staff, and the working out of the cess, proposals for the five districts which have levied the cess were some of the important items. I might here state that had it not been for his thoroughness, close attention to details, accuracy and willing co-operation, it would not have been possible to give effect to the cess sanctions in the several districts so promptly or thoroughly.

4. *The Engineering Officer.*—Mr. A. Bapu Rao, continued as the Departmental Overseer and was in charge of the Building Section till the end of April 1924 when the Public Works Establishment of the Department was reorganised and an Engineering Assistant posted to the office in place of the Overseer. An Overseer was attached to each of the two Circle Inspectors and 6 Sub-Overseers were also sanctioned to help the Overseers and these were attached to some of the districts where a large number of works were being carried on. All these changes were necessary to cope with the additional powers and responsibilities thrown on the Department in respect of the construction and upkeep of school buildings.

Mr. Bapu Rao toured for 150 days and inspected 320 buildings, in addition to his routine office work. His work has throughout been quite satisfactory. Mr. K. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.E., who was working as an Engineering Assistant in the school of Engineering, Bangalore was appointed as Engineering Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education. He took charge of his duties on 29th April 1924 and relieved Mr. Bapu Rao who was posted as Overseer with a slight improvement of pay and attached to the office of the Bangalore Circle Inspector. Mr. K. Rangaswamy Iyengar toured for 28 days and inspected 60 buildings. On the whole, original works at a cost of Rs. 1,07,491 and repairs to the value of Rs. 24,111 were carried out departmentally, in addition to a number of hostels and school buildings undertaken by aided agencies as well as by the villagers towards which a building grant of 32,041 was paid by Government.

5. *Kannada Translator.*—Mr. A. N. Narasimhaiya who was appointed as Kannada Translator in April 1923 continued as such during the year. He translated all the Departmental Circulars and Rules as well as the curricula of studies of all Primary Schools, both for boys and girls. He supervised the printing of 32 Departmental Publications and reviewed 85 books sent for patronage. In addition, he acted as Secretary of the Text Book Committee and also of its Thirteen Sub-Committees. He also revised the catalogues of books in the Education and office Libraries. Another item of his work was the annotation of books sent by the Registrar of Authorised Publications. In the year under review, these numbered 190. His work in each of these branches was very prompt and satisfactory.

6. *Secretary, Local Examinations.*—The post of Secretary, Local Examinations Board continued to be held by Mr. K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, B.A. During the five years he has been in charge of the post, after the amalgamation of all the Examination establishments in 1919, the work relating to the Public Examinations has increased by leaps and bounds, the total candidature having risen from about 8,000 to nearly 15,000, with a corresponding increase in receipts on account of fees from Rs. 46,000 to Rs. 76,000 resulting in an annual savings of over Rs. 10,000 to Government.

This period of five years has also been one of severe strain to the Secretary owing to the numerous modifications and revisions of the rules of almost all the examinations (i) S. S. L. C. (ii) L. S. (iii) U. S. (iv) T. C. (v) Commercial, (vi) Pandits and Moulvis Examinations. The increased and arduous work has been carried on very satisfactorily without any increase of establishment and Mr. Sudarsana Iyengar's management of it has all along been marked with promptitude, thoroughness and efficiency.

7. *Extra Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education.*—Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T. Principal, Training College, Mysore was appointed temporarily as Extra Assistant to the Inspector-General for undergoing a course of training in office work with a view to his being appointed as Circle Inspector of Education in July 1924. He was mainly entrusted with the work of preparing the Departmental Manuals, Rules and Codes and worked in the office from 19th January 1924, to 16th May 1924, when he was appointed to act as Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore during the absence of Mr. D. Venkataramaiya on other duty.

B. INSPECTING AGENCY

The Inspectorate for Boys' Schools consisted at the beginning of the year under report of 2 Circle Inspectors, 11 District Inspectors and 45 Assistant Inspectors. That of the Girls' Schools consisted of 1 Inspectress, 5 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada Girls' Schools and 2 for Hindustani Girls' Schools. In February 1924, Government were pleased to appoint a Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools to be in charge of the 3 districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur, against the appointments of 2 Assistant Inspectresses which ceased when the Deputy Inspectress was actually put in charge of the 3 districts. Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A., was appointed as Deputy Inspectress and was ordered to work with the Inspectress in order that she may gain some experience in office work. She was put in charge of the 3 districts from 1st June 1924 when the appointments of 2 of the Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools ceased. Thus there were at the end of the year 58 Inspecting Officers for Boys' Schools and 7 for Girls' Schools. At the end of the year Government were pleased to abolish the posts of Circle Inspectors of Education from the 1st July 1924 and in their places created two new

posts, one of Inspector of Secondary, Training and Commercial Schools and the other of Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools. The former has charge of all High Schools for boys and all the Training Schools in the State as well as the Commercial Schools, and the latter all Middle and Primary Schools. Government were also pleased to appoint a separate Inspector of Science Education to supervise and direct science instruction in High and Middle Schools. This revision of the higher Inspectorate with jurisdiction over certain grades of Education instead of a territorial division of work has several advantages and is expected to lead to a more intensive study of the problems of each grade of education and to help in a more efficient organisation of Education as a whole.

CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

1. Bangalore—Mr. D. Venkataramaiya continued as Circle Inspector, Bangalore from the beginning of the year under report till the 16th May 1924, when he was appointed to act as Inspector-General of Education during the absence of Mr. Balasundaram Iyer on privilege leave till 4th June 1924 when he went on leave till the 30th June 1924 at the close of which he was permitted to retire from service *i.e.*, from 1st July 1924. In his retirement the Department has lost an Officer of varied and sound technical knowledge and of vast experience of the Department. Mr K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., Principal of the Training College who was working as temporary Extra Assistant to the Inspector-General succeeded him as Circle Inspector, Bangalore from 16th May 1924 and continued in that capacity till the end of the year. Mr K. Srinarasimhaiya, was on privilege leave from the 24th to 30th June 1924 and during this period Mr. P. Anantha Subba Rao, District Inspector of Education, Bangalore was in charge of the Circle Inspector's Office in addition to his own. Mr. Venkataramaiya was on tour for 125 days and inspected 15 direct charge schools and 2 offices of the District Inspectors and visited 201 Middle and Primary Schools. In addition, he attended a large number of meetings at Head Quarters, mostly as a member and presided over several meetings and conferences both at Head Quarters and in the mofussil.

During the short period, Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya worked as Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore, he inspected the Model Hindustani Middle School and the offices of two District Inspectors and also visited 6 Primary Schools all in Bangalore City.

2. Mysore.—Dr. Paul Chinnappa continued as Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore throughout the year. He was on tour for 210 days and inspected all the 13 direct charge institutions, conducted test inspections and inspected the offices of the District Inspectors in his Circle. He also visited nearly 400 Middle and Primary Schools. In addition, he attended as a member a large number of meetings at Bangalore and presided over several meetings and conferences both at Mysore and mofussil and also toured with the First Member of Council and the Inspector-General of Education during their tours of inspection in the malnad and maidan tracts of his Circle.

3. The Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.—Sri Srirangamma continued as Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year. From 1st June 1924 Sri Kanakalakshamma was placed in charge of the schools in the three districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur, the remaining schools in the other five districts including all Hindustani Girls' Schools continuing in charge of the Inspectress, who had also the general supervision over all the Girls' Schools in the State. Sri Srirangamma toured for 123 days and inspected the offices of all the Assistant Inspectresses and 24 out of the 32 schools in her direct charge, leaving eight schools uninspected. She could not inspect them as most of these were closed at the time of her first visit to those places. Nor could they be visited again as much of her time was taken up at Headquarters in attending to the routine work of the office and by attendance at the Teachers' Certificate Examinations and at meetings and conferences of teachers and students over several of which she presided. In addition to the regular inspections, she visited 172 schools in charge of her Assistants. She was also the President of the Mahomedan Ladies Association organised at Mysore. Considering the difficulties which women Inspecting Officers have in the matter of touring it may be stated that there has been some improvement in her touring work. There is however much scope for further improvement and it is hoped that her touring work will be better during 1924-25.

Sri Kanakalakshamma, worked as Deputy Inspectress for only a month and during that period she toured for 6 days and inspected 1 school and visited 8 schools.

The following table shows the work done by the Circle Inspectors and the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Statement showing the direct charge schools, number of days on tour and the number of schools inspected by the Circle Inspector, Inspector and the Deputy Inspector of Girls' Schools during the year 1923-24.

No.	Circle	Name	No. of days the Officer was in charge of the Circle	No. of days on tour	Direct charge Schools			No. of schools inspected or visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected and visited	No. of offices inspected	Remarks
					No.	Inspected	Uninspected				
1	Bangalore	Mr. D. Venkataramaiah.	320	125	17	15	2	201	216	2	
		Mr. K. Srinarasimhiah.	...	...	...	1	...	6	7	2	
		Mr. Ananthasubba Rao.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Mysore	Dr. Paul Chinappa.	366	210	18	13	...	400	413	6	
3	Bangalore	Sri Srirangamma	366	128	32	24	8	172	196	7	Closed at the time of her visit.
4		Sri Kanakalakshamma (Deputy Inspector).	30	6	...	1	...	8	9	...	

3. DISTRICT INSPECTORS—BANGALORE CIRCLE.

Bangalore.—Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya was in charge of the District till October 1923, when he went on leave and was ultimately transferred to the Mysore District. Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar succeeded Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya and was in charge of the District till the 4th June 1924 when he was transferred as District Inspector, Chitaldrug and Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao from the Kolar District took up the place at Bangalore. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was on tour for 26 days and inspected 5 schools and visited 62 Primary Schools. Mr. Tirumalachar was out on tour for 111 days and inspected 22 schools and visited 244 schools. No school in the District Inspector's charge was left uninspected, but touring in the District was not adequate and the direct charge schools should have been reinspected.

Kolar.—Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao was in charge of the District till the 1st June 1924 when he was transferred to the Bangalore District and Mr. C. Subba Rao from the Chitaldrug District took his place. Till the 1st June 1924, Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao toured for 190 days and inspected all his direct charge schools and the subordinate offices and visited 176 schools and revisited 7 schools. His touring work was satisfactory.

Chitaldrug.—Mr. C. Subba Rao was in charge of the District up to 5th June 1924 when he was transferred to the Kolar District and Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar from the Bangalore District took his place. Mr. Subba Rao toured for 158 days and inspected all the schools in his direct charge and visited 223 Primary Schools in the District. His itineration was fairly satisfactory.

Shimoga.—Mr. K. Venkatakrishtnaiya was in charge of the District throughout the year. He was on tour for 180 days and inspected all his direct charge schools and the Range Offices and visited 180 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectors. His work was satisfactory.

MYSORE CIRCLE.

Mysore.—Mr. R. Krishna Iyengar was in charge of the district till 3rd January 1924, when he went on privilege leave and ultimately retired from service from 17th May 1924 after a service of over 29 years. His work was throughout satisfactory. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya of the Bangalore District who was on long leave was recalled and posted to the Mysore District in place of Mr. Krishna Iyengar from the 4th January 1924. Mr. Krishna Iyengar toured for 72 days and inspected 16 Middle Schools of his direct charge schools and also visited 50 Primary Schools in his District. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was on tour for 75 days and inspected all the remaining direct charge schools, viz., 21 and visited 97 Primary Schools, revisiting 6 Middle Schools. His work was satisfactory though all the direct charge schools were not reinspected.

Tumkur.—Mr. G. Sridharamurthi continued in charge of the District. He was out on tour for 189 days and inspected all his 21 direct charge schools and the offices of the Assistant Inspectors and in addition, visited 207 Primary Schools in the District and revisited 6 of his direct charge schools. As he had to remain at the headquarters in connection with the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, of which he was the Sub-Chairman, he could not complete the minimum number of touring days. His work was satisfactory.

Kadur.—Mr. G. Anantha Rao continued as District Inspector, Kadur, during the year. He toured for 157 days and inspected all the 11 direct charge schools and revisited 10 of them and inspected the offices of the Assistant Inspectors and visited 131 Primary Schools. His itineration was fairly satisfactory considering the difficulties of communication in the Malnad.

Hassan.—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao continued in charge of the district throughout the year except for 11 days during which Mr. Mallappa, Assistant Inspector of Education, Hassan was in charge. Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao toured for 184 days and inspected all the offices of the Assistant Inspectors in the District and all his direct charge schools and also revisited the latter. In addition, he visited 200 Primary Schools in the District and attended 14 different meetings, etc., and 17 conferences and Teachers' Associations. His work was satisfactory though his itineration fell short of the minimum by 16 days.

District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore Division.—Mr Pir Sahib Miyan, was in charge of the Bangalore Division, consisting of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts till December 1923, when he was transferred to the Malnad Division and his place in Bangalore was taken by Mr. Ahmed Hussain from the Malnad Division. He toured for 199 days during the year and inspected all the direct charge schools and visited 124 schools in both the divisions. There was considerable improvement in his touring this year and his work was satisfactory.

District Inspector of Urdu Education, Malnad Division.—Mr. Ahmed Hussain was in charge of this division, consisting of the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, till December 1923 when he was transferred to the Bangalore Division. He toured for 192 days—60 days in the Bangalore District and 132 days in the Malnad Division—and inspected all the direct charge schools and visited 172 schools in both the divisions. His itineration was satisfactory.

District Inspector of Urdu Education, Mysore District.—Mr. Mahomed Beig continued as the District Inspector of Urdu Education in the Mysore Division, comprising the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur. He was out on tour for 166 days and inspected all the 16 direct charge schools and the office of the Assistant Inspector of Tumkur and visited 132 schools in his division. In addition, he attended several meetings of the Local Examination Board and Text Book Committee, for which latter he reviewed some books. His touring work, though better than in the previous year, still fell far short of the minimum number of days.

ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF THE BANGALORE AND MYSORE CITY RANGES.

Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools.—Owing to the appointment of the Deputy Inspectress of Girl's Schools, the ranges of Assistant Inspectresses were reduced from 5 to 3. Consequently, the Hassan District was added to the Mysore Range, Kadur District to the Shimoga Range and Kolar District to the Bangalore Range and Tumkur District remained in direct charge of the Deputy Inspectress. Of the 5 Assistant Inspectresses, Sri Rangamma and Channamma were both reverted to the tutorial line and Sri Vengadamma, Nanjamma and Miss. David remained in charge of the 3 new ranges.

Bangalore Range.—Sri Vengadamma was in charge of the Bangalore District throughout and Kolar was added to her charge from the 1st June 1924. Sri Vengadamma was out on tour for 178 days and inspected 99 out of 102 schools in the Bangalore District. Her touring and inspection work was satisfactory. Sri Nanjamma who was in charge of the Kolar District and was transferred to the Shimoga District from 1st June 1924 inspected 28 out of 34 schools in the Kolar District during the time she was in charge of that range and inspected 69 out of 79 schools in the Tumkur District. In addition, she visited 28 schools. 16 schools were left uninspected as she was transferred from the 1st June 1924. She was on tour for 208 days in all, which was quite satisfactory.

Shimoga Range.—Sri Channamma continued in charge of this range till 1st June, 1924 when she was reverted to the tutorial line and Sri Nanjamma was transferred to this range from Kolar. Channamma was on tour for 155 days and inspected 80 out of 104 schools in her charge. Twenty-four schools in the range were left uninspected. Her work continued to be unsatisfactory. As Sri Nanjamma could not join duty in June 1924 the District Inspector of Education, Shimoga was placed in charge of the work.

Mysore Range.—Miss. David continued in charge of the Mysore District throughout and the Hassan District was added on to this range from 1st June 1924. She was out on tour for 181 days and inspected 119 out of 127 schools in her charge and visited 30 schools in addition. Eight schools could not be inspected as they were all closed temporarily. Her work was satisfactory. Sri Rangamma was in charge of the Hassan and Kadur Districts till 1st June 1924, when she was transferred to the tutorial line. She was out on tour for 145 days and inspected 60 out of 67 schools and in addition visited 78 schools.

ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF URDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Bangalore Circle.—Miss Yusuf Ali was in charge of the Urdu Girls' Schools in the Bangalore Range. She was out on tour for 127 days and inspected 108 out of 119 schools in her charge, leaving 11 schools uninspected as they were closed owing to the prevalence of epidemic diseases. Her touring and inspection as well as office work require improvement.

Mysore Circle.—Miss Gnanakan continued in charge of the Mysore Circle. She toured for 164 days and inspected all the 77 schools in her charge. She is fairly acquainted with office work and her touring and inspection work were also satisfactory.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF THE BANGALORE AND MYSORE CITY RANGES.

Bangalore City Range.—All the Primary Schools in the Bangalore City were transferred to the Municipality from 1st July 1923. Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar continued in charge of the range till 17th November 1923 when he was appointed to act as District Inspector of Education, Bangalore District and Mr. L. Koneri Rao, succeeded him. Mr. Tirumalachar was out on tour only for 13 days and inspected 22 schools and Mr. Koneri Rao, toured for 44 days and inspected all the remaining 124 schools, thus leaving no school uninspected in the Range. His work was satisfactory.

Mysore City Range.—Mr. M. Sridharamurthi continued in charge of the range and was in direct charge of all the Government, Municipal and Aided Primary Schools in the Mysore City as well as in the taluk, numbering 128. He was out on tour for 77 days and inspected all the 128 schools in his charge and several of them were revisited. He was also the Attendance Officer and this combined work is so heavy that one has to stretch his energies to the utmost. Mr. Sridharamurth's work was very satisfactory.

The following table shows the work of the District Inspectors, Assistant Inspectresses and Assistant Inspectors of the two City Ranges.

Statement showing the direct charge schools, number of days on tour, the number of schools inspected by District Inspectors, City Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools during 1923-24.

No.	Name of district or range	Name of officer	No. of days the officer was in charge of the district or range	No. of days on tour	Direct charge schools			No. of schools inspected or revisited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected and visited	No. of offices inspected
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected			
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.										
1	Bangalore	Mr. M. Venkatasubbiah	98	26	27	5	22	62	67	...
		.. M. A. Tirumalachar	241	111	...	22	...	244	266	1
		.. P. Anantha Subba Rao	27	1	...	...	...	2	12	...
2	Kolar	.. P. Anantha Subba Rao	336	190	21	21	...	176	197	4
		.. L. Swami Rao	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. C. Subba Rao	20	14	...	...	...	27	27	...
3	Chitaldrug	.. C. Subba Rao	340	158	16	16	...	238	239	2
		.. Y. K. Sitaraniiah	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		.. M. A. Tirumalachar	4	3	...	...	...	5	5	1
4	Shimoga	.. K. Venkatakrisbhaiya	366	180	20	20	...	180	200	5
5	Kadur	.. G. Anantha Rao	366	157	11	11	...	131	142	3
6	Hassan	.. S. Srinivasa Rao	364	184	16	16	...	186	202	4
7	Tumkur	.. G. Sridharamurti	366	189	21	21	...	207	223	6
8	Mysore	.. R. Krishnalingar	187	72	...	16	...	50	66	3
		.. M. Venkatasubhaiah	179	75	37	21	...	97	118	5
9	Bangalore (Urdu)	.. Pir Sahib Miyan	173	60	...	...	...	...	65	...
10	Mysore (Urdu)	.. Mahomed Belg	366	166	16	16	...	132	148	2
11	Chikmagalur (Urdu)	.. Ahmed Hussain	172	76	...	24	...	25	29	...
ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.										
1	Bangalore	.. Sri Vengadamuna	366	178	102	100	2	159	259	...
2	Mysore	.. Miss. E. S. David	365	181	127	119	8	28	147	...
3	Kolar	.. Sri. B. Nanjamma	336	308	118	97	16	28	125	...
4	Hassan	.. S. Rangamma	334	145	87	60	7	78	103	...
5	Shimoga	.. Channamma	335	155	104	89	24	35	135	...
6	Bangalore (Urdu)	.. Miss. Yusuf Ali	336	127	119	105	11	2	110	...
7	Mysore (Urdu)	.. Gnanakan	366	164	80	77	4	37	114	...
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF CITY RANGES.										
8	Bangalore	.. Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar	98	13	146	22	124	111	133	...
		.. L. Koneri Rao	234	44	...	124	...	100	234	...
9	Mysore	.. Sridharamurti	366	77	128	128	...	...	128	...

It will be seen from the above statement that the touring and inspection work of District Inspectors except in a few cases, has much improved though there is still scope for further improvement. It is hoped that the officers who fell short of the required minimum number of days during the year under report will show better work in the current year. Otherwise serious notice will have to be taken of their work. On account of the additional inspecting staff sanctioned and the consequent redistribution of charges there

has been much improvement in the inspection of schools and several of these schools were visited a second time. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectresses except that of Miss Yusuf Ali and of Sri Rangamma who was recently transferred to the tutorial line, has been quite satisfactory, considering the various inconveniences in regard to travelling which women inspecting officers have to put up with.

Assistant Inspectors of Education, (Kannada and Urdu).—There has been much improvement both in the touring and inspection of the Assistant Inspectors of Education due to the smaller number of schools in charge of each officer unlike that in the previous year, when some of the officers had more than 400 schools in their charge, as a result of which 1,295 schools remained uninspected. The employment of 18 additional officers for inspection work has reduced the number of schools under each officer and they are now able to devote more time for the inspection of schools as well as for visiting them a second time. Almost all the schools have been visited except some that had been closed temporarily either for want of teachers or for epidemic diseases or for such other causes, and the majority of these have been visited a second time. Now that the ranges of these officers as well as the number of schools in charge of each officer have become smaller and the schools are close to each other the necessity for long marches disappears and Inspecting Officers can devote more time for inspection work as touring will not take up as much time as before. What is more necessary and important than mere inspection is that the Inspecting Officers should devote attention to the teaching methods followed by teachers and should as far as possible, by giving model lessons themselves, guide and put the teachers in the way of better work. There is also the question of travelling allowances which now consists chiefly of daily allowance, as mileages have become very scarce, and as such is barely sufficient to meet the daily camp expenses. The question of granting a fixed travelling allowance to the Inspecting Officers has been taken up for consideration and proposals will be sent up to Government shortly.

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1923-24.

No.	Range	Officer	No. of days in charge	No. of days on tour	Direct charge schools			No. of direct charge schools visited a second time	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected		
1	Channapatna	Mr. H. N. Lakshminpathiah	350	185	109	84	25*	50	Closed temporarily for epidemics, etc.
		M. Srinivasan	16	10	...	...	...	25	
2	Dodballapur	D. Suryanarayana Rao	285	137	105	90	...	...
		L. Swami Rao	10	7	...	15	...	...
3	Devanhalli	P. Venkata Rao	345	200	116	105	11*	...	Not working.
		Lakshminarain Rao	6	2	...	...	...	...
4	Kankuballi	K. Madhava Rao	359	151	124	114	...	4	
		H. N. Lakshminpathiah	7	7	...	5	5*	...	Do
5	Kolar	J. Krishna Sastry	14	...	...	...	...	...
		L. Swami Rao	305	153	151	129	...	64	
		D. Suryanarayana Rao	17	15	...	16	6	...	
6	Srinivaspur	J. Krishna Sastry	366	224	107	107	...	28	*Attended Taluk Conference.
7	Sidlaghatta	B. Lakshminarain Rao	304	149	170	122	...	31	*Attended scholarship Committee and Taluk Board Meetings.
		V. Krishna Rao	48	42	...	23	...	3	
		P. Venkata Rao	14	12	...	9	11	10	Do
8	Goribidnur	D. Lakshminarasing	345	155	143	111	...	38	
		K. Srinivasa Rao	21	13	...	13	19	13	
9	Chitaldrug	Y. K. Sitaramiah	327	151	157	130	2	28	*Attended scholarship Committee and Teachers' Association Meetings.
10	Davangere	H. P. Ramanna	366	192	185	122	13*	77	
11	Hiriyur	R. Krishna Rao	337	191	98	87	11*	33	
12	Challakere	K. Venkataramiah	350	168	121	96	25*	37	
13	Shimoga	D. S. Venkatesiah	366	201	142	130	12	99	
14	Channagiri	N. Venkata Rao	366	241	135	120	15	141	
15	Shikarpur	H. Vasudeva Rao	366	183	209	180	29	52	
16	Sagar	A. Srikanthiah	343	211	168	148	34	149	
		A. L. Suryanarayana Rao.	18	8	...	6	...	7	
17	Tirthahalli	L. Krishna Rao	366	210	141	119	23	63	
18	Shimoga	Mahomed Dastagir	366	222	139	139	...	31	*Attended Educational Conference.
19	Bangalore	Syed Ahamed	180	66	...	66	...	21	Shimoga.
20	Kolar	Mahomed Khan Ghori	366	212	98	98	...	16	*Gave 100 model lessons.
21	Nagamangala	K. Narasimhiengar	325	173	161	111	29*	56*	*Temporarily closed.
		S. Govinda Rao	41	34	...	21	...	14	
22	Krishnarajapete	M. Subba Rao	366	195	151	122	29	44	Do
23	Hunsur	T. K. Srinivasa Rao	366	174	145	140	5	...	
24	Chamrajnagar	J. B. Mallaradhya	95	21	112	17	18*	...	*Not working.
		M. R. Venkatasubba sastry.	243	125	...	77	...	...

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1923-24.—contd.

No.	Range	Officers	No. of days in charge	No. of days on tour	Direct charge schools			No. of direct charge schools visited a second time	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected		
25	Malvalli	Mr. M. Srinivasan	298	140	150	102	48	83	
26	Mandya	" S. Sundara	156	67	142	62	12*	...	*Since they were closed.
		" A. N. Sanjeevaya	194	107	...	68	...	...
27	Gundlupet	" T. Rangaswamiengar	366	232	149	142	7*	67	*Out of 7 schools 4 were not working.
28	Tumkur	" C. R. Madhava Rao	337	185	193	178	...	14	
		" S. Narayana Murti	29	6	...	15	...	...
29	Sira	" K. Venkata Rao	366	183	159	150	9	101	
30	Maddagiri	" H. Nagappa	366	194	147	146	1	97	
31	Gubbi	" K. Puttanna	343	204	228	200	28	71	
32	Chikmagalur	" R. Ramaiyengar	366	159	142	140	2	63	
33	Hassan	" H. K. Mallappa	366	168	108	108	...	106	
34	Hole-Narsipur	" K. Srinivasiengar	287	142	154	118	...	44	
		" N. Gopalastry	52	20	...	4	28	5	
		" R. K. Ramaswamiiah	8	8	...	9	...	...
35	Saklespur	" D. V. Venkatasubbaiah	366	185	78	74	4	74	
36	Arsikere	" A. L. Suryanarayana Rao.	305	140	108	106	2	41	
		" K. Ramaswamiiah	...	...	...	3	...	3	
		" G. S. Subba Rao	12	...	...	10	...	4	
37	Chikmagalur	" B. Cheluvienagar	11	138	190	62	28	85	27 were temporarily closed.
		" S. Govinda Rao	1	6	...	10	...	...
38	Kadur	" H. Srinivasachar	366	178	110	110	...	...
39	Narasimharajapura.	" V. C. Gundappa	366	212	90	90	...	44	
40	Mysore	" Gulam Dastagir	366	156	141	129	12	36	12 schools temporarily closed.
41	Tumkur	" Syed Ahmad	185	86	...	75	...	...
		" Ahmad Hussain	176	97	141	54	...	97	
		" A. F. K. Mumtaz	92	61	...	121	...	...
42	Nelamangala Range.	" Siddalingiah	366	208	164	156	8	1	
43	Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.	" H. Yoganarasimhan	366	157	47	47	...	7	

It will be seen from the above table that the work done in the Devanhalli, Nelamangala, Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta, Shimoga, Channagiri, Sagar, Thirthahalli, Ranges in the Bangalore Circle and Nagamangala, Gundlupet, Gubbi, Narasimharajapura Ranges in the Mysore Circle was satisfactory, the number of days of touring done having exceeded 200 days. Work in the Channapatna, Davangere, Hiriur, Krishnarajpete, Tumkur and Maddagiri Ranges was fair as the number of touring days almost approached 200. In the other ranges the work was not satisfactory and particularly in the Doddballapur, Kankanhalli, Chitaldrug, Chamrajnagar, Malvalli, Arsikere, Chikmagalur Ranges the period of itineration fell far short of the required minimum number of days. Individually the work of Messrs. P. Venkata Rao, Siddalingaiya, J. Krishna Sastri, D. S. Venkatesaiya, N. Venkata Rao, A. Srikantaiya, L. Krishna Rao, Mahomed Dastagir, Mohamed Khan Ghorri, T. Rangaswamy Iyengar, K. Puttanna and V. C. Gundappa was very satisfactory each of these having toured for more than 200 days and especially that of Messrs. N. Venkata Rao, and T. Rangaswamy Iyengar who were out on tour for 241 and 232 days respectively. The other officers should show better work in the current year though some of them had approached the required minimum. The work of Messrs. Lakshminarasimgh, A. L. Suryanarayana Rao, B. Chaluvaiengar and Gulam Dastagir, fell far short of the minimum requirements considering the number of days they were on duty. If they do not show better work during the current year, serious notice will have to be taken of their negligence of work. The question of removing some of these from the Inspectorate is under consideration.

C. VILLAGE SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

The recent developments in Local Self-Government and the extension of franchise has not been without fruit in the field of education. For one thing, it has roused the people's interest in matters educational and put more life into our village school committees the majority of which are taking a good deal of interest in the welfare of their schools and in the spread of education in general. As mentioned in my last report the revised rules have given them more powers in the management of their schools and it is observed that in many cases they are showing signs of becoming more useful agents in the spread of education in rural areas. But there is still considerable room for improvement and greater need for activity in the case of a great many of these bodies. As usual individual members in some instances and in a few other instances the committees as a whole have contributed funds for the construction of school buildings and for the better equipment of their schools. A list of the more important of such benefactions is given in the next para.

D. PUBLIC CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.

Owing to the stringent financial conditions still prevailing, it has not been possible to take full advantage of the offers of public help for putting up buildings for schools, hostels etc., as no funds could be found for sanctioning grants to supplement the people's contributions. In fact in the case of hostels Government have ordered that no contribution need be accepted till the existing commitments have been met.

(a) The following are however some of the more important benefactions made by the people for school buildings and the thanks of the Department are due to the donors thereof:—

1. Mr. A. Thimme Gowda of Nidaghatta in Mandya Taluk has constructed and given over to the Department a building worth Rs. 5,000 for the school.

2. Mr. Channabasappa of Kabbahalli in Gundlupet Taluk is constructing quarters for the 5 teachers of the school at a cost of Rs. 3,000. This is in addition to his previous benefactions in the cause of education.

3. Mr. Thimme Gowda of Seelnere, Krishnarajpete Taluk has constructed and given a building for the school worth about Rs. 1,000.

4. The villagers of Mavinakere in the same Taluk have constructed a building for the school at a cost of Rs. 500.

5. The villagers of Ravandur in Hunsur Taluk have deposited Rs. 1,080 for the construction of a school building.

6. The people of Kurubarahalli in Dodballapur Taluk have handed over their school building to Government with the conversion of their aided school into a Government institution.

7. The people of Padighatta where there was no school at all, contributed for and constructed a school building worth Rs. 1,500 and have handed it over to the Department with a request that a Government school may be opened in this place.

8. The villagers of Kot-chalu in Channagiri Taluk are constructing a large building for the school, the foundation stone of which was laid by me and have arranged to hand it over to the Department.

9. The people of Goppanahalli have collected a sum of Rs.850 for a new school building.

(b) Among promises which are expected to become accomplished facts in the near future may be mentioned the following:—

1. A building for a Boys' School at Yelakyathanahalli, Nelamangala Taluk has been promised to be built at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

2. Mr. Veerappa of Devanur in Nanjangud Taluk has promised to construct a school building worth Rs. 1,500 as per the will executed by his brother and to give a site worth Rs. 800 for the Girl's School.

3. A building for the Girl's School at Saklespur has been promised to be built at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

4. Mr. Sivarathre Swamy of Suttur Mutt, Nanjangud Taluk has promised to construct a school building worth Rs. 5,000 as soon as the land is acquired.

5. A building for the Hindustani Middle School and a hostel for poor students at Arehalli, Belur Taluk, has been promised at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

6. Mr. Siddalingappa of Devarahalli, Gundlupet Taluk has promised to construct a school house worth Rs. 500 as soon as a site is given.

7. Contribution of Rs. 1,000 by the people of Halebid, Belur Taluk, for a Middle School building

8. A building for the Girls' School at Anekal.

9. The villagers of Marasandra and Pidekere both in Dodballapur Taluk have promised to construct buildings for their village schools entirely at their own cost.

10. The villagers of Ujjani and Banavathi both in Dodballapur Taluk have come forward to construct school buildings at their own cost.

11. The people of Sakaladevapura and Puttajanagrahara in Dodballapur Taluk have promised to contribute Rs. 600 towards the construction of a school building.

E. VISITS OF REVENUE AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The following table shows the number of visits paid to Educational institutions by the Revenue and other non-Departmental Officers of the State during 1923-24.

Name of Officer	Bangalore	Kolar	Chitaldrug	Shimoga	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Tumkur	Total
1. Members of Council	6	...	...	...	...	4	2	10	22
2. Revenue Commissioner	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Deputy Commissioners	4	...	18	22	3	6	9	90	92
4. Sub-Division Officers or Assistant Commissioners.	7	14	80	35	21	3	11	24	143
5. Amildars and Deputy Amildars	25	19	80	72	86	16	99	67	344
6. Others, such as Medical Officers, Presidents of District Boards.	21	28	88	48	52	16	18	18	289
Total	65	61	166	177	112	45	69	139	644

In addition to the above, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit a few schools in the Hassan District and the Dewan was also pleased to visit some schools in the same district. It is satisfactory to note that as anticipated in our report of last year the visits of the Non-Departmental Officers, especially of the Revenue Department have increased during the year, in accordance with Government Order No. G. 5066-67—Edn—414-22-1, dated 20th February 1923 issuing instructions *re* the co-operation of Revenue Officers with the Education Officers and their visits to Educational institutions under their charges. Visits by High Personages like His Highness the Maharaja and the higher officers of Government are of much educative value and are highly appreciated by the people besides serving as an incentive to villagers in co-operating with the Department by sending their children to schools and in taking better interest in the spread of education in general.

E. EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS WITH REFERENCE TO ORDERS ISSUED ON THE EDUCATIONAL MEMORANDUM.

The following statement shows the developments contemplated, the action taken thereon by this office and the final orders of Government and further action taken thereon in addition to those that have been finally disposed of during 1923-24. Government have been pleased to pass orders on most of the questions and several proposals have been sanctioned, while consideration of the rest has been postponed owing to want of funds. The following are among the most important items, the consideration of which has to be so postponed:—The revision of Training courses and the re-organisation of the Training institutions, the revision of the scale of pay of educational officers in the several grades, opening of a Boarding Home for Panchama girls, institution of an agency for the medical inspection of schools, opening of a Women's Normal School at Bangalore, opening of a Science Section in the Collegiate High School, Shimoga, opening of University Entrance Classes at Chitaldrug and Kolar, raising of the Training Section of the Maharani's High School into the Secondary School Leaving Certificate standard, opening of special Primary Schools for Panchamas and the appointment of a Director of Physical Culture.

The following are some of the more important questions referred to in the Memo orders on which final orders of Government were passed and action was taken or is being taken as funds become available:—Education Census, Conversion of Aided Schools into Government institutions, revision of grant-in-aid rules, remodelling the old grades of schools into separate Primary and Middle Schools, reallocation of staff of the Middle and Primary Schools, revision of the curricula of all grades of schools, laying down general principles *re* additional High Schools and the recruitment of the staff and equipment of these schools and opening one more High School in Bangalore, revision of the curricula of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Course, Introduction of the Polytechnic Courses, systematisation of the award of the various scholarships, development of the Panchama Boarding Institutions, increasing the number of the Inspecting Staff, reorganisation of the Public Works staff of the Department, resumption of a portion of the Mohatarfa taxes from the District Boards for purposes of school buildings and the levy of Education Cess in 5 of the Districts.

Educational Developments still under consideration and on which final action has not yet been taken.

No.	Reference to Memo Orders	Developments contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
1	Page 4, Para 10 ...	Extension of the scheme of compulsory education to ten more centres.	This has not yet been attended to for want of funds. Moreover the scheme has not been working satisfactorily in the older centres and after this is rectified the question of these additional centres will be taken up.	.....
2	Page 5, Para 10 ...	Levy of educational cess in all municipalities	A circular letter was sent to all the municipalities with a view to ascertain how many municipalities were prepared to levy the cess and how many were prepared to take over the control over Primary Education by contributing 1/3 of the cost and the results have been communicated to Government.	Steps do not appear to have been taken by any of the municipalities to levy the cess. It does not look as if they will do it voluntarily.
3	Page 7, Para 18 ...	Publication of suitable Kannada Text Books	We have many manuscripts in the office which are to be published. Government have ordered that no new manuscripts should be taken by the Department for publication. New books on the basis of the fresh curricula of studies have to be written, but funds do not permit the Department to call for such books. Unless Government is pleased to sanction about Rs. 15,000 at least, suitable books as per memorandum orders cannot be published. The Sub-Committee are examining the suitability of the various text books published by the Department. The consolidated report is awaited.	
4	Page 9, Para 24 ...	Revision of the scales of establishment and scales of pay of teachers in High Schools.	Necessary proposals have been submitted to Government <i>vide</i> H. C. 234 of 21-22, dated 20th—22nd December 1921. Necessary proposals regarding the introduction of the scale of pay of 125-175 are under preparation.	Proposals have been submitted to Government and are pending before them.
5	Page 10, Para 30 ...	Special allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of Girls' School buildings.	Annual allotments for Girls' School buildings depends on the total allotments for buildings. Girls Schools are being shown preference as a rule. A sum of about Rs. 25,926 was allotted for Girls' School buildings in the year 23-24.	Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 14,586 has been spent. Some of the sanctioned works could not be undertaken.

6	Page 15, Para 43 ..	Education of Mahomedan boys ..	... The whole question was further examined at the Conference of Education Officers in November 1922, and again in April and May 1923 at the Mahomedan Education Conference and the resolutions were submitted to Government.	Government have called for individual recommendations on each of the resolutions and several proposals have already been submitted to Government and orders passed on some and the rest are being worked out.
7	Page 17, Para 46 ...	Extension of the Lower Secondary Training Course to two years.	Comprehensive proposals have been submitted to Government for orders.	Government have been addressed once again in the matter (January 1924) and their orders are awaited.
8	Page 18, Para 46 ..	Opening of ten more Normal Schools ..	Suitable proposals will be worked out and submitted after the question of reorganisation of the training courses is finally decided.	....
9	Page 18, Para 48 ...	The Inspection Code should be revised ...	Revised code submitted to Government for approval.	.....
10	Page 19, Para 48 ...	Revision of the forms for Inspecting Officers Diaries.	Revised forms were submitted to Government and approved by them.	.....
11	Page 20, Para 51 ...	Simplification of designs for school buildings	Modified designs have been submitted to Government in this office No. 237-18 of 20th February 1923 and their final orders are awaited.	Type designs for Primary Schools have been approved by Government. Type design for Middle Schools has been sent to the Chief Engineer for approval.
12	Page 21, Para 51 ..	Special facilities to hostels attached to training institutions, hostels meant for girls, etc.	The whole question is receiving attention and the cost involved is being worked out.	....
13	Page 21, Para 52 ...	Reorganisation of adult schools ..	i. The question was discussed in detail in the conference of Inspecting Officers held in September last and it is under contemplation to appoint a committee to work out the details. ii. The inefficient adult schools have been closed with the previous approval of Government.	The grants have been revised in deserving cases and the unsatisfactory schools have been abolished. The text book and curricula questions are receiving attention.
14	Page 26, Para 61 ..	Levy of Education Cess by District Boards at the rate of one anna in the rupee.	....	Levy of education cess at the rate of half anna in the rupee has been ordered in all the districts except, Mysore, Kadur and Kolar.

CHAPTER IV.

1. *A. Collegiate Education.—(English)*—The number of Collegiate High Schools maintaining the University Entrance Class during the year continued the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, nine of which five were Government and four aided. Of the five Government institutions, one was for girls, *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

2. A statement showing the names of Collegiate High Schools, the attendance in the University Entrance Class and the subjects taught in them, is given below.—

No.	Schools	Attendance on 30th June 1924 in the University Entrance Class	Optional subjects taught
GOVERNMENT.			
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	371	History, Physical Science, Natural Science Mathematics.
2	Do Mysore	267	Do do
3	Do Tumkur	130	History, Mathematics and Physics.
4	Do Shimoga	33	History.
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	15	Mathematics, Physical and Natural Science .
AIDED.			
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ...	65	Physics and Mathematics.
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ...	59	History.
8	Do do Mysore ...	20	Do
9	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore ...	57	Do

3. The Professors of the Mysore University deputed for the purpose examined these classes as usual. In addition to the nine regular Collegiate High Schools, the National High School, Bangalore, had a special private tuition class in the mornings to coach up for the University Entrance Examination students who had once failed in that examination and were not able to get seats in any of the Collegiate High Schools. The strength of that class was 55.

One thousand one hundred and eighty seven students sent up their applications for the University Entrance Examination from all the nine Collegiate High Schools, of whom 382 passed, giving a percentage of 32·18. Failed students of the previous years applying for this examination though they are treated as private candidates are considered as having appeared from the respective schools and their results also credited to those schools in as much as they have to apply through the heads of the institutions where they were attending in the year previous.

The number of students sent up for the University Entrance Examination of April 1924 from each of the Collegiate High Schools and in private and the number that passed are given in the following statement.

No.	Name of school	Number sent up for the examination of April 1924	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
GOVERNMENT.					
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	449	133	30	Including private candidates who appeared through the school.
2	Do Mysore	328	133	41	
3	Do Tumkur	147	44	30	
4	Do Shimoga	41	14	34	
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	9	5	55	
AIDED.					
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ...	65	23	35	
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ...	62	11	18	
8	Do Mysore ...	34	9	27	
9	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore ...	52	10	19	
	Total ...	1,187	392	32·18	

It will be seen from the above table that the results of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Collegiate High School, Shimoga were satisfactory the percentage of passes being 55, 41, 35 and 34 percent respectively, those of the Government Collegiate High Schools at Bangalore and Tumkur were fair being 30 per cent each, while those of the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore and the Banumiah's High School, Mysore, were very unsatisfactory their percentage of passes being 18 and 19 while the average for the State was 32·18. The National High School,

Bangalore had as usual its private tuition class for the failed University Entrance students with a strength of 55, all of whom appeared for the University Entrance Examination of 1924 and 20 of these passed, with one in the first class. But the results of these students go to the schools which they attended in the previous year and from which they also sent their applications though they attend this private tuition class. The results were satisfactory.

On account of the financial stringency the questions of opening a Science Section in the Collegiate High School, Shimoga and of a University Entrance Class in the High School at Kolar or Chitaldrug have had to be deferred and it has consequently become very difficult to meet the demands of the increasing number of candidates for admission to these classes, the Science section specially as the accommodation and equipment in the existing Collegiate classes are fully used up. In spite of this an additional section of the University Entrance Class in Mathematics and Physics was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore in July 1923 and a similar additional section was opened in the same school at the end of June 1924 also.

The Science classes of the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore continue to be held in the old Jaganmohan Palace which as pointed out more than once is neither convenient nor satisfactory. A new laboratory close to the new building, as in the case of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore is quite essential and has to be constructed as soon as funds become available.

B. Collegiate Education (Oriental).—There were 4 colleges for Oriental study, of these three were Sanskrit Colleges and the fourth was the Class for Pandits and Moulvis attached to the Training College, Mysore. Of the 3 Sanskrit Colleges, 2 were Government and 1 an aided institution at Melkote. None of the three Sanskrit Colleges were under the control of the Department, the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore being under the control of the Palace and the other two under the Muzrai Department. The question of admitting all classes of people irrespective of class or creed into the Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore, which was being discussed in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council for a very long time was finally settled during the year, and Government ordered that the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore should be reserved exclusively for Brahmins and that the Sanskrit College at Bangalore may be thrown open to all classes of people, the control over the latter institution being transferred to the Education Department from the 1st July 1924. The strength of all the 3 colleges was 317. The classes for Pandits and Moulvis are maintained in the Training College, Mysore. Twice in 3 years selections are made for the Pandit and Moulvi classes at 4 for each class from among the teachers who apply for admission to these classes, on the results of a selection examination. Scarcely any private candidates join the classes as the prospects of those that pass the examination are not sufficiently attractive. During the year under report, there were 9 students in the two Pandits classes and 8 in the Moulvis classes. Teachers studying in the Training College as well as those that failed during the previous years appear for these examinations.

The chief requirements of Education in this grade are the better equipment of laboratories for science work (except in the Collegiate High School at Bangalore), the improvement of libraries. The Inspecting Professors of the University have also drawn attention to the fact that greater attention is needed to the correction of written exercises. This will involve some reduction in the hours of class teaching work required of the teachers and a consequent increase of staff. The question is under consideration and suitable proposals will be submitted to Government shortly. The future organisation of the Entrance classes will depend on the scheme of Intermediate Education which is being developed by the University.

In the case of the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes the courses of study require re-examination and amendment.

CHAPTER V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A. High Schools.—1. *English (Government for boys).*—There were in all twenty-one High Schools for boys in the State at the end of the year with a total attendance of 7,012 including the University Entrance Class, on 30th June 1924 as against nineteen schools with 6,639 pupils in the previous year. Of the twenty-one High Schools fourteen were Government and seven aided. The demand for new High Schools is on the increase and Government after carefully examining the situation sanctioned a New High School for Tiptur and another at Mysore to serve as a Practising High School attached to the Training College. Accordingly the new school at Tiptur was opened in the first week of June 1924, with only the IV Form to start with while the one at Mysore began with the IV and V Forms, providing instruction in Mathematics, Science and History. Even with the

opening of these additional High Schools, the number of applications for admission to the High School classes was so large that additional sections as shown below had to be opened at the end of June 1924 in the following High Schools:—Two sections in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, two in Shimoga, two in Chikmagalur, two in Chikballapur, one in Kolar, one in Malleswaram, one in Tumkur, one in Hassan and one in Davangere or in all thirteen additional sections. In spite of these additional sections the maximum limit of forty pupils for each section or class had to be exceeded, specially in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, where more than fifty boys had to be admitted in some of the classes. With all this, seats could not be found for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate failed students in the VI Form in any of the High Schools in Bangalore and consequently a special class had to be opened for them in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore early in June 1924. This class meets in the mornings from 7-30 to 10-30 and again from 4-30 to 6 p.m. in the evenings. The attendance in this class is 104. There is need for opening another High School at Bangalore preferably in the Fort. The strength of each of the High Schools and the average daily attendance including the University Entrance Classes of Collegiate High Schools as on 30th June 1924 are given in the following list:—

No.	School	Number on roll on 30th June 1924	Average daily attendance
GOVERNMENT.			
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	980	937
2	Do Mysore	663	573
3	Do Tumkur	575	556
4	Do Shimoga	371	331
5	High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore	321	236
6	Do Kolar	270	206
7	Do Hassan	252	186
8	Do Chikmagalur	178	142
9	Do Chitaldrug	241	185
10	Do Channapatna	185	142
11	Do Chikballapur	158	126
12	Do Davangere	239	178
13	Do Tiptur	69	50
14	Practising High School, Mysore	57	51
AIDED.			
15	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	432	394
16	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	534	485
17	Do Mysore	244	283
18	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Bangalore	434	352
19	National High School, Bangalore	295	264
20	Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore	357	303
21	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	154	140
Total		7,012	6,120

1. *Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master of the School. This is the largest Collegiate High School in the State with a strength of 980 on the 30th June 1924 including the University Entrance Class (which has since risen to 1,118 including the morning classes) as against 903 in the previous year. Of these, thirty-three were Panchama boys. The school had 8 sections of the University Entrance Class and twelve of the High School Classes. Even with the opening of an additional High School in Malleswaram, the congestion in this school could not be relieved and the Collegiate High School, Bangalore had to further increase its sections to 12. For the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination 220 were sent up, 117 of these passed, giving a percentage of 53. In addition 34 others passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination were good. The school has a very well equipped Science Laboratory and the practical work of this school as well as that of the High School, Malleswaram and the University Entrance Classes of the Vani Vilas Institute is done in this Laboratory. There is a Teachers' Association for the benefit of the teachers and the school magazine was continued. The discipline of the school was satisfactory. A residential hostel for the students of this premier High School is an urgent necessity, and when it is established the institution is bound to become still more useful and popular. Cricket, Tennis and Foot-Ball were played by the boys. Drill and Scouting are also in vogue. The School Cricket Team won the cup and the Shield in the Dasara Tournament for the fifth time in succession. One of the students of

the school by name M Venkataramaswamy Naik stood first in the "One Mile Race" during the Olympic Games held at Delhi and he was selected to proceed to Paris to compete at the Worlds Olympic Games at their cost and the Mysore Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 for an attendant to accompany him to Paris. But for some unforeseen reasons he had to give it up. The school had also the honour of one of its players being selected for the Indian Team against the Europeans at the Quadrangular contest held during the year. The Physical Culture Instructor of the school also trained a selected number of students in Ju-Jitsu. The school had Debating and Literary societies as well as a Dramatic Association.

2. *Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—Mr. R. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer continued as the Head Master of the School during the year. The strength of the school including the University Entrance Class was 663 on the 30th June 1924. This is the second largest school in the State and had 5 sections of the University Entrance Class and 9 sections of the High School Classes. One hundred and thirty-four candidates appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and 69 of these passed giving a percentage of 51. In addition, 29 others passed in one of the groups. The results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination of this school were very good. Cricket, Tennis and Foot-Ball were the favourite games of the students, some of whom underwent training in Scouting also. The Scout Troop of the school earned Proficiency Badges in First Aid and signalling. The school had a Debating Society.

3. *Collegiate High School, Tumkur.*—Mr. S. Rama Rao, B.A., was in charge of the school throughout the year. The number on the roll on the 30th June 1924, was 575 including the University Entrance Class, against 547 in the previous year. Out of 142 candidates sent up for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, 81 passed giving a percentage of 58 and in addition, 28 passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination were very good. The accommodation for this growing school requires suitable additions to the existing building at an early date. The students took an active part in scouting as well as in Cricket, Foot-Ball and Tennis. The School conducted a magazine called the "School Folk" and had a Historical and Science Association.

4. *Collegiate High School, Shimoga.*—Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Master. The strength of the school including the University Entrance Class on the 30th June 1924 was 371 as against 358 in the previous year. Ninety-five candidates appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. Out of these thirty two were successful giving a percentage of 34. In addition to this, twenty-nine passed in one or other of the branches. The school had a Science Association and a Literary Society as well as a Cricket and a Foot-Ball Club.

5. *Government High School, Kolar.*—Mr. A. Venkanna, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of the school till 1st November 1923 when he was permitted to retire after a long service of over 30 years, and was succeeded by Mr. M. Venkataramaiya, from Chitaldrug. There were 270 students on the rolls on the 30th June 1924. One hundred and nine students appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and fifty-one of them passed, giving a percentage of forty-seven. In addition nineteen passed in one of the groups. The results of the school were good. The school had a Debating Society and a Historical Society. Students took part in Foot-Ball, Cricket and Badminton. Additional accommodation for the general classes and Science classes is absolutely necessary as the Science classes are at present held in an unsuitable rented building.

6. *Government High School, Hassan.*—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., continued as Head Master of the school during the year. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was 252. Seventy-six students appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, but only seventy-five sat and twenty-six of them were successful, giving a percentage of thirty-five. In addition twenty-nine others passed in one or other of the groups. Students played Cricket, Foot-Ball and Hockey and also practised drill regularly. There were three Scout Troops attached to the school. The school is in need of immediate extension and a Science Laboratory.

7. *Government High School, Chikmagalur.*—Mr. H. Krishnachar, B.A., who was in charge of the school during the year retired from service and Mr. M. A. Narain Iyengar succeeded him. The number on the rolls on the 30th June 1924 was 178. Forty-four candidates appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination of whom twenty-three passed, giving a percentage of 52 and 12 passed in one or other of the groups. The results were fair. Cricket, Foot-Ball and Volley Ball and Badminton were played by the students. The boys were taken on excursion tours. This school also requires extension, more especially since Government contemplate raising it to the Collegiate Standard.

8. *Government High School, Chitaldrug.*—Mr. M. Venkataramaiya worked as Head Master of the school till 8th August when he went on leave and was afterwards transferred to the Kolar High School in November 1923 and Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao was appointed

in his place. On the 30th June 1924 there were two hundred and forty-one students on the rolls. Sixty-one students were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and eighteen passed giving a percentage of thirty and twenty-four passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the school were not satisfactory. Foot-Ball, Cricket and Badminton were played by the students and the school had a few Scout Troops and a School Union. The question of opening the University Entrance Class is being deferred every year for want of funds.

9. *Government High School, Davangere.*—Mr. M. Madhava Rao continued as Head Master. The strength of the school was two hundred and thirty-nine on the 30th June 1924 against two hundred and three in the previous year. Seventy one candidates sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and twenty-nine passed fully, giving a percentage of 40, and in addition eighteen passed in one or other of the groups. The results were fair. The students played Tennis, Cricket, Foot-Ball, Badminton and Hockey. It has also a Literary Society and a Dramatic Association. The school is in need of more accommodation till the new school house is built, especially for the Science Laboratory.

10. *Government High School, Chikballapur.*—Mr. M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was one hundred and fifty-eight as against one hundred and thirty-nine in the previous year. Thirty-four students were sent up for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination and twenty of them passed giving a percentage of sixty and six more passed in one or other of the groups. The work of the school was satisfactory. Foot-Ball was played by the students and there were two Scout Troops.

11. *Government High School, Channapatna.*—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of this school, during the year at the end of which he was transferred to Shimoga and Mr. Sridharamurthi succeeded him. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was one hundred and eighty-five as against one hundred and sixty-eight in the previous year. Out of sixty students that appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination thirty passed fully, giving a percentage of fifty and twenty students passed in one or other of the groups. The results were good. Cricket, Foot-Ball, Badminton, Volley Ball and Tennis were played by the students. There was a Debating Society attached to the School. The school is in need of additional accommodation and furniture. A bigger play-ground has also to be provided.

12. *Government High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore.*—Mr. Mahomed Davood was Head Master of the school which was opened in June 1923. The number on roll on 30th June 1924 was 324 as against 269 on the 30th June 1923, with nine sections. Within a year of its starting the school has outgrown its limits and suitable accommodation and additional equipment and furniture are very badly needed. Ninety-one candidates sat for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom forty two passed in full giving a percentage of forty-six. In addition, two were declared E. P. S. and sixteen others passed in one or other of the groups. The results were satisfactory. The school had a Literary Union and a Sports Club. Cricket, Foot-Ball and Badminton were played by the boys. The present play-ground is not sufficient for the boys of both the High School and the Middle School and it is also not levelled and is unfit for use as a play-ground. This want has also to be attended to early. The construction of a separate building for the High School on a suitable site centrally situated and the restoration of the buildings of the Middle School for boys as well as of the girls to the respective schools are matters to be taken up early as these schools are now held in unsuitable rented buildings.

13. *Government High School, Tiptur.*—In order to meet the demand for High School Education an additional High School was opened at Tiptur on the 9th June 1924, with only the IV Form to begin with. The strength of the class which was twenty-five on the opening day gradually increased and it was sixty-nine on the 30th June 1924 necessitating a division into two sections. Mr. S. T. Raghavachar, Assistant Head-Master of the Collegiate High School, Bangalore was posted here as Head Master. The school is held in the building placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department for a period of two years by the authorities of the Virasaivanandasrama. A new building has to be constructed for the school, shortly, towards the cost of which the Tiptur Municipality has contributed a sum of Rs. 20,000. Of the strength of sixty-nine pupils, thirty-three were Lingayets, two Vokkaligas, two Kurubas, one Rawal, two Mahomedans and one Madiga. Only Foot-Ball was played by the boys to begin with. The school promises to be a success.

14. *Government Practising High School, Mysore.*—This school was opened with a double object *i.e.*, for providing an additional High School to meet the growing demands for High School education as well as to serve as Practising High School for the Graduate Teachers under training in the Training College. The school is under the control of the Principal of the Training College and Mr. Sivaraman, Vice-Principal of the Training College is *ex-officio* Head-Master of the High School. The school was opened on the 9th June 1924 with only the IV and V Forms. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was fifty-seven. The students played Cricket and Foot-Ball.

(B) HIGH SCHOOLS—ENGLISH (b) AIDED.

1. *The Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the High School Classes including the University Entrance Class was 534 on the 30th June 1924. One hundred and fifty-nine students sat for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and seventy-two passed giving a percentage of 46 and in addition 40 passed in one or other of the groups. The students played Cricket, Foot-ball and Volley ball. The results of the school were satisfactory.

2. *London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.* The school had on its rolls 432 students on the 30th June 1924, including those in the University Entrance Class. One hundred and sixteen appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and 45 passed fully, giving a percentage of 39 and in addition 34 passed in one of the groups. Cricket, Foot-ball and Volley ball are being played by the boys.

3. *National High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was 295 on the 30th June 1924 with two sections of each form. Mr. K. Sampathigiri Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master. The school is still held in the same building amidst an insanitary environment pending the grant of a site for the construction of a suitable school building. Ninety-five students were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and 64 of them passed fully, giving a percentage of 67 and 23 passed in one of the groups. The results of the school were very satisfactory. In addition to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Classes, the school had a private tuition class in the mornings for coaching up for the University Entrance Examination, students that had once failed in that examination. Several of the teachers in the local Colleges and High Schools rendered honorary service in the teaching of this class during mornings. Foot-ball and Hockey were played by the boys in available places in the various parts of the City and Physical Exercise Classes were held in the compound of the Sanskrit College, as the school had no play-ground of its own. The managers of the school have since secured a spacious site at the entrance to the Basavagudi Extension and attempts are being made to secure funds for a building.

4. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was 244 including the University Entrance Class as against 332 in the previous year. The school sent up 102 candidates for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination of whom 41 passed, giving a percentage of 40 and 33 others passed in one of the groups. The attendance in the University Entrance Class was only 20. Cricket and Foot-ball were played by the students.

5. *Dharmaprakasa Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—This school had 434 boys on its rolls on the 30th June 1924 including those in the University Entrance Class. One hundred and thirteen appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination from this school and 82 of them passed fully, giving a percentage of 73. In addition 12 others passed in one of the groups. The results of the Secondary School Leaving-Certificate Examination were very good. The school has no play-ground of its own but with all that much interest is taken in sports. Badminton, Foot-ball and Cricket are played by the boys. The school requires additional accommodation for science work and the question of a hostel is also engaging attention.

6. *Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.* The strength of the High School Classes on the 30th June 1924 was 154 as against 185 last year. The strength of this school is gradually going down every year. Seventy-seven sat for the Secondary School-Leaving-Certificate Examination and 23 passed fully, giving a percentage of 30. The results have not been satisfactory for some years, having fallen far below the State average of passes (46 per cent). In addition 21 passed in one of the groups. Cricket, Foot-ball and Badminton were played by the students. It is a great pity that this institution which was formerly in a flourishing condition has been declining for some years past. Its chief requisite is more financial stability, and it is hoped that the management will take adequate and early steps to secure this.

7. *Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.*—There were 357 boys in the High School section on 30th June 1924. One hundred and twenty-six candidates were sent up for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and 48 of them passed fully giving a percentage of 38. The results were not satisfactory as they fell short of the State average (46 per cent). In addition 21 passed in one or other of the groups. The school is held in the upstairs rooms of the Lansdown Bazaar and has no compound or play-ground attached to it. Suitable accommodation and better financial support are its chief needs and these should be attended to early.

High Schools—(2) *Kannada (For boys).*—Upper Secondary Classes were maintained in the following four institutions, viz., (1) Training College, Mysore, (2) District Normal School, Tumkur, (3) District Normal School, Shimoga, (4) Panchama Boarding Institute, Mysore. But the Upper Secondary Classes in the Panchama Boarding School, Mysore were abolished in June 1924 as the number of pupils was very small so that on the 30th June 1924 there were only three such institutions for men. The strength of both the

Junior and Senior Classes of each of these schools as on 30th June 1924 is given below:—

1. Upper Secondary Class attached to the Training College, Mysore	..	151
4. Do do District Normal School, Tumkur		67
5. Upper Secondary Class attached to the District Normal School, Shimoga	..	67

The total number of students in these classes was 285 of whom 42 were Mahomedans and 4 belonged to the Depressed Classes. One hundred and thirty-six sat for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1924 and 47 passed, the percentage being 34·5. Of these schools the Training College, Mysore, and the Maharani's Girls' School did well in the Examination, the percentage of passes being 45 and 44·4 respectively. Of the 47 that passed 5 were women.

B. Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools.—Effect was given to the remodelling of schools as per orders on the Education Memorandum with effect from the beginning of June 1923. According to this classification there were on the 30th June 1924, 192 Middle Schools for boys with a strength of 20,697 and 313 Incomplete Middle Schools for boys with a strength of 6,912. Though the remodelling was given effect to in June 1923, the reallocation of staff according to the revised scales of pay could not be given effect to till the middle of May 1924. The reallocation of the scales of pay has been beneficial to several teachers in the lower grades as there are now a larger number of places on higher pay than before. The Incomplete Middle Schools are being gradually converted into Middle Schools as funds become available and the levy of the Education Cess has gone some way in effecting such conversions. The special English Classes which were held in 20 centres to enable students who had passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination to appear for the English Lower Secondary Examination within a period of two years, were ordered to be continued for another two years.

Of the 192 Middle Schools 14 were Urdu Middle Schools, 3 Tamil and the remaining 175 were Kannada Middle Schools. Of these 175 schools in which Kannada was taught 3 were for the children of the Depressed Classes. The placing of the remodelled schools under separate Head Masters necessitates the construction of additional buildings in several places. As Government are not at present in a position to put up additional buildings such of the buildings as are available have been taken up for rent to provide accommodation for such schools.

Four thousand five hundred and ninety-two candidates appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1924 of whom 4,489 sat for the examination and 2,222 were successful, giving a percentage of 49·4. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 5,719 candidates appeared and 2,041 passed, the percentage being 37·2. Details regarding castes to which the candidates belonged are given under public examinations.

C. Hostels.—There were 51 hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 2,298 boarders, against 44 hostels and 2,222 boarders in 1922-23. Of these hostels 20 were Government, 26 aided and 5 unaided. Again, of the Government hostels, 7 were attached to High Schools for boys, 2 to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to District Normal Schools, the one at Tumkur having a new section for Panchama teachers under training, 2 to the Training College, Mysore and 1 to the Government Incomplete Middle School, Ayanur.

Of the aided and unaided hostels

- 6 were for Lingayets,
- 3 for Mahomedans,
- 2 for Vokkaligars,
- 1 was for Mahrattas,
- 1 was for Vaisyas,

and the rest were general hostels open to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hostels was 1,222.

For the benefit of students of the Middle School stage a hostel was opened on trial at Ayanur in Shimoga Taluk, where the teacher was willing to take up the work of running a hostel, in return for a suitable remuneration, the entire charges being borne by Government with a monthly grant of Rs. 47 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 100. This hostel has at present an average attendance of 7. The fall in the number of boarders is reported to be due to the prevalence of epidemics for some time. A similar hostel has been opened at Kotehal, Channagiri Taluk and recommendations for a grant to the hostel have been submitted to Government separately.

Owing to an abnormally low attendance, the hostels attached to the Government High Schools at Davangere and Chikballapur have been closed temporarily but it is desirable to create at least boarding conveniences for students in mofussal High School centres and suitable recommendations to Government in this behalf have also been submitted separately.

D. PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(i) The Scout Movement is making rapid progress in numbers and in efficiency. In the year under report 49 new troops were started, and 21 old troops ceased making a total of 133 troops with over 3,048 scouts in 75 different centres in the State. Four Training Camps were held, three for Scout Masters and one for Commissioners, vast improvements in the methods of training being made possible by the munificent donation of Rs. 1,200 by His Highness the Yuvaraja, Chief Scout. Our Scouts won distinctions outside the State in Madras and Calcutta where parties of them had gone for Scouting and Ambulance competitions, the Madras Party, being specially complimented by H. E. the Viceroy. A Special Scout Officers' Conference at Byaderahalli, competitions among troops for His Highness the Yuvaraja Shield, quarterly Rallies at Bangalore and Mysore Cities, and a few camps by individual troops are special features of the year. The usual Headquarters activities like the Dolphin Club, Ambulance Brigade, Physical Culture and Games sections and other hobby classes were continued as before. The extension of the movement into mofussil areas has necessitated the production of literature in Kannada on Scouting, and this aspect of the question is receiving due attention of the Scout Headquarters. The prospect for the future growth of the movement on healthy and sound lines seems to be bright and hopeful.

(ii) *Excursions.*—In connection with the Scout Movement individual troops had their outings and rambles. In addition to this some of the High and Middle Schools organised regular excursions. The Natural Science Assistants of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore went out on an excursion with their students to the Malnad Districts and collected various specimens of scientific interest, while the Chemistry students of the same school were taken to the Sulphuric Acid Factory at Ranipet. Other schools also went out on excursions to places of geographical and historical interest in their neighbourhood. In several of these cases the Department sanctioned small grants to meet a part of the cost of trainage and cartage.

(iii) *Physical Culture.*—Provision has been made more or less for Physical Education of school children in all grades of schools. Drill is taught in all institutions beginning with the Primary Schools and it has now been made compulsory for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination. Each of the High Schools has got one or more Scout troops. Besides drill and scouting, students take part in Cricket, Foot-ball, Badminton, Volley ball and in a few schools tennis and hockey. Every High School has a Gymnastic Instructor attached to it who in addition to teaching drill, trains students in Gymnastic exercises and in a few places in Ju-Jitsu. In most of the Middle Schools in addition to drill, Cricket and Foot-ball are played. The want of spacious play-grounds is very much felt in several of the schools, even in a few of the High Schools and consequently the Physical side of education, especially out-door games, has not been receiving as much attention as it ought to. The appointment of one or more Directors of Physical Culture to organise various forms of Physical Culture exercises, sports and games, etc., has been deferred for want of funds. Funds are also necessary to supplement the fees recovered from boys for games particularly in the smaller schools. The organisation of suitable inter-school tournaments to provide healthy emulation is also very necessary and desirable.

The Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore.—This is an aided institution under the control of the Department and its working hours are from 5-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. every day except on Sundays.

The strength of the institute on the 30th June 1924, was 141, consisting mostly of students from the various schools of the city, and a few others and the average attendance for the year was about 100.

The number of students attending from the different schools is given below:—

1. Government Middle School, Fort	...	...	59
2. Government Collegiate High School	...	..	21
3. Primary School, Shankarpur	...	...	2
4. Government Middle School, Basavangudi	...	...	21
5. Government Hindu Middle School	..	...	3
6. Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School	...	..	8
7. London Mission Collegiate High School	..	..	6
8. National High School	..	..	7
9. Central College, Bangalore	..	...	5
10. Others	..	...	9
		Total	141

The following are the items of instruction in the institute:—

1. System of Exercises suited to the individual constitution.
2. Wrestling.—Thrice a week.
3. Parallel Bars.—Twice in a week.
4. Horizontal Bar and other open air drills, including club and dumb-bell exercises.—Thrice a week.

Games.—1. Volley ball, 2. Basket ball, 3. Gudu Gudu, 4. Kok, 5. Padma Vyuha on all days.

A free Library and a Reading Room are maintained for the use of the students of the institution and their patrons and friends. More than 40 periodicals, both English and Kannada, including Monthlies, Weeklies and Dailies are received and most of them in exchange for the "Physical Culture" and "Sareera Vyayama," monthly journals which are conducted by the institution.

Expenditure.—The monthly expenditure was Rs. 419 on an average of which the grant-in-aid from Government was Rs. 208-5-4 per mensem.

(iv) *Literary Activities.*—Every High School has its own reading room, literary and debating societies and a few have dramatic societies in addition. Several of the Middle Schools also have their debating societies and reading rooms. The Collegiate High School, Bangalore, D. Banumaiiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore, the National High School, Bangalore and the Collegiate High School, Tumkur, have well conducted magazines of their own.

(v). *Statistics regarding Secondary Schools for boys*—The total number of Secondary Schools including High Schools (both English and Kannada), Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools, on the 30th June 1924 was 610 with a total strength of 37,472 as against 546 with a strength of 39,026 in the previous year. The fall in the strength is due to the fact that in 1922-23 some of the Incomplete Middle Schools which were included under Secondary Schools had included the strength of the Primary classes which were not separated from them completely till about the middle of July 1923 and these figures have now been taken under Primary Education. Of the total number of Secondary Schools, 21 were English High Schools with a strength of 7,012, 3 Kannada High Schools with 285 pupils, 192 Middle Schools with 6,912 pupils. The percentage of pupils in Boys' Secondary Schools to the total male population of school-going-age was 7.74.

E. Public Examinations of Secondary Schools.—The following are some of the chief points relating to the Departmental Public Examinations:—

1. The total number of candidates for all the examinations was over 14,300 which was nearly 1,700 in excess of that for 1923.

2. The revised S. S. L. C. Scheme was introduced to the IV and V Forms of the academic year 1924-25 and a Select Committee consisting of a few specialists on the University staff and some Head and Assistant Masters of High Schools was appointed to revise the syllabuses under the new rules. The Committee held the meetings in July and August and submitted its proceedings passing the syllabuses finally.

3. The compartmental system of passes was introduced into the Upper Secondary Examination.

4. A Committee has been appointed to revise the rules and syllabuses of the Commercial Examinations, on the lines on which they were recently revised in Madras, special attention being given to the means of improving the efficiency of the Short-hand test.

5. Davangere was made one of the centres for the S. S. L. C. Examination.

1. *University Entrance Examination.*—One thousand, one hundred and ninety-one candidates sat for the University Entrance Examination of 1924 of whom 373 passed giving a percentage of 31.35. Of the 1,191 candidates examined 1,187 belonged to the 9 Collegiate High Schools, of whom 372 passed and the other 4 belonged to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, of whom 1 passed. The number of candidates that appeared from the 9 Collegiate High Schools includes failed students of the previous year also who appeared as private candidates without actually attending the schools. But as they have to appear for the examination only through the Head Master of the school they attended in the previous year, the results good or bad are credited to the schools from which they appear.

2. *Results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination.*—For the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1924, 2,245 candidates were registered 1,783 for both the groups and 462 for either of the two groups. Out of 2,205 that were examined, 1,024 were declared eligible for College Course and Public Service, the percentage of E. C. & P. S. being 46 against 49, during 1923. Out of the Group passes, 138 passed the Compulsory Group only and 343 the Optional Group only. Of those that passed only the Compulsory Group, 21 were declared also E. P. S. Of the E. C. & P. S.'s 723 were Brahmins, 52 Mahomedans, 19 Christians, 9 Jains and 221 other Hindus. Out of 55 girl candidates that were examined, 24 were declared E. C. and P. S., 6 passed the Compulsory Group only, and 12 the Optional only.

Twenty-three High Schools including 4 Girls' High Schools presented candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1924. The performance of 4 of these was excellent, the percentage of passes reached by them ranging between 64 and 100. Seven other schools did well with a percentage of passes ranging between 50 and 59 while 3 schools just secured the State average of passes, viz., 46 per cent. Among the Government Schools, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Government High School, Chikballapur and the Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur did very well, having passed 64 per cent,

59 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. The results of the High Schools at Chitaldrug and Shimoga and those of the Maharani's High School, Mysore were poor, the percentage of passes in these schools being 30, 34 and 27 respectively.

Among the Aided Girls' Schools, the M. E. M. Girls' High School, Kolar deserves special mention, having passed all the 3 girls that it sent up. Of the Aided Boys' High School, the D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore and the National High School, Bangalore did excellently, the percentage of passes obtained by them being 73 and 67 respectively. The results of the private candidates were better this year than in 1923, although their percentage of passes this year, viz., 36 still falls far short of the State average of passes which is 46. An analysis of results is appended hereto.

Analysis of the results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1924 :—

No.	Name of School	Number registered	Number examined	Number of E. C. & P. S.	Compartmental passes		Number of E. P. S.	Percentage of passes	Remarks
					"A" Group only	"B" Group only			
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	220	216	117	17	17	4	54	
2	Government High School, Channapatna.	60	60	30	8	12	1	50	
3	Government High School, Chikballapur.	34	34	20	3	3	1	59	
4	Government High School, Chikmagalur.	44	44	23	3	9	1	52	* Includes 3 girl candidates.
5	Government High School, Chitaldrug.	61	61	18	11	13	1	30	
6	Government High School, Davangere.	71	70	29	3	15	1	41	
7	Government High School, Hassan ...	76	75	26	2	27	...	35	
8	Government High School, Kolar ...	109	109	51	4	15	...	47	
9	Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.	135	135	69	2	27	...	51	
10	Maharani's High School, Mysore ...	11	11	3	...	4	...	27	
11	Government High School, Malle-swaram.	92	91	42	6	6	2	46	
12	Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga.	95	93	32	11	18	2	94	
13	Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur.	142	142	81	15	14	1	57	† Includes 1 girl candidate.
14	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore ...	12	11	7	3	1	...	64	
15	D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore.	114	113	62	9	3	...	78	
16	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	116	116	45	3	31	...	39	
17	London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	20	20	11	1	5	..	55	
18	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.	78	77	28	5	14	2	30	
19	National High School, Bangalore ...	95	95	64	3	19	1	67	
20	M. E. M. Girls' High School, Kolar...	3	3	3	...	...	...	100	
21	Saradavilas High School, Mysore ...	127	126	48	4	27	...	38	
22	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	150	159	72	13	25	2	46	
23	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.	103	102	41	7	26	2	40	
24	Private candidates ...	267	242	87	3	10	...	36	‡ Includes 6 girl candidates.
	Total for the State ...	2,245	2,205	1,024	138	343	21	46	
1	Total for Government Institutions...	1,162	1,152	548	90	183	14	48	
2	Total for Aided Institutions ...	816	811	389	45	150	7	48	
3	Total for Private candidates ...	267	242	87	3	10	...	36	

3. *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 1924.*—Out of 145 candidates registered for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination of 1924, 136 were examined and 47 passed, the percentage of passes to the number examined being 34.5. Of the 47 successful candidates, 23 were Brahmins, 1 Kshatriya, 3 Lingayets, 1 Devanga, 1 Vokkaliga, 1 Panchama, 2 other Hindus and 15 Mahomedans.

Out of the 47 successful candidates, 42 were male candidates and 5 girl candidates of whom 4 were Brahmins and 1 other Hindu.

Of the 5 Government institutions which sent up candidates for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination of 1924, the Government Training College, Mysore, and the Maharani's High School, Mysore did well, the percentage of passes being 45 and 44.4 respectively. Out of 12 candidates sent up from the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, none passed.

4. *Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, 1924.*—For the Lower Secondary Examination of 1924, 10,311 candidates were registered, 4,592 for the English Lower Secondary and 5,719 for the Vernacular Lower Secondary. The percentage of passes at the English Lower Secondary was 49.4 and at the Vernacular Lower Secondary 37.2.

No.	Particulars	English Lower Secondary	Vernacular Lower Secondary
1	Number registered	4,592	5,719
2	Number examined	4,489	5,488
3	Number passed	2,222	2,041
4	Percentage of passes to the number examined	49'4	37'2

At the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1924, the percentage of passes for school candidates was 52'4 and that for private candidates was 28'4. Out of 148 girl candidates who were examined at the English Lower Secondary Examination, 90 came out successful. Of the 2,222 successful candidates of the English Lower Secondary Examination, 5 were Europeans, 59 Native Christians, 111 Mahomedans, 1,309 Brahmins, 47 Kshatriyas, 66 Vaisyas, 208 Lingayets, 129 Vokkaligas, 22 Jains, 24 Devangas, 1 Buddhist, 27 Panchamas and 214 other Hindus.

At the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of 1924, the percentage of passes for school candidates was 40'2 and that for private candidates 28'5. Out of 614 girl candidates who were examined 222 came out successful. Of the 2,041 successful candidates, 32 were Native Christians, 337 Mahomedans, 568 Brahmins, 19 Kshatriyas, 43 Vaisyas, 486 Lingayets, 232 Vokkaligas, 8 Jains, 14 Devangas, 31 Panchamas and 271 other Hindus.

The teaching and quality of instruction in schools.—This subject has been dealt with in some detail in the report for 1922-23 (*vide pp. 46 et seq.*). Without repeating the observations made there, which continue to apply, I should like to add a few remarks on other points. In my visits to a large number of Primary and Middle Schools, I have been forcibly impressed by the low standard of Hand-writing of the boys and by their imperfect knowledge of English. Even in the higher classes these defects are very noticeable, and as regards facility of expression in English, I have reason to think that not even students of the University are free from mistakes in the spelling of very common English words, and in the application of the simplest rules of syntax. In a recent examination of selected graduates of the University, I had the misfortune to find that hardly two papers out of nearly fifty were free from such errors. The cause of this inefficiency has to be sought in the very imperfect teaching of English in the Middle and High Schools. A good deal of bad spelling arises out of bad pronunciation on the part of both teachers and pupils, and also out of the habit of incorrectly taking down notes dictated by the teachers, instead of making use of dictionaries and other books of reference. Owing to poverty and other causes a certain number of boys do not possess even class books of their own, but depend on inaccurate transcripts of the day's lessons made hurriedly. Others depend largely on notes and other cram-books published by various persons, which abound in errors. There is also a laxity on the part of teachers in the correction of written exercises, consequent on the over-crowding of classes. Both in Primary Schools and in Middle Schools there is a tendency to encourage boys to cram up from books instead of the teacher trying to make the boys properly understand and comprehend the subject taught. No attempt is made to connect what is taught with concrete things within the students' experience or in his surroundings. For instance, in a school in the Shimoga District, I found the boys in one of the higher classes of the Primary School quite able to repeat a definition of a river from their text-book on Geography, but when they were asked whether they had seen a river they all said "No" even though the school was situated on the Banks of the Tunga, hardly fifty yards off it. In another school, the boys knew of "Mountains and Hills" from their books but could hardly realise that mountains and hills could be seen from just outside their school-room. In certain schools on the Kolar Gold Fields, I found the boys absolutely ignorant of the main processes of the great industry in the midst of which they lived. This indicates the need for the teachers being more alert mentally and able to adapt their teaching to their environment instead of merely following certain stereotyped methods and grooves of habit. Another circumstance that attracts attention in the case of Primary Schools is the fact that in the lowest classes of such schools, a considerable number of boys are detained for several years, in some cases, for as many as six or seven years. This is specially noticeable in the Hindustani Schools. This is attributed to the frequent absences and irregular attendance on the part of the boys, but it is very clear that the staff of the school makes no effort to secure greater regularity of attendance. Boys may come and boys may go, they may stay away for weeks or months together, but the class teacher and the Head Master go on quite unconcernedly asking no questions of the boys or their parents about their absence. Promotions are made from class to class without any system, sometimes at odd parts of the school year when the Inspector happens to visit the school. In many schools there is no continuity of work and whenever one teacher goes and another takes his place, the lessons of the class are begun afresh. A new Head Master takes no trouble to acquaint himself

with what his predecessor did in the school, feels no responsibility for any deficiencies, and apparently proceeds on the assumption that the school started only after his advent. In many Primary Schools and even in Middle Schools extra classes are started by the Head Master on his own responsibility without the authority or even knowledge of the Inspecting officer and the work of the regular classes is allowed to suffer owing to the staff undertaking more work than the members can handle efficiently. This has been particularly the case in regard to classes for the several varieties of the Lower Secondary Examination, and circulars and orders issued from the Head Office are often more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The correction of these various abuses and the improvement of the efficiency of these institutions can only be effected by more frequent and more thorough inspections by the Inspecting Officers.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

I NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

On the 30th June 1924 there were 6,554 Primary Schools for boys with a strength of 2,09,218 as against 6,504 schools with a strength of 1,96,359 in the previous year. It will be seen that the number of schools has increased by 50 and the strength by 12,859. The total strength of 209,218 comprised 42,602 Lingayets, 29,563 Mahomedans, 16,281 Brahmins, 14,094 Depressed Class students and 106,678 others, as against 196,359 comprising 38,152 Lingayets, 27,568 Mahomedans, 15,455 Brahmins, 12,802 Depressed Class students and 101,381 others in 1922-23. Of the total strength 17,640 were girls attending Boys' Schools. Of the 6,554 Primary Schools, 2,740 were Government, 41 Municipal, 3,758 aided and 15 unaided. Out of 2,740 Departmental Primary Schools, 2,393 were Kannada Schools, 1 was a Tamil Panchama School, 1 was a Mahratta School and 345 Hindustani Schools. Of the 2,393 Kannada Schools, 362 were for the Depressed Classes. The percentage of boys in the Primary Classes to the total male population of school-age was 46.69.

Examining the figures of strength by classes, one is struck by the fact that 129,577 pupils are in the I year or infant classes, 40,851 in the II year class, 25,097 in the III year class and 13,490 in the IV year class. This great inequality in the distribution of pupils by classes indicates the serious retardation and stagnation of pupils in the infant classes. This is a phenomenon not peculiar to Mysore, and I may be permitted to quote the following remarks made on this point in the last Quinquennial Report on the progress of Education in India 1912-22. "The foundations appear excessive for the superstructure, but they are laid in part on a shifting and of casual attendance, in part of a stagnant morass of neglected ignorance. Even after allowance is made for negligent or improper registration, for the use of the infant classes as a creche to keep small children out of mischief and for natural wastage owing to premature withdrawals, there is no doubt that the smaller children receive but indifferent attention, and that many *bona fide* and willing scholars spend an unnecessarily long time in acquiring the rudiments. The subordinate inspecting staff of the Education Department wage a constant war on what they term undue stagnation, but in the ordinary conditions of a single teacher primary school, stagnation is, to a large extent, inevitable."

I very much wish that teachers and inspectors in Mysore realised the gravity of this undue stagnation and waged more constant war against it than has been done till now and that in judging of the efficiency of schools and teachers they laid more emphasis on the progress of the children in the lowest class, than on the attempts of the teacher to coach up a few selected boys for a public examination.

A large number of aided Day and Night or Adult Schools were not working temporarily and yet it is satisfactory to note that the strength in the Primary Schools has increased by 12,859. The chief reason for this is the appointment of an additional staff of 18 Assistant Inspectors for inspection duty which helped in the redistribution of the schools in charge of each Inspecting Officer thereby reducing the number of schools under each officer, who can now devote more time for inspection as well as for conferring with the people and inducing them to send their children to schools. Though the masses have generally realised the benefits of education, yet there are some who have yet to be approached and advised in the matter of the education of their children and this can be easily and better done by the Inspecting Officers than the local teachers and the School Committees. Some of the schools closed temporarily have been reopened and attempts are being made to reopen as many of these as possible as willing teachers become available. The recent order of Government increasing the grant of aided V. E. Schools by Rs. 2 on an average will have and has already had some effect in inducing men to take up these appointments.

2. *Adult Night Schools.*—These schools are held during nights to educate artisans and others who are engaged in their avocations during the day. The majority of the students that attend these schools are boys above 15 years of age and in some instances grown-up men. The teachers of the day schools as a rule, conduct these classes. These schools suffer from the same difficulties as the aided day schools, though in some favourable localities a certain number of them are doing useful work. With the closing of an aided day school, the night school also disappears automatically. There were 1,302 adult schools during the year under report, with a strength of 14,947. As already stated, several of these schools were not working temporarily. Steps are being taken to reorganise this branch of education by strengthening the good and promising schools and limiting them to about 500 and closing down very bad ones finally.

3. *Compulsory Education.*—The scheme was in operation in 240 centres as in the previous year, though in most cases only in name. The whole question is under examination, and proposals will be submitted to remedy the defects inherent to the scheme as under operation at present. The chief reasons for this state of things are the following:—

1. Omission in taking the census of boys of compulsory age every year. The Local Bodies, District Board or Municipality on whom the duty is now laid, are in most places utterly supine in this matter.

2. Want of sufficient accommodation, staff and equipment to meet the requirements of the number of pupils that will be brought into our schools by the enforcement of the Regulation. The Primary Schools in the larger centres are quite full and additional school accommodation, staff and equipment has to be provided, if compulsion is enforced.

3. No financial responsibility has been imposed on local authorities in connection with Compulsory Education and unless Government make funds available for additional buildings, equipment and staff in such areas, there is no object in trying to enforce the Regulation effectively.

The total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in compulsory centres was 32,938 on the 30th June 1924 as against 37,887 in 1923. Exemption were granted in 150 cases and warnings issued in 2,420 cases. Prosecutions were instituted in 30 cases and penalties awarded in 9 instances.

4. *Educational Census.*—An Educational Survey was conducted with the help of the Revenue Authorities and the information thus collected was compiled with special reference to rural aided day schools, as this information was required for taking action regarding the conversion of these schools into Government ones in connection with the Educational Cess proposals. The information thus compiled was as per orders of Government on the Educational Memorandum submitted to Government who have approved of the same and recorded it. The whole has been printed in a book-form and copies of it have been supplied to the Departmental Officers as well as to the Presidents of District Boards for information and guidance in connection with the opening of new schools or conversion of aided schools into Government Schools. It will be seen from the report that there is great necessity for the expansion of Primary Education. As there are 953 villages with a population of more than 500 which have no schools at all, though schools may have been opened in a few of these recently, leaving out other villages with less population, more schools have to be opened with necessary accommodation, equipment and other conveniences at least in places having a population of 500 and more, and efforts should be made to provide more funds for this purpose. The levy of Educational Cess will help the Department to a certain extent in this direction. The expansion of Primary Education raises large and complex questions of educational finance involving the responsibilities of central and local authorities, and steady progress can only be possible when a definite policy is laid down. In the orders on the Education Memorandum the policy was adopted of a gradual conversion of all aided V. E. Schools into Government Schools on the basis of certain financial resources which, it was thought, would be available for the purpose. Since then it has been found that these expectations would not be realised to a great extent. Only 5 out of 8 District Boards have levied the Education Cess and that only at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee as against 1 anna in the rupee that was contemplated. Other sources of revenue such as the mohatarfa could not be resumed from the District Boards with the break down of the financial foundation on which it was built. The whole policy then requires reconsideration. It is obvious that it will be impossible for Government to bear the whole burden of Primary Education with a network of Government Schools all over the country and the system of aided V. E. Schools will have to be revived and extended considerably. Then again Primary Education cannot be expanded indefinitely or even largely without pari passu making due provision for the expansion of educational facilities in the higher grades, viz., Middle, High School, and the University, besides the collateral branches of technical and vocational education. These problems are engaging attention, but it will be apparent that the formulation of practical solutions presents great difficulties and will require full discussion and much careful thought.

CHAPTER VII.

Special Instruction.—Under this head come all schools, imparting vocational instruction or having a vocational bias. The following are the more important among them:—(1) Training Institution, (2) Industrial Schools, (3) Engineering School, (4) Commercial Schools, (5) Practical Instruction Classes, (6) Schools, for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind, (7) other special schools such as Sanskrit Schools, etc.

1. *Training Institutions.*—The following are the different grades of training given to Departmental teachers and others:—

(i) *Graduates' Training* is the highest of these, corresponding to the L. T. Class of the Teachers' College, Saidapet. As the name indicates, only Graduates are admitted to this class, which is maintained only in the Training College, Mysore. The length of the course is one year, during which the students have not only to attend lectures in the College, but also do actual teaching in the Practising High School attached to the College. There is provision for training 12 teachers employed in Government Schools in this class every year. In June 1924 the number of teachers thus sent was eleven. In addition one lady graduate teacher was sent for training in the Lady Willingdon College, Madras to undergo the L. T. Course of the Madras University. (ii) *Under Graduates' Training.*—This class is also maintained only in the Training College, Mysore. There is provision for training 35 teachers for this course which is also of one year. The minimum qualification for admission to this course is the S. S. L. C. Examination. (iii) *The Upper Secondary Training.*—Teachers who have passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination are selected for this course which is also of one year. Proposals for converting this course into one of two years duration are before Government. This class is also attached to the Training College, Mysore and 40 teachers including Mahomedans, for whom a separate section is maintained, are selected for this class. The teaching is all in Vernacular, *viz.*, Kannada and Urdu. In addition, the Maharani's High School maintains a training class where school mistresses are trained for the Upper Secondary Training Examination. (iv) *The Lower Secondary Training.*—Those that have passed the Vernacular or English Lower Secondary Examination are selected for these classes which are held not only in the Training College, Mysore but in 6 Normal Schools at District Headquarters and the Maharani's High School, the Government Zenana Normal School, Mysore and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The Training College maintains separate sections for Urdu and Kannada teachers appearing for this grade also, while the District Normal Schools maintain only Kannada sections. Sixty candidates including teachers and private students are selected for each of the District Normal Schools. This course is also of one year, but proposals for converting it into one of two years have been submitted to Government along with other proposals for the reorganisation of these schools in connection with the Memorandum proposals, *vide* this Office No. H. C. 234 of 21-22, dated 25th March 1922. In addition special vacation classes are held whenever necessary to train batches of teachers in special subjects.

(a) *Number and strength.*—The number of training institutions on the 30th June 1924 was 11 of which, 10 were Government and 1 aided. Of the 11 institutions, 8 were for the training of school masters and 3 for school mistresses.

For the different grades of training of school masters, there were 1 Training College with the Graduate, Under-Graduate and the Upper Secondary Training Classes attached to it and 7 Lower Secondary Training Classes at each of the District Headquarters except at Chikmagalur, the Lower Secondary Training Class of the Training College being treated as a separate school for this purpose. The total attendance in all the training classes on the 30th June 1924 including those for women was 601.

For the training of school mistresses there were three schools.—(1) Training Class attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, (2) The Government Zenana Normal School for Mahomedan School mistresses, Mysore and (3) the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore.

(b) *The Training College, Mysore.*—Mr. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., was in charge of the College till the 11th January 1924 when he was transferred to work as extra Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, Bangalore. Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., M.E.D., Vice-Principal succeeded Mr. Srinarasimhaiya as Principal and Mr. Sivaraman, M.A., L.T., was appointed as Vice-Principal.

The strength of the College was 296 as against 317 in the previous year. Of these 168 were in the General Section, *i.e.*, Pandits, Moulvis and the Upper Secondary Classes and 128 in the Training Sections.

The attendance in each of the different sections on the 30th June 1924 was as given below :—

1. Graduate Training Class	..	...	...	11
2. Pandits and Moulvis Class	..	...	...	17
3. Under Graduate Training Class	..	...	...	30
4. Upper Secondary Classes	...	...	..	151
5. Upper Secondary Training Class	...	...	..	17
6. Lower Secondary Training Class	...	...	...	70
Total				296

Of the 296 students : 168 were Brahmins, 2 Christians, 12 Lingayets, 1 Kshatriya, 78 Mahomedans and 35 other Hindus.

The following table gives the results of the Training College in the several Examinations of 1924:—

No.	Examinations	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage of passes
1	Graduates' Training Examination	11	10	91
2	Under Graduates do	29	19	65
3	Upper Secondary Training Examination (Kannada)	33	12	36
4	Upper Secondary Training Examination (Urdu)	5	4	80
5	Lower Secondary Training Examination (Kannada)	58	24	41
6	Do do Urdu	28	16	55
7	Upper Secondary Examination (Kannada)	45	14	31
8	Do do Urdu	17	14	82
9	Pandits' Examination	6	6	100
10	Moulvis' Examination	...	2 in 3 groups	...
		...	1 in 2 do	...
		...	3 in 1 do	...
		4	4	100
		...	1 in 3 groups	..
...	3 in 1 do	..		

From the above, it will be seen that the results of the Graduate and under Graduate Training Examinations and the Urdu Upper Secondary Examinations and Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate and Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examinations were very satisfactory and that of the other examinations were good.

As much inconvenience was felt by the teachers of the Graduate Training Class for want of a Practising High School, a separate High School was opened in June 1924 in the Training College to serve as a Practising High School and the Vice-Principal of the College is looking after the duties of the Head Master of the school in addition to his own.

Some of the special features of work in the College were (1) Regular Kindergarten work in the two Practising Schools and improvement of the school garden, (2) systematic lectures in Kindergarten Principles and Methods in the Graduate Training Class, (3) Card Board Work in the English, Kannada and Urdu Sections. (4) Teaching of Drawing and Clay-modelling in all the Training Classes and (5) Teaching of poetry reading.

The College had a reading room attached to it. Foot-ball and Badminton were played by the teacher-students. There were three hostels attached to the College, one for Brahmins, one for Non-Brahmin-Hindus and one for Mahomedans.

The strength of the English Middle Practising School attached to the Training College, including the Primary Practising Section was 290 as against 329 in the previous year and that of the Urdu Middle School 269 as against 274. For the English Lower Secondary Examination, 34 appeared and 26 passed from the English Middle School and 26 appeared and 10 passed from the Urdu Middle School. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 24 appeared from the English Middle School and 20 passed, with 5 in the 1st class.

(c) *District Normal Schools.*—For the training of school masters in the Lower Secondary Grade there were 7 Normal Schools at the District Headquarters including the Lower Secondary Training Class of the Training College, Mysore and 3 for the training of school mistresses. There were in all 601 under training in the Lower Secondary Classes, of whom 64 were school mistresses.

The following table shows the attendance in the Lower Secondary Training Classes of the District Normal Schools and the Training College on 30th June 1924 and the number of candidates that sat for and passed the Lower Secondary Training Examination of April 1924 :—

No.	School	No. on the roll on 30th June 1924	No. sent up for the L. S. Training Examination of April 1924	No. passed (Preliminary Examination)	Percentage
					per cent
1	Bangalore	66	66	33	50
2	Kolar	55	56	13	23
3	Chitaldrug	74	74	21	28
4	Shimoga	62	66	15	22
5	Tumkur	58	53	23	43
6	Hassan	56	62	30	48
7	Lower Secondary Training Class of the Training College	86	86	40	48

The results in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Schools were unsatisfactory. It is hoped that better work will be turned out this year. In the Bangalore School, a Teachers' Service League has been in existence and a useful journal "Bhodakaseve" is being conducted. There is a Teachers' Association working in connection with the Hassan School. Except the Chitaldrug School, the other schools have separate Practising Schools attached to them. Upper Secondary Classes were maintained in the Tumkur and Shimoga Normal Schools with a strength of 67 in each.

These schools have been working for some years and several of them have got into a set groove. It is time to re-examine their curricula and methods of work and make suitable interchanges of staff so as to take them out of the rut and give them a new impetus and a fresh outlook. A small Departmental Committee has been appointed to consider this subject. Another great need of these training institutions is adequate Professional Literature in Kannada and Urdu. In recent years a few books have been issued in Kannada but more are needed in both the languages. These books do not command a wide market and their production is not a business proposition like that of text-books in the general schools, but the work is very necessary in the interests of educational efficiency and a suitable special grant is required for the purpose.

The results of the several Training Examinations of 1924 are given in the following statements :—

Training Examinations of 1924.

No.	Particulars	No. examined	No. passed
1	Graduates Training (Preliminary Examination)	11	10
2	Graduates' Training (Final 1923)	...	..
3	Under Graduate Training (Preliminary)	34	21
4	Under Graduate Training (Final 1923)	5	4

Teachers' Certificate Examinations, 1924.

No.	Name of examination	No. examined			No. passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	U. S. Training (Preliminary Examination)	47	1	48	21	1	22
2	U. S. Training (Final Examination, 1923)	5	...	5	5	...	5
3	L. S. Training (Preliminary Examination)	549	73	622	190	32	222
4	L. S. Training (Final Examination, 1923)	93	15	108	75	13	88

Number of trained teachers in the Department.—The following tables give the number of teachers in the Department as it stood on 30th June 1924 and the number that have passed one or other of the Training Examinations.—

(1) Table showing the general educational qualifications of the teachers employed in the various educational institutions in the State:—

	M A.'s, B. A. (Hon.) B. A.'s, B. Coms. and Graduates B. Sc.'s	Partial graduates F. A.'s or Intermediates	U. E., P. E., (Bombay) Matric, or S. S. I. C.	Pandits	Moulvis	Upper Secondary	English and Vernacular Lower Secondary	Special teachers possessing technical qualifications, such as L. M. E., L. P. E., Sub- Overseers' Test Drawing, Typing, etc.	Drawing teachers who have passed any examination, etc.	Total No. of teachers
General ex- aminations.	261	75	441	92	23	552	5,781	25	417	7,666

(2) Table showing the number of teachers who have passed one or other of the Training Examinations:—

L. T.'s or Mysore Graduates Training	Higher Normal Training	Upper and Lower Secondary Training	Total
60	220	3,287	3,567

From the above it will be seen that out of about 7,666 teachers in the Department, about 3,567 or a little less than half the number of teachers have passed one or other of the Training Examinations. There are also a number of teachers who have passed only the theoretical part of the Examinations and have either failed or not appeared for the practical examination at all. In addition to these there are some teachers who have undergone training, but have not passed even the theoretical examination and such teachers cannot be taken as having undergone a successful course of training. Suitable departmental action has to be taken to ensure that all teachers who have passed the theoretical part of the Training Examination appear for the Practical Examination within a reasonable time and that those who have gone through the course but have failed in the Theoretical Examination reappear for it in private and pass it. There are only about 22 trained men in the Inspectorate and it is highly desirable that in the interest of efficient inspection, all the Inspecting Officers should be trained men. It was with this intention that the number of graduate teachers to be trained every year was recently raised to 12. It will be seen from the above that there are nearly half the number of teachers yet to pass a training examination. Besides it has been found at the inspection, especially of the Primary Schools, that the standard of training given to the Lower Secondary teachers is not sufficient and that the course requires to be extended and the standard also slightly raised and accordingly proposals for extending the period of Lower Secondary Training to one of two years instead of one year as at present and increasing the number of Normal Schools have already been submitted to Government in connection with the Education Memorandum orders and are under their consideration. According to the revised rules of the Teachers' Certificate Examinations, the teachers passing the theoretical portion of the examinations have to appear for the Practical Examination after one year, so that they may gain some experience in the teaching line after undergoing training and within four years after passing the theory portion. But by experience it is found that these teachers do not appear for the Practical Examination a year after but put it off. Thus the number of teachers passing the Training Examinations fully has of late fallen considerably as can be seen from Table III. Early steps will be taken to revise the rules giving them the option to appear within four years to two years or to compel the teachers to appear for the Practical Examination early on pain of withholding their increments if they do not pass the Practical Examination within two years of passing the Theoretical Examination.

Even in the case of men who have been trained, there is need for giving them periodically once in a few years, a short refresher courses during the annual vacations or otherwise, so as to take them out of grooves of thought and habit which they fall into and to bring them into touch with the newer developments in the art of teaching. In the

case of the large number of teachers of Primary Schools, there is also need for a suitable professional journal in Kannada and Urdu which will afford them some instruction both in regard to teaching methods and general knowledge. In order to make such a journal reach the poorly paid teachers, the subscription ought to be quite small and a subsidy ought to be given by the Department for its conduct, preferably as an adjunct to the Training College.

			Teachers Certificate Preliminary							
			Collegiate		Secondary		Upper Secondary		Lower Secondary	
			Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1919	9	7	29	18	43	28	475	275		
1920	9	6	16	9	23	13	451	261		
1921	4	4	17	12	33	21	428	256		
1922	5	4	21	12	41	26	548	296		
1923	6	5	31	12	39	18	612	300		
1924	11	10	33	21	48	22	633	396		

			Teachers Certificate Final Examination							
			Collegiate		Secondary		Upper Secondary		Lower Secondary	
			Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed	Number examined	Number passed
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
1919 .. ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	30	25
1920	1	1	3	3	8	7	147	81		
1921	2	2	5	5	15	13	154	113		
1922	2	2	5	4	10	8	184	107		
1923 ... ..	..	...	5	4	5	5	128	88
1924 ... ..	..	...	5	Result not yet known	8	Result not yet known	116	Result not yet known

Pay of Teachers.—The following statement shows the staff of the Department classified according to rates of pay. It will be seen that more than 50 per cent of the employees forming the bulk of the teachers in Primary Schools get a remuneration of less than Rs. 20 per mensem. There is also considerable stagnation in the prospects of the Middle and High School staff and the Inspectorate. Even though the orders on the Education Memorandum dealt with the revision of scales of pay of the employees, it has been impossible to give effect to the revision to any appreciable extent owing to financial reasons. It is very necessary that this question should be taken up seriously at an early date with reference

to existing circumstances so as to secure a contented service in an essential department of public utility.

	No. of appointments on									Total
	Rs. 400- above	Rs. 300- 400	Rs. 200- 300	Rs. 150- 200	Rs. 75- 150	Rs. 50- 75	Rs. 30- 50	Rs. 20- 30	Rs. 20 below	
Teaching staff ...	1	3	12	29	183	137	857	2,113	4,920	9,255
Direction inspection Scout Commissioner and Book Depot.	5	2	4	9	57	...	...	...	...	77
Clerical staff and estab- lishments of direc- tion, inspection, etc.	..	...	...	...	7	20	123	105	55	310

(d) *Hostels attached to Training Institutions.*—Hostels have been attached to all the Training Institutions and some of them had more than one section in accordance with communal needs. The Training College had accordingly three hostels attached to it, one for Mahomedans, one for Brahmins and a third for Non-Brahmin-Hindus. Similarly the District Normal School at Shimoga maintained separate sections for Brahmins and Lingayets. The total number of boarders in all the above hostels was 269 and 45 of these were Mahomedans. The Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore had also hostels attached to them. A hostel for the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, has been sanctioned but it has not yet been opened.

(2) *Industrial Education.*—The Industrial Schools are under the Department of Industries and Commerce except a few schools for girls. There were in all 18 Industrial Schools for men, with a strength of 1,018 as against 18 with a strength of 1,071 in 1922-23. Details regarding these schools will be found in the report of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

(b) There were 4 Industrial Schools for girls with a strength of 176 under the control of this Department and information *re* these are found in Chapter VIII, Women's Education.

(3) SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE.

Mr. Govinda Pillay continued as Superintendent of the school. The strength of the different sections of the school was 214 as detailed below against 183 in the previous year:—

Civil Engineering Section	..	..	..	8
Mechanical Engineering Section	...	..	..	136
Students undergoing practical training	..	..	..	58
Short time motor students, etc.	..	..	..	12
		Total	..	214

Of these, 127 were Brahmins, 1 was a Kshatriya, 2 Vaisiyas, 8 Eurasians, 2 Lingayets, 6 Vokkaligars, 1 Jain, 17 Christians, 6 Mahomedans and the remaining 44 were other high caste Hindus.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for and the number of those that passed the Technical Board Examinations held in December 1923 in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Out of five that appeared for the Civil Engineering Examination held in April 1924, four passed:—

	No. appeared			No. assed		
	Electrical	Mechanical	Total	Electrical	Mechanical	Total
Higher ...	20	12	32	13	11	24
Lower ...	13	15	28	4	12	16
Total ..	33	27	60	17	23	40

The second year Mechanical and Electrical students were taken on excursions to Bhadravati and Sivasamudram and the second year Civil Engineering students were taken to Madras, Nellore and Rajamahendry.

Foot-ball, Cricket, Hockey and Basket-ball were played by the students. In the inter-school sports organised by the Y. M. C. A. a number of silver medals and other valuable articles were presented to the pupils of this school. A silver cup was also presented to the school team in the R. B. A. N. M.'s Tournament.

(4) *Commercial Schools.*—There were four Commercial Schools in the State during the year, two of which were Government Schools, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, one aided and one unaided, the former at Bangalore and the latter at Mysore. The total number of subject pupils in all these schools was 400. As commerce has been introduced as an optional subject for the S. S. L. C. Examination, Commerce teachers have been attached to the High Schools at Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Davangere and Channapatna. In addition to teaching the commercial subjects in the High School Classes, these teachers hold special classes for the teaching of commercial subjects out of regular school hours.

1. *Government Commercial School, Mysore.*—The school was under the management of a Committee of which the Circle Inspector, Mysore was the President. Mr. G. S. Subba Rao continued as Head Master till June 1924, when he was transferred as Assistant Inspector, Arsikere and Mr. B. R. Subba Rao, M.A., took his place. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was 67 individually. It may be stated here that as regards Commercial Schools, the strength on the 30th June is misleading. Few students join these schools by that time and they generally join in July and the highest attendance is always reached at the end of July. The attendance in these schools is also misleading in another way. The same student takes up two or more subjects and for classification as per subjects, he is counted twice and even thrice over. Thus the number of subject students is always greater than the actual number of individuals reading in the school. The subjects taught in the school and the results of the school in the various examinations are given in the following table:—

Subject	Grade	No. sent up	No. passed		Total
			1st class	2nd class	
Typewriting	Junior	32	..	6	6
	Senior	14	..	3	3
Shorthand	Junior	25	2	2	4
	Senior	5	..	3	3
Accountancy and Auditing	Junior	24	..	12	12
	Senior	7	1	3	4
Banking and Economics	Junior	15	1	8	9
	Senior	6	..	..	..
Methods and Machinery of business.	Junior	16	..	5	5
	Senior	7	1	2	3
Commercial History and Economic Geography.	Junior	6	1	2	3
	Senior	5	..	2	2

(2) *Government Commercial School, Bangalore.*—This school is also under the management of a Committee with the Circle Inspector, Bangalore as the President. Mr. K. Manjaiya continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 consisted of 162 students individually. The same remarks as regards attendance being the highest at the end of July applies to this school also. The strength of the school was made up of 34 Government employees, 11 other employees, 50 commercial students and 67 students of other schools. The subjects taught and the results of the school in the various examinations are given in the accompanying table.

Subject	Grade	No. appeared	No. passed	No. passed in		Total passes
				1st class	2nd class	
Accountancy and Auditing ...	Junior ...	21	19	2	11	13
	Senior ..	6	6	...	2	2
Banking and Economics ...	Junior ...	11	11	2	4	6
	Senior ...	8	8	...	3	3
Methods and Machinery of business.	Junior ..	13	13	...	3	3
	Senior ...	10	10	...	6	6
Shorthand	Junior ..	24	24	1	8	9
	Senior ...	8	8	...	4	4
Typewriting Theory ...	Junior ...	37	37	...	13	13
Do Practical ...	Do ...	13	13	...	10	10
Do Theory ..	Senior ..	15	15	...	8	8
Do Practical ...	Do ...	8	8	..	8	8
Commercial History, etc. ...	Junior ..	4	3	..	3	3
	Senior ...	5	5	...	4	4
Do Arithmetic ..	Junior ..	9	9	1	6	7

The school is badly in need of separate accommodation both in the interests of this school as well as the Government Collegiate High School in which building the school is at present held.

3. *Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.*—This school which was started in 1896 by Mr. G. C. L. Naranaiya is being conducted by him. There were 61 individual students in the school on the 30th June 1924 as against 57 in the previous year.

The subjects taught in the school and the results of the various examinations are given below :—

Subject	Grade	No. sent up	Examined	Passed		Total
				1st class	2nd class	
Typewriting	Senior ..	3	3	..	2	2
	Junior ..	8	8	..	4	4
Shorthand	Senior ...	2	2	...	...	..
	Junior ...	5	5	..	1	1
Accountancy	Senior ..	2	2	..	..	..
	Junior ..	4	4	1	1	2
Methods	Senior ...	4	4	...	...	..
	Junior ...	3	3	...	...	..
Banking	Senior ...	1	1	..	..	..
	Junior ...	5	5	...	2	2
Commercial Arithmetic ..	Do ..	3	3	1	..	1
Elementary Geography ...	Do ..	2	2	...	1	1
<i>London Chambers of Commerce.</i>						
Shorthand	Senior ...	2	2	...	..	..
Typewriting	Junior ..	1	1	..	1	1

(4) *The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore.*—This is an unaided institution with a strength of 250 pupils, of whom 2 were girls. The manager has applied for a grant this year and the matter is under consideration.

(5) *Practical Instruction classes.*—Practical Instruction Classes of the old type which were not satisfactory were all closed in 1922 and as a preliminary step towards the opening of Polytechnic Schools, Practical Instruction Classes of an improved type have been opened in 5 centres to begin with, 3 for carpentry in boys' schools and 2 for tailoring in girls' schools at the following centres :—

1. *Carpentry.*—The Kannada and Hindi Middle Schools, Sultanpet, Bangalore.
2. The Kannada and Hindi Middle Practising Schools, Mysore.
3. The Kannada Middle School, Tumkur.

1. *Tailoring*.—Krishnarajabalikapatasala, Chamarajpet, Mysore.

2. *The Chamarajpet Girls' School, Bangalore*.—These classes are treated as integral parts of the respective schools. The total number of students attending the carpentry classes was 415 and that in the tailoring classes was 117. To give an industrial bias to the instruction imparted in the schools for the Depressed Classes, 11 practical instruction classes have been opened in certain select Panchama Schools in leather work, smithy, mat-making and basket-making and all these classes were working at the end of June 1924 with a strength of 135 pupils. In addition to these, 12 weaving classes have been attached temporarily to some of the Panchama Schools in the State. Nine of these classes were working regularly and the strength of these classes was 196 and the 3 other schools have not been working regularly for want of qualified teachers. As these students are all taken into account in their respective schools, the attendance in these practical instruction classes is not taken again into account.

6. *Other Special Schools*.—(a) *Schools for the Deaf and the Blind*.—The school is under the management of a Committee. Mr. Venkata Rao continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was 62. In the Deaf Section there were 25, in the Blind 35 and 2 in the training section. Of the 62 pupils, 7 came from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and 55 belonged to the Mysore State and were distributed as follows:—

Mysore City 23, Mysore District 8, Hassan District 5, Kadur District 3, Shimoga District 1, Chitaldrug District 2, Tumkur District 4, Kolar District 3, Bangalore District 2 and Bangalore City 4.

The deaf pupils in addition to being trained in speech, were taught rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. The blind numbering 35 were in 5 classes of different stages and in addition to reading books specially prepared for them, were taught Braille-composing vocal music, vina, violin, harmonium and tabla. The more important feature of the school is the musical side in which some of the blind students have become proficient and several of the old students of the school are very easily earning their livelihood as private music instructors. All the pupils took great interest in their lessons. The Braille Plant in the school has been working well. This is the only institution in India which has such a printing plant.

There were 36 boarders in the hostel attached to the school. The total expenditure of the hostel was Rs. 2,416 and the cost per head per month was Rs. 9-4-2. The total receipts and expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 12,180 and Rs. 11,147 respectively. Government bear 84 per cent of the expenditure of the school proper and only 16 per cent is met from out of the income from outside the Department. Considering the above fact it would be desirable to take over the institution and convert it into a regular Government institution so as to give the staff the benefits of pension, etc., leaving the Boarding Home to be maintained by grants from District Boards, Municipalities and private charity. Besides this institution, there was another school in Bangalore solely for girls, maintained by some private gentlemen and by the Municipality.

(B) *Sanskrit Schools*.—Mr. Yoganarasimhan, M.A., was in charge of the Sanskrit Schools in the State during the year. The number of Sanskrit Schools on the 30th June 1924 was 51, the same as in last year with a strength 1,536 as against 1,772 in the previous year. The fall in the number of pupils which is mainly in the Mysore Circle was that a few schools have not been working temporarily for various causes.

Of the total number of 1,536 students, 1,489 were boys and 47 girls. Classes according to communities there were 1,133 Brahmin boys, 35 Brahmin girls, 138 Lingayet boys, 52 Vokkaligar boys, 8 Vokkaligar girls, 22 Vaisya boys, 32 Jain boys, 3 Jain girls, 2 Kshatriya boys, 1 Kshatriya girl, 4 Mahomedan boys, 2 Native Christians and 104 others. Besides these there were 3,638 boys reading Sanskrit in other schools. Thus there were in all, 5,174 pupils reading Sanskrit on the 30th June 1924 against 5,040 in the previous year.

A small Committee of 6 gentlemen (5 officials and 1 non-official) was appointed in January 1924 to examine the whole question of Sanskrit education and see to what extent Sanskrit Schools are serving a definite purpose. The Committee met twice and discussed the matter, and their report and final proceedings are awaited. The question of instituting graded examinations in Sanskrit Patasalas, which was raised by Government in their letter No. E. 1613—Edn. 133-23-2, dated 16th November 1923 at the instance of the Representative Assembly is also being considered. It is hoped that the proposals of reorganisation will be formulated shortly.

CHAPTER VIII.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

At the beginning of 1923-24 the Women's Inspectorate consisted of one Inspectress with the powers of a Circle Inspector, 5 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada Girls' Schools and 2 for Urdu Girls' Schools with the powers of District Inspectors. About the middle of the year the question of a separate Inspectorate for women was reconsidered by Government and a Deputy Inspectress was appointed in place of 2 Assistant Inspectresses, with more or less the same powers as were given to the Inspectress. Consequently the charges of these two officers were revised and the Inspectress was given the direct charge of the 5 districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur and the Deputy Inspectress, the charge of the other 3 districts, *viz.*, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan, the Inspectress having general control over these districts and the Urdu Girls' Schools throughout the State. The charges of the 3 Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools were also revised. So at the end of the year, the women's Inspectorate consisted of 1 Inspectress, 1 Deputy Inspectress, 3 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada Girls' Schools and 2 Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' Schools.

Sri Srirangamma, B.A., continued as Inspectress of Girls' Schools and Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A., who returned from England after her course of study in English Literature, was appointed Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools in March 1924, and in the first instance deputed to work for about three months in the Office of the Inspectress in order to acquaint herself with the routine of office work. She opened her office regularly from the 1st June 1924, and took over the schools of the 3 districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan under her charge.

People have been urging that all Girls' Schools should be staffed only by women teachers and the Department is also anxious to see that this is done. But the chief difficulty is the want of a sufficient number of qualified women available for employment as school mistresses. Till then the employment of men teachers should continue as a necessary evil and this is true specially of mofussil places and the Malnad, as qualified women are averse for social and other causes to go outside the larger cities like Bangalore and Mysore. So long as this state of things continues, grown-up girls are averse to continuing in schools, more especially in the villages and in the Malnad where people have yet to be weaned of their prejudices against the education of girls. Thus the education of women is much handicapped. For want of qualified women graduates in certain subjects, even the High Schools could not be staffed entirely by women teachers, though the replacement of men by women is effected at the earliest available opportunity. As a first step, all the District Headquarter Kannada Girls' Schools and two Hindi Middle Girls' Schools, one in Bangalore and one in Mysore have been raised to the standard of the new English Middle Schools, so that a certain number of students passing out of these schools might be able to join High Schools and pursue higher education.

2. GIRLS' SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Each Girls' School, Urban or rural, has got a Committee of influential gentlemen who take interest in the cause of women's education and several of these bodies have been heartily co-operating with the Department in improving both the attendance and general condition of the schools in their charge for which the Department is highly indebted to them. The case of Urdu Girls' Schools is a little different as the girls and mistresses observe Ghosha, and it is difficult to find suitable persons to serve on these Committees so that in most cases, we find the anomaly of an Honorary Secretary without a Committee. This Secretary who is in most cases, the husband of the school mistress and the Head Master of the Local Urdu Boys' School, discharges all the functions of the Committee by himself. This has its obvious drawbacks and the whole question of Committees for Urdu Girls' Schools is engaging the attention of the Department.

3. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

There were 817 Girls' Schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 37,759 on the 30th June 1924, as against 777 with a strength of 36,662 girls in 1922-23. Besides these there were 19,188 girls reading in Boys' Schools and in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 56,658 against 53,571 in the previous year. Of the 817 Girls' Schools, 4 were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 20 were Middle Schools, 56 Incomplete Middle Schools, 729 Primary Schools, 3 Training Schools for mistresses and 4 Industrial Schools for women. Of the 817 schools, 602 were Government, 213 aided and 2 were unaided.

1. *High Schools.*—There were 4 English High Schools for girls with a strength of 182 as against 4 with 162 pupils in the previous year and 1 Kannada High School attached

to the Maharani's High School, with a strength of 27 pupils.

2. *English Schools*.—(i) Maharani's High School, Mysore. Sri K. Subbamma, B.A., continued as Head Mistress of the school.

The strength of the school was 335. Of these 36 belonged to the English High School, 27 to the Kannada High School, 21 to the Normal School, 88 to the Middle School, 24 to the Incomplete Middle School, 133 to the Primary and 6 to the Industrial Classes.

The following table shows the number of candidates sent up from the school for various examinations of April 1924, and the number that passed in each:—

No.	Examination	No. sent up	Number passed
1	S. S. L. C. Examination	11	3 B. C. & P. S. and 4 in B Group
2	Upper Secondary Examination	9	4
3	Upper Secondary Training Examination	1	1
4	Lower Secondary Training Examination	13	6
5	English Lower Secondary Examination	14	10
6	Kannada Lower Secondary Examination	14	9
7	Proficiency in sewing	4	2

Of the 335 students, 8 were Kshatrias, 1 Vaisya, 10 Lingayets, 1 Jain, 1 Mahomedan, 2 Eurasians, 20 Native Christians, 36 other caste Hindus and the remaining 256 were Brahmins.

The results of the several examinations, on the whole, were satisfactory.

The school is still labouring under the difficulty of inadequate accommodation as the College Classes continue to be held in the same building.

The Hostel and the Widows' Home attached to the school have been working satisfactorily. There were 18 inmates in the Widows' Home on the 30th June 1924, and 14 in the Hostel. Of the 14 students of the Hostel 1 was in the M.A. Class, 1 in the B.A., Class, 1 in the University Entrance Class, 4 in the English High School, 6 in the Kannada High School and 1 in the Primary Class.

(ii) *Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore*.—Miss Z. Lazarus, B.A., L.T., continued as Head-Mistress. This institute is of the Collegiate grade and had the University Entrance Class with Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science as Optionals. The III Form which was attached to the Institute was abolished in June 1924.

The strength of the institution was 79 as against 91 in the previous year and the decrease is due to the abolition of the III Form. Of these 15 were in the University Entrance Class and 64 in the High School Classes. Of the total strength of 79, 5 were Kshatrias, 4 Lingayets, 17 Indian Christians, 1 Eurasian, 40 Brahmins, 6 Vokkaligars and 6 others.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for each of the examinations and the number passed:—

No.	Examination	No. sent up	No. passed
1	University Entrance... ..	9	5
2	S. S. L. C, Examination	11	7 and 4 passed in one of the groups.
3	English Lower Secondary Examination	12	5

The results of the University Entrance Examination as well as those of the S. S. L. C. Examination were very satisfactory. A Sports Club was attached to the school, and tennis, badminton and rounders were the chief games played by the students regularly. One of the lady teachers superintendents the games every day. The Entrance section of the school still labours under a great disadvantage as the school has not been provided with facilities for practical work as a result of which the students of this class have to attend the Government Collegiate High School Laboratory for practical work. The school had a hostel attached to it and the number of boarders on the 30th June 1924 was 18.

(iii) *London Mission Girls' Aided High School, Bangalore*.—This school had a strength of 147. Of these 58 were in the High School Classes. Twenty students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom 11 passed fully and 6 passed in one group. Of

the 21 students that were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, 14 passed with 1 in the First Class. The results of the school were very good in both the examinations. The girls are taught drill. There is a Christian Hostel attached to this school with 70 inmates, mostly students of this school.

(iv) *Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' Aided School, Kolar.*—This school had a strength of 9 in the 3 High School Forms. All the 3 that were sent up for the S. S. L. C. passed. This is a Boarding School well-managed by the authorities and all the girls were Christians. The school activities, such as Students' Association, games, library and reading rooms, etc., were all satisfactory.

(b) *Kannada High Schools.*—There was only 1 Kannada High School for girls which was attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore. There were 27 students studying in the first and second year Upper Secondary Classes. Ten were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1924 and 5 passed.

2. *Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for girls.*—There were 20 Middle Schools and 56 Incomplete Middle Schools for girls on the 30th June 1924 with a strength of 1,401 in the former and 956 in the latter. Of the 56 Incomplete Middle Schools, 20 were for Mahomedans with a strength of 228. Of the 20 Middle Schools for girls 3 had a strength between 100 and 200 and the rest below 100.

3. *Primary Schools for girls.*—There was 729 Primary Girls' Schools with a strength of 34,961 on the 30th June 1924 against 692 with a strength of 32,504 in 1922-23. The increase both in number and strength is due to the opening of a few new schools for girls in connection with the Education Cess and to the bifurcation of schools.

The observations made in connection with Boys' Schools in regard to stagnation in the I primary class apply with greater force to Girls' Schools. Out of the total number of 34,961 girls in the Primary Schools, 23,616 are in the I year primary class.

4. *Women's Training Institutions.*—There were 3 Training Schools for mistresses of which, 2 were Government and 1 aided. These were, the Maharani's High School, Training Section, Zenana Normal School, Mysore and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The Zenana Normal School, Mysore was reorganised and divided into 3 sections, viz., Training Section, the Middle School Section and the Primary Section. The attendance was 91, of these 18 were in the Lower Secondary Training Sections, 22 in the Lower Secondary (Urdu), 8 in the English Section and 43 in the Primary Section. The total strength of the training classes of these 3 schools was 56. From the Maharani's High School, the single candidate sent up for the Upper Secondary Training Examination passed and 6 passed out of 13 sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The Zenana Normal School passed 9 Mahomedan School mistresses out of 16 sent up and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School passed 12 out of 25 sent up in the Preliminary Examination. Proposals for increasing the number of women under training are before Government.

5. *Industrial Schools for girls.*—There were 4 Industrial Schools for girls with a strength of 176 as given below:—

1. Maharani's High School Industrial Class	...	...	...	6
2. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Hassan	..	...	...	89
3. Depressed Class Mission Industrial School, Mysore	...	...	...	22
4. St. Ignatius Industrial School, Mysore	...	...	...	59

Total .. 176

In the Maharani's High School, Rattan work, Drawing and Needle work were taught

Percentage of girls under instruction.—The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13'14 as against 12'42 in the previous year.

Results of Public Examinations.—The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examinations of 1924 and the number that passed in each, under the different sects:—

No.	Examination	No. examined	Number passed					Total
			Euro-peans	Native Xians	Maho-medans	Hindus	Others	
1	University Entrance Examination	9	...	..	...	5	...	5
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	55	3	4	1	16	..	24
3	U. S. Examination	10	...	...	...	4	1	5
4	English L. S. Examination	148	5	31	...	54	...	90
5	Vernacular do	614	...	26	79	117	..	222
6	T. C. U. S. Grade (Preliminary).	1	..	...	..	1	..	1
7	T. C. L. S. Grade do	73	...	18	9	4	1	32
8	Do Final (1923)	15	...	11	1	1	...	13
9	Special Sewing	5	...	3	2	...	...	5

The following table gives the number of institutions for girls, their attendance, expenditure, etc., in the different grades of schools:—

Institution		No. of Institutions	Strength	Annual expenditure	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per pupil
English High Schools	...	4	182	59,177	14,794	325
Kannada do	...	1	27	6,644	6,644	246
Middle Schools	...	20	1,401	61,344	3,067	43
Incomplete Middle Schools—						
Do	Kannada	36	728	47,519	1,419	65
Do	Urdu	20	228	8,908	445	39
Primary Schools	...	729	34,961	3,07,973	422	9
Technical Schools	...	7	232	25,334	3,619	109

The total expenditure on the education of girls during the year 1923-24 was Rs. 5,37,190 and was met out of the different sources as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	3,69,399
Local Funds	1,07,984
Fees	3,346
Other sources	56,461
Total	5,37,190

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

(a) *Number and Strength.*—There were 3 Aided Schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the State. These were all mixed schools with a total strength of 481 as against 478 in the previous year, of whom 195 were boys and 286 girls. Of the total number 435 were Europeans or Eurasians, 5 Mahomedans, 9 Native Christians, 9 Parsis and 23 were Hindus. There were also 57 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools, making a total of 492 as against 482 in the previous year.

Of the 3 schools referred to above, 2 were in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one in the Oorigaum Camp and the other in the Champion Reefs and were chiefly intended for the children of the employees of the Gold Fields. The third was the Convent English Girls' School, Mysore, which, though chiefly intended for the children of Europeans and Eurasians, admitted others also. All the 124 pupils on the rolls of this school belonged to the European or Eurasian Communities of whom 24 were boys and 100 were Girls. A monthly grant of Rs. 200 is paid to the Oorigaum School, Rs. 60 for the St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Champion Reefs and Rs. 100 to the Convent Girls' School, Mysore.

The strength of these schools as well as the number of students sent up for the Local Examinations are given in the following table:—

No.	School	Strength			No. appeared for the Examination	No. passed	Remarks
		Boys	Girls	Total			
1	Oorigaum Camp School, Kolar Gold Fields.	93	91	184	...	...
2	St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields.	78	95	173	12	..	4 plus 2 eligible for admission to the IV Form.
3	Convent English Girls' School, Mysore.	24	100	124	5	3	

I am glad to note that in all these schools, special attention is paid to handwriting, drawing and handwork. The classes are generally small and the pupils receive greater individual attention than is possible in the more crowded general schools.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

1. *Administration.*—For the administration and inspection of these schools there were 3 District Inspectors of Urdu Education and 5 Assistant Inspectors of Urdu Education for Boys' Schools and 2 Assistant Inspectresses for Girls' Schools. The District Inspector of the Bangalore District had under him the districts of Bangalore and Kolar with headquarters at Bangalore, that of Mysore, the districts of Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan with headquarters at Mysore and that of the Malnad Districts, the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug with Chikmagalur as headquarters. The Assistant Inspectors had their headquarters at Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga. So all the districts except Hassan and Chitaldrug had either the Office of a District Inspector or that of an Assistant Inspector at their headquarters. The Assistant Inspectress of the Bangalore Circle was in charge of the Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts with headquarters at Bangalore and the Assistant Inspectress of the Mysore Circle was in charge of Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur Districts with headquarters at Mysore.

As resolved at the Mahomedan Education Conference, mentioned in my last report, Government were pleased in their Order No. 4440-1—Edn, 180-23-4, dated 17th March 1924, to appoint an Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials for the advancement of Mahomedan Education in the State. The Committee meets once in six months and all important problems connected with Mahomedan Education will be discussed, the requirements of the community reviewed and further developments suggested. The Committee will also consider such questions as may be referred to it either by Government or by the Inspector-General of Education. At the suggestion of the same Conference, a separate Mahomedan Scholarship Fund, consisting of the amounts shared by the pupils of that community under the Backward Class Scheme and the Aligarh scholarships has been constituted and will be administered by the Inspector-General of Education assisted by a Special Committee. The scales of carts, cart-hire and conductresses of Hindustani Girls' Schools have been revised and better facilities created and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 7 each for nine months in the year to such of the Mahomedan girls that attend the High School Classes and are poor and have no conveyance of their own, has been ordered to be paid for a period of five years to start with. To provide for the English Education for Mahomedan girls, the Zenana Normal School at Mysore has been reorganised and converted into a Boarding School with a Middle Section for general instruction, a Training Section of the Lower Secondary grade and a Primary Section to serve as a Practising School. The question of raising the school to the Upper Secondary Standard has been ordered to be deferred for the present.

2. *Number and Strength.*—The total number of Urdu Schools, both for boys and girls, was 1,033 as against 950 with a strength of 33,736 as against 31,155 in the previous year. For boys there were 1 Vernacular High School, 14 Middle Schools, 51 Incomplete Middle and 758 Primary Schools with a strength of 57,943, 752 and 23,658 respectively. It is gratifying to note that both the number of schools and scholars are increasing year by year.

For girls, there were 2 Middle Schools, 20 Incomplete Middle Schools and 186 Primary Schools and 1 Special School with a strength of 61,228, 8,019 and 18 respectively.

Besides these, there were 7,853 Mahomedan pupils reading in schools other than those maintained exclusively for Mahomedans making a total of 41,589 (30,230 boys and 11,359 girls) as against 38,845 (28,648 boys and 10,197 girls) in the previous year.

Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 9 were in Colleges, 489 in High Schools, 1,725 in Middle Schools, 1,168 in Incomplete Middle Schools, 37,657 in Primary Schools 225 in Technical Schools and 316 in Village Indigenous Schools.

3. *Percentage.*—The percentage of Mahomedan boys to the total Mahomedan male population of school-going age was 119.67 and that of girls to the total Mahomedan female population of school-age was 51.52 and that of both boys and girls to the total Mahomedan school-going population was 87.91.

4. *Middle Schools for boys.*—The number of such schools has risen from 12 to 16. Of these schools the Model Middle School, Bangalore continues to be the largest and most efficient. It had an attendance of 154 on the 30th June 1924. Twenty-one boys appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination from this school and 16 passed, of whom 1 was placed in the first class, and 1 more was declared eligible to join the IV Form. The new building which was under construction has since been occupied and it has given more accommodation for the school.

5. *Training*.—Arrangements have been made for the training of Mahomedan teachers for the Undergraduate Training, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training Examinations in the Training Collège, Mysore. There is a Zenana Normal School for training Mahomedan School mistresses for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The number of teachers under training in each of the different training classes is given below:—

Under Graduate Training Class	..	...	..	2
Upper Secondary Training	..	...	..	3
Lower Secondary Training Classes for masters		...	...	30
Do	do	for mistresses	..	18

In addition, there are general education classes attached to the Training College for preparing candidates for the Moulvi and the Upper Secondary Examinations, the number under instruction in each of these classes being 8 and 42 respectively.

The following table gives the results of Mahomedan students in the various public examinations of 1924:—

No.	Examination	Number examined	Number passed
1	Moulvis' Examination	5	5
2	University Entrance Examination	27	11
3	S. S. L. C. Examination for boys	140	52
	Do for girls	1	1
4	Upper Secondary Examination for boys	20	15
	Do for girls	..	..
5	<i>English Lower Secondary Examination for boys—</i>		
	(i) Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools...	87	33
	(ii) Hindi Middle Schools	113	57
	(iii) Other Institutions	15	8
	(iv) Private	50	13
	<i>English Lower Secondary Examination for girls—</i>		
	Private study	3	..
	<i>Urdu Lower Secondary Examination for boys—</i>		
	(i) Middle Schools	69	21
	(ii) Hindi Middle Schools	374	175
	(iii) Other Institutions	1	..
	(iv) Private study	143	62
	<i>Urdu Lower Secondary Examination for girls—</i>		
	(i) Hindustani Schools (Middle)	173	53
	(ii) Private study	57	25
	(iii) Other Institutions	2	1
6	<i>Teachers' Certificate Examinations for boys.—</i>		
	(i) Collegiate Grade	..	..
	(ii) Secondary Grade	..	..
	(iii) Upper Secondary Grade, Preliminary	12	8
	Do Final	1	1
	(iv) Lower Secondary Grade, Preliminary	42	19
	Do Final	3	3
	<i>Teachers' Certificate Examination for girls—</i>		
	Lower Secondary Grade, Preliminary..	17	9
	Do Final	1	1

Mahomedan Education in the State presents many problems arising chiefly out of the language difficulty in the case of boys, while in the case of girls the prevalent "gosha" system adds its quota of complications.

The Mahomedan population in the State is nearly 340,000 out of a total population of nearly 6,000,000. This population is spread more or less evenly over the various parts of the State, though it is more urban than rural. The community is pervaded by a strong religious sentiment and though some of the people are acquainted with Kannada more or less, the language spoken in the house is Urdu or Hindustani. Eversince educational organisation developed in the State, the principle has been recognised of giving the Mahomedan population of the State facilities for the education of their children in their mother-tongue and in pursuance of this policy several Hindustani Schools for boys and girls have been established in various parts of the State. So long as the keenness for education was low, a small number of such schools met the needs of the community, but in recent years with the awakening of the community as a whole to their educational backwardness, the demand for education has been growing largely. As a result, a large number of Primary Schools for boys and girls are wanted in many places and similarly a large number of Middle Schools teaching both English and Hindustani are in demand.

Owing to the scattered nature of the population, these schools are not likely to be very large in any one place but many small schools are required. This is to some extent uneconomical, as a minimum staff, of say, four teachers in a Middle School can teach about 150 boys in one school, whereas three times that staff will be wanted for three separate schools with 50 pupils each. The same consideration holds good in regard to Primary Schools and Girls' Schools also. Various devices have been suggested and tried to avoid this duplication of schools, but they have not been satisfactory. One of them was to attach an Urdu Munshi to the local Kannada Middle School, so that he could teach the Mahomedan boys Urdu, while they studied the other subjects along with Kannada-speaking boys. Another plan was to attach a Kannada teacher to the Hindustani Primary School so that the boys could pick up some Kannada so as to help them to study in the Kannada Middle Schools. Both these plans have not been as fruitful as they were expected to be, chiefly because the medium of instruction in the Kannada Middle School is Kannada except for the language subjects. The Mahomedan boys from a Primary School with a Kannada teacher no doubt picked up a little Kannada, but this is not enough to enable them to follow the instruction given in Kannada Middle Schools by Kannada teachers. They could not be expected to do written work in Kannada, nor could they follow the Kannada teacher and do written work in Hindustani and even if they did so, they could not get the benefit of correction of the work by the Kannada teachers. The system therefore degenerated in the boys merely attending the English classes with the Kannada-speaking boys and following as much of the teaching as they could, the teaching in the other subjects having to be done by the Urdu Munshi. It will be obvious that one Urdu Munshi cannot efficiently handle 4 Middle School Classes in all subjects satisfactorily.

It is therefore being felt that the only satisfactory method is to have separate Urdu Middle Schools for Mahomedan boys.

If adequate facilities of this kind have to be afforded, it will be necessary to increase the number of Middle Schools from the present number of 16 to about 100. In addition to the additional financial difficulty in the way of such a development, there are serious difficulties in the way of staffing these schools with qualified teachers. Up to now Mahomedan young men—Graduates and Undergraduates have not flocked to the Education Department in the same way as Hindus have done, and they have found other Departments of Government service more attractive. It is only in course of time when the number of such youngmen increases that they will seek employment in the Education Department more largely and it is only then that we shall be able to expand Mahomedan Education of the middle grade satisfactorily.

In the case of Girls' Schools the difficulties of staffing Middle Schools are even greater and added to these, are obstacles due to the "Gosha" system. In most cases young girls of over 7 or 8 years of age observe gosha and arrangements have to be made to provide covered conveyance for them from and to school. The entire expenditure on these conveyances falls on Government as the community has shown no serious inclination to shoulder any portion of the burden. At present a sum of Rs. 31,488 is being spent on carts and conductresses. The complaint is being made that the carts are not adequate in number and that the rate of hire now paid is not high enough to secure the service of suitable carts. Both these are true to a certain extent. Along with the elder girls the younger children also require to be taken in the carts and it is very difficult to exclude them. The cart has therefore to make several journeys to and fro, before all the pupils are brought to the school and taken back after school. The result is that the pupils come to school in small batches and it is generally past noon when all the pupils and the teachers assemble for work. The earliest batches having left home early in the forenoon after a hasty breakfast, a fairly long

interval for lunch has to be allowed. Then again early in the afternoon the journeys back have to begin so as to take all the pupils to their houses before dark. Thus actual school work hardly lasts for more than two or three hours and it is no wonder that the progress made in these schools is very poor. Then again "Gosha" stands in the way of efficient inspection of these schools by other than women Inspectors, and such Inspectors knowing Urdu are not easy to secure. Even if they are available, they are not Mahomedans by faith, and there is a certain amount of sentiment against the employment of non-Mahomedan Inspectors. Attempts have been made to secure a certain amount of local supervision through School Committees, but the results have not been very encouraging. Then again there are difficulties due to the scarcity of suitable text-books in Urdu. Books published in other parts of India are not quite suitable and require adaptation to local conditions. A programme for the preparation and publication of suitable text-books is thus one of the needs of Mahomedan Education in the State, and this requires a special provision for the purpose, spread over a certain number of years.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Scholarships.—Government have been pleased to provide liberal scholarships for study in the different branches of technical as well as Arts Courses, both in and outside the State. The amount of one lakh of rupees set apart for the Backward and Depressed Class Scholarships which was reduced by $\frac{1}{3}$ on account of the reduction of the period for which these scholarships were made tenable in the year, viz., only ten months, was supplemented during the year by an additional grant of Rs. 17,000 which now brings up the amount to one lakh as before. The scheme of Backward Class Scholarships was modified to a certain extent, the chief features of which were (1) communities of similar social and economic conditions are grouped together so that the scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group and (2) scholarships lapsing for want of deserving candidates in one group are allowed to be utilised for awarding scholarships to the needy students of other groups, provided the requirements of the original group in the respective lower grades are satisfied. The Scheme of the Depressed Class Scholarships was also revised and the important changes in the order are (1) the institution for 500 scholarships of annas 8 each per mensem for the Depressed Class students in the Infant Classes, (2) fixing the depressed class scholarships at a higher rate than for the backward class Scheme, (3) pooling together into a separate fund, the amount set apart for Depressed Class students under Backward class scholarships scheme and the amount set apart for Depressed Class English Education and (4) reserving a sum of Rs. 2,000 for clothing to pupils of these classes and for pupils of all grades who are not scholarship-holders, the rate of clothing allowance not exceeding Rs. 5 per pupil.

The following table shows the number of scholarships and rate or amount available for each kind of scholarship and the number or amount utilised during 1923-24. The scholarships available within the State are tenable only for ten months in the year:—

Number	Scholarships	No. available	Value of each scholarship per month	Class in which tenable	No. awarded during 1923-24	Amount allowed to lapse during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
	GENERAL EDUCATION.		Rs.			Rs.	
1	Merit scholarships	5	10	U. E. Class of Collegiate High Schools.	5	.....	The first 5 students that top the list of S.S.L.C. candidates and study in the U. E. Class.
2	Vernacular High School scholarships for men.	75	12	U. S. Class of Kannada High Schools	82	.....	For private men students that read for the U. S. Examination, in Kannada High Schools. Seven more scholarships than the sanctioned number were awarded by reappropriation from lapses under other heads.
3	Vernacular High School scholarships for women.	40	10	.....	6	8,400	For private women students that read in the U. S. class of the Maharani's High School. Since only 6 private candidates were available, 34 scholarships were allowed to lapse.

Number	Scholarships	No. available	Value of each scholarship per month	Class in which tenable	No. awarded during 1928-24	Amount allowed to lapse during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
4	Pollegar scholarships	...	Rs. 350 Lump sum	All High Schools and lower classes.	6 varying from Rs. 4-8-0 to Rs. 10 169	.....	Sons of Pollegar Pensioners.
5	Scholarships for women.	200	Varying from Rs. 8 to 12	Middle and High School classes.	147	1,100	
6	Do	150	25	Vernacular Primary classes.	2	60	
7	Do special scholarships.	...	25	Xian College, Madras.	2	.....	To girls prosecuting higher studies outside the State with a view to pursue courses for which there is no provision in the State. In addition to the backward and other scholarships opened to the Mahomedan pupils 5 scholarships were awarded for these pupils for higher studies at Aligarh.
8	Scholarships for Mahomedans.	5	25	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.	4	.....	The scholarships are paid out of the Gumbuz funds to Mahomedan pupils only.
9	Gumbuz scholarships	A few varying from Rs. 2 to 8	A lumpsum of Rs. 20 for boys and girls per month	All classes	Fully utilised.	.....
10	Military scholarships	Varying from Rs. 2 to 10 per mensem	Lumpsum of 5,060 and Rs. 3,000	Do	156 fully utilised leaving a small balance of Rs. 40	40	Rs. 5,600 to the children of those employed in the Mysore regiments and 3,000 to the children of those that served in the late war irrespective of their being sons of those employed in Mysore Military Service. Detailed statement given in Chapter XII.
11	Backward class ... scholarships.	...	Lumpsum of Rs. 60,580 per annum	Do	1,020 at a cost of Rs. 60,520.	60	
12	D. C. scholarships for boys.	...	Lumpsum of Rs. 17,470—of Rs 3 to 15	Middle and High Schools.	396 at a cost of 16,760 plus 600 by reappropriation	110	Rs. 600 was utilised for the supply of clothes to D. C. pupils who were not granted scholarships.
13	Do	...	19,000 scholarships of Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 4 5,000	Primary	774 at a cost 15,540 plus 2,300	1,160	Rs. 2,300 was utilised for the supply of books and slates to D. C. pupils in Primary classes.
14	D. C. scholarships for girls.	...	Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 5	All classes	865 at a cost of Rs. 2,970 plus 404	1,626	Rs. 384 was re-appropriated for the loss of fee income on behalf of Ursu and Komar pupils in aided schools. (Vide Government Order No. E. 885-8 - Edu. 83-24-2, dated 18th September 1928, and No. E. 4454-7 - Edu. 197-23-4, dated 17th March 1924.)
15	Kadayata scholarships.	...	Scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem	Available for students of the Kadayata community in the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.	23 varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.	.....	Rs. 20 was utilised for meeting contingencies in connection with supply of sadies to D. C. girls. The scholarships given out of the interest on the endowment made by Government in the name of the late Damodar Doss are managed by an Advisory Committee consisting of gentlemen of the Kadayata community in Bombay.
16	Special Family scholarships.	...	.....	.....	.....	6 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 5 to 25	These were specially sanctioned by Government in consideration of the services rendered by the family of the scholarship holders.
17	Training—Training scholarships for men.	50	19	L. S. Training class	52	.....	For private male students joining the L. S. Training class in the District Normal Schools and the Training College. Thirty-two scholarships more than the sanctioned number were awarded by reappropriation from lapses under other heads.
18	Training for women	6	12	U. S. Training class in the Maharani's High School.	.....	720	These are for private women students studying in the classes. No private candidates were available, hence all the scholarships lapsed to Government.
19	Do	15	19	L. S. Training class	14	120	Only 14 private candidates were available, hence one scholarship lapsed to Government.

Number	Scholarships	No. available	Value of each scholarship per month	Class in which tenable	No. awarded during 1923-24	Amount allowed to lapse during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purposes)
20	Training for women	6	Rs. 10	L. S. training class, the Zenana Normal School, Mysore for Mahomedan women	10	.....	Four more scholarships than the sanctioned number were awarded by reappropriation from lapses under other heads.
21	Educational—Foreign scholarships	.....	Varying from £ 200 to 300 per annum	Foreign countries for professional higher studies for periods varying from 2 to 3 years.	.....	.....	No Fresh scholarships were awarded during the year. There were four scholars studying Educational subjects under the control of this department. Details are given below.

N.B.—The lapses under Training scholarships for women (private candidates) were utilised for giving more scholarships to men (private candidates) undergoing the C. S. Course and L. S. Training Course. However no amount was actually allowed to lapse.

It will be seen from the above statement that the several grants for scholarships have been completely utilised with the exception of the following :—

1. Under women scholarships there has been a lapse of Rs. 1,100 and this is due to want of deserving candidates in Middle School classes.
2. For the same reason there has been a lapse of Rs. 1,270 under Depressed Class Scholarships for boys.
3. Under Depressed Class Scholarships for girls Rs. 2,970 only, was utilised for awarding scholarships and from the balance a sum of Rs. 404 was reappropriated for the purpose noted against it in the statement. The balance of Rs. 1,626 could not be utilised for want of Depressed Class Girls under instruction in the Middle School Classes.

Foreign Scholarships.—During the year under report no Educational Foreign Scholarships, either free or loan, was awarded and out of the four scholars studying in England last year, Sri Kanakalakshamma returned after completing her course of studies and she has since been appointed as Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bangalore. Thus, there were only three scholars under the control of this department studying in foreign countries during the year 1923-24 as detailed in the appended statement.

No.	Name of scholar	Subject	Nature of scholarship	Period of scholarship	Place of study
1	Miss Mary Chandy, B.A. (a).	General Education	Loan ..	2 years ...	London
2	Mr. A. Subba Rao, B.A., M. Sc. (b).	Zoology ...	Loan ...	2 years ..	London
3	Mr. Abdul Wahab (c) ..	Education ...	Loan ..	2 years ..	London

(a) Though the term of her scholarship expired in September 1923, she is said to be continuing her studies at the Oxford University at her own expense.

(b) The loan scholarship granted to Mr. A. Subba Rao terminated at the end of January 1924. He has not yet returned, but is studying for the D.Sc. of the London University. Government have since been pleased to sanction under certain conditions the grant of a free Damodar Doss Scholarship of £ 250 tenable for one year to Mr. A. Subba Rao to enable him to obtain the M. Sc. Degree in Physiology and the question is still under correspondence.

(c) Mr. Abdul Wahab who had asked for time for his return till July last, has not yet returned to Mysore and the High Commissioner for India, London, has been addressed as to the whereabouts of the scholar which are not known to this office.

Freeship.—Grant of freeships in the High School and University Entrance Classes is provided at the following rates *vide* Government Order No. E. 1720-4—Edn. 354-21-10, dated 6th September 1922-20 per cent in High School Classes and 25 per cent in University Entrance Classes calculated on the number of students in each class excluding those that enjoy fee concessions. During the year under report, out of 5,586 students in the High School Classes 477 held free concessions on account of their being awarded Government scholarships. Of the remaining, 5,109 students, freeships were granted by the heads of institutions at 20 per cent and as such 1,001 freeships were actually granted to the students of all communities.

In the University Entrance Class there were 932 students, of whom 115 held fee concession for the above reason. Of the remaining 817, freeships were granted by the heads of institutions to the extent of 200½ calculated at 25 per cent on the number of pupils other than those enjoying fee concession.

The following statement shows the distribution of freeships among the chief communities.

Distribution of freeships in High Schools among several communities 1923-24.

No.	Community	Total strength	Fee concessions	Strength for freeship per cent calculation	Number of freeships at credit at 20 per cent	Number of freeships actually granted
1	Brahmins ..	3,531	8	3,523	at 5% 704 $\frac{1}{2}$	693
2	Lingayets ..	473	109	364	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	67
3	Vokkaligars ..	249	101	148	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
4	Mohamedans ..	384	52	332	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
5	Christians ...	69	9	60	12	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Other Hindus ..	880	198	682	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total ...	5,586	477	5,109	1,021 $\frac{1}{2}$	1001

University Entrance.

No.	Community	Total strength	Fee concessions	Strength for freeship per cent calculation	Number of freeships at credit at 20 per cent	Number of freeships actually granted
1	Brahmins ..	669	8	661	at 25% 165 $\frac{1}{4}$	154
2	Lingayets ...	53	19	34	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	Vokkaligars ..	45	26	19	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
4	Mohamedans ...	40	9	31	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	Christians ...	6	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
6	Other Hindus ..	119	50	69	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	17
	Total ..	932	115	817	204 $\frac{1}{4}$	200 $\frac{1}{2}$

Endowments.—Statement showing the endowment and the amount spent on scholarships and prizes from the interest of the several endowments made in the Education Department for the year 1923-24 is shown below together with a list of new endowments accepted by Government during the year.

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	The Janopakari Doddanna Setty's endowment.	24,000	0	0	2,434	9	7	
2	Rao Bahadur Arcot Naranaswamy Mudaliar's endowment.	1,53,200	0	0	6,410	0	0	
3	Mr. Navinam Ramanujachar's endowment	2,000	0	0	100	0	0	
4	Mari Mallappa's charities fund ...	30,000	0	0	1,500	0	0	
5	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Bhadrudin Sahib's prize.	1,000	0	0	15	0	0	
6	Sravanabelagola poor scholars' fund ..	3,000	0	0	136	0	0	
7	Sri Krishnaraja Educational Association prize fund.	500	0	0	15	0	0	
8	His Highness the Maharaja's Scholarship fund.	4,592	4	0	278	0	0	
9	L. S. Iyengar's endowment ..	10,000	0	0	522	0	0	
10	Tirthahalli Jubilee scholarship fund ..	3,600	0	0	108	0	0	
11	Davood Khan's prize fund ..	500	0	0	17	0	0	
12	Major Kensington's prize fund ..	600	0	0	15	0	0	
13	Chitaldrug High School prize fund ..	300	0	0	10	0	0	
14	Empress Girls' School fund ..	5,299	12	0	.....		
15	Kanale Devappa's endowment ..	3,000	0	0	150	0	0	
16	Ponnajanikamma's prize fund ..	300	0	0	18	0	0	
17	Lingayet Education fund and Papanna's Memorial fund.	25,000	0	0	1,250	0	0	
18	Nanjangud Jubilee Sanskrit Patasala fund.	3,000	0	0	50	0	0	
19	Mardani Gaib's Annual Purse ..	466	0	0	15	0	0	
20	S. R. Nanjundia's Memorial fund ..	1,500	0	0	90	0	0	
21	Bandi Rangamma's fund ..	1,350	0	0	117	8	0	
22	Sulugodu Sankarayya's endowment ...	1,200	0	0	.....		

Statement showing the endowment, etc.—*contd.*

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment	Amount spent out of interest realised	Remarks
23	N. Gopala Iyengar's prize fund ...	150 0 0	6 0 0	
24	Y. Asvathanarayana Rao prize fund ..	125 0 0	5 0 0	
25	Sri Bhagirathamma's endowment ...	3,080 0 0	174 0 0	
26	Mr. K. Siddaramappa's prize fund ..	112 8 0	6 0 0	
27	B. Tirumallamma's scholarship fund ..	800 0 0	.....
28	Mr. Venkatavarada Iyengar's endowment.	500 0 0	.....
29	Mr. G. Kesbava Rao's fund ..	50 0 0	.....
30	Dr. P. R. Subba Rao's endowment ...	85 0 0	.....
31	Mr. K. Sanjeeva Chetty's prize ..	125 0 0	.....

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Liberal provision in the shape of scholarships, free supply of books, etc., continued to be made for the advancement of education among the children of the Backward and the Depressed Classes in all grades of education. Further, the pupils of the Depressed Classes were exempted from the payment of examination fees for another period of 3 years beginning from 1923. The people are availing themselves to the fullest extent of the opportunities thus afforded to them, not only in the lower grades of education but in the higher grades, as well as under technical education. For the education of the children of the Depressed Classes, there were 3 Middle Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, having boarding facilities attached to them. There were also 587 Primary Schools scattered all over the State. The Upper Secondary classes attached to the Central Panchama Boarding Institutes, Mysore, were abolished for want of sufficient number of students for this class as most of the students desired to go in for English education. The several Christian Mission Agencies, the Depressed Class Missions at Mysore and Robertsonpet and the Civic and Social Progress Association, Bangalore also worked for the benefit of these classes. As much difficulty was being experienced by the Panchama students studying in the High School classes at Bangalore for boarding and lodging, Government sanctioned a Free Panchama Boarding Home for such students at Bangalore, with free clothing and books. The Home was started in June 1923 and admission was restricted to 12 students. Additional facilities have since been created for these students by providing additional accommodation and funds and in consequence the number of boarders has now increased to 28. Provision has also been made at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur for admitting High School students, free of charge into the hostels attached to the local Panchama Boarding Schools, the number of such admissions not exceeding 15, 5 and 5 respectively. In addition to the special schools maintained solely for the children of these classes all grades of schools are open to these students. The sentiment against the admission of Panchama into general schools has grown weaker in most places and there were 3,294 Panchama students reading in schools other than those maintained solely for these classes. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided for giving clothing to some of the students that do not get any scholarships

II. NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF SCHOOLS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

There were 592 schools in all for the education of the children of Depressed Classes with a strength of 13,661 as against 582 schools with a strength of 12,837 in the previous year. Of these schools 374 were Government, 215 aided and 3 special. Of the total strength, 1,593 were girls. Of the 374 Government institutions, 3 were Middle Schools and 331 Primary. There were 12 Weaving Classes specially sanctioned for these schools, which were all working during the year and 11 practical instruction classes in certain selected Panchama Schools giving instruction in leather work, smithy, mat-making and basket making.

The Aided Panchama Schools except those that are maintained by organised agencies like the Christian and other Missions have a very unsteady existence, and steps are being taken as far as funds permit to prevent their dying out by converting them into Government schools. The number thus converted during the year under report was 48.

(a) *The Central Panchama Institute, Mysore.*—The institution continued under the fostering care of the influential committee, of which Lokahithishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs continued as President. The Superintendent of the Institute Mr. Thampiran, also continued as Secretary. Both the Superintendent and the Head Master are graduates and belong to the Depressed Classes. The strength of the school was 224 as against 216 in the

previous year. For the English Lower Secondary Examination, 25 students sat and 12 passed. For the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, 57 appeared, 20 passed, 2 being placed in the First Class. The results of this examination were good. All the 12 teachers that sat for the Upper Secondary Examination failed and the Upper Secondary class has since been abolished. There is a larger demand for admission to this institute. But as it will be difficult to manage a boarding institution with a larger strength it is not desirable to have more than 200 boys. This year, however, 25 boys have been admitted with much difficulty. The better and more effective solution would be to open a few more institutions of the type at the headquarters of one or two other districts.

In addition to general education, the following industrial subjects were taught in the school.—

(1) Boot and shoe-making, (2) Weaving and mat-making, (3) Carpentry, (4) Smithy, (5) Rattan work and (6) Tailoring.

The management of the Boarding Home attached to the Institute was quite satisfactory. The cost per month per each pupil including establishment charges came up to Rs. 5-12-5 as against Rs. 6-3-4 in the previous year. The institute had 2 Scout Troops and the students played foot-ball in addition to undergoing regular drill. The Adi Dravida Patrike was continued. The school also maintained a Dramatic Association.

(b) *Panchama Boarding School, Tumkur*—The school is under the management of a committee, of which the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Zahiruddin Mecci is the President and the Head Master of the District Normal School, Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar is the Secretary. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1924 was 62. Six boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 5 passed and the other boy was declared eligible for promotion. All these six are prosecuting their studies in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore. In addition to general education, the following industrial subjects were taught:—(1) Carpentry, (2) Leather stitching and (3) Tailoring. The Boarding Home was managed economically, the average monthly cost per head being Rs. 5-10-0. The boys besides playing foot-ball took part in wrestling and indigenous games. As accommodation was not sufficient, some of the students who wished to join the institution had to be refused admission.

(c) *Panchama Boarding School, Chikmagalur*.—The strength of this institution was 47. The Lower Secondary Class was opened in June 1923 for the first time and 2 students appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination in March 1924 and one of them passed. In addition to general education, the students underwent industrial training in the mornings in the Local Government Industrial School, where they were taught smithy, carpentry and rattan work. Out of the amount of Rs. 2,400 sanctioned for boarding charges, only Rs. 1,580 was utilised by observing strict economy.

III. SCHOOLS FOR LAMBANIS AND OTHER HILL TRIBES.

Besides the schools for the Depressed Class communities there were 28 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 665; 3 schools for Hill Tribes; 5 for Kunbis and 4 for Wod-dars with a total strength of 200. Of the 28 Lambani schools, 23 were Government and 5 aided.

IV. BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The allotment for these scholarships which had been reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ as the tenure of all Government scholarships tenable in the State was fixed at 10 months (*vide* Government Order No. E. 1875-82—Edn. 134-21-57, dated 9th September 1922) has been supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 17,000, *vide* Government Order No. Fl. 724-73—G. F. 184-22-2, dated 31st July 1923, restoring the total to one lakh of rupees as before. On the whole 1,020 scholarships were awarded during the year at a total cost of Rs. 60,520, under the Backward Class Scholarships Scheme and 1,464 scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 35,270 under Depressed Class Scholarships Scheme. The amount under Backward Class Scheme was almost fully utilised leaving a small balance of Rs. 60, and this in a large measure is due to the grouping of communities sanctioned in Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923. Under Depressed Class Scheme, a sum of Rs. 3,304 was reappropriated mainly for the purpose of providing clothes, books or slates to Depressed Class pupils leaving a balance of Rs. 2,896.

The following statement gives the details of the Backward and Depressed class scholarships given during the year:—

Grade of scholarships	Monthly rate	Amount available	Amount awarded	Amount of lapses
BACKWARD CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.				
	Rs.			
II Grade	10	9,840	98	40
III Grade	8	27,700	346	20
IV Grade	4	23,040	576	
D. C. SCHOLARSHIPS.				
Boys	From Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 15.	35,200	25,200	1,270
Girls	From Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 5	5,000	3,374	1,626

CHAPTER XIII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS).

In some places where there are no Government or recognised aided schools or in places where aided Primary Schools have been closed for want of qualified teachers or other causes, some literate man of the village keeps a school and teaches the pupils the three R's. In most cases these teachers do not possess any literary or technical qualifications and these schools do not come under departmental supervision. Information regarding these schools is obtained through the Revenue Department, but as a rule, it is not received in time and consequently the figures of the previous years have to be taken for such of the districts or taluks for which the figures have not been received. This year the figures from some of the taluks of the Bangalore District have not been received and the figures of last year have been taken as usual.

There were 1,093 private schools with a strength of 16,762 as against 953 schools with a strength of 15,144 in the previous year showing an increase of 140 in the number of schools and 1,618 in the number of scholars and this increase is perhaps an indication of the growing desire for education in rural areas. Of the total strength of 16,762 on the 30th June 1923, 1,218 were girls. These schools are generally opened in places where aided Primary Schools have been closed for want of qualified teachers and most of these schools have been lately following the departmental standards except in the case of schools, with the hope of being converted into aided Primary schools sooner or later. All these schools were of the Primary Standard and Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Urdu were the languages taught in them.

As they are, many of these private schools enjoy a short and fitful life. In a few cases they are of long standing and have been doing useful work.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICATION AND LIBRARIES.

1. *The Text-Book Committee.*—The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Text-Book Committee which was to have come off during the year 1922-23, could not be held as the Secretary's place was vacant till March 1923 when Mr. A. N. Narasimhaiah was appointed Kannada Translator and *Ex-officio* Secretary.

The Text-Book Committee was reconstituted in December 1923, and a meeting of that body was convened on 12th January 1924 for reviewing the work done during 1921-22 and 1922-23. On the 30th June 1924 there were 77 members on the Text-Book Committee, of whom 33 were nominated by the Inspector-General of Education to work on the several Sub-Committees as per Government Order No. E. 604—Edn. 93-23-5, dated 23rd August 1923. The Tamil and Telugu Sub-Committee was split up into two separate committees and a separate chairman was appointed for each of these. The Physical Culture Sub-Committee and the Girls' Education Sub-Committee were newly formed, thus making the number of Sub-Committees thirteen in all. The work of the Text-Book Committee for the year 1923-24 is practically the work done by this body from the 12th January 1924 to 1st July 1924.

All the sub-committees met only once in January or February 1924. But the English Sub-Committee met a second time on the 4th April 1924 to decide which of the English books selected for review in the First Meeting held on the 26th January 1924 should be finally prescribed as text-books for the Lower Secondary Examination 1926, and the High School course for 1925-26. Each of the following sub-committees appointed a Special Committee to consider some particular question connected with the work of the main body:—(1) The History and Geography Sub-Committee, (2) The Mathematics Sub-Committee and (3) the Methods of Teaching Sub-Committee. The Special Committees have submitted their reports which will be placed before the main sub-committees when they meet in the near future.

Each sub-committee has been considering the suitability of the text-books now in use and also the necessity for the revision of these. A consolidated report on this question will be submitted as soon as the opinions of all the sub-committees are received. The syllabus and the curricula of studies of the Primary and Middle Schools have been carefully scrutinized by some of the sub-committees while, the other sub-committees are also examining the same. On receipt of the report of all the sub-committees, the curricula of studies will be revised in the light of the recommendations of the committees and suitable action taken.

Very many urgent problems are engaging the attention of the Text-Book Committee. The want of suitable text-books both in Urdu and Kannada, in History, Geography Civics and Moral Instruction is a real handicap to the teachers and the students alike. There are no text-books in Urdu for the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate Classes of Training Schools. It is absolutely necessary that arrangements should be made for the translation of Kannada books on training subjects into Urdu and for the publication of these departmentally as no private enterprise in this direction is forthcoming. The Under-Graduate teachers under training have no suitable text-books; good books should be got written and published departmentally as early as possible. The graduates under training are badly in need of some guiding curricula of studies which should be published without delay. The Maps, Atlases and Charts are the very essence of the teaching of History, Geography and Natural Science.

There are no maps, atlases or charts in Kannada or Urdu suited to the needs of Mysore schools. The want of an Educational Magazine in Kannada, Urdu and English published either departmentally or quasi-officially is very keenly felt, as otherwise our teachers cannot keep themselves in touch with the up-to-date progressive educational movements at home and abroad.

The Text-Book Committee has worked out even the details of many of these schemes and is ever ready to advise the department with its valuable suggestions. If Government should only enable the department to carry out the recommendations of the Texts Book Committee at least in part every year, the Educational Progress of Mysore will stand very favourable comparison with that of any British Province.

2. *Books Reviewed.*—The total number of books reviewed by the several sections of the Text-Book Committee during the year under report was 471 consisting of English 172; Kannada 234; Urdu 31; Tamil 22; Telugu 5; Sanskrit 7. Some books on *Hindi* were received for patronage but they could not be reviewed and also these books are not required for the department. Hence they were returned. The thanks of the department are due to the members who helped in reviewing these publications and facilitated the work of the committee in other ways.

Fourteen journals were received for patronage. Of these twelve—3 English and 9 Kannada—have been recommended for school use. The system of notifying the name of each book approved by the Text Book Committee for some kind of school use in the local Gazette as each was returned to the Secretary, Text-Book Committee, by the Chairman of the several sub-committees has been replaced by the publication of consolidated notifications every quarter. This consolidated list includes the names of those books also that are rejected by the Text-Book Committee as not required for school use. Copies of each of these notifications are sent to the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Middle, High and Normal Schools and to all the Inspecting officers for information and guidance. The Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Grades of schools will be requested to select books for their library as far as possible from these approved lists. The publishers also receive a copy of this notification for information and reference.

3. *Books under preparation.*—The department reprinted thirty-two (4 Urdu, 26 Kannada, and 2 Sanskrit) of the departmental text-books during the year 1923-24. No new manuscripts or books were purchased or printed by the department in 1923-24. Mr. V. C. Gundappa's "Rekhaganita" was completed during this year. Mr. N. Venkatesa Iyengar's "Vignana Bodhini" and Mr. R. Jaganatha Rao's "Principles of Instruction" are being printed. Arrangements to print Kannada V and IV Readers have been already made and books will be ready for sale in the course of next year. Three Kannada Science manuscripts—the property of the department—are being revised by the Science

Sub-Committee and they will be published immediately after the receipt of the revised manuscripts. The Urdu devotional songs are being reviewed by the members of the Urdu Sub-Committee and they will be published in the course of the year 1924-25.

4. *Encouragement to Authors.*—Out of the books and journals patronised during the year, out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the "Encouragement to Authors," the following may be mentioned:—

BOOKS.

Nizami's Haft Paikar	..	..	..	2 Copies.
Palegars	..	..	..	175 do
Kalyani Natakam	..	..	..	50 do
Mahabharatha Katha Sangraha	..	..	..	200 copies of each of the three Parvas.

JOURNALS.

12	Copies of the Mythic Society's Journal.
13.	do "Saraswathi."
12	do Light to the Blind.
100	do Karnataka Grantha Mala.
100	do Bodhakaseve.

5. *The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.*—The value of books and maps, etc., in stock in the Central Book Depot on the 30th June 1924, was Rs. 2,88,752. During the year books and maps, etc., of the value of Rs. 1,54,729 were added to the stock of the Depot. The number of private agencies for the sale of departmental publications was 57 against 44 in the previous year. In addition to these private agencies, there were 58 Government Branch Depots in various parts of the State as against 66 in 1922-23. The stock on hand on the 30th June 1924, with agencies was Rs. 9,851 and in the Branch Book Depots Rs. 9,861 and in the Central Book Depot Rs. 2,69,040. The net amount realised by the sale of books, etc., during the year at the Central Book Depot was Rs. 33,693, that by the agencies was Rs. 30,053, and that by the Branch Book Depots was Rs. 16,482. Rupees 4,893 were paid as commission to the wholesale purchasers at the Central Book Depot, Rs. 4,488 to agents and Rs. 2,950 to the Branch Depot Keepers.

Books of the value of Rs. 59,485 were supplied free of cost to the various Government departments, etc., of which Rs. 36,284 was the value of educational publications.

In addition to the supply of books, the Depot undertakes the supply of furniture and appliances such as clocks, bells, ballframes, harmoniums, agricultural implements, etc., purchased by the department and stocked in the depot for distribution.

7. *Libraries.*—The Libraries under the Education Department were the Education Library, the Office Library, the Text-Book Committee Library, all located in the Office of the Inspector-General of Education, the Office Libraries of Inspecting Officers, libraries of Middle Schools, High Schools, Collegiate High Schools, Normal Schools and the Training College.

The total number of volumes in the two libraries of this office (*viz.*, Education and Office Libraries) last year was 11,905. As per orders of Government 4,571 of these books more useful for Middle, High and Normal Schools were distributed among the various institutions. There were 4,725 volumes in the Educational Library and 2,609 volumes in the Office Library on the 30th June 1924. Three hundred and thirteen volumes, mostly on Education, were added to the Education Library and 72 volumes were added to the office Library during the year under report. A fresh manuscript catalogue of each of these libraries is prepared and is ready for print. The number of books lent out during the year was 642.

Public Libraries.—The two aided public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continue to be under the management of committees, the members of which are partly nominated by Government and partly elected by the subscribers.

(A) *The Public Library, Bangalore.*—The total number of members at the end of the year under report was 569 as against 550 in the previous year, and subscriptions collected for the corresponding periods were Rs. 6,491 and Rs. 6,092-8-0 respectively. The year opened with a total of 10,525 volumes on the shelves and 539 books were added to the Library during the year. The Sir K. Seshadri Iyer Memorial Section was thrown open to the public during the year 1922-23, particularly to research scholars. The Library subscribed for 135 periodicals and newspapers—72 Indian and 63 foreign—during the year as against 120 of last year—67 Indian and 53 foreign. The increase in the total number,

of visitors to the Library this year is 1,089, this year's figure being 87,861. The number of books issued was 57,164, as against 59,278 in the previous year. The total income during the year amounted to Rs. 13,895-5-0, of which Government contributed 4,500. The total expenditure came to Rs. 11,579-11-3 leaving a net cash balance of Rs. 2,217-9-9. The receipts of the Seshadri Memorial Section came to Rs. 9,550-3-1 while the expenditure came to Rs. 7,054-7-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,459-12-1 and the net cash assets to the value of Rs. 7,459-12-1. The work and management of the Library have been satisfactory.

(B) *The Public Library, Mysore.*—The total number of members at the end of the year was 169 as against 153 in the previous year. The amount of subscriptions collected was Rs. 1,747-8-0 as against Rs. 2,050 during 1922-23. One hundred and twenty-three volumes were added to the Library during the year, thus bringing the total number of volumes to 8,671. The Library received during the year 87 periodicals and newspapers, of which 30 were foreign and 57 Indian. The number of books issued from the Library was 33,433. The number of visitors came to 76,082 as against 84,290 during the previous year. The income during the year including the Government grant of Rs. 3,500 amounted to Rs. 5,579-8-9 and the expenditure came to Rs. 4,236-11-6 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,342-13-3.

Rural and Urban Libraries.—There were 50 District, Taluk and Town Libraries in the State, of which 17 stocked purely Kannada Books and the remaining 33 stocked both English and Kannada books.

The Sri Krishna Rajendra Public Library, Tarikere, was newly opened during the year under review and it stocks English, Kannada and Urdu Books.

These libraries were distributed among the following districts:—

Bangalore	...	...	...	...	5
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	1
Hassan	...	...	...	...	9
Kadur	...	...	...	...	4
Kolar	...	...	...	...	6
Mysore	...	...	...	...	11
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	7
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	7
			Total	...	50

All these were managed by the managing Committees, some of the members, being nominated by the District Board Presidents, subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Education and the rest being elected by the subscribers. In spite of the lack of funds to improve the various libraries, these did good work during the year.

7. *Printing Press.*—Including the two Government Printing Presses in Mysore and Bangalore there were during the year under report 87 printing presses as against 88 at the end of 1922-23. Of these 34 were in the Bangalore District, 25 in the Mysore District, 9 in the Kolar District, 8 in the Shimoga District, 4 in the Kadur District, 3 in the Chitaldrug District, 2 in each of the Tumkur and Hassan Districts.

8. *Newspapers and periodicals.*—Excluding the Mysore Gazette and the Police Gazette published by the Police Department, there were 12 newspapers and 41 periodicals in circulation during the official year 1923-24, of which 23 were in English, 26 in Kanarese 1 in Urdu and 3 in more than one language. Of the 41 periodicals, 3 were quarterly, 2 bi-monthly and 36 monthly. One was a Comic Journal, two dealt with Scientific topics, 14 with religion and Philosophy and the rest with literary, Educational, temperance and other miscellaneous matters.

Conclusion.—As will be seen from the details given in the preceding paragraphs of the report, the main work of the department in the year has lain in the direction of consolidation and in addition a certain amount of expansion and development has been attempted. The important measure of the remodelling of primary and middle grade education and of reorganising the existing institutions on that basis has been carried out in the main. The question of the revision of the S. S. L. C. Scheme has been decided by Government and partially given effect to, and further details are being settled. Under primary and middle grade education, programmes for expansion and development have been prepared for five districts out of eight in the State, which levied the Education Cess and a large part of this programme has been put into operation. The grants-in-aid to village Elementary schools have been appreciably increased and a fresh lease of life and vigour given to them. A larger and more active programme of construction of school buildings has been taken up with the resources available. The better equipment of schools has received due attention.

The addition to the subordinate inspectorate made towards the end of the year 1922-23 made its effect felt during the year under report, and certain important changes in the organisation of the higher Inspectorate were discussed during the year and given effect to early in the current year. Public interest in Education continues unabated and co-operation is readily forthcoming. The public demand for larger facilities in all grades of education is growing, but it has to be chastened and restrained by a greater sense of ultimate financial responsibility.

On the whole, the year under report was marked by a considerable amount of useful activity and in concluding this report I deem it my duty to express my gratitude to Government for their generous support and sympathetic consideration of the various schemes submitted for their orders and my thanks to all officers of the department high and low for their whole-hearted and ready co-operation.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
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 1923-24.

(For details, see General Table III.)

Area and population			Public Institutions									Private Institutions			Percentage of	Remarks
Total area in square miles	Number of towns* and villages	Population	University Education		School Education General		School Education, Special			Total of public institutions	Private Institutions					
			Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	Advanced		Elementary	Grand Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
29,456	Towns 104 Villages 16,568	Males 29,86,541 Females 28,74,411 Total 58,59,952	Institution ...	{ For Males ...	1	1	529	6,554	7	79	7,174	...	1,098	8,267	{ Institutions to number of * towns and villages. School-going population. Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 35.03. Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † 18.14.	
			{ For Females ...	...	...	81	729	4	4	817	...	...	817
			Total ...	4	1	610	7,283	10	83	7,991	...	1,098	9,084			
			Scholars ...	{ Males ...	384	11	34,678	1,91,843	537	3,492	2,30,890	...	15,544	2,46,434		
			{ Females ...	...	...	2,799	52,336	64	241	55,140	...	1,218	56,658	
Total 16,672	Total ...	384	11	87,472	2,44,179	601	3,738	2,86,930	...	16,762	3,03,092	34.48	8,78,993			

* 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 taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore

Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction§								
1	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total	
	Art colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions	For males	51,849	12,312	10,74,904	11,84,154	1,11,974	2,56,391	26,92,184
	For females	1,83,591	3,07,973	19,849	5,494	5,16,897
Total	51,849	12,312	12,58,495	14,92,127	1,31,823	2,62,475	32,09,081	
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1.51	.35	29.91	81.13	3.76	5.10	71.76	
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	.69	74.97	...	.06	75.04
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	.29	95.17	...	8.82	99.23
(d) Percentages* of total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.	1.15	.97	27.97	83.17	2.94	5.84	71.94	
3. Average Annual Cost † of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	346 4 8	1,118 1 5	31 6 5	5 10 1	211 3 7	148 11 2	11 8 1
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 1 10	2 3 4	1 13 8
Total	393 9 9	1,119 4 4	34 12 10	7 19 5	211 4 1	174 15 1	14 0 6	
Local Fund Schools	Cost of Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	6 10 5	...	...	6 10 5
Total	...	...	...	6 10 5	...	...	6 10 5
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues	17 3 8	...	18 2 6	3 0 4	125 13 4	9 6 9	4 8 7
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 0 3	0 6 9	...	0 14 0	0 6 4
Total	18 4 4	...	38 14 4	3 13 9	225 2 8	36 2 2	7 13 7	
Unaided Institutions, Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	162 6 10	1,118 1 5	28 4 7	4 11 3	207 14 7	52 11 2	9 3 2
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 1 6	1 12 2	...	0 9 8	1 8 3
Total	166 11 6	1,119 4 4	35 4 9	6 9 6	212 16 4	79 4 4	12 0 6	

TABLE II.

State for the official year 1923-24. (For details, see General Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	Remarks
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs. 72,831	Rs. 2,97,925	Rs. 1,29,248	Rs. 2,08,356	Rs. 1,67,389	Rs. 3,93,477	Rs. 12,69,226	Rs. 39,61,410	
...	...	...	20,290	...	...	...	20,990	5,37,197	
...	72,831	2,97,925	1,49,538	2,08,356	1,67,389	3,93,477	12,89,516	44,98,597	
...	2.13	8.71	4.31	2.72	4.71	5.66	28.24	100	
...	...	...	...	23.81	82	33	24.96	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	100	
...	1.62	6.63	3.33	4.62	3.72	3.74	28.66	100	

* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c), are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 9, 10, 11, respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated in 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 1924	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1924	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	2	146	123	97	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
University Education	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	1	11	11	11	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		3	157	134	108	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education General.	For boys...	High Schools	English	14	4,562	4,433	3,899	...	...	...
			Vernacular	3	235	246	210	...	...	...
		Middle Schools	168	17,562	16,789	13,026	...	...	...
	For girls...	Middle Schools	Incomplete	305	6,522	5,915	4,473	...	...	...
			Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		High Schools	English	2	115	104	89	...	...	...
			Vernacular	1	27	18	16	...	...	...
		Middle Schools	Middle	13	875	793	545	...	...	...
			Incomplete Middle.	46	655	566	417	...	...	...
		Total		552	30,603	28,804	22,675
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education General.	For boys	...	2,740	1,34,234	1,25,199	93,479	41	5,669	5,178	4,279
	For girls	...	537	28,313	26,586	17,841	...	...	...	...
	Total		8,277	1,62,547	1,51,785	1,11,320	41	5,669	5,178	4,279
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	...	7	545	562	507	...	...	...	...
	Do Mistresses	...	2	39	33	28	...	...	...	...
	Schools for the deaf and the blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools	...	1	18	32	18	...	...	...	...
	Medical School	...	1	168	160	160	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying Schools	...	1	214	226	181	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	Boys	...	9	458	447	371	...	...	...
		Girls	...	1	6	4	3	...	...	...
	Other Schools	Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Commercial	...	2	280	160	132	...	...	...
Total		24	1,678	1,624	1,400	...	...	...	...
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		3,856	1,94,985	1,82,347	1,35,508	41	5,669	5,178	4,279	

TABLE III.
for the official year 1923 24.

Institutions												
Under Private Management								Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June 1924	Number of scholars on the 30th June learning—		
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards				Unaided						English	A. Classical Language	A. Vernacular Language
Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1924	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1924	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	188	188	184	...	...	...	...	4	334	23	294	17
2	188	188	184	...	...	...	...	5	345	94	294	17
7	2,450	2,358	2,221	...	...	...	...	21	7,012	7,012	1,495	5,106
21	2,942	3,089	2,486	3	193	166	165	3	285	63	75	285
8	399	358	284	...	...	...	...	318	20,697	2,0671	1,614	18,785
2	67	54	51	...	...	...	...	4	6,912	6,313	350	7,101
6	498	464	403	1	28	21	19	1	192	182	92	162
10	301	258	221	...	...	...	...	20	27	15	12	27
10	301	258	221	...	...	...	...	20	1,401	1,401	...	1,329
10	301	258	221	...	...	...	...	56	966	961	182	931
54	6,648	6,581	5,666	4	221	207	164	610	37,472	36,609	3,770	38,726
3,758	63,963	63,195	51,218	15	352	320	275	6,554	2,09,218	72	2,424	2,09,330
191	6,596	6,119	6,257	1	52	59	45	729	31,961	223	1,993	35,124
3,949	75,559	69,314	57,475	16	404	379	320	*7,283	2,44,179	295	4,417	2,44,464
1	17	24	22	...	...	...	...	7	545	54	43	448
3	62	58	42	...	...	...	...	3	56	19	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	62	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	168	...	...	...
9	560	530	443	...	...	...	...	1	214	...	...	...
3	170	141	133	...	...	...	...	18	1,018	...	...	...
51	1,536	1,515	1,225	...	...	...	...	4	176	...	...	...
1	61	38	34	1	250	245	220	51	1,536	...	1,536	33
1	61	38	34	1	250	245	220	4	541	...	...	...
68	2,436	2,306	1,899	1	250	245	220	93	4,334	73	1,579	590
4,073	84,801	78,389	65,174	21	875	831	724	7,931	2,86,330	37,010	10,060	2,78,727
1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other oriental classic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching Vernacular only or mainly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,085	16,646	25	25	16,598
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	116	...	...	106
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	16,762	25	25	16,714
Grand Total	9,084	3,03,092	37,035	10,065	2,95,441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Included 1,302 Night Schools attended by 14,947 pupils.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE III—contd.

Class of Institution			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	Muhhammadans	Parsis and others				
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
ARTS COLLEGES.											
University Education	English	
	Oriental	326	8	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.										
	Law	
	Medicine	
	Engineering	
Teaching	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			336	9	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
School Education, General	For boys...	High Schools ...	English	2	99	5,750	446	715	6	...	
			Vernacular	...	3	290	42	20	
		Middle Schools.	Middle	185	424	15,867	1,658	3,053	173	...	
			Incomplete Middle	...	66	5,446	984	466	78	...	
		For girls...	High Schools ...	English	3	72	98	1	8
				Vernacular	...	1	28	...	3
	Middle Schools.		Middle	14	268	863	67	149	
			Incomplete Middle	78	50	496	234	98	...	24	
	Total			282	1,006	23,288	3,892	4,522	957	24	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
	For boys			...	1,769	1,54,541	29,563	23,345	17,640	...	
	For girls			175	616	21,421	3,094	4,655	...	265	
Total			175	2,385	1,75,962	37,657	28,000	17,640	265		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.											
School Education, Special	Training Schools for Masters		...	12	450	35	48	5	...		
	Training Schools for Mistresses		...	17	18	18	3	...	...
	School for the deaf and the blind...		...	1	61	...	...	2	...
	Agricultural Schools		...	...	18	...	...	...	...
	Medical School		...	9	148	7	4	10	...		
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	8	17	139	6	14	...		
	Industrial Schools	Boys	...	3	192	479	144	310	4		
		Girls	...	28	123	30	...	...	...
	Other Schools	Sanskrit	...	...	2	1,522	4	8	47
		Commercial schools...	...	1	15	509	11	6	9		
	Total			35	378	3,374	236	322	78	...	
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction			492	3,766	2,07,955	41,273	32,844	17,970	269		
Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) any other oriental classic		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly	For boys	...	186	15,600	316	544	1,218	...		
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran.	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards	For boys	...	...	104	...	12	5	...
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			...	186	1,5,704	816	556	1,218	...	
Grand Total			492	3,952	2,23,659	41,889	33,400	19,188	289		

II. The sub-division of columns 23-27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Mysore for the Official year 1923-24.

Objects of Expenditure		Public Institutions						Total	
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Government							
		Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	47,514	...	...	10	582	508	48,414
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
University Education	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	12,299	...	...	...	...	13	12,312
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		59,613	...	...	10	582	521	60,726
SECONDARY SCHOOLS									
School Education, General	For boys	High Schools	English	1,95,109	85,631	...	2,81,040
		Middle Schools	Vernacular	13,254	13,254
			Middle	4,46,462	3,361	...	7,941	...	4,57,764
	For girls	High Schools	Incomplete Middle	1,183,666	179	...	1,18,545
			English	39,737	543	40,280
		Middle Schools	Vernacular	6,641	6,641
			Middle	36,785	36	36,821
	Total		9,04,483	3,361	...	93,751	...	915	10,02,510
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
	School Education, General	For boys	6,97,851	2,27,619	9,25,470
For girls		1,56,715	1,07,964	...	...	...	...	2,64,579
Total		8,54,566	3,35,483	...	...	...	...	11,90,049
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special	Training Schools for Masters	1,11,954	...	...	...	...	20	1,11,974
	Training Schools for Mistresses	13,725	...	...	...	...	...	13,725
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	32,396	...	...	5,790	...	7	29,173
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	32,335	...	...	3,240	...	...	35,575
	Industrial schools for boys	69,176	...	...	27	...	13,951	83,157
	Do for girls	264	...	...	...	...	...	264
	Other schools	26,913	...	...	2,934	...	...	31,847
	Total		2,78,753	12,981	...	13,981	3,05,715
Buildings		73,789	1,15,125	...	...	...	...	1,88,914
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)		1,58,933	4,003	...	...	...	...	1,62,936
Total		2,32,722	1,19,128	...	...	...	...	3,51,850
Scholarships held in	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		23,30,137	4,57,972	...	1,06,742	582	15,417	29,10,850	

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV.—*contd.*

Objects of Expenditure		Public Institutions							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards							
		Provincial Revenues	Local Fund	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.								
	Law .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For boys	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Incomplete Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls	High Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Incomplete Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For boys	...	...	34,440	...	...	...	34,440
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	34,440	...	...	...	34,440
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools for boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do for girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction .....		...	...	34,440	...	...	...	34,440

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE IV.—*contd.*

Public Institutions

Under Private Management

Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards							Unaided			
Provincial Revenue.	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowment and other sources	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,240	195	3,435	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
3,240	195	3,435	...	...	...	...
71,979	46,165	3,748	24,890	1,46,522	...	...	...	...
91,382	...	190	6,141	9,843	9,516	47,002	...	...	...	...
7,815	987	1,872	10,674	...	...	...	...
7,919	2,241	8,592	142	18,897	...	...	...	...
...
5,847	125	18,551	...	24,523	...	...	...	...
3,723	697	3,188	660	8,268	...	...	...	...
1,18,565	...	120	55,372	44,909	97,020	2,55,986	...	...	...	...
1,83,293	23,487	5,685	697	8,496	2,686	2,24,244	...	...	...	...
26,920	120	...	...	886	16,218	43,394	...	...	...	...
2,09,513	23,557	5,685	697	9,382	18,854	2,67,638	...	...	...	...
3,020	980	1,324	...	6,124	...	...	...	...
...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
5,496	9,630	43,969	59,095	...	...	...	...
1,920	285	...	3,900	6,220	...	...	...	...
14,699	389	1,610	...	661	300	18,114	...	...	...	...
24,585	389	1,610	565	11,815	49,669	68,583	...	...	...	...
19,442	19,442	...	...	...	...
2,226	2,226	4,452	...	...	...	...
21,668	2,226	23,894	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
3,77,621	23,946	7,415	56,634	66,056	1,07,964	6,39,536	...	...	...	...

EDUCATIONAL TABLE IV—contd.

Objects of expenditure		Total expenditure from					Grand Total	Remarks	
		Provincial 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	50,554	...	...	10	1,285	61,849	
	Oriental .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	12,299	...	...	...	13	12,312	
	Total	62,853	...	...	10	1,298	64,161	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High Schools ...	English ...	...	1,31,796	28,681	4,27,605	
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	13,254	13,254
		Middle Schools ...	Middle ...	4,67,844	3,361	120	14,082	19,359	5,04,766
		Incomplete Middle	1,26,181	179	2,859	1,29,219
	For girls ...	High Schools ...	English	2,244	9,277	59,177	
		Vernacular	6,614	6,614
		Middle Schools ...	Middle ...	42,832	125	18,587	61,344
		Incomplete Middle	51,849	697	3,881	56,427
	Total	1,02,3048	3,361	120	1,49,123	82,814	12,58,496		
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys ...	9,81,144	2,51,056	40,125	697	11,132	11,84,154		
	For girls ...	1,82,935	1,07,934	...	...	17,054	8,07,973	
	Total	10,64,079	3,59,040	40,125	697	28,186	14,92,127		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters ...	1,11,954	...	...	...	20	1,11,974	
	Training Schools for Mistresses ...	16,745	...	...	290	2,824	19,849	
	Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	22,836	...	...	6,780	7	29,173	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	32,335	...	...	3,240	...	35,575	
	Industrial Schools for boys ...	71,672	...	...	27	67,553	1,12,252	
	Do for girls ...	1,584	...	...	...	3,900	5,484	
	Other schools ...	63,612	389	1,610	3,219	1,161	49,991		
	Total	3,03,288	389	1,610	13,546	75,465	3,91,298		
Buildings ...	93,231	1,15,125	...	...	...	2,08,356		
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only) ...	1,61,159	4,003	...	...	2,226	1,67,388		
Total	2,54,390	1,19,128	...	...	2,226	3,75,744		
Scholarships held in	University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ...	72,831	...	...	...	...	72,831	
	Inspection ...	2,97,925	...	...	...	...	2,97,925	
	Arts Colleges ...	11,353	...	...	...	...	11,353	
	Professional colleges ...	8,280	...	...	...	...	8,280	
	Secondary Schools ...	1,01,787	...	...	...	1,848	1,03,635	
	Primary Schools ...	26,270	...	...	...	...	26,270	
	Special Schools other than Training Schools ...	1,93,601	1,639	900	1,56,282	11,655	3,93,477		
Total	7,12,047	1,639	300	1,56,282	43,503	9,13,771			
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		34,19,705	48,355	42,155	3,19,658	2,33,522	44,98,577		

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 1923-24.

Class of Schools		Number of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June	High Stage			
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination			
				1			
				Boys	Girls	Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For boys	Departmental	English	182	22,124	3,755	6	3,761
		Vernacular	308	6,807	285	...	285
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	28	5,392	2,249	...	2,249
		Vernacular	8	390	...	...	...
Unaided	English	3	193	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total		529	34,906	6,289	6	6,295	
For girls	Departmental	English	15	990	...	100	100
		Vernacular	47	682	...	27	27
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	8	565	...	67	67
		Vernacular	10	301	...	...	...
Unaided	English	1	28	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total		81	2,566	...	194	194	
Total Secondary Schools		610	37,472	6,289	200	6,489	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS							
For boys	Departmental	...	2,740	1,34,244	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	41	5,669	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	15	862	...	...	...
Total		6,544	2,09,218	...	...	...
For girls	Departmental	...	537	28,313	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	1	52	...	...	...
Total		729	31,961	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools		7,283	2,41,179	...	...	...
Grand Total		7,893	2,81,651	6,289	200	6,489	

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Class of Schools				Middle Stage			Upper Primary Stage		
				2			3		
				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		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	English	17,461	70	17,531	15	...	15	
		Vernacular	6,288	69	6,357	68	...	68	
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	2,839	108	2,947	...	...	...
		Vernacular	881	9	890	...	...	...
Unaided	English	193	...	193	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				27,112	251	27,363	83	...	83
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	875	875	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	655	655	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	498	498	...	...	...
		Vernacular	24	277	301	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	28	28	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				24	2,333	2,357
Total Secondary Schools				27,136	2,584	29,720	83	...	83
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	...	663	19	682	27,378	962	28,340	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	1,217	28	1,245
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	61	...	61	8,630	335	8,965	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
Total				724	19	743	37,242	1,345	38,587
For girls	Departmental	...	...	54	54	5	4,701	4,706
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	54	54	20	1,106	1,196
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
Total				...	108	108	25	5,833	5,858
Total Primary Schools				724	127	851	37,267	7,176	44,443
Grand Total				27,860	2,711	30,571	37,360	7,178	44,538

TABLE V.—*contd.*

Lower Primary Stage										Remarks
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage										
Reading Printed Books			Not Reading Printed Books			Total				
4			5							
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
16	...	16	...	...	...	21,247	76	21,323	+ 801 U E
147	...	147	...	...	...	6,788	69	5,807	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,088	103	5,191	+ 901 U E
...	...	...	...	...	...	381	9	390	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...	193	...
...	
163	...	163	...	...	...	33,647	257	33,904	+ 1,002 U E
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	975	975	+ 15 U E
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	682	682	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	565	565	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	801	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,527	2,551	+ 15 U E
163	...	163	...	...	...	33,671	2,784	36,455	+ 1,017 U E
94,634	10,558	1,06,192	...	...	...	1,22,675	11,559	1,34,234	...
4,069	365	4,424	...	...	...	5,286	383	5,669	...
54,593	5,944	59,937	...	...	...	63,284	5,679	68,963	...
316	18	335	...	...	...	333	19	352	...
1,53,612	16,276	1,69,888	...	...	...	1,91,578	17,640	2,09,218	...
96	23,457	23,553	...	...	...	101	28,212	28,313	...
...	
...	
144	5,272	5,416	...	...	...	164	6,432	6,696	...
...	26	26	...	...	...	...	52	52	...
240	28,755	28,995	...	...	...	265	34,696	34,961	...
1,53,852	45,081	1,98,885	...	...	...	1,91,843	58,326	2,44,179	...
1,54,015	45,081	1,99,046	...	...	...	2,25,514	55,120	2,80,634	+ 1,017 U E

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General, Forms I and III, Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

EDUCATION, GENERAL.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expen-

Objects of expenditure		Expenditure of local Fund Boards on Public Instruction													
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards										In institutions managed by			
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls of 30th June 1924	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants	Local Funds	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education	English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
	Law .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General	For Boys	High Schools (English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Middle Schools (Vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
For Girls	High Schools...	(English .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Middle Schools (Vernacular .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,361	..	..
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
For Boys .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,27,619	28,487
For Girls .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,07,864	120
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,35,483	28,607
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.															
School Education, Special	Training Schools for Masters .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do for Mistresses .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools of Arts .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering and Surveying Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Industrial Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	389
Buildings .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,15,125	..
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,003	..
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,19,128	..
Direction .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scholarships held in	Art Colleges .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Professional Colleges .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Secondary Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	Special Schools other than Training Schools .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,639
Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,639
Grand Total .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,57,972	28,685

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding Houses in the Mysore State for the official year 1923-24.

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
FOR MALES.												
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Managed by Government	17	1,027	9	.....	706	.....	319	15,191 0 10	.....	2,524 8 1	32,342 6 10	50,067 15 9
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	24	666	62	.....	508	85	61	10,202 2 4	609 3 10	11,557 7 5	32,489 15 1	54,868 12 8
4. Unaided	3	172	..	.....	34	118	20	.....	.....	1,884 2 7	2,618 9 0	4,452 11 7
Total	14	1,865	64	.....	1,248	158	400	25,398 3 2	609 3 10	15,916 2 1	67,460 14 11	1,09,869 8 0
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government	3	49	9	.....	31	1	18	4,475 0 6	.....	1,884 6 0	1,916 4 8	7,775 10 0
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2	167	14	.....	38	66	17	1,240 6 0	.....	9,638 4 0	7,519 8 2	18,898 4 2
4. Unaided	2	227	..	.....	112	90	25	.....	.....	11,614 15 4	3,617 6 10	15,032 6 2
Total	7	483	28	.....	171	179	60	5,715 8 6	.....	22,687 9 4	12,958 3 8	41,206 5 1
Grand Total	51	2,998	87	.....	1,419	392	460	31,108 11 8	609 3 10	38,458 11 5	80,404 2 9	1,50,575 13 1

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. E. 5078-128—Edn. 163-25-3, dated 17th March 1926.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

Reviews the ——— for the year 1924-25.

READ—

* The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1924-25, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, with his letter No. C. P. R. 49 of 25-26, dated the 16th November 1925.

ORDER NO. E. 5078-128 —EDN. 163-25-3, DATED 17TH MARCH 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., continued in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education till the 5th January 1925, when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., as acting Inspector-General of Education, who was later on confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Balasundaram Iyer toured for 35 days and visited 141 institutions. During the five months and a half that he was in charge, Mr. Matthan, toured for 44 days and inspected 109 institutions. Both the officers attended meetings and conferences and Mr. Matthan also inspected 15 subordinate offices. While recognising the limitations on the time available to the Inspector-General for touring, in view of the large number of meetings and conferences which he has to attend either as Chairman or as Member, Government consider that the time to be devoted by him for inspection could be increased in the interests of efficient supervision of the departmental administration, especially as an Assistant Inspector-General of Education of sufficiently high status has been sanctioned, in addition to the Personal Assistant of the grade of a District Inspector, to relieve him of much of the administrative routine and help him in the formulation of schemes of development.

The reorganisation of the higher Inspectorate, according to which the old Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction were replaced by three Provincial Officers, each responsible for the supervision and development of a grade or subject of education, was given effect to during the year. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools toured for 115 days and inspected all the schools under his charge, twice during the year and all the hostels and minor aided institutions once, besides inspecting some of the schools directly under the Inspector-General which he was specially required to do. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools was on tour for 129 days and inspected 339 schools and 26 subordinate educational offices. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 51 days. The Inspector of Science Education toured for 111 days, exclusive of the period spent by him on deputation in the Madras Presidency and inspected the work of the Science Sections in the High Schools both Government and Aided, and of Science teaching in the three Kannada High Schools attached to the Training College and District Normal Schools of Tumkur and Shimoga, besides visiting other District Normal Schools to examine the system of instruction given in these schools in Nature Study. He visited also 20 selected Middle Schools with a view to report on the measures necessary for starting instruction in Elementary Science in the Middle Schools. The Inspector-General

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has reported that the object of the reorganisation of the Higher Inspectorate could not be fully achieved, as some of the schools are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Inspectors who consequently could not deal as a whole with the problems of the grades and aspects of education for which they are severally held responsible. Government have defined the functions of these Inspectors on a careful examination of all the issues involved and consider that it is an advantage to have the problems of Girls' Education investigated independently by Women Inspectresses. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools should therefore continue to report direct to the Inspector-General of Education, who will co-ordinate the problems and issues of Girls' Education with the somewhat different ones presented by the education of boys, in formulating the general policy and scheme of educational organisation and development.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 131 days and inspected all the 62 schools in her direct charge and visited 246 other schools. The period of her touring fell short of the prescribed minimum by 69 days and this cannot be considered satisfactory, though there has been an improvement in her inspection work as compared with that of the previous year, when only 24 out of 32 schools in her direct charge and 172 other schools, were inspected or visited. The Deputy Inspectress toured for 151 days and inspected 81 out of 107 schools in her direct charge, besides visiting 92 other schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectresses. Of the 26 schools left uninspected, 8 schools are reported to have been either not working or closed temporarily, but why the remaining schools were not inspected has not been explained. It should be a standing instruction to all officers in the Inspectorate that no school in their direct charge which is working should be left uninspected during the year.

The period of touring of the District Inspectors except that of Tumkur fell short of the prescribed minimum. The itineration of the District Inspectors of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Mysore (Urdu) was quite inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 157, 142 and 140, respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali was only 89 out of 285 days she was in charge of both the Bangalore and Mysore Circles (Urdu), which cannot be considered satisfactory. Some of the Girls' Schools were left uninspected during the year. This is a matter for great concern, as in the present condition of many of the Girls' Schools, regular inspection is necessary to keep them going satisfactorily.

The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Kankanhalli, Nelamangala, Bowringpet, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar, Gubbi, Maddagiri, Malvalli, Hassan, Narasimharajapura, Shikarpur, Tirthahalli, Davangere, Kolar (Urdu) and Shimoga (Urdu) Ranges was satisfactory, while that of the Assistant Inspectors in charge of Channapatna, Dodbhallapur, Tumkur, Chamrajnagar, Hunsur, Krishnarajpete, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Channagiri, Sagar, Challakere, Chitaldrug, Bangalore (Urdu) and Mysore (Urdu) Ranges was much below the prescribed minimum. The number of schools inspected by Mr. B. Venkatasubba Sastry, Assistant Inspector of Chamrajnagar Range and by Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector of Hiriyyur Range was only 50 and 79, respectively for 113 and 180 days of touring, which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General has reported that almost all Inspecting Officers have represented that the minimum number of days prescribed for touring, *viz.*, 200 is too high, and that it requires reduction in view of the large amount of administrative work that falls on these officers and the fact that no inspection is possible during certain seasons of the year. His proposals in this matter as well as that of improving the personnel of the subordinate inspecting agency are awaited.

Besides inspection of the departmental officers, 985 schools were visited by Members of Council and Officers of the Government belonging to other departments. A large number of benefactions received from the public for educational purposes is a clear evidence of the keen interest displayed by the people in educational development.

3. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions both public and private decreased from 9,084 to 8,002, but the number of pupils under instruction rose from 3,03,092 to 3,06,195. The decrease in the number of schools is reported to be due to the permanent closing of a large number of Village Aided Schools and Adult Night Schools which were kept temporarily closed for the last two years in the hope of being revived as qualified teachers became available. This is not a matter for surprise as

the existence of these schools is dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The Inspector-General reports that even the increase of grant by Rs. 2 per mensem sanctioned by the Government, has not helped to revive these schools. Government however, observe that such schools temporarily closed should not have been taken into account for purposes of statistics in the reports of previous years, as such an arrangement vitiates the value of statistics as not representing the actual state of affairs, besides exaggerating the extent of the decrease in the year in which they are taken into account. It is however gratifying to note that in spite of the decrease in the number of schools, there has been an increase in the number of pupils under instruction, though the increase is very much more than the figures indicate, as the attendance of the schools closed temporarily which had been taken into account in previous years has been left out in the present report. The percentage of boys and girls at school to their total population of school-going age was 55·21 and 13·89 as against 55·03 and 13·14 in the previous year and that of both boys and girls to the total population of the school-going age was 34·83 as against 34·48 in 1923-24. There was one institution for every 3·68 square miles of area and 732 of the population and one out of every 2·87 of the school-going age population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was about the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 in 19.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect, rose from Rs. 44,98,598 to Rs. 47,57,967 or Rs. 2,59,369 more than that of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 35,06,752 or 73·69% was met from State Funds, Rs. 6,46,485 or 13·59% from Local Funds, Rs. 45,399 or 96% from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,31,941 or 6·98% from fees and Rs. 2,27,390 or 4·78% from other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education, Rs. 27,54,448 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,71,592 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,14,665 on Municipal schools, Rs. 3,37,544 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,79,718 for other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Re. 0-12-3 to Re. 0-12-11 and of this, Re. 0-9-7 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-9-3 in the previous year.

In addition to the five District Boards which are levying the Education Cess, the Mysore District Board has consented to levy a similar cess from the current year. The entire annual income from the cess in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts has been utilised for recurring expenditure, leaving a small percentage to cover unforeseen expenditure and fluctuations in collections. Proposals for the utilisation of the balance available out of the recurring annual income in Shimoga and Hassan Districts are said to be under consideration. Out of cess collections including the accumulated balances available, viz., Rs. 8,40,119, a sum of Rs. 3,40,480 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,99,639 available for further expenditure, mostly of a non-recurring nature, such as on building and equipment. Only two more districts, viz., Kolar and Kadur are holding aloof and the provision of additional educational facilities in these districts has been very much retarded for want of funds. It is hoped that these districts will fall ere long into the line and render uniform development of education possible throughout the State.

In view of the steady growth of expenditure in the Department, Government considered it necessary to develop a system of internal administrative audit and maintenance of accounts so as to keep the Head of the Department constantly informed of the financial results of working of the Department and enable him to use the available resources to the best advantage. A Financial Branch under an Officer of the Accounts Department has been organised as a part of the office of the Inspector-General of Education and entrusted with the work of accounts, audit and finances of the Department.

5. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools as in the previous year, of which 5 were Government and 4 Aided. Of 1,346 students (including private candidates) sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 489 passed giving a percentage of 36 as against 32·18 in the previous year. Taking only the number of regular students sent up for the examination, 341 passed out of 915, giving a percentage of 37·15. The percentage of passes (taking only regular students) in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was very good, being 61,

while those of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, were poor, being 29·32 and 32·5, respectively. A special morning class was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, for the benefit of failed University Entrance students, who could not secure admission to the regular classes. The number of High Schools for boys on 30th June 1925 was 22 with a total attendance of 6,935 (including the pupils in the Entrance Classes) as against 21 schools with 7,012 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening of a new High School at Nanjangud. Another High School has also been opened at Tirthahalli with effect from July 1925, to serve the needs of the Malnad parts. The decrease in the strength of the schools is reported to be due to the comparatively low percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Examination of 1925. Four hundred and sixty-two students were subsequently admitted to the IV Form under the discretionary provisions of the Lower Secondary Examination rules and if these are taken into account, the number of pupils in the High School classes would be 7,397 as against 7,012 in the previous year. Thirteen additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools with a view to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. To meet further demands for seats during the current year, two additional sections have been opened in the High Schools at Bangalore, besides three sections of the special morning classes for the benefit of the failed S. S. L. C. candidates. The Inspector-General reports that the programme of development of High Schools for boys laid down in Government Order No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923, has been worked out and that there is demand for more High Schools in other places. He is requested to submit a fresh programme for opening High Schools in places where they are required in the order of urgency, to be worked out as funds become available. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 1,054 were declared eligible for College Course and Public Service, giving a percentage of 43 as against 46 in the previous year. The results of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Government High School, Hassan, and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, were particularly good, the percentage of passes being 87, 65 and 75, respectively, while those of the High Schools at Davangere, Malleswaram, Chikmagalur, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore, were poor, the percentage of passes being 36, 36, 35, 34 and 33, respectively.

6. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 192 to 205 and their strength from 20,697 to 21,137. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 321 with a strength of 6,966 as against 313 with a strength of 6,912 in the previous year. The Inspector-General states that these Incomplete Middle Schools which represent a compromise between the policy laid down in the orders on Education Memorandum that the Middle Schools should be uniformly of a bilingual type and the demand of the people to continue the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, are not, for various reasons, working satisfactorily, and that the whole question is under consideration of the Department. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,609 and the number successful was 1,989, giving a percentage of 43·1 as against 49·4 in the previous year and 54·2 in 1922-23. Three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight candidates sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1,458 passed, giving a percentage of 39·6 as against 37·2 in the previous year and 48·3 in 1922-23. The percentage of passes is decreasing year by year and a Committee is reported to have been appointed to examine the question. The report of the Committee is awaited. Thirty Adi-Karnataka students passed the English and twenty-five the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

7. *Primary Schools.*—For reasons given in the earlier part of the Review, the number of Primary Schools for boys decreased from 6,554 to 5,448, but the strength increased from 2,09,218 to 2,11,902 including 20,184 girls. Of the total number of schools, 3,100 were Government institutions as against 2,742 in the previous year and 2,412 in 1922-23. Out of the total attendance of 2,11,902, no less than 1,30,113 or more than 61·5 per cent were reading in the First Year or Infant Class and a large proportion of these pupils are reported to remain two or three years in the same class.

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This state of affairs is not peculiar to Mysore, as the following extract from the Eighth Quinquennial Review of Progress of Education in India (1917-1922) will show.

“The figures show that out of the total attendance at schools and colleges in India, of 7,594,000, no less than 4,898,000 are reading in Infant and First Classes. The foundation appears excessive for the superstructure, but they are laid in part on a shifting sand of casual attendance, in part on a stagnant morass of neglected ignorance.” Owing to the casual attendance and the large number of pupils in each school, stagnation is to some extent inevitable under the ordinary conditions of a Single-teacher Primary School. However, the retardation of pupils in the lower classes is a problem which cuts at the root of educational progress and deserves the serious attention of the Department.

Compulsory education was in force, though not working satisfactorily, in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in these centres was 43,530 as against 32,938 in the previous year showing an increase of 32 per cent.

8. *Training Institutions.*—In the eight training schools for men and three for women, there were in all 403 pupils under instruction, as against 601 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of pupils under training is due to the extension of the Lower Secondary Course from one to two years and the consequent reduction in the number of teachers for the first year class. In the Collegiate (Preliminary), Secondary, Upper Secondary, and Lower Secondary Grade Final Examinations, the number of passes was 10, 3, 7 and 63, respectively. Of these, 11 were girls who passed the Lower Secondary Training Final Examination. The results in the Shimoga and Kolar District Normal Schools in the Lower Secondary Preliminary Examination were bad, being only 24 and 21 per cent, respectively. It is observed that these District Normal Schools also fared badly in the previous year. The Graduate Training Class in the Training College, Mysore, has been abolished from the current year as the B. T. Course has been started in the University.

9. *Special Schools.*—The Industrial Schools are under the department of Industries and Commerce except a few schools for girls. There were in all 18 Industrial Schools including one for girls with a total strength of 1,195. The School of Engineering continued to be popular. The number of pupils under instruction being 221 as against 214 in the previous year. The number of candidates who appeared for the Final Examination in Electrical Engineering (Higher and Lower) was 36, of whom 29 passed. The number appeared in the Mechanical Engineer was 21, of whom 18 passed. In Civil Engineering Examination, 3 out of 4 passed. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was 4, of which, 2 were Government, one was aided and one was unaided. As, under the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, Commercial subjects have been included in the optional group, provision for teaching these subjects has been made in some of the High Schools. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore, maintained its popularity with 70 pupils on the rolls as against 62 in the previous year. Of the total strength, 43 were in the Blind Section and 27 in the Deaf Section, of whom 4 were girls.

There were three Sanskrit Colleges, of which, 2 were Government and 1 was aided with a total strength of 271 pupils. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, has been thrown open for the admission of all pupils irrespective of caste or creed and the Inspector-General reports that this concession has so far been availed of by only the Lingayet Community. The courses of studies in this institution have also been revised and the opening of a Primary School in the Bangalore City has been sanctioned recently to serve as a feeder to the school department of this College as well as to Middle Schools. The number of other Sanskrit Schools was 48 with a strength of 1,647 as against 47 and 1,536 in the previous year. The report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of Sanskrit education in the State is stated to be under consideration.

10. *Women's Education.*—There were 5 English High Schools for girls with a total strength of 203, 1 Kannada High School with 26 pupils, 22 Middle Schools with 1,274 pupils, 53 Incomplete Middle Schools with 902 pupils, 700 Primary Schools with 35,901 pupils, 3 Training Schools with 60 pupils and 1 Industrial School with 14 pupils. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number

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of girls of the school-going age was 13·89 as against 13·14 in the previous year. In the University Entrance Examination, 8 passed out of 13 examined, in the S. S. L. C., 31 out of 58, in the English Lower Secondary, 102 out of 178 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary 265 out of 750. The results of the Training Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade (preliminary) were 4 passed out of 4, in the Lower Secondary Grade (preliminary) 26 out of 70 and in the final 11 out of 14. One of the students of the Vani Vilas Institute, stood first in the State in the University Entrance Examination which is very creditable. The total expenditure on the Education for girls was Rs. 5,88,011 as against Rs. 5,37,190 in the previous year and of this, a sum of Rs. 3,85,140 was met from the State Funds, Rs. 1,25,724 from Local Funds, Rs. 14,147 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 8,004 from fees and Rs. 54,996 from other sources. The average annual expenditure per pupil was Rs. 347 in English High Schools, Rs. 79 in Middle Schools, Rs. 495 in Technical Schools and Rs. 15 in Primary Schools, the corresponding figures for boys being Rs. 74, Rs. 33 (Kannada Middle Schools) Rs. 99 and Rs. 8, respectively.

11. *Education of Special Communities.*—The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education met twice during the year and is reported to have discussed several important questions relating to the education of Mahomedans and their views are stated to have been of great help to the Department in the disposal of these questions. The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls decreased from 1,033 to 932 with a strength of 36,401 as against 33,736 in the previous year. Of the total number, one was a Vernacular High School, 20 were Middle Schools, 70 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 840 were Primary Schools and one was a Training School. The cause for the decrease in the number of schools is the same as in the case of general Primary Schools. There were also 4,063 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools which gives a total of 40,391 pupils under instruction as against 41,580 pupils in the previous year. The results of the public examinations in the case of boys were 13 passes in the University Entrance Examination, 58 passes in the S. S. L. C. Examination, 117 passes out of 256 candidates in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 202 out of 464 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 32 out of 60 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was one in the S. S. L. C. Examination, four out of 21 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, six out of 11 in the English Lower Secondary Examination and 133 out of 274 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination.

12. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for Depressed Classes rose from 592 to 609 with a strength of 15,719 as against 13,661 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 429 were Government, 179 were Aided and one was a Special Institution. Of the Government Institutions, three were Middle Schools and 426 Primary Schools. There were 23 institutions giving practical instruction in Weaving, Leather work, Smithy, Mat-making and Basket-making. The Adi-Karnataka Boarding Institution at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The demand for admission to these institutions is increasing year by year and proposals for increasing the limit of admission to the Chikmagalur Boarding School from 24 to 40 are under consideration. In view of the large number of applications from students of High School Classes for admission into the Boarding Home, Bangalore, the provision for such admission has been increased to 80. The results of the Central Adi-Karnataka Institute at Mysore were very good, 19 boys passing out of 27 in English Lower Secondary Examination and 12 out of 15 in the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, two being placed in the first class. It is gratifying to note that the public sentiment against the admission of Adi-Karnataka and Adi-Dravida pupils into the general schools is weakening and that there were 4,017 such pupils in general schools as against 3,294 in the previous year.

13. *Scholarships.*—The total amount spent during the year on scholarships from State Funds was 1,69,412. The allotments for various scholarships were fully utilised without allowing any appreciable lapses to occur. In deference to the representations made in the Representative Assembly for an increased allotment for Backward Class Scholarships, an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose and this amount will be utilised for the award of additional scholarships during the current year.

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14. *Educational Buildings and Equipment.*—With a view to clearly define the agency for carrying out the work of construction, improvement and repair of school-buildings, the responsibility of the Education and Public Works Departments was fixed on the basis of the capital value of the buildings. Maintenance of all educational buildings of which the capital value is Rs. 33,333 and below and all repairs, improvements and original works in respect of such buildings have to be undertaken by the Education Department, provided the estimated cost does not exceed Rs. 5,000. All other works exceeding the limits have to be attended to by the Public Works Department.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,621 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,88,914 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 69,338 was spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,31,283 by the Education Department. A sum of Rs. 39,908 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 21,413 on Middle Schools, Rs. 59,974 on Primary Schools, Rs. 16,342 on Kannada Girls' Schools, Rs. 15,669 on Hindustani Schools, Rs. 9,337 on Grant-in-aid for school buildings and Rs. 24,763 on repairs of school buildings. The full amount provided in the Education budget for buildings could not be utilised, as some of the District Boards did not convey their approval to the programme. The total amount actually spent on articles of equipment was Rs. 1,08,109, though orders were placed to the extent of Rs. 1,44,790. A sum of Rs. 2,936 was also paid as grants to aided institutions towards the purchase of furniture and equipment. The Inspector-General has submitted a list of essential articles of equipment necessary for the various kinds of schools costing about six lakhs of rupees and has suggested that the supply of these articles may be spread over a period of five years. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

The accommodation in many of the schools is in urgent need of improvement and the construction of a large number of school buildings should be undertaken in the next few years. To facilitate these objects, a revision of the type designs for Primary and Middle School buildings is under consideration.

15. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 51 to 55, but their strength decreased from 2,298 to 1,860. The cause of decline in the number of boarders is not explained. Of the total number of hostels, 19 were Government, 31 aided and 5 unaided. Ten of the hostels were attached to Middle Schools. In view of the large commitments for building grants in the past and the number of fresh applications pending disposal, a sum of Rs. 48,000 has been provided in the budget for 1925-26 for making grants for buildings. To ensure the proper working of these hostels and to see that the maintenance grant sanctioned is utilised to the best advantage, Government have recently laid down that, as far as possible, every hostel should have a Resident Warden who should preferably be a teacher in one of the local schools and of a status that will command the respect and confidence of the boarders.

16. *Other Activities.*—The scout movement continued to be popular and the number of scout troops increased from 133 to 162 and the strength from 3,048 to about 3,500. The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Headquarter Council was held under the presidency of Sir K. G. Gupta, K. C. S. I., and a combined rally of the City and Civil and Military Station Scouts was also held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C. S. I., C. I. E., former British Resident in Mysore. The team which competed for the All-India Ambulance Trophy at Calcutta won distinction standing second in the list.

17. The Government are glad to note that the working of the Department under Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer and Mr. K. Matthan during the year under review was satisfactory and that the Department exhibited zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year, though it must be observed that the work of inspection of the Inspectorial Staff still leaves much room for improvement. The working of the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, the introduction of Vocational Instruction in High and Middle Schools as far as funds permit and the improvement in the work of the subordinate Inspectorate should receive continued attention of the Department.

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The immediate problems before the Department relate to the consolidation as well as expansion of the scheme of Compulsory Primary Education, the improvement of the training courses for Primary and Middle School Teachers, the training of teachers with a view to the effective introduction of the teaching of Elementary Science in Middle Schools and the formulation of a tentative scheme of medical inspection in all classes of schools in the State.

B. NAGAPPA,
Chief Secretary to Government.
(in charge).

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

REPORT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1925.

CHAPTER I.

The important events and items of progress during the year 1924-25, which are dealt with in detail in the subsequent chapters are summarised below :—

1. *Number of Pupils.*—There was a small increase in the number of pupils under instruction from 303,092 at the end of June 1924 to 306,195 at the end of June 1925. The percentage of pupils to the total population was 5·23 against 5·17 in the previous year. (These figures and percentages do not include students of the Mysore University.)

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction (not including the University) was Rs. 47,57,967 or Rs. 2,59,369 more than in the previous year. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Rs. 0-12-3 to Rs. 0-12-11.

3. *Direction.*—In January 1925, Mr. K. Matthan, Chief Secretary to Government, succeeded Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer as Inspector-General of Education. An Assistant Inspector-General of Education was appointed from the beginning of the official year 1924-25 in place of the Deputy Inspector-General, whose post had been abolished at the end of the year 1923-24.

To keep the Inspector-General in close touch with the working of the department on the financial side, Government sanctioned the organisation in the Head Office of a Financial Branch by transferring the establishment of the Comptroller's Office attending to the audit of educational expenditure and placing the branch under a Financial Assistant to the Inspector-General. This important scheme came into effect from the 22nd July 1925 after the close of the year.

4. *Inspection.*—The organisation of the higher Inspectorate based on territorial jurisdiction was replaced by one based on grades of education and accordingly the appointments of the two Circle Inspectors were abolished from the beginning of the official year 1924-25, and in their stead an Inspector for Secondary and Normal Schools and an Inspector for Primary and Middle Schools were appointed. The growing importance of science in the scheme of studies in Middle and High Schools having necessitated the appointment of a special officer to look after this branch of education, a separate Inspector for Science Education was also appointed.

5. *Collegiate Education.*—To cope with the increased demand for admission to the University Entrance Class in Bangalore, an additional section of the class was opened in the Government Collegiate High School in July 1924.

The construction of a Physics Laboratory for the Vani Vilas Institute (Girls' High School) was sanctioned during the year to provide for the practical science work of the students in their own school instead of in the Collegiate High School Laboratory as heretofore. The building is nearing completion.

6. *Secondary Education—High Schools.*—Two additional High Schools were opened in June 1924, one at Tiptur and the other at Mysore, the latter being attached to the Training College, to serve as a Practising School for the graduate teachers undergoing normal training. Even with the opening of these two schools, the number of seats available in the High School classes was found inadequate and twelve additional sections of these classes were opened in July 1924 in the Government High Schools named below :—

Collegiate High School, Bangalore, 1 section, Tumkur 1, Shimoga 2, Kolar 1, Chikballapur 2, Hassan 1, Chikmagalur 2, Davangere 1 and Malleswaram 1.

A special VI Form class was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, in July 1924 for the benefit of such of the students as had failed in the S. S. L. C. Examination and could not secure seats in the regular VI Form of any of the High Schools in Bangalore. Owing to difficulty of accommodation, this class was held in the mornings and in the evenings.

In the last month of the year under report, that is, at the beginning of the School year 1925-26, one more High School was opened at Nanjangud. Additional sections of the IV Form had also to be opened in the High School at Malleswaram and in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore.

As a measure of improvement of the pay and prospects of Assistant Masters of High Schools as well as of Assistant Inspectors of Schools, a new grade of Rs. 125—10—175 was sanctioned, and 35 officers were promoted to this grade from 1st July 1924. The scales of pay of Pandits and Munshis of the Training College and High Schools were also revised with a view to provide better prospects to this class of teachers.

During the year under report, the work of the Fourth and Fifth Forms of all High Schools was conducted in accordance with the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, under which all students pursue a common course of studies in English, a second language, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, History and Geography and also bring up one additional subject which may be (a) a Classical Language or (b) Additional Mathematics or (c) a Vocational or Technical Subject. The revision of the syllabus in accordance with the new scheme and the selection of subjects and centres for the opening of vocational courses were among the important subjects that engaged the attention of the department during the year.

7. *Middle and Primary Schools.*—During the year, 23 Middle Schools, 22 Incomplete Middle Schools and 71 Primary Schools were newly opened and 289 Village Aided Schools were converted into Government Institutions. Practical instruction in certain vocational subjects was sanctioned for 12 Middle Schools.

In accordance with the provisions of the new Grant-in-aid Rules, the grants to Middle and Primary Schools were revised with effect from 1st July 1924, to the extent that funds were available. A sum of about Rs. 20,000 more per annum is required to give the full grants admissible under the rules.

8. *Women's Education.*—The Women's Home at Mysore was reorganised and converted into a Vocational Institute for Women in which certain industrial subjects are taught.

For giving vocational training to girls, practical instruction classes in tailoring were sanctioned during the year in four Middle Schools for girls.

9. *Education of Mahomedans.*—New Hindustani Middle Schools were opened in five centres, and proposals for opening three more Hindustani Schools were submitted to Government. The proposals in respect of two of these were sanctioned after the close of the year. With a view to afford facilities for Muslim girls from the mofussil to obtain English Education, efforts were made to open a Boarding Hindustani Middle School at Mysore but without success, as there were no applicants.

10. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—Revised Curricula of studies for Panchama Schools have been submitted to Government with a view to provide for practical instruction in some of the important Panchama Primary Schools.

By transferring the unutilised provision for the boarding and lodging of High School students in the Panchama Boarding Middle Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, 19 additional boarders were admitted in July 1924 into the Panchama Boarding Home for High School students at Bangalore, making a total of 31 and from the savings effected by the abolition of Upper Secondary classes, provision was made for 25 additional boarders at the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore.

The strength of the Panchama Boarding Home at Bangalore on the 30th June 1925, was 76 against 37 in the previous year. The strength of the Central Panchama Boarding Institute, Mysore, rose from 224 to 241.

11. *Compulsory Education.*—The working of the Compulsory Education Scheme was specially examined during the year, and the extent of additional funds required to give full effect to the scheme in the 240 centres, in which it has been introduced was roughly estimated. It is found that an additional outlay of about Rs. 76,840 recurring and Rs. 14,365 non-recurring will be necessary. The attention of Presidents of Municipal Councils and of Deputy Commissioners of Districts was invited to the provision of the Rules requiring them to furnish to the Attendance Officers, statements of the names and addresses of children between the ages of 7 and 11.

12. *Training of Teachers.*—Proposals for the improvement of the arrangements for the training of teachers were submitted to Government and in anticipation of approval to these proposals the course of the training for teachers of the Lower Secondary grade has been extended from one year to two years.

13. *Commercial Education.*—The Rules of the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations were revised by the Board for Commercial Examinations and revised draft rules submitted to Government.

14. *Sanskrit Education.*—The administrative control over the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was transferred from the Muzrai Department to the Education Department from the beginning of the current official year. This institution has been thrown open to members of all communities from October 1924 and the course of studies in the College has been suitably revised. The question of systematising and improving the work in the aided Sanskrit Patalas in various parts of the State was referred to a Committee appointed by the Inspector-General. The Committees' proposals have been received and are now under consideration.

15. *Encouragement of Sanskrit and Kannada.*—As an encouragement to the production of works of high literary merit in Kannada and Sanskrit, the Government were pleased

to sanction the award of two prizes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively out of the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund. These prizes were awarded for the first time during the year under report. As a step towards making Kannada the official language, Government have been pleased to approve of the proposal that the correspondence in the lower subordinate offices of the department should be conducted in that language.

16. *Education of the Masses.*—A scheme for the revival of the Scheme of Visual Instruction was submitted to Government.

17. *Boy Scouts.*—During the year under report, 22 new troops were started in different parts of the State.

18. *Buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 2,00,621 was spent on the construction and repairs of educational buildings, of which Rs. 1,54,755 were spent out of the budget of the Education Department and Rs. 45,866 out of the Public Works Budget.

19. *Education Cess.*—The District Board of Mysore resolved towards the close of the year to levy an education cess from the beginning of the official year 1925-26, at the rate of half-an-anna per rupee on certain items of revenue. The proposal has been sanctioned by Government. This is expected to bring in an annual income of Rs. 1,10,000 which will be available for the development of Primary and Middle School Education in the district. Six out of the eight districts are thus levying this cess.

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS.

(a) *Schools and Scholars.*—The total number of both public and private institutions on 30th June 1925 was 8,002 with a strength of 306,195 as against 9,084 and 303,092 on the 30th June 1924. The number of public institutions was 6,871 against 7,991 and the number of scholars reading in them 290,177 as against 286,330 in the previous year. The number of private institutions was 1,131 as against 1,093 last year and the number of scholars in them was 16,018 as against 16,762 in the previous year.

Again, of the total number of 8,002 schools, 4,281 were Government with 209,560 pupils; 42 Municipal with 5,715 pupils; 2,532 aided with 74,087 pupils; and 1,147 unaided with a strength of 16,833.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools and scholars for 1923-24 and 1924-25, classified under the several grades of education:—

COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1923-24 AND 1924-25.

Particulars	Number of institutions		Number of pupils		Difference	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
University Education.—						
Colleges, Oriental for men ..	4	4	334	288	minus	46
Colleges, Teaching for men ..	1	1	11	11	..	..
Total ..	5	5	345	299	minus	46
Secondary Education.—						
High Schools, English for boys ..	21	22	7,012	6,935	minus	77
Do Kannada for boys ..	3	3	285	290	plus	5
Do English for girls ..	4	5	182	203	plus	21
Do Kannada for girls ...	1	1	27	26	minus	1
Total ..	29	31	7,506	7,454	minus	52
Middle Schools.—						
Middle Schools for boys ..	192	205	20,697	21,137	plus	440
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys.	313	321	6,912	6,966	plus	54
Middle Schools for girls ..	20	22	1,401	1,274	minus	127
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls.	56	53	956	902	minus	54
Total	581	601	29,966	30,279	plus	313

COMPARATIVE TABLE, 1923-24 AND 1924-25—concl'd.

Particulars	Number of institutions		Number of pupils		Difference	
	1923-24	1924-25	1923-24	1924-25		
Primary Schools.—						
Primary Schools for boys ..	6,554	5,448	2,09,218	2,11,902	plus	2,684
Primary Schools for girls ..	729	700	34,961	35,901	plus	940
Total ..	7,283	6,148	244,179	247,803	plus	3,624
School Education (Special).—						
Training Schools for masters ..	7	7	545	332	minus	213
Training Schools for mistresses ..	3	3	56	60	plus	4
Industrial Schools for men ...	18	17	1,018	1,181	plus	163
Industrial Schools for women ..	4	1	176	14	minus	162
Sanskrit Schools ..	51	48	1,536	1,647	plus	111
Commercial Schools ..	4	4	541	628	plus	87
School for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.	3	3	62	70	plus	8
Medical Schools ..	1	1	168	158	minus	10
School of Engineering, Bangalore ..	1	1	214	221	plus	7
Agricultural Schools ..	1	1	18	31	plus	13
Total ...	93	86	4,334	4,342	plus	8
Total Public Institutions ..	7,991	6,871	286,330	290,177	plus	3,847
Total Private Institutions ..	1,093	1,131	16,762	16,018	minus	744
Grand Total of all Institutions in the State.	9,084	8,002	303,092	306,195	plus	3,103

The above table shows that there has been a fall in the number of schools during the year by 1,082 while the strength has increased by 3,103. The fall in the number of schools is mainly under Village Aided Schools and Adult Night Schools and is due to the fact that several of these schools which sprang up during the years 1916 to 1919 gradually ceased to exist for the various reasons explained in the reports of previous years. Several such schools were kept temporarily closed for the last two years in the hope of reviving them as qualified men became available for those places and these schools were taken into account for purposes of statistics. Even the increase of grant by Rs. 2 on the average sanctioned by Government in 1923-24 has not helped to revive most of these schools. They were therefore treated as finally closed during the year under report and hence the fall in the number of these schools. On the 1st July 1924, there were in all 9,084 schools. Of these, 1,153 were finally closed during 1924-25. Thus the number of schools actually working during 1924-25 was 7,931. To this has to be added 71 new schools opened during 1924-25 from the Cess Funds and so the total number of schools on the 30th June 1925 was 8,002. In spite of the fall in the number of schools, it is gratifying to note that there has been an increase in the number of pupils under instruction. The real increase in the number of pupils is larger than the statistics indicate, since the attendance on the last working day of the schools, closed temporarily which was being taken into account for purposes of statistics has been left out in the present report.

(b) *Percentage of Scholars to Population of School-going Age.*—The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the Census of 1921 was 34·83, as against 34·48 in 1923-24, that of boys only to the total male population of school-going age was 55·21, as against 55·03 and that of girls only to the total female population of school-going age was 13·89, as against 13·14 in 1923-24.

(c) *Average Monthly and Daily Attendance in Public Institutions.*—The average monthly number on the roll in all public institutions was 273,713, as against 266,745 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 2,04,416, as against 205,680 or 74·68 per cent of the average monthly roll, as against 77·04 per cent last year.

(d) *Proportion of Schools and Scholars to Population and Area.*—On the average, there was one institution for every 3·68 square miles of area and for 732 persons of total population, and one out of every 2·87 of the school-going age population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was about the same as in the previous year, viz., 1 in 19.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population during the year under report was 8·24 and that of girls to the total female population was 2·08 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·23.

(e) *Distribution of Scholars between the different Grades of Schools.*—The sub-joined table shows the percentage of scholars in each grade of school to the total number of scholars :—

Grades of schools	Boys	Girls
High Schools—English	3'05	'36
High Schools—Kannada	'13	'04
Middle Schools, including Incomplete Middle Schools	12'26	4'18
Primary Schools	84'56	95'42
Total	100	100

The large proportion of pupils in Primary Schools, as compared with the number of Middle and High Schools, is a matter requiring serious attention. An unduly large proportion of the pupils do not go beyond the Primary Grade. The statistics of most of the Primary Schools by classes show further that of the strength of these schools, the strength in the first year class generally exceeds the strength of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th year classes put together. The great majority of pupils remain for two years and even more in the first year class and leave school without getting into the second year class, and these inevitably lapse into illiteracy.

(f) *Financial.—Expenditure on Public Instruction.*—The classified statement given on the next page shows the net expenditure, direct and indirect, on the different kinds of institutions and the sources of the expenditure. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect amounted to Rs. 47,57,967 or Rs. 2,59,369 more than that of the previous year.

Of the total amount spent on education, Rs. 27,54,448 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,71,592 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,14,665 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,37,544 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,79,718 under the head "General" which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous charges, such as Book Depot, Examinations, Travelling Allowances, Boy Scout charges, etc.

The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 34,52,802 or 72'57 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 50,750 or 1'07 per cent was spent on Collegiate Education or Oriental Colleges, not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 12,785 or '27 per cent on Professional Colleges (Training College for Teachers), Rs. 5,12,765 or 10'80 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 8,74,272 or 18'37 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 16,53,208 or 34'73 per cent on Primary Education for Boys and Girls and Rs. 3,49,021 or 7'33 per cent on schools for special instruction.

Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 47,57,967, a sum of Rs. 35,06,752 or 73'69 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 6,46,485 or 13'59 from Local Funds, Rs. 45,399 or '96 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,31,941 or 6'98 per cent from fees, and Rs. 2,27,390 or 4'78 per cent from other sources—mainly contributions by Aided Agencies. It will be interesting to compare these percentages with those found elsewhere. The sub-joined table gives the percentage for the Madras Presidency as compared with Mysore :—

Source of expenditure	Mysore	Madras
	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	73'69	45'17
Local Funds	13'59	8'31
Municipal Funds	'96	2'68
School Fees	6'98	21'36
Other Sources	4'78	22'48

It will be seen that the share of expenditure falling on State Funds is very high in Mysore, while that falling on Municipal Funds is very small. The proportion of school fees and "other sources" (mainly contributed by Aided Agencies) to total expenditure is also much smaller in Mysore than elsewhere. The chief items of contributions from local bodies are (1) Rs. 29,439 from the Bangalore City Municipal Council which bears one-third of the total cost of Primary Education in the Bangalore City, (2) Rs. 15,000 from the Mysore City Municipal Council which has taken over the management of 22 Primary Schools in the Mysore City costing Rs. 26,349 per annum, receiving a grant of the excess of expenditure over Rs. 15,000 from the Government and (3) Rs. 3,79,668-12-2 from Education Cess Funds.

Classified Statement of Expenditure on Education.

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other expenditure	Total annual expenditure	Percentage	Number of institutions	Average daily attendance	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per student	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Oriental Colleges for boys ...	Rs. 50,126	...	...	Rs. 90	Rs. 594	50,750	1.07	4	207	Rs. 12,687	Rs. 245	18	2	11.1
Training College ...	12,705	...	...	...	80	12,785	.27	1	10	12,785	1,278	10	10	100
English High Schools for boys ...	2,60,748	...	...	1,49,254	82,917	4,42,919	9.82	22	6,013	20,133	74	2,380	1,023	42.98
Kannada do ...	7,382	...	...	...	...	7,382	.16	3	289	2,460	31	115	35	30.4
Kannada Middle Schools for boys ...	4,54,284	15,034	120	18,309	19,194	5,01,911	10.55	187	15,173	2,684	33	3,891	1,686	42.3
Urdu do ...	43,719	3,169	...	147	...	47,035	.99	18	774	2,613	60	198	97	49
Kannada Incomplete Middle Schools for boys ...	1,69,300	10,733	...	537	2,701	1,78,271	3.65	271	4,174	639	41	1,334	509	38
Urdu do ...	35,560	474	...	2	2,701	36,036	.75	50	467	720	77	188	86	45.7
Primary Schools for boys ...	9,28,580	3,32,413	25,652	141	7,950	12,91,735	27.20	5,448	1,48,956	237	8	538	209	38.8
English High Schools for girls ...	47,892	...	...	1,221	8,103	57,216	1.21	5	165	11,443	347	56	31	53.5
Kannada do ...	5,248	...	...	...	5,248	5,248	.11	1	92	5,248	239	9	...	...
Kannada Middle Schools for girls ...	45,983	966	...	5,772	16,228	68,949	1.45	20	869	3,447	79	260	114	56
Urdu do ...	5,449	839	...	...	9	6,297	.13	2	58	3,148	119	18	8	51.6
Kannada Incomplete Middle Schools for girls ...	28,917	...	...	...	2,594	31,511	.66	33	465	955	67	92	37	40
Urdu do ...	9,213	20	...	...	9,233	9,233	.19	20	172	461	53	65	37	57
Primary Schools for girls ...	1,96,808	1,28,899	19,147	2	16,616	3,58,472	7.58	700	23,373	512	15	158	68	43
Technical Schools for boys ...	2,59,765	3,548	460	7,199	57,805	3,22,297	6.77	82	3,230	3,990	99	1,105	535	48.4
Do for girls ...	15,111	...	...	1,008	10,605	26,724	.56	4	54	6,661	495	62	20	32.3
Total ...	25,62,790	4,91,095	45,399	1,78,622	1,74,896	34,52,802	72.57	6,871	2,04,416	502	12	...	...	...
Buildings ...	1,58,455	62,166	...	...	...	2,20,621	4.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus ...	46,836	93,224	...	...	5,871	1,45,731	3.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	76,323	...	...	...	...	76,323	1.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	2,85,494	...	...	...	7	2,85,501	6.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1,69,412	...	...	...	1,666	1,71,078	3.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,07,642	...	...	1,53,319	44,950	4,05,911	8.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indirect Expenditure ...	9,43,962	1,55,390	...	1,53,319	52,494	13,05,165	27.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	35,06,752	6,46,485	45,399	3,31,941	2,27,390	47,57,967	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1923-24 ...	34,19,706	4,88,557	42,155	3,19,656	2,33,522	44,98,598	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2. *Expenditure from Education Cess Funds.*—Education Cess at the rate of half-an-anna in the rupee was levied during the year by the District Boards, of five out of eight districts, viz., Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The estimated annual income for these districts was Rs. 90,000, Rs. 60,000, Rs. 45,000, Rs. 66,000, Rs. 45,000 respectively. The balance on 1st July 1924 and the actual collections during the year are given in the following statement :—

District		Balance on 1st July 1924			Collection during 1924-25			Total		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	...	1,56,087	11	5	1,32,060	2	8	2,88,147	14	1
Tumkur	...	49,353	7	1	61,210	0	2	1,10,563	7	3
Hassan	...	1,08,721	8	3	65,243	14	7	1,73,965	6	10
Shimoga	...	46,513	6	10	61,926	11	1	1,08,440	1	11
Chitaldrug	...	99,774	3	8	59,227	15	8	1,59,002	3	4
Total		4,60,450	5	3	3,79,668	12	2	8,40,119	1	5

On recommendations submitted to Government in consultation with the several District Boards, Government were pleased to sanction the following items of expenditure during the year under report in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug :—

Items	Expenditure							
	Tumkur		Hassan		Chitaldrug		Bangalore	
	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Development of Primary or Incomplete Middle Schools into Middle Schools ...	14,262	2,700	4,884	800	3,814	1,000	1,552	200
2. Development of Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools ...	5,148	1,200	1,847	200	2,334	600	..	..
3. Improving the staff of existing schools ...	5,565	...	...	...	2,421	..	4,583	...
4. Opening of fresh schools ...	4,851	2,050	6,390	4,450	2,547	1,500	2,496	1,950
5. Conversion of Grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government Institutions ...	23,820	25,100	6,159	7,500	5,391	5,900	1,521	2,200
6. Opening of Practical Instruction classes ...	3,440	3,020	...	...	..	..	..	..
7. For equipping the existing schools ...	...	5,000	...	...	..	..	..	..
Total	57,087	40,070	19,280	12,950	16,507	9,000	10,152	4,350

The following items of expenditure to be distributed over all the cess paying districts were also sanctioned :—

Three Cess Accountants attached to the office of the Inspector-General ...	Rs. 1,920
Three Accountants in the Comptroller's Office ...	2,808

Total ... 4,728

The actual expenditure from 1st July 1924 to the 30th June 1925 and the balance available on 1st July 1925 from Cess Funds are as given in the accompanying table :—

District			Total amount available for expenditure during 1924-25			Expenditure (including buildings) during 1924-25			Balance on the 1st July 1925		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore	...	...	2,88,147	14	1	1,17,606	15	9	1,70,540	14	4
Tumkur	...	...	1,10,563	7	3	70,786	11	1	39,776	12	2
Hassan	..	...	1,73,965	6	10	32,911	3	8	1,41,054	3	2
Shimoga	...	...	1,08,440	1	11	68,011	5	11	40,428	12	0
Chitaldrug	...	...	1,59,002	3	4	51,163	4	5	1,07,838	14	11
Total			8,40,119	1	5	3,40,479	8	10	4,99,639	8	7

Of this, Rs. 62,166 was spent on buildings.

3. In accordance with the policy of sanctioning special grants from State Funds to accelerate the conversion of Village Aided Schools to Government Institutions in the districts where education cess is levied, the Government were pleased to sanction during the year under report a sum of Rs. 7,500 to each of the two districts of Shimoga and Tumkur. Proposals for the utilisation of this amount in the Shimoga District were sanctioned by Government during year. The proposals relating to the Tumkur District were submitted after the close of the year and are now awaiting the sanction of Government.

The following statement shows the number of Village Aided Primary Schools converted into Government Institutions and of new Government Primary Schools opened in the Cess districts out of the education cess and the special Government grant :—

District	Kannada boys		Urdu boys		Panchama boys		Kannada Girls	
	Converted	New	Converted	New	Converted	New	Converted	New
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tumkur	81	8	27	5	19	2	20	...
Hassan	44	23	..	1	1	5	..	...
Chitaldrug	25	...	2	..	7	7	2	1
Bangalore	11	9	2	1	1	...	...	1
Shimoga	37	...	3	..	...	...	5	...
Total	198	40	34	7	28	14	27	2

District	Urdu Girls		Panchama Girls		Total		Remarks
	Converted	New	Converted	New	Converted	New	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tumkur	2	4	...	...	149	19	From Cess Funds.
Hassan	..	..	...	...	45	29	Do
Chitaldrug	...	2	...	...	36	10	Do
Bangalore	..	2	...	...	14	13	Do
Shimoga	...	..	...	..	45	...	From Govt. grant.
Total	2	8	...	...	289	71	

The entire annual income from the education cess in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts has been utilised towards recurring expenditure leaving only about 10 per cent of the realisations to meet unforeseen expenditure and fluctuations in collections.

There is still a balance of Rs. 7,000 in the Shimoga District and of Rs. 20,000 approximately in the Hassan District available for recurring expenditure out of the annual income under education cess in these districts. Proposals for the utilisation of the amount available in the Shimoga District have been formulated and are in course of transmission to the District Board for opinion. The District Board of Hassan have themselves taken the initiative in formulating the proposals of that district with the help of departmental officers. They have also resolved to start a Panchama Boarding Home in Hassan at a cost of Rs. 5,000 out of Cess Funds.

One more District Board, that of the Mysore District, has now agreed to the levy of education cess at the rate of six pies in the rupee from 1925-26 and Government have been pleased to approve of the levy from 1st July 1925. The realisations from this source is estimated at Rs. 1,10,000 for 1925-26, and proposals for its utilisation are being formulated.

The only District Boards which do not levy education cess are those of Kolar and Kadur. The extent to which this has affected the progress of education in the two districts may be seen from the subjoined statement. Kolar has one school for an average area of 4.3 sq. miles and an average population of 1,085, as against 2.8 sq. miles and a population of 842 for Bangalore and 3.7 sq. miles and a population of 709 for Tumkur. One school in the Kadur District serves on an average an area of 7.2 sq. miles and a population of 866 against 4.4 sq. miles and 549 people in the Shimoga District:—

Name of district	Number of Primary Schools				Number of Middle Schools	Total number of Primary and Middle Schools	Number of pupils in Primary and Middle Schools	Area served by one school	Population served by one school	Remarks
	Government	Municipal	Aided	Unaided						
Bangalore ..	686	18	266	2	105	1,077	52,408	2.8	842	
Kolar ..	334	..	317	..	79	730	31,150	4.3	1,085	
Tumkur ...	512	...	486	...	93	1,091	42,818	3.7	709	
Mysore ...	601	24	618	10	109	1,362	56,705	4.0	1,030	
Hassan ...	384	...	209	...	46	639	23,337	4.1	914	
Kadur ..	166	...	187	...	32	385	13,630	7.2	866	
Shimoga ...	582	..	246	...	70	898	30,408	4.4	549	
Chitaldrug ...	414	...	86	...	67	567	27,626	7.3	1,013	

4. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 3,31,942 as against Rs. 3,19,658 in the previous year. The receipts under each class of institution are shown in the appended statement. The fee income shown under Primary, Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys and girls is mostly admission and penal fees. The fee income shown under "Miscellaneous" includes examination fees of the S. S. L. C., Government Technical and other examinations as well as fees realised from Hostels:—

Institutions	1923-24	1924-25	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oriental Colleges for boys ..	10	30	plus 20
English High Schools for boys...	1,31,796	1,49,254	plus 17,458
Middle Schools ...	14,082	13,456	minus 626
Incomplete Middle Schools ...	179	539	plus 360
Primary Schools ...	697	141	minus 556
English High Schools for girls...	2,244	1,221	minus 1,023
Middle Schools for girls ...	125	5,772	plus 5,647
Incomplete do ..	697	.....	minus 697
Primary do ..	.....	2	plus 2
Schools for special instruction ...	13,546	8,208	minus 5,338
Miscellaneous (including hostels and local examinations.	1,56,282	1,53,319	plus 2,963
Total ...	3,19,658	3,31,942	plus 12,284

The fee income as already stated is small in proportion to the total expenditure on education. This is accounted for by the facts that (1) no fees are levied in Middle and Primary Schools, (2) in the High School stage no fees are levied from girls and pupils of depressed classes and only half fees are levied from Mahomedans and certain other minor communities, (3) the rates of fees charged in High Schools is much lower than those in force in other places and (4) twenty per cent of the total strength of the High School classes and twenty-five per cent of the strength in the University Entrance Classes besides all scholarship holders are entitled to free studentships. Of the fees realised, Rs. 1,90,586 were credited to State Funds, and Rs. 1,41,356 to private funds. The amount credited to State Funds includes the fees collected for the different local examinations also.

(g) *Average cost of Education per head of Population.*—The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-12-11 as against Re. 0-12-3 in the previous year. Of this cost, Re. 0-9-7 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-9-3 in the previous year. The average cost of education per head of population in some other parts of India as per reports received for 1923-24 is given below :—

				Rs. a. p.
Madras	...	...	...	0 13 10
Travancore	...	..	..	0 14 1
Cochin	..	...	...	1 0 2

The average cost per student in each grade of institution (Government and Aided) has been given in the statement appended to para 8. (1). The subjoined statement shows the average cost per student in Government Institutions according to the total number on the roll.

Average annual cost per head of the number on rolls in the different grades of Boys and Girls' Institutions (Government Schools only):—

Kinds of institutions	Number of institutions	Number on rolls	Annual expenditure	Cost per institution	Average cost per pupil on the rolls
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Training College	1	11	12,785	12,785	1,162 4 4
Oriental Colleges for boys ...	2	62	47,115	23,557	759 14 8
English High Schools for boys ...	15	4,483	3,03,723	20,248	67 11 11
Vernacular do ...	3	290	7,382	2,460	25 7 3
Middle Schools for boys, Kannada ...	164	16,845	4,46,594	2,723	26 8 2
Do Urdu ...	18	1,153	47,035	2,613	20 12 8
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys, Kannada.	264	5,809	1,62,646	616	27 15 11
Do Urdu ..	50	683	36,036	720	52 12 2
Primary Schools for boys ...	3,100	1,46,922	10,24,865	331	6 15 7
English High Schools for girls ..	2	127	40,247	20,123	316 14 6
Vernacular Do ..	1	26	5,248	5,248	201 13 6
Middle Schools for girls, Kannada ...	14	804	40,258	2,875	50 1 1
Do Urdu ...	2	65	6,297	3,148	93 12 9
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls, Kannada.	26	396	26,202	1,007	66 2 8
Do Urdu ...	17	201	9,233	543	45 14 11
Primary Schools for girls ..	700	35,901	2,65,097	379	7 6 2
Technical Schools for boys ...	21	1,595	2,61,460	12,450	163 14 9
Do girls ...	2	40	12,225	6,112	305 8 0
Total ..	4,402	2,15,413	27,54,448	628	12 12 7

(h) *Aided Institutions.*—The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 7,71,592, of which, a sum of Rs. 4,14,993 was contributed from State Funds as grants-in-aid, Rs. 10,807 from Local Funds, Rs. 960 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 1,41,356 from fees, and Rs. 2,03,476 from all other sources. Of the State grant, a sum of Rs. 65,506 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 39,877 to Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys, Rs. 9,465 to similar schools for girls, Rs. 1,88,585 to Primary Schools for boys, Rs. 24,198 to Primary Schools for girls, Rs. 7,690 to Sanskrit Schools and Rs. 79,672 to special institutions and grants towards buildings, furniture, etc.

(i) *Buildings and other Lumpsum grants to Aided Schools.*—A sum of Rs. 22,936 was spent from the State Funds towards buildings and other lumpsum grants, of which Rs. 20,000 were paid for building works and Rs. 2,936 for furniture and appliances.

(j) *Expenditure on Educational Buildings.*—A total expenditure of Rs. 2,00,621 was incurred on educational buildings during the year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 69,338 was spent by the Public Works Department. (Rs. 23,472 was from the Education Budget and Rs. 45,866 from the Public Works Budget) and Rs. 1,31,283 by the Education Department. During the year under report, there were in all 79 original works under progress. Out of these, 16 works were incomplete works of the previous year, and these works were all completed. The remaining 63 works of the total estimated value of Rs. 87,986 were fresh works. Out of the 63 works 38 were completed and accounts closed, and all the remaining works with the exception of two or three were nearing completion. All these works have since been completed. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department and the Education Department.—

Institutions	By the Public Works Department	By the Education Department
	Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	34,911	4,997
Middle Schools	6,570	14,843
Primary do	21,472	38,502
Girls' do (Kannada)	3,201	13,141
Panchama Schools ... ..	.....	540
Hindustani Schools (both boys and girls)	1,184	14,485
Grant-in-aid for school buildings ... ..	.....	9,337
Repairs to school buildings	2,000	22,673
Establishment charges in the Education Department ... ..	.....	12,761
Total	69,338	1,31,283

The following are the important items of expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department in connection with the construction or extension of school buildings:—

	Rs.
1. Constructing a compound wall for the Model Hindustani Middle School at Bangalore	1,184
2. Constructing a hostel attached to the High School at Channapatna	2,111
3. Constructing a Girls' School at Chamaraipet, Bangalore City	1,054
4. Constructing a Physics Laboratory to the Vani Vilas Institute Fort, Bangalore	5,345
5. Constructing a Middle School at Mulhagal	3,138
6. Constructing do do at Turuvekere	3,126
7. Constructing a Girls' School at Chiknayakanhalli	2,117
8. Constructing a High School at Davangere	28,897
9. Constructing a Middle School at T. Narsipur	305
10. Constructing a Girls' School at Kudur, Magadi Taluk	1,276
11. Constructing a Village Elementary School at Sivaganga, Nelamangala Taluk	1,198
12. Constructing a Village Elementary School at Hullekere, Gubbi Taluk	1,719
13. Constructing a Village Elementary School at Araluppe, Tiptur Taluk	1,152
14. Constructing a Village Elementary School at Metikurki, Hiriyur Taluk	2,243

A sum of Rs. 1,38,518 including contributions paid by the villagers was spent by the Education Department for school buildings and establishment charges as against an allotment in the budget of Rs. 1,90,201 sanctioned for the year, details for which are given below:—

	Rs.
1. Government grant	53,377
2. Mohatarfa	66,824
3. Education Cess	70,000
Total	1,90,201

Of this amount, Rs. 1,06,508 were spent on original works, Rs. 22,673 on repairs, and Rs. 9,337 on grants-in-aid towards the construction of school buildings for which contributions had been paid by the people. The full amount could not be utilised as the District Boards of Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur did not give their final approval to the programme in time. The matter is still under correspondence, and it was only recently that the District Board, Kadur, gave their approval to a part of the proposed programme which has also been approved by Government.

The following are the chief items of work in connection with which expenditure was incurred by the department during 1924-25 :—

HIGH SCHOOLS.—

	Rs.
1. Improving the hostel building attached to the High School, Shimoga	2,500
2. Certain improvements carried out to the High Schools at Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Tumkur	1,175
3. Certain alterations to the Inspectress Office, Fort, Bangalore ...	500

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—

4. Extending the Carpentry shed attached to the Middle School, Sultanpet, Bangalore City	1,446
5. Improving the Middle School at Bharamanaikandrug, Holalkere Taluk	898
6. Improving the Middle School at Kumsi ..	2,200
7. Constructing a Middle School at Hebbur, Tumkur Taluk ...	1,200
8. Constructing a Middle School at Hoskote ...	4,420

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—

9. Improving the out-houses attached to the Primary School at Anekal	314
10. Improving the Primary School at Nerga, Anekal Taluk ...	1,149
11. Improving the do at Samandur, Anekal Taluk ...	1,300
12. Improving the do at Doddaindlavadi, Anekal Taluk ...	1,083
13. Certain improvements carried out to the Primary Schools in the Bangalore District	2,512
14. Extending the Primary School at Belaghatta, Chitaldrug Taluk ...	1,067
15. Constructing a Primary School at Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk ...	2,853
16. Do do at Chikjajur, Holalkere Taluk ...	2,400
17. Do do at Bilchod, Jagalur Taluk ...	2,950
18. Do do at Asagod, Jagalur Taluk ...	2,600
19. Do do at Kalledevarapur, Jagalur Taluk ...	1,100
20. Do do at Shirigere, Chitaldrug Taluk ...	2,325
21. Do do at Jampanaikankote, Chitaldrug Taluk ...	3,499
22. Improving the school building at Agumbi, Tirthahalli Taluk ...	325
23. Constructing a Primary School at Tippasandra, Magadi Taluk ...	450
24. Improving the Primary School at Holalur, Shimoga Taluk ...	1,250
25. Constructing of a school building at Bargur, Sira Taluk ...	3,100
26. Do do at Bukkapatna, Sira Taluk ...	400
27. Do do at Midigesi, Maddagiri Taluk ...	750
28. Do do at Kalenhalli, Tumkur Taluk ...	560
29. Do do at Sanivarasanthe, Belur Taluk ...	1,366
30. Do do at Dudda, Hassan Taluk ...	1,567

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—

31. Constructing a Girls' School at Anekal ...	2,196
32. Do do at Kankanhalli ...	2,116
33. Do do at Basavangudi, Bangalore City ...	2,117
34. Do do at Tavarekere, Magadi Taluk ...	281
35. Constructing a compound wall for the Girls' School at Shimoga ...	1,875
36. Improving the Girls' School at Hessarghatta, Bangalore Taluk ...	170
37. Extending and improving the Girls' School at Hole-Honnur, Shimoga Taluk	937
38. Improving the rear varandah of the Empress Girls' School at Tumkur	1,185
39 (a) Constructing a Girls' School building at Ayanur, Shimoga Taluk ...	725
40. Constructing a Girls' School building at Maddur, Mandya Taluk ...	2,000

HINDUSTANI SCHOOLS.—

41. Constructing a Hindustani Boys' School at Lakkur, Nelamangala Taluk	765
42. Improving the Hindustani Boys' School at Nelamangala ...	974
43. Improving the Urdu Boys' School at Adarangi, Magadi Taluk ...	460
44. Providing a water tap for the Urdu Boys' School at Hiriyur ...	93
45. Constructing a Urdu Boys' School at Shimoga ...	1,698
46. Constructing a Hindustani Middle School at Channapatna ...	2,000
47. Extending the Old Taluk Cutcherry building at Nyamati for accommodating the Urdu Boys' School	650
48. Constructing a Urdu Girls' School at Lakkur, Nelamangala Taluk ...	800
49. Improving the rear portion of the Old Taluk Cutcherry buildings at Tumkur for accommodating the Urdu Girls' School ...	2,720
50. Constructing a compound wall for the Urdu Girls' School at Tumkur	2,384

HINDUSTANI SCHOOLS— <i>concl'd.</i>	Rs.
51. Constructing a Hindustani Boys' School at Bannur, T. Narsipur Taluk	1,647
52. Constructing a Hindustani Boys' School at Kabligarahalli, Arsikere Taluk.	1,366
PANCHAMA SCHOOL.—	
53. Improving the Panchama School building at Dodballapur	... 540

(k) *Equipment of Schools.*—As regards the equipment of schools, a detailed proposal to supply all schools with the standard requirements (leaving out certain articles which may be considered a luxury) amounting in all to about 16 lakhs of rupees was sent up to Government with a request that at least a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs may be set apart for the purpose every year for the next eight years, but the Government have called for revised proposals with the minimum standard of equipment to be fixed at a cheaper model for each grade of school, so that funds may be provided each year to furnish a fixed number of schools. Revised proposals are being worked out.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,52,073 was sanctioned for the purchase of furniture, apparatus, etc., Rs. 39,433 from State Funds and Rs. 1,12,640 from the Cess Funds. Out of the total amount sanctioned for the purpose, orders were placed with the Stores Purchase Committee to the extent of Rs. 1,39,190, of which articles of the value of Rs. 1,02,872 were actually supplied and paid for during the year and a sum of Rs. 36,318 could not be utilised during the year on account of the non-supply of articles before the close of the official year. Small orders of less than a thousand rupees each, were placed by the department to the extent of Rs. 5,600 of which, articles of the value of Rs. 5,237 were actually received and paid for and a sum of Rs. 363 was left unutilised. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 2,936 was also paid as grant to aided institutions towards the purchase of furniture and equipment.

CHAPTER III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

A.—DIRECTION.

1. Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., continued as Inspector-General of Education till the 5th January 1925. When he proceeded on privilege leave, Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government, was posted as Acting Inspector-General of Education during the absence of Mr. Balasundaram Iyer and was confirmed in that appointment after the close of the official year. Mr. Matthan took charge on the 15th January 1925 from Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., PH D., who was placed in charge of the office during Mr. Balasundaram Iyer's leave from the 6th January. Mr. Balasundaram Iyer toured for 35 days and visited 141 Institutions. He presided over a number of conferences and meetings both at headquarters and in the moffusil and attended, as a member, almost all the meetings of the Mysore University Council and the Legislative Council as well as the meetings of the Economic Development Board and the Board of Education, numbering 78 in all. In addition he acted as Secretary to the Board of Management of the Mysore Civil Service Examination. During the five months and a half that he was in charge, Mr. Matthan toured for 44 days and inspected 109 Institutions. He also inspected the offices of the three Senior Inspecting Officers, six District Inspectors, five Assistant Inspectors and one Assistant Inspectress. His time was largely taken up in acquainting himself with the details of the work of the department and in attending, as member, Chairman or President, 75 meetings and conferences both at headquarters and in the moffusil. The Inspector-General of Education is the Chairman of several departmental and quasi-departmental Committees and is a member of a large number of other non-departmental Boards, Councils, etc., and attendance at the meetings of these bodies and their Sub-Committees curtails to a very considerable extent the time available to him for touring and inspections.

2. *Assistant Inspector-General of Education.*—With the levy of education cess and the expansion of education in the Primary and Middle School grades, the work of the Head Office increased considerably, and the need for a senior officer who could relieve the Inspector-General of much of the administrative routine and help in the formulation of schemes of development, became increasingly felt. Government accordingly sanctioned the creation of the post of an Assistant Inspector-General from 1st July 1924. Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., (Hons.), LL.B., M.ED. Principal, Training College, Mysore, was appointed to this new post. Before he joined duty as Assistant Inspector-General he was deputed to Madras for six weeks to acquaint himself with the working of the Department of Public

Instruction in that Presidency. He returned from Madras and joined duty in the Head Office on 2nd August 1924. He was in addition appointed Secretary of the Education Board as well as of the Mahomedan Education Advisory Committee. He was also the Vice-President of the Text-Book Committee. With effect from the date on which the new post of Assistant Inspector-General was created, the appointment of the Special Officer ceased and Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao who held that post was appointed to act as Assistant Inspector-General of Education during the deputation of Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin in Madras.

3. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General.*—Mr. B. Tirumalachar continued as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year and was in charge of the very heavy routine work of the office, which he supervised with great diligence.

4. *Secretary, Local Examinations Section.*—Mr. K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, continued as Secretary to the Local Examinations Board. The Local Examinations section is one of the important sections of the Head Office. It became part of the Inspector-General's Office upon the amalgamation of the several Examinations sections, into a single section as part of the scheme of the reorganisation of the Inspector-General's Office, sanctioned in Government Order No. 139-140—Edn. 282-18-5, dated 4th July 1919. The section is responsible for that portion of the administration of schools which falls within the control of the Examinations Boards appointed by Government, and is entrusted with the conduct of the following Examinations:—

1. The S. S. L. C. in March.
2. The Commercial, (a) Theory, March and April, (b) Practical, June.
3. Sanskrit Examinations—August.
4. Upper Secondary—April.
5. Lower Secondary, English—April.
6. Lower Secondary, Vernacular—April.
7. Teachers' Certificates, Theory—March.
8. Do Practical—November.
9. Pandits' Examination—April.
10. Moulvis' Examination—April.
11. Special Sewing Examination—April.

It conducts also a minor examination, the Kannada Proficiency Examination for non-gazetted officers of the department in August and does all the administrative correspondence connected with the Technical Board Examinations of the School of Engineering, held in April and December.

There are four main Boards connected with the several examinations specified above, the S. S. L. C. Board, the Sanskrit Examinations Board, the Commercial Examinations Board, and the Local Examinations Board which last is connected with the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary, the Teachers' Certificates, the Moulvis and Pandits and the Sewing Examinations. There are also subsidiary Boards, Committees and Sub-Committees appointed by the main Boards. The Boards meet generally twice a year and during 1924-25 there were in all 8 meetings of the main Boards and 7 of the subsidiary bodies. The chief items of business done by them relate to.—

1. the appointments of examiners for the several examinations and the publication of the results.
2. the courses and curricula of studies.
3. the rules and regulations of examinations.
4. the prescribing of syllabuses and text-books.
5. the grant of exemptions in respect of various clauses in the rules.

Since the creation of the examinations section, its work has increased heavily and rapidly owing to several reasons such as (1) a very large increase in the total number of candidates, specially for the S. S. L. C. and Lower Secondary Examinations and the number of centres of examination, (2) the revision of the rules of all the major examinations, viz., the S. S. L. C., the Lower Secondary, the Commercial, the Upper Secondary and the Teachers' Certificates, (3) the consequent stage of transition necessitating arrangements both under the old rules and the new rules for a considerable period, (4) the large increase in the number of Inspecting Officers, High Schools and Middle Schools which has widened the sphere of correspondence, and (5) the conduct of the examination at all seasons of the year, March, April, August, November and December.

The statement given below indicates the increase under some of the main heads that has taken place after the Local Examinations section of the office was organised:—

	1918.	1925.
Number of centres	35	69
Number of candidates	8,200	13,000
Total fees realised	Rs. 48,000	Rs. 74,000

The total number of candidates reached the maximum in 1924, when it stood at 14,220. In 1925 there was a fall of 1,259 in the total number of candidates due to the decrease in the number for the Lower Secondary Examination, owing to the stage of transition introduced by the orders of Government reorganising Primary and Secondary Education. But there is already evidence of a rise in the number for the next Lower Secondary Examination.

The pressure of work in the Local Examinations section is heavy, all round the year, and the magnitude of the examinations has become too unwieldy for the existing staff to cope with. The more important and confidential portion of the work devolving personally on the Secretary has also increased enormously rendering his duties very onerous and arduous.

5. *Engineering Assistant to the Inspector-General.*—Mr. K. Rangaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.E., continued as Engineering Assistant throughout the year. He toured for 128 days and inspected 165 building works in progress. He was responsible for the supervision and the expenditure of Rs. 86,508 on original works and Rs. 22,673 on repairs.

B. INSPECTING AGENCY.

From the beginning of 1924-25, the two appointments of Circle Inspectors were abolished and in their place the posts of an Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools and an Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools were created, so that the responsibility of the Officers which till then was on a territorial basis was fixed according to grades of education. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools was in charge of all High Schools for boys, all Normal Schools for men (except the Training College) and all Commercial Schools and the Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools had the control of all Middle and Primary Schools for boys except the three Panchama Boarding Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur. In view of the great importance of Science in the curricula of studies, an Inspector of Science Education was also appointed from the beginning of the year under report, to inspect the Science work in all the High Schools as well as in the Middle Schools when Elementary Science is introduced into the Middle Schools in accordance with the revised rules of the Lower Secondary Examination. There was no change in the organisation of the Women Inspectorate, and all Girls' Schools in the State (except the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore and the Maharani's High School, Mysore) were under the control of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools. The Inspectorate for Boys' Schools consisted of an Inspector for Secondary and Normal Schools, an Inspector for Middle and Primary Schools and an Inspector of Science, 11 District Inspectors (including 3 District Inspectors for Urdu Schools) and 46 Assistant Inspectors, including 1 Assistant Inspector of Practical Instruction and 5 Assistant Inspectors for Urdu Education. That of the Girls' Schools consisted of 1 Inspectress, 1 Deputy Inspectress and 5 Assistant Inspectresses including 2 for Urdu Schools.

The object of the reorganisation of the Inspectorate made at the beginning of the year was that each grade of education might be under a single Officer, so that the problems connected with it might receive continuous study and attention as a whole. This object could not however be fully and consistently carried into effect. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools had no control over the Secondary and Normal Schools for girls; similarly all Middle and Primary Schools for girls are outside the jurisdiction of the Officer in charge of this grade of education. Further, certain institutions are also, for special reasons, placed under the direct charge of the Inspector-General, who deposes an Officer from time to time to conduct their detailed inspection. These are the Training College, Mysore (including the Kannada and Urdu Upper Secondary Classes and the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes), the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Maharani's High School, Mysore (including the Upper Secondary and Training Classes), the three residential Middle Schools for Adi-Karnatakas at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur and the High School Hostel at Bangalore for boys of this community. For all these reasons, none of the superior Inspecting Officers (the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools, the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools and the Inspectress of Girls' Schools) was in a position to deal as a whole with the problems of the grades and aspects of education for which they are held responsible, and the Inspector-General of Education has not been relieved, as it was expected that he would be, of the duty of collecting, consolidating and verifying the plans, and proposals of these Officers in respect of the same grades of education and distributing the available funds between them. The policy underlying the reorganisation of the Inspectorate would require that all High Schools for boys and girls and all Training Institutions should be placed under the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools and all Middle and Primary Schools including those for girls under the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools. The desirability of placing all the Girls' Middle and Primary Schools under the latter officer was urged by the Representative Assembly during the last session. If this is given effect to, it would be necessary to have a competent Lady Assistant to the Inspector-General in lieu of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools to assist him in dealing with the special problems of women's education.

1. *Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.*—Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., who was acting as Circle Inspector of Education at the end of 1923-24 was appointed Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools and entered upon his duties on 21st July 1924. He was in charge of all the Collegiate and other High Schools for boys except the Practising High School attached to the Training College, and all the District Normal Schools and Commercial Schools. He toured for 115 days and inspected all the 29 High, Normal and Commercial Schools under his charge twice during the year and all the hostels and minor aided institutions once. He also inspected, under the special orders of the Inspector-General, the Maharani's High School, Mysore, the Training College, Mysore, and the Practising High School attached to it. In addition to the touring work, he spent 45 days in the inspection of schools at headquarters. As regards the general results of his inspections Mr. Srinarasimhaiya writes as follows:—

“It is pleasing to record that the Head and Assistant Masters have been generally enthusiastic about their work. The teachers' preparation and correction work as well as their methods of teaching have shown a considerable improvement since last year. The Head Masters are also showing a steady improvement in their organising and supervising work. Supervision Registers, Monthly Programmes of work, Diaries, etc., are being generally maintained in schools for securing efficiency as well as to render an audit easier.”

The following are the important items of work done and proposals submitted by Mr. Srinarasimhaiya:—

1. Preparation of consolidated lists of requirements of High and Normal Schools under buildings, accommodation, furniture, appliances for teaching History and Geography and for opening of additional sections of High Schools.
2. Revision of the provisional syllabuses for the S. S. L. C. Examination.
3. Proposals for the standardisation and improvement of the clerical and menial staff of High Schools.
4. Proposals for the improvement of the organisation of the District Normal Schools and of the Practising Schools attached to them.

2. *Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools.*—Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., Ph.D., L.T., Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore, was posted as Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education and he took charge of his duties on 1st July 1924. He was in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education from the 5th January to the 14th January 1925 inclusive during the absence of Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer on privilege leave. He was on tour for 129 days and his touring thus fell short of the minimum prescribed by Government by 51 days. He inspected 339 schools and 26 subordinate educational offices, and he also visited 2 High Schools, 2 District Normal Schools and 10 Girls' Middle and Primary Schools.

The Government Order issued in February 1925 defining the scope of work and responsibility of Officers in the Higher Administrative and Inspectoral staff of the Department mentions the following among the items of work for which the Inspector is responsible:—

1. Maintenance of educational charts with reference to literacy and progress of education in the different localities and communities, and the distribution of Primary and Middle Schools.
2. Preparation of schemes of development of Primary and Middle School Education including conversion of aided institutions and the opening of new schools out of Education Cess Funds and other grants.
3. Preparation and maintenance of up-to-date lists of books, charts, maps, models, etc., for the pupils as well as the teachers of Primary and Middle Schools and the improvement of school equipment in these respects.

Only a beginning has been made in regard to most of these items of work by the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools. The first few months of the year were devoted by him to the organisation of the work of his new office. He reports that during the inspections he paid particular attention to the general preparation of the teachers for their daily work and the methods adopted by them in handling the subjects and gave model lessons wherever required. The results of his inspections under these heads have been summarised in his annual report as follows:—

“In most of our schools of all grades, it is disappointing to find that instruction work is carried on in a most unsatisfactory manner. In the first place the preparation of the teacher for the work of the day in many cases is almost nil. They come to school with empty heads and empty hands so far as lessons are concerned. They have of course locked in their tables or cabinets what they call notes of lessons which is nothing but some kind of an unorganised and unmethodical notes or a copy of what is printed in their text entered in their note books whenever they are at leisure, perhaps during some vacation. These are never notes of lessons, for, there is no lesson as such constructed, schemed or organised preparatory to giving them. In the second place, the beginning of the lesson is

never prompt, in fact it is very doubtful whether the time-table for the day is followed. In the third place, most of our teachers believe that if they "did the portion," everything that ought to be done is done without any regard to the question as to whether the boys learnt what the teachers did. This has led the boys to be very inattentive throughout the year to their lessons and only to make up for examination at the end of the year by cramming. Teaching with a view to make the boys learn methodically is unknown. Often I have despaired of the value of training to our teachers. In most cases, the training is left behind in the Training Institutions. This unfortunate state of affairs is rendered all the more unsatisfactory by the failure (I fear) of many Inspecting Officers to guide the teachers in actual class-room teaching. At best, our Inspectors go to audit what has been done and to order about more than actually guide teachers how to teach and teach themselves."

3. *Inspector of Science Education.*—Mr. K. N. Kini, M.A. (Hons.), Senior Science Assistant of the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was appointed to the new post of Inspector of Science Education and he entered upon his duties on the 18th July 1924. He was deputed to Madras in December 1924 for twenty days to see the working of the Science Sections of some of the important High and Middle Schools in that Presidency regarding which he has submitted a report. He toured for 131 days including the twenty days spent on deputation in the Madras Presidency and inspected the work of the Science Sections of all the High Schools both Government and Aided. He had to devote a large number of days to the inspection of the seven important High Schools in the Bangalore City. He also inspected the Science teaching in the three Kannada High Schools attached to Training College, Mysore, and the District Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga and visited the four District Normal Schools at Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug to see the system of instruction imparted in these schools in nature study. In addition, he visited as directed, twenty selected Middle Schools with a view to report about the measures required for starting instruction in Elementary Science in Middle Schools.

4. *The Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*—Sri Srirangamma, B.A., continued as Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year. She was in charge of the schools in the five districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. All Hindustani Girls' Schools continued to be under her control and she also exercised general supervision over all the Girls' Schools in the State. Sri Srirangamma toured for 131 days and inspected all the 62 schools in her direct charge leaving no school uninspected. She inspected all the six offices of the subordinate Inspectresses and in addition, visited 246 Primary Schools including Panchama and Urdu Schools. Much of her time was taken up at headquarters in attending several meetings and conferences of teachers and students over some of which she presided and in the inspection of the City Schools which took her more than 25 days. Taking into consideration the difficulties which Lady Inspecting Officers have in the matter of touring, it may be stated that there has been improvement in her touring work as compared with the previous year.

5. *The Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*—Sri Kanakalakshamma M.A., worked as Deputy Inspectress throughout the year. She was in charge of the Middle and Incomplete Middle Girls' Schools in the Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur Districts, all the Primary Schools in the Tumkur District, and the Primary Schools in the Mysore and Hassan Districts in places where there are Incomplete Middle Schools, except the Mysore City, with general control over the Primary Schools in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. She exercises the same powers as the Inspectress, but subject to appeal to and revision of the Inspectress. She was on tour for 151 days and inspected only 81 schools out of the 107 in her charge and visited 92 other schools in charge of Assistant Inspectresses and also inspected the office of the Assistant Inspectress of Mysore. She also attended the usual meetings and presided over certain conferences and she left 26 schools under her direct charge uninspected (of which six were not working and two closed at the time of her visit to the place).

The following table shows the work done by the three Inspectors, the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools during 1924-25:—

No.	Inspecting Officers	Name of officers	Number of days the officer was in charge of the circle	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools re-inspected	Number of other schools inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Number of offices inspected if any	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Not inspected					
1	Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools.	Dr. S. Paul Chinappa, M.A., L.T., Ph. D.	365	129	...	...	...	...	353	353	26	
2	Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.	Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T.	345	115	29	29	...	29	8 plus 82 hostels	69	..	
3	Inspector of Science.	Mr. K. N. Kiwi, M.A. (Hons.)	348	131	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	Inspected the teaching of science in all the English and Kannada High Schools, District Normal Schools and 20 selected Middle Schools.
4	Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Sri Srirangamma, B.A.	365	131	62	62	...	...	245	307	6	
5	Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Sri. Kanakalakshamma, M.A.	365	151	107	81	26	...	92	173	1	* Six not working and two closed temporarily.

6. DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

(1) *Bangalore*.—Mr. P. Anantasubba Rao, B.A., L.T., was in charge of the district throughout the year. He was on tour for 167 days and inspected all the 32 Middle Schools in his direct charge and re-visited 27 of these. In addition, he visited 218 Primary Schools under one or other of his assistants and also inspected the 6 offices of the Assistant Inspectors of Education in the District and 13 recognised agencies for the sale of departmental publications. In addition, the inspection of 7 big Middle Schools in the Bangalore City alone took up about two months.

(2) *Kolar*.—Mr. C. Subba Rao, continued as District Inspector. He toured for 195 days and inspected all the 21 direct charge Middle Schools and the 4 subordinate offices, re-visited 8 Middle Schools and visited 255 schools under his assistants. He attended all the meetings of the District Board and the District Conference and some of the Taluk Conferences and meetings of Teachers' Associations. His touring work was satisfactory.

(3) *Tumkur*.—Mr. G. Sridharamurti continued in charge of the district till 9th July 1924, when he was transferred as Head Master, High School, Channapatna, and Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar was transferred to this district from Chitaldrug. He took charge on 19th July 1924. He was on tour for 203 days, inspected all the 29 Middle Schools in his direct charge and the 5 offices of the Assistant Inspectors and re-visited 6 of the Middle Schools. In addition, he visited 382 other schools in the district and attended as usual the various Committee meetings. His work was satisfactory.

(4) *Mysore*.—Mr. Venkatasubbaiya continued in charge of the district and was on tour for 157 days and inspected all the 36 direct charge Middle Schools, re-visited 21 of these and also visited 181 Primary Schools in charge of his subordinates in the district. He inspected the 8 offices of his assistants and spent 22 days in inspecting the 10 Middle Schools in the Mysore City.

(5) *Hassan*.—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao continued in charge of the district till 12th June, 1925 when he was transferred as Head Master, High School, Chitaldrug, and Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao, Head Master of that school was posted as District Inspector of Education, Hassan. Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao toured for 159 days and inspected 2 of the offices of the Assistant Inspectors in the district and 15 of his direct charge schools and also re-visited 14 of them. In addition, he visited 145 Primary Schools in the district and Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao toured for 11 days and inspected one direct charge school, re-visited 3 of the direct charge schools and visited 12 other schools. He also inspected 2 offices of Assistant Inspectors.

(6) *Kadur*.—Mr. G. Anantha Rao continued as District Inspector till 6th October 1924 when he was transferred to the Shimoga District and Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya, District Inspector of Education, Shimoga, was posted here. Mr. Anantha Rao toured for twenty days and inspected one direct charge school and visited 10 Primary Schools.

Mr. Venkatakrisnainya toured for 151 days, inspected the remaining 9 direct charge Middle Schools and re-inspected 8 of them. In addition, he visited 159 other schools and inspected the offices of Assistant Inspectors and 6 Branch Book Depots.

(7) *Shimoga*.—Mr. K. Venkatakrisnainya continued in charge of the district till 7th October 1924 when he was transferred as District Inspector to the Kadur District and Mr. G. Anantha Rao, District Inspector of that district was posted as District Inspector, Shimoga. Mr. Venkatakrisnainya was on tour for 36 days and inspected 4 of his direct charge schools and visited 57 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectors. Mr. Anantha Rao toured for 138 days and inspected the remaining 15 direct charge Middle Schools and re-visited 18 of these. In addition, he visited 158 Primary Schools in the district. He also inspected the 5 offices of Assistant Inspectors.

(8) *Chitaldrug*.—Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar was in charge of the district up to 10th July 1925 when he was transferred to the Tumkur District and Mr. Y. K. Sitharamaiya, Assistant Inspector was in charge of the district from 11th July 1924 to 7th January 1925, when Mr. B. Rajeevalochanam, Assistant Master, Collegiate High School, Shimoga, took charge of the district as District Inspector. Mr. Tirumalachar toured for 4 days and inspected 8 schools. Mr. Y. K. Sitharamaiya who was in charge of the district, in addition to his own duties as Assistant Inspector, inspected 4 of the Middle Schools in direct charge of the District Inspector. Mr. Rajeevalochanam was out on tour for 119 days out of 176 days during which he was in charge of the district and inspected 12 Middle Schools in his direct charge, re-visited 9 of them and visited 108 schools under his assistants. His itineration was satisfactory. He also inspected the 4 offices of the Assistant Inspectors.

(9) *District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore Division*.—Mr. Ahmed Hussain continued in charge of the division consisting of Bangalore and Kolar Districts. He toured for 165 days during the year and inspected all the 13 direct charge schools and re-inspected all of them. He also visited 146 schools in the division and inspected the offices of both his assistants. In addition, he inspected the Urdu and Persian classes in the 5 High Schools in the division.

10 *District Inspector of Urdu Education, Malnad Division*.—Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan was the Inspector of Education in the Malnad Division consisting of the districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. He toured for 192 days, inspected 44 direct charge schools out of 45 and re-visited 31 of them. In addition, he inspected the office of the single Assistant Inspector attached to the division, and visited 129 schools in the division.

(11) *District Inspector of Urdu Education, Mysore District*.—Mr. Mahomed Beig continued as the District Inspector of Urdu Education in the Mysore Division, comprising the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Tumkur. He was on tour for 140 days and inspected all the 19 direct charge schools and re-inspected some of them. He also inspected the 2 offices of his Assistant Inspectors and visited 154 schools in his division. He attended several meetings of the Local Examination Board and Text Book Committee, for which latter, he reviewed 35 books, magazines and journals. His touring work fell far short of the minimum number of days being only 140.

7. ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(1) *Assistant Inspectress, Bangalore*.—Sri Vengadamma continued in charge of the Bangalore Range consisting of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts. She was on tour for 197 days and inspected all the 130 schools in her direct charge. In addition, she visited 68 other schools including Panchama and Urdu Schools. Her touring was quite satisfactory.

(2) *Shimoga Range*.—Sri B. Nanjamma was in charge of the Range consisting of the Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts from the 10th July 1924 to 17th January 1925, when she was transferred as Head Mistress of the Kannada Middle Girls' School, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City, and Miss David from Mysore took her place. Sri Nanjamma toured for 113 days and inspected 43 schools and visited 18 other schools. Miss David toured for 99 days, inspected 57 schools, and visited 17 other schools and re-inspected 2 schools in her direct charge. Eight schools were left uninspected in the malnad parts of Shimoga and Kadur Districts as it was not possible to get access to them in the months of May and June on account of heavy rains.

(3) *Assistant Inspectress, Mysore Range*.—Miss David continued in charge of the Mysore Range consisting of the Mysore and Hassan Districts till 8th January 1925, when she was transferred to the Shimoga Range and Sri Nanjamma, B.A., L.T., was transferred from the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, where she was an Assistant, to the Mysore Range. Miss David was out on tour for 88 days and inspected 67 out of 161 schools in her charge and visited 52 schools in addition. Sri Nanjamma was on tour for 101 days and inspected 74 schools in her charge. In addition, she re-visited 6 of her direct charge schools and visited 52 other schools. Twenty schools were however left uninspected.

8. ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF URDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(1) *Bangalore Circle*.—Miss Yusuf Ali, B.A., was in charge of the Urdu Girls' Schools in the Bangalore Circle, till the 3rd November 1924 when she was transferred to the Mysore Circle. She did not join duty at Mysore immediately, but went on leave till 22nd January 1925. During the period she was in charge of the Bangalore Circle, she was on tour for 23 days and inspected 26 schools out of 122 in her charge. From 3rd November 1924, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools was in charge of the circle till the 16th December, when Mrs. Iqballannissa Begum, Head Mistress, of the Urdu Girls' School, Sultanpet, Bangalore, was appointed to act in the place. She toured for 12 days and inspected 12 schools. Miss Gnanakan from the Mysore Circle took charge of this circle on the 30th January 1925; she toured for 80 days and inspected 64 schools and re-inspected 12 schools. Twenty schools were left uninspected in the circle.

(2) *Mysore Circle*.—Miss Gnanakan continued in charge of the circle till 21st January 1925 when she was transferred to the Bangalore Circle and Miss Yusuf Ali took her place. Miss Gnanakan toured for 82 days and inspected 31 schools in her charge and re-inspected 2 of them. Miss Yusuf Ali was in charge of the circle from 22nd January 1925. She went on tour for 66 days and inspected 43 schools and re-visited 2 of them. Eleven schools in her charge were left uninspected. Taking the two circles together, Miss Yusuf Ali has toured for 89 days only in both the circles which is quite inadequate.

9. ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF THE BANGALORE AND MYSORE CITY RANGES.

(1) *Bangalore City Range*.—All the Primary Schools in the Bangalore City are under the control of the Municipality, but the inspection of these schools is conducted by the Assistant Inspector, Bangalore City Range. Mr. L. Koneri Rao continued in charge of the City Range throughout the year. In addition to the inspection of the Bangalore City Primary Schools numbering 44, he was in direct charge of the Primary Schools in the Bangalore Taluk numbering 94. He was also Attendance Officer for the City in connection with compulsory education. He was on tour for 110 days and inspected all the 94 schools in the taluk and re-inspected 8 Incomplete Middle Schools and visited all the other schools a second time. He spent 115 days in inspecting the City Schools and in visiting them all a second time.

(2) *Mysore City Range*.—Mr. M. Sridharamurti, Assistant Inspector of the Mysore City Range was transferred to Bangalore as Superintendent of the City Municipal Schools early in July 1924 and Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar succeeded him and continued in charge of the Range throughout the year. He was in direct charge of all the Government, Municipal and Aided Primary Schools in the City as well as the Primary Schools in the Mysore taluk numbering in all 107. He was on tour for 32 days and inspected all the 50 schools in the taluk and 57 schools in the Mysore City and re-inspected all of them a second time. He also served as Attendance Officer.

The following table shows the touring and inspection work of the District Inspectors and of the other officers exercising the powers of District Inspectors, *viz.*, the Assistant Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspectors of Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the District Inspectors of Education of the several districts during the year 1924-25:—

Name of the district	Name of the officer	Number of days the officer was in charge of the district	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools re-inspected	Number of schools in charge of Subordinates inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Number of offices inspected, if any	Remarks
				Number	Inspected	Not inspected					
1. Bangalore ...	Mr. P. Ananthasubba Rao, B.A., L.T.	365	162	32	32	...	27	218	250	6	13 Br. Book Depots.
2. Kolar ...	.. C. Subba Rao, B.A.	365	195	21	21	...	8	255	276	4
3. Tumkur ...	.. M. A. Tirumalachar, B.A.	347	208	29	29	...	6	392	411	5
4. Mysore M. Venkatasubaiya, B.A.	365	157	36	36	...	21	181	217	8	Offices and 6 Depots.
5. Hassan ...	.. P. V. Narasinga Rao, M.A. (Hons.)	18	11	...	1	...	8	12	18	2
Do ...	.. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.	347	159	16	15	...	14	145	160	2
6. Kadur ...	.. K. Venkatakrisnaiya, B.A.	267	151	...	9	...	8	159	176	8
Do ...	.. G. Anantha Rao, B.A.	96	20	10	1	...	...	10	11	...
7. Shimoga ...	.. M. Venkatakrisnaiya, B.A.	99	36	19	4	...	...	57	61	...
Do ...	.. G. Anantha Rao, B.A.	266	138	...	15	...	18	158	191	5

Name of the district	Name of the officer	Number of days the officer was in charge of the district	Number of days on tour			Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools re-inspected	Number of schools inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Number of offices inspected, if any	Remarks
			Number	Inspected	Not inspected	Number	Inspected	Not inspected					
8. Chitaldrug ...	Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar, B.A.	10 days (from 1st to 10th July 1924)	4	16	...	...	...	8	...	...	
Do ...	Y. K. Sitharamsiya, B.A.	161 days (from 11th July 1924 to 7th January 1925)	19	...	4	...	...	27	31	...		
Do ...	B. Rajeevalochanam, M.A. (Hons.)	174 days (from 8th January 1925 to 30th June 1925)	119	...	12	...	9	108	120	4			
9. D. I. Urdu, Bangalore.	Ahamed Hussein	365	165	13	13	...	13	156	169	2			
10. D. I. Urdu, Mysore.	B. Mahomed Beig, B.A.	365	140	19	19	...	some	154	173	2			
11. D. I. Urdu, Malnad Chikmagalur.	C. Pir Saheb Miyan, B.A.	365	192	45	44	1	31	129	173	1		The school uninspected was closed throughout.	
ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.													
12. Kannada Schools, Bangalore Range.	Sri Vengadamma	365	197	130	130	...	29	68	198	...			
13. Kannada Schools, Mysore Range.	Miss David	191	88	161	67	...	...	52	119	...		
Do ...	Sri S. Nanjamma, B.A., L.T.	174	101	...	74	20	6	52	126	...			
14. Kannada Schools, Shimoga Range.	B. Nanjamma	180	113	108	43	...	...	18	61	...		
15. Urdu Schools, Bangalore Circle.	Miss David	165	99	...	57	8	2	17	74	...			
	Yusuf Ali, B.A., Inspector of Girls' Schools in charge.	125	23	123	26	...	...	...	26	...		
	Iqbalunnisa Begum.	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	"	44	12	...	12	...	...	...	12	...		
16. Urdu Schools, Mysore Circle.	Gnanakan	152	82	...	64	20	12	...	64	...			
	"	205	82	85	31	...	2	...	31	...			
	Yusuf Ali, B.A.	160	66	...	43	11	2	1	44	...		Of the 11 schools uninspected 5 were closed temporarily and 6 were opened late in the year.	

Almost all Inspecting Officers represent that the minimum number of days which they are expected to spend on tour, viz., 200, is too high. Considering the large amount of administrative work that falls on these officers and the fact that no inspection is possible in certain seasons, the minimum prescribed appears to require reduction. The matter will be examined and definite proposals submitted. It is also not possible to say how far these frequent inspections result in improvements. In regard to Primary Schools in villages which are mostly of the single-teacher type, no amount of inspections, even by a greatly enlarged inspectorate, can ensure regular and systematic work. It is on the active interest and the co-operation of the Village Committees that we have mainly to depend for the regular working of the schools, to see that the teachers do not absent themselves from their duties, that they devote themselves diligently to their work and that the monthly returns of attendance sent up by them are correct. The inspection by the inspecting staff must have as its main objects—the audit of the work done, the testing of the quality of the teaching, and giving of educational guidance to the teachers. These unfortunately, many of our subordinate Inspecting Officers (Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses) are unable to undertake. Of the 43 Assistant Inspectors and 5 Assistant Inspectresses, only 27 Assistant Inspectors and 2 Assistant Inspectresses are graduates and of these only 16 have undergone training, 15 Assistant Inspectors are men in the grade Rs. 57—4—77. One of our urgent needs is the improvement of the personnel of the subordinate Inspecting Agency. The grade for all Assistant Inspectors should be not less than Rs. 75—10—125. Untrained men and non-graduates should be replaced by trained graduates. The question is engaging the attention of the department and it is hoped to submit definite proposals early.

Assistant Inspectors of Education.—For the inspection of Primary Boys' Schools, there were 45 Assistant Inspectors, 39 for Kannada Schools, 1 for Sanskrit Schools and

5 for Urdu Schools. Of the Assistant Inspectors of Kannada Schools, those of the two City Ranges of Bangalore and Mysore, who exercise the powers of District Inspectors have been shown along with the latter. The touring and inspection work of the remaining 43 Assistant Inspectors are shown in the following table:—

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1924-25.

No.	Range	Officers	Number of days in charge	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools inspected two times	Schools visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected				
1	Channarayana	Mr. H. Sreenivasachar	308	140	97	85	12	32	8	93	Was on privilege leave for 2 months. 12 schools left uninspected, of which, 5 were not working.
		" H. N. Lakshminipathiah	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	In charge of the Ranges in addition to his Range, viz., Kankanhalli.
2	Devanhalli	" B. Lakshminarayana Rao.	365	187	165	105	...	59	51	156	
3	Dodballapur	" L. Swami Rao, The District Inspector of Education, Bangalore.	246	153	101	101	...	81	50	151	
		Mr. Lakshminarayana Rao	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mr. Lakshminarayana Rao	74	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kankanhalli	" H. N. Lakshminipathiah	365	210	130	126	4	9	68	194	In charge of the Chamarayana Range for two months, from 13th January 1925, in addition. Six schools left uninspected as they were not working.
5	Nelamangala	" M. Siddalingiah	365	232	156	156	...	...	...	...
6	Bowringpet	" K. Srinivasa Rao	294	210	132	130	2	66	13	149	Two night schools not working.
		" J. Krishnaswamy	66	23	...	...	...	9	39	47	
7	Chikballapur	" P. Venkata Rao	293	197	138	125	...	85	6	131	
		" K. Srinivasa Rao	70	23	...	11	9	2	...	...
8	Chintamani	" P. Venkata Rao	71	41	...	20	...	27	27	47	
		" J. Krishnaswamy	300	210	132	112	...	142	26	138	
9	Kolar	" D. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A.	365	210	96	94	2	47	31	203	Two schools left uninspected as they were closed.
10	Chiknayakanhalli	" R. Rama Iyengar	355	176	140	139	1	74	...	...	One school was left uninspected.
11	Gubbi	" Puttanna	347	210	214	207	7	56	...	7	do
12	Maddagiri	" L. Krishna Rao	361	211	150	150	...	67	...	150	
13	Sira	" K. Venkata Rao	365	189	158	156	2	74	12	168	Two schools uninspected were closed temporarily. He was in charge of the Dist. Inspector, Tumkur and also in charge of Maddagiri Range from 24th December 1924 to 15th January 1925.
14	Tumkur	" S. Narayana Murti	304	189	186	154	...	68	...	186	Seven schools left uninspected.
		" C. R. Madhava Rao	61	31	...	25	7	...	13	88	
15	Channarayana	" Venkatasubba Sastry	227	113	101	50	...	...	...	...
		" A. N. Sanjeeviah	82	30	...	24	...	...	...	...	On leave for two months when the Dist. Insp. was in charge.
		" G. K. Thimmachar	23	17	...	27	...	...	...	...
16	Gundlupet	" T. Rangaswamiengar	223	116	136	61	...	...	28	89	
		" T. K. Srinivasa Rao	128	78	...	71	4	...	16	87	Four schools left uninspected were closed temporarily.
17	Hunsur	" T. Rangaswamiengar	67	72	147	84	11	34	...	84	11 do
		" T. K. Srinivasa Rao	227	71	...	52	...	23	...	52	
18	Krishnarajpete	" M. Subba Rao	286	122	106	86	...	5	...	86	On leave for 2 months and 19 days when the Dist. Insp. was in charge.
		" Puttasastry	...	8	...	15	7	2	...	15	Seven schools left uninspected.
19	Malvalli	" K. Madhava Rao	365	201	135	132	3	98	20	152	Three schools left uninspected were temporarily closed.

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1924-25—concl'd.

No.	Range	Officer	Number of days in charge	Number of days on tour	Direct charge school			Number of direct charge schools inspected two times	Schools visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected				
20	Mandya ...	Mr. A. N. Sanjeevaiah ...	230	106	132	84	...	...	87	84	Ten schools not inspected were closed temporarily.
		" M. A. Venkatasubba Sastry.	101	56	...	38	10	...	37	38	
21	Nagamangala	" K. Narasimbiengar ...	270	156	133	110	...	54	3	113	On leave for 2 months and 21 days.
22	Arsikere ...	" Govinda Rao ...	83	39	...	23	...	...	9	32	Six schools not inspected were closed temporarily.
		" G. S. Subba Rao ...	351	171	122	116	6	116	42	274	
23	Hassan ...	" H. K. Mallappa ...	365	202	117	117	...	68	7	124	Also visited 3 book depots.
24	Hole-Narsipur	" K. Ramaswamiiah ...	365	180	166	144	22	109	11	155	Twenty-two schools left uninspected.
25	Saklespur ...	" D. V. Venkatasubbaiya	365	190	89	88	1	56	23	111	Four Taluk Board meetings and Conferences.
26	Chikmagalur	" B. Cheluvienagar ...	341	152	88	81	...	62	...	81	
		" C. R. Madhava Rao ...	10	19	...	7	...	3	...	7	
27	Kadur ...	" H. Srinivasachar ...	365	172	110	108	2	...	...	108	Two schools left uninspected.
28	Narasimharajapura.	" M. V. Gundappa ...	365	203	91	85	6	64	...	85	Six schools left uninspected were not working.
29	Channagiri ...	" N. Venkata Rao ...	365	167	131	126	5	56	...	...	5 do
30	Sagar ...	" A. L. Suryanarayana Rao.	281	92	170	86	...	2	33	119	
31	Shikarपुर ...	" A. Srikanthiah ...	84	70	...	84	...	17	41	125	One school left uninspected was closed.
		" H. Vasudeva Rao ...	365	209	171	170	1	10	87	257	
32	Shirga ...	" D. S. Venkatesiah ...	365	181	124	121	3	9	33	154	Three schools left uninspected were closed.
33	Tirthahalli ...	" H. Nagappa ...	365	213	136	120	16	87	54	174	Sixteen schools left uninspected. Some of them were closed temporarily and some not working at the time of inspection.
34	Challskere ...	" K. Venkataramiah ...	365	160	97	95	2	38	8	103	Two schools uninspected were not working.
35	Chitaldrug ..	" Y. K. Sitharamiah ...	365	150	125	112	23	46	27	139	Twenty-three schools left uninspected.
36	Davangere ...	" H. P. Ramanna ...	365	201	135	123	12	89	3	126	Twelve do
37	Hiriyur ...	" B. Krishna Rao ...	365	180	82	79	3	71	...	79	Three schools left uninspected. One of these was not working and the other 2 were new ones.
38	Sanskrit Schools.	" H. Yoganarasimhan ...	365	155	46	47	1	13	49	96	One school left uninspected as it was closed.
39	Bangalore ...	" Syed Ahmed ...	365	142	133	133	...	8	40	173	One school not inspected was closed temporarily.
40	Kolar ...	" Mahomed Khan Ghorii...	365	221	120	119	1	92	40	159	
41	Tumkur ...	" A. R. K. Mumtaz ...	365	172	149	131	18	30	10	141	Eighteen schools left uninspected, of which 7 were not working.
42	Mysore ...	" Gulam Dastagir ...	365	166	151	131	...	82	21	152	
43	Shimoga ...	" Mahomed Dastagir ...	365	211	110	110	...	59	64	174	

C. VILLAGE SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Several of the Village School Committees have taken active interest in the work of schools placed under their charge, but there is room for considerable improvement. As remarked elsewhere in this report, it is mainly on the leader of the people in the villages that the department must depend to see that the schools are regularly working. The last Mysore District Education Conference adopted a resolution that voluntary Associations should be formed in villages to see to efficient working of Village Primary Schools. Such voluntary Associations if formed, are likely to take more active interest in educational matters than the Committees appointed by departmental officers and will be welcomed by the department. As usual, Village Committees and in some cases, private individuals have contributed funds for school buildings, equipment and sites for schools. The following are among the important benefactions and the thanks of the department are due to the donors:—

MYSORE DISTRICT.

1. The Panchamas of Bettahalli, T.-Narsipur Taluk and Kyatanahalli, Malvalli Taluk, have put up buildings for the use of the schools in their villages.
2. Mr. A. K. Lakkai Gowda, constructed and gave a building worth about Rs. 500 for the use of the aided school at Dodsomanahalli, Krishnarajpete Taluk.
3. Mr. Daroga Nanjappa of Mysore, donated a house worth about Rs. 500 for the use of the aided school at Kyathanahalli, Mysore Taluk.
4. The villagers of Homaragalli, Heggaddevankote Taluk, have purchased a site worth Rs. 500 for the construction of a school building in their village.
5. Mr. Puttabasavaia of Agathagowdanahalli, Gundlupet Taluk, has constructed a building worth Rs. 500 and donated it for the use of the aided school of the place.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

1. School buildings at Bidikere, Marasandra, Nagasandra and Narasana Agrahar in Dodballapur Taluk were constructed by the villagers entirely at their own cost.
2. Mr. Anantha Krishna Iyer, Post Master, Harohalli, presented 389 books to the Middle School, Harohalli, Kankanhalli Taluk, for the use of the students of the Local Middle School.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Kallegowda, Bommanahalli, Tumkur Taluk, has given, a school building worth Rs. 200 with a well costing Rs. 1,000.
2. Mr. Lakshmaia Setty, Byalya, Maddagiri Taluk, has constructed a school building worth Rs. 6,000.
3. Sri Channamma, Puttamma, Byalamma and others of Varadanahalli, Tumkur Taluk, have contributed Rs. 166 towards School Funds for free distribution of books and slates to poor boys.
4. Bandamma of Baragur, Sira Taluk, has donated a sum of Rs. 500 for the construction of a building for the Girls' School at the place and one Thimmegowda of the same place have given a free site for the school.
5. Muddarangegowda, Patel of Thimmanahalli, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, has given a new Mangalore tiled building worth Rs. 2,000 for the Girls' School.

KADUR DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Siddalingegowda of Indavara, Chikmagalur Taluk, has constructed and given to the department a building for the school worth nearly Rs. 1,500.
2. Mr. Siddegowda of Kabbanahalli, Chikmagalur Taluk, has constructed a similar building for the same purpose.
3. Mr. Krishna Devara Hebbar of Munnarpal, Mudgere Taluk, has constructed and handed over a school building at a cost of Rs. 1,000.
4. Mr Yajaman Gurunanjappa of Birur, Kadur Taluk, has constructed a school building worth nearly Rs. 800.
5. The people of Mallapura, Kadur Taluk, have constructed and given a building for the school worth about Rs. 800.
6. The people of Settihalli, Kadur Taluk, have also constructed and handed over to the department a building for the school worth Rs. 800.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. People of Kodagavalli have constructed a school house at a cost of Rs. 1,000.
2. People of Yelegadu have constructed a school house at a cost of Rs. 500.
3. People of Nandanhosur, Holalkere Taluk have constructed a school house at a cost of Rs. 800.
4. People of Doddaghatta have constructed a school house at a cost of Rs. 500.
5. People of Sondkere have subscribed Rs. 1,325 and commenced construction of a building for their school.
6. The Lingayet Swami of Sirigere Matt, Chitaldrug, is maintaining an additional teacher at his own cost for the children of the school at Sirigere as the two teachers working in the school are not enough for the growing strength of the school.
7. Mr. Subba Rao, Sheristedar of Holalkere has offered a prize of Rs. 5 to the student who comes out successful with the highest number of marks in English in the Lower Secondary Examination from the Middle School, Holalkere.
8. Mr. Lauder Eswarappa, Merchant, Chitaldrug, was so kind as to arrange for boarding of teachers and others that attended the Educational Conference and Exhibition held in April last at Chitaldrug, over which the Inspector-General of Education presided.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Chollamada Chikkegowda, Dadigatta, Channarayapatna Taluk, has built a school house at a cost of Rs. 600 and proposes to improve it at a cost of Rs. 400.

2. Mr. G. Lakshmansetty of Grama, Hassan Taluk, has given a building worth Rs. 1,000.

3. Mr. Sannegowda and others, Halasinahalli, Hassan Taluk, have secured a school building worth Rs. 600.

4. Messrs. Siddalinga Setty and Ramaswamiah, Mosale, Hassan Taluk, have secured a school building worth Rs. 500.

5. Mr. Sivappa Gowda, Merve, Alur Sub-Taluk, has secured a school building worth Rs. 1,000.

6. Mr. Krishnegowda and Thimmegowda, Dasarakoppalu, have secured a school building worth Rs. 700.

7. Messrs. Patel Hanumegowda and Nanjegowda, Madabely, Alur Taluk, have secured a school building worth Rs. 700.

8. Mr. Patel Nanje Gowda, Nonavinkere, Hassan Taluk, Rs. 600.

9. Mr. Thimme Gowda, Naganahalli, Hassan Taluk Rs. 500.

E. Visits of Revenue and Other Officers.—The following table shows the number of visits paid to Educational Institutions by the Revenue and other non-departmental officers of the State during 1924-25:—

Name of officer	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Total
1. Members of Council ... ..	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	6
2. Revenue Commissioner ... ..	...	...	16	...	10	28	1	...	79
3. Deputy Commissioners ... ..	...	1	...	...	19	44	8	10	169
4. Sub-Division Officers or Assistant Commissioners.	22	6	29	19	19	44	8	22	169
5. Amildars and Deputy Amildars	73	15	64	44	65	180	19	53	463
6. Medical Officers, Presidents of District Boards and others.	72	18	39	31	35	39	12	28	269
Total	176	34	149	97	133	243	40	118	985

In addition to the above, the Dewan was pleased to visit some schools during his tours in the districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug. It will be seen from the above table that the number of visits paid to schools by the officers of other departments is increasing, more especially, the officers of the Revenue Department continued to evince a keen interest in the welfare of the schools situated within their jurisdiction and many of them have sent inspection notes to educational authorities for necessary action and encouraged the local people to afford facilities for opening schools and to give contributions towards educational ends.

CHAPTER IV.

A. 1. Collegiate Education (English).—There were nine Collegiate High Schools during 1924-25, as in the previous year, maintaining University Entrance Classes. Of these, five were Government Schools and four were aided. Of the five Government Schools, one was for girls, *viz.*, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

2. The subjoined statement gives the names of the Collegiate High Schools, the strength of the University Entrance Classes and the Optional subjects taught in each of them:—

No.	Schools	Attendance on 30th June 1925 in the University Entrance Class	Optional subjects taught
GOVERNMENT.			
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	404	History, Physical Science, Natural Science, and Mathematics.
2	Do Mysore	262	Do do
3	Do Tumkur	122	History, Mathematics and Physical Science.
4	Do Shimoga	33	History.
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	18	Mathematics, Physical Science and Natural Science.
AIDED.			
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	87	Physical Science and Mathematics.
7	Wesleyan Mission do Bangalore	54	History.
8	Do do Mysore	39	Do
9	Banumiah's do Mysore	50	Do

In addition to the above, there is a University Entrance Class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore.

The University Entrance Classes were, as usual, inspected by the Professors of the Mysore University deputed for the purpose.

The Inspecting Professors have in many cases pointed out defects such as the inadequacy of accommodation, laboratory equipment and libraries for the Entrance Classes. Some of them have also referred to defects in the methods of teaching of a few of the teachers. The attention of the schools has been drawn to these defects, and necessary action is being taken by the department to remedy, as far as funds permit, the deficiencies in equipment, pointed out in the case of the Government Institutions. The lady students of the Vani Vilas Institute reading in the Physical Science Section of the Entrance Class have at present to go to the Government Collegiate High School for their practical work in Physics and Chemistry. This difficulty will be partly removed when the Physics Laboratory of the Vani Vilas Institute, now under construction, is completed. Plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of a Chemistry Laboratory also and it is hoped to commence work during the current year. The inadequacy of Physics apparatus in the Tumkur Collegiate High School was strongly commented on by Mr. Metcalfe. The additional apparatus required has been ordered and is expected to be received shortly. Meantime, the reorganisation proposals of the University contemplate the abolition of these one year Entrance Classes, and the introduction of Intermediate courses as in other Indian Universities, the Intermediate Colleges being under the direct management of the University. In view of the uncertainty existing as to the future of the University Entrance Classes, it is difficult to expect the aided institutions to incur heavy outlay on the improvement of their equipment.

The number of students who sent up their applications for the University Entrance Examination of 1925, from all the nine Collegiate High Schools was 1,346 of whom 489 passed, giving a percentage of 36 as against 32.18 in the previous year.

Details regarding the number of students sent up and the number that passed from each institution are given in the following statement:—

No.	Name of school	Number sent up for the examination of April 1925	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
GOVERNMENT.					
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	544	169	31	These figures include private candidates also who appeared through the respective schools.
	Do Mysore	345	147	42	
3	Do Tumkur	163	60	36	
4	Do Shimoga	41	19	45	
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	14	8	57	
AIDED.					
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	74	27	36	
7	Wesleyan Mission do Bangalore	62	20	32	
8	Do do Mysore	40	13	32	
9	Banumiah's do Mysore	62	26	42	
	Total	1,346	489	36	

In addition to the above, six students appeared from the Maharani's College under the University of whom four passed.

The above statement shows the results of both the regular students who attended school during the year as well as of the private candidates, who having once failed in the examination, appeared again, since private candidates have to send their applications for admission to the examination through the Head Master of the school they last attended. The results of these candidates are credited to the schools through which they send their applications, though the schools have no control over the studies of the candidates.

The results of the regular candidates as well as of private candidates are given separately in the following table:—

No	School	Regular students or private students	Number on the University Entrance Class	Number sent up for the University Entrance Exami- nation	Number passed	Percentage of pas- ses	Total percentage of passes including regular and pri- vate students	Remarks
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.								
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Regular	302	372	109	29	31	
		Private	...	172	60	34		
2	Do do Mysore ...	Regular	238	236	107	45	41.3	
		Private	...	109	40	36		
3	Do do Tumkur ...	Regular	110	110	47	42	34	
		Private	...	53	13	25		
4	Do do Shimoga ...	Regular	38	27	12	45	47.5	
		Private	...	14	7	50		
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore ...	Regular	15	13	8	61	57	
		Private	...	1	...	...
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Banga- lore.	Regular	50	50	16	32	38.5	
		Private	...	24	11	45		
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.	Regular	23	23	9	39	31	
		Private	...	17	4	23		
8	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Regular	48	40	13	32.5	32	
		Private	...	22	7	32		
9	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore ...	Regular	47	44	20	45	39	
		Private	...	18	6	33		

Taking only the regular school candidates into consideration, it will be seen from the above table that the results of the Vani Vilas Institute, and the Government Collegiate High Schools at Mysore and Shimoga were quite satisfactory, the percentage of passes being 61 per cent in the case of the Vani Vilas Institute and 45 per cent in each of the other cases, those of the Tumkur Collegiate High School and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore, were fairly satisfactory, being 42 per cent and 39 per cent respectively, while the State average was 36. The results of the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, were not satisfactory being 32 32.5, and 29 per cent respectively.

The question of opening a Science Section in the University Entrance Class of the Collegiate High School, Shimoga, and of Entrance Classes in the other High Schools has been deferred pending a decision on the question of abolishing the system of Entrance Classes and introducing Intermediate courses. Meanwhile, it has been found difficult to meet the growing demands for admission to the existing classes as the accommodation in the present buildings is fully used up. To meet this demand, an additional section of the University Entrance Class in Mathematics and Physics was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, in July 1924 and a special morning class for University Entrance candidates who had once failed and who could not gain admission to the regular classes was also opened in the same school, at the end of June 1925. There is a very keen public demand for the opening of a History Section of the Entrance Class of the Vani Vilas Institute for the benefit of girls who have no taste for Mathematics, Physics or Natural Science and who have now to go to the Maharani's College, Mysore, to take up History. The inconvenient and unsatisfactory arrangement of holding the Science Classes of the Collegiate High School, Mysore, in the old Jagan Mohan Palace still continues and the question of constructing a new laboratory close to the High School building as in Bangalore has to be taken up as soon as funds permit.

B. Collegiate Education (Oriental).—There were four Colleges for Oriental study, of which, three were Sanskrit Colleges and the fourth was the Training College, Mysore, in which in addition to the training of teachers, classes are also held for Pandits and Moulvis, giving instruction of the College Grade and preparing for the Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations. Of the three Sanskrit Colleges, two at Mysore and Bangalore, are Government Institutions and one is an aided institution at Melkote. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, continued to be under the control of the Palace and the Sanskrit College at Melkote is an aided institution under the Muzrai Department. The administrative control over the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was transferred from the Muzrai Department to the Education Department from the beginning of the year under report. With a view to afford an opportunity to members of all communities for the acquisition of Sanskrit learning and culture, this College has been thrown open to all communities without distinction from October 1924 and the course of studies in the College has also been suitably revised.

The revised course provides for a Sanskrit Secondary Course of five years, in which the study of English up to the S. S. L. C. standard is compulsory and for a subsequent

College course of five years, with four public examinations, two in the Secondary and two in the College course, which are conducted by a Board appointed by Government. The first examination under this order was held in August 1925.

As a result of this reorganisation, the Veda and Prayoga classes attached to the College were separated from it and constituted into a separate institution under the control of the Muzrai Department. This school was opened on 27th February 1925 and is at present held in the Shankara Matt at Bangalore as a temporary measure. A separate Sanskrit School of the Primary grade for Bangalore is found necessary to serve as a feeder to the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College and proposals for the opening of such a school have been submitted to Government.

The opportunity of admission to this College afforded to all communities irrespective of class or creed has so far been availed of by only one community, *viz.*, the Lingayets. The total strength of all the three Colleges was 271.

Classes for Pandits and Moulvis are maintained in the Training College, Mysore. Admission to these classes is made from among the teachers who apply for admission on the result of a selection examination. Scarcely any private candidates have till now joined the classes probably, because the prospects of those who passed the examination are not sufficiently attractive. The Government have recently been pleased to sanction a revised scale of pay for Pandits and Munshis of High Schools and Training Institutions according to which they can hope to rise to a salary of Rs. 125. With the prospects thus improved, it is hoped that private candidates will join this class in future. During the year under report, there were nine students in the two Pandits' classes and eight in the two Moulvis' classes.

CHAPTER V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

High Schools. English High Schools for Boys.—On the 30th June 1925 there were twenty-two High Schools for boys in the State with an attendance of 6,935 including that of the Entrance Classes as against twenty-one schools with 7,012 pupils in the previous year, the increase in the number of schools being due to the opening of a new Government High School at Nanjangud in June 1925. Of the twenty-two High Schools, fifteen were Government and seven aided. The small decrease in attendance in High Schools on 30th June 1925 as compared with that on 30th June 1924 is due to the fact that the percentage of passes in the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1925 was somewhat lower than in the previous year. In accordance with the provisions of the Lower Secondary Examination Rules, however, permission was subsequently given to the Head Masters of certain High Schools to admit to the IV Form some more students recommended by them who had failed at the Lower Secondary Examination, but were considered to be fit for admission to that class. The number of students thus admitted was 462. If these admissions had been made in June, the attendance in High Schools would have gone up considerably.

At the beginning of the year under report, the number of applications for admission to the High School classes was so large that thirteen additional sections had to be opened in July 1924 in the following High Schools:—Two sections in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, two in Shimoga, two in Chikmagalur, two in Chikballapur, one in Kolar, one in Malleswaram, Bangalore, one in Tumkur, one in Hassan and one in Davangere. Even with these additional sections, the maximum limit of forty pupils for each section had to be exceeded in a few cases, specially in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, where more than fifty boys had to be admitted to some of the classes. To meet the further demands for seats in Bangalore at the beginning of the present academic year, two additional sections of the IV Form were opened in June 1925 in the Government High School, Bangalore, and Malleswaram High School. Even with these additional sections, seats were not available at Bangalore, in the VI Form for students who had failed in the S. S. L. C. Examination. Hence three sections of special morning classes were opened in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, in July 1925 as in the previous year. This class meets in the mornings from 7-30 to 10-30 and again from 4-30 to 6 P. M. in the evenings. The attendance in the three sections of this class was 200 at the end of the year under report, that is at the beginning of the current school year. The V Form was added to the Tiptur High School which was opened with only the IV Form in June 1924.

There has been of late a strong further demand for an increase in the number of High Schools. In Government Order No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923, the Government approved of a programme for the opening of new Government High Schools, and accordingly in June 1924 a new High School was opened at Tiptur in the Tumkur District, besides a Practising High School at Mysore attached to the Training

College. In June 1925, a new High School was opened at Nanjangud in the Mysore District and in July 1925 another High School was opened at Tirthahalli as a part of the policy of improvement of education in the Malnad parts of the State. This exhausts the programme laid down in Government Order No. E. 1628-29—Edn. 152-24-61, dated 17th October 1925, as far as Boys' High Schools are concerned. There is now a demand for the opening of new High Schools at Maddagiri in the Tumkur District, Dodballapur in the Bangalore District, Sagar in the Shimoga District and Tarikere in the Kadur District. The number of High Schools in the State is very small compared with the number of Middle Schools and there is undoubted need for more High Schools. Unlike other parts of India, however, private effort is not forthcoming for the opening of private (aided) High Schools, and almost the entire burden of providing High School Education falls on the State. The opening of more Government High Schools depends upon the funds that may be made available for the purpose in the budgets of future years, but it may be mentioned here that the opening of an additional High School at Bangalore is a very urgent necessity to relieve the great pressure on the Collegiate High School and cannot be postponed for long. Definite action in this direction is however not possible until a decision is come to as to the continuance of the University Entrance Classes.

The strength of each of the High Schools and the average daily attendance (including the University Entrance Classes of Collegiate High Schools) as on 30th June 1925 are given below:—

No.	School	Number on roll on 30th June 1925	Average daily attendance
GOVERNMENT.			
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	994	946
2	Do Mysore	679	583
3	Do Tumkur	489	468
4	Do Shimoga	329	332
5	High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore	340	275
6	Do Kolar	305	208
7	Do Hassan	179	152
8	Do Chikmagalur	151	143
9	Do Chitaldrug	183	166
10	Do Channapatna	208	147
11	Do Chikballapur	169	145
12	Do Davangere	228	192
13	Do Tiptur	126	84
14	Practising High School, Mysore	51	48
15	Government High School, Nanjangud	59	35
AIDED.			
16	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	334	318
17	Wesleyan Mission do do do	535	490
18	Do do do Mysore	267	202
19	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	364	351
20	National High School, Bangalore	384	245
21	Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore	414	346
22	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	147	137
Total		6,935	6,013

A. GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. *Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master of the School and Mr. M. Raja Rao, was appointed as Assistant Head Master, in place of Mr. S. T. Raghavachar transferred. This is the largest Collegiate High School in the State with a strength of 994 on the 30th June 1925 including the University Entrance Class as against 980 in the previous year. Of these, seventy-six were Panchama boys against thirty-three in the previous year, of whom three were in the University Entrance Class, sixteen in the VI Form, eighteen in the V and thirty-nine in the IV. (The attendance has since gone up to 1,225 including the morning and evening classes of the VI Form which has an attendance of 200). There were eight sections of the University Entrance Class and twelve of the High School Classes. There is provision in this school for the teaching of the following second languages:—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and French and the following optional subjects:—Mathematics,

Physical Science, Chemistry, Natural Science, History, Economics, Commerce and Drawing. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were fairly good. Three hundred and nineteen candidates were sent up and hundred and twenty-seven of these passed, giving a percentage of forty. In addition, seventy-five others passed in one or other of the groups. The school has a Science Laboratory well equipped on modern lines and the practical work of the science classes of this school as well as that of the High School, Malleswaram and the University Entrance Classes of the Vani Vilas Institute is done in this laboratory as no provision for practical work has been made in those institutions. There is a Teachers' Association and five other Associations or Unions attached to the school. The school issues a small school magazine to which teachers and students contribute. The discipline of the school was satisfactory. A hostel for the students of this premier High School is an urgent need. Cricket, Tennis, Volley-Ball and Football were played by the boys. Drill and Scouting are also in vogue. The Physical Culture Instructor of the School also trained a selected number of students in *Jiu-Jitsu*.

2. *Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore*.—Mr. R. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer continued as Head Master of the school during the year. The strength of the school including the University Entrance Class was six hundred and seventy-nine on the 30th June 1925. This is the second largest school in the State. The results of the S. S. L. C. public examination of the school were good. One hundred and forty candidates appeared for the examination and seventy-two of these passed, giving a percentage of fifty-one. In addition, thirty-four others passed in one of the groups. Cricket, Tennis, Football and a few other games were played by the students. A Scout Troop and a Debating Society were also attached to the school. The discipline of the school was satisfactory.

3. *Collegiate High School, Tumkur*.—Mr. S. Rama Rao, B.A., continued in charge of the school throughout the year. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was four hundred and eighty-nine including the University Entrance Class against five hundred and seventy-five in the previous year. Out of one hundred and forty eight candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination, seventy-five were successful giving a percentage of fifty one and in addition, thirty-two passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the S. S. L. C. were good. The accommodation for this school requires additions at an early date. The students played Cricket, Football, Tennis, Hockey, Volley-Ball and Badminton. The school conducted a Magazine called the "School Folk" regularly. A Historical and Science Association as well as a Scout Troop are attached to the school. There is a good Teachers' Association in the school.

4. *Collegiate High School, Shimoga*.—Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., Head Master, was transferred as Principal of the Training College, Mysore, and Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., L.T., succeeded him in July 1924. The strength of the school including the University Entrance Class on the 30th June 1925 was three hundred and twenty-nine as against three hundred and seventy-one in the previous year. The work of the school suffered very much by the unprecedented floods in the River Thunga during the year under report, as the High School building had to be placed at the disposal of the public for temporary occupation and the health of both boys and teachers was much affected by the after-effects of the floods. One hundred and twenty candidates appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and fifty-eight of these passed giving a percentage of forty-eight. In addition to this, 19 passed in one or other of the branches. The School had a Science Association and a Literary Society. Football, Tennis, Badminton and Volley-Ball were played by the students.

5. *Government High School, Kolar*.—Mr. M. Venkatramaiya, continued as Head Master. There were three hundred and five students on the roll on the 30th June 1925, against two hundred and seventy in the previous year. Seventy-one students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and forty-one of them passed giving a percentage of 58. In addition, twelve passed in one of the groups. The results of the school were good. The school had a Debating Society, a Science Association and a Historical Society. Students took part in Football, Cricket, Volley-Ball and Badminton. Additional accommodation for the science classes and the general classes is urgently required.

6. *Government High School, Hassan*.—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was one hundred and seventy-nine against two hundred and fifty-two in the previous year. Eighty-one pupils appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and fifty three of them were successful giving a percentage of sixty-five. In addition, sixteen others passed in one or other of the groups. The results were very good. Students played Cricket, Football and Hockey. There was a Scout Troop attached to the school. The school had a Literary Union and a Science Club. More accommodation is necessary for this school also.

7. *Government High School, Chikmagalur*.—Mr. M. A. Narain Iyengar was the Head Master throughout the year. The number on the roll on the 30th June 1925 was one hundred and fifty-one. Out of sixty-two candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination, twenty-two passed giving a percentage of thirty-five and seventeen passed

in one or other of the groups. Cricket, Football, Volley-Ball and Badminton were played by the students. There were four Scout Troops attached to the school of which one was a Rover Troop. The school had a Debating Society and a Teachers' Association.

8. *Government High School, Chitaldrug.*—Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao was the Head Master of the school till the 22nd June 1925 when he was transferred as District Inspector of Hassan and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, District Inspector, Hassan, succeeded him. On the 30th June 1925 there were one hundred and eighty-three students on the roll as against two hundred and forty-one students in the previous year. Fifty-seven students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination and twenty-eight passed giving a percentage of forty-nine and seventeen passed in one of the groups. Football, Hockey, Volley-Ball and Cricket were played by the students. The school had two Scout Troops and a School Union.

9. *Government High School, Davangere.*—Mr. M. Madhava Rao continued as Head Master till 6th June 1925 when he was posted as Head Master of the newly sanctioned High School at Nanjangud and Mr. S. Sivaraman from the Training College succeeded him. The strength of the school was two hundred and twenty-eight on the 20th June 1925 against two hundred and thirty-nine in the previous year. Out of fifty-six candidates who sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination twenty passed giving a percentage of thirty-six and in addition, twelve passed in one or other of the groups. The students played Tennis, Cricket, Football, Badminton and Hockey. Indian Gymnastics are also taught. The school has also a Literary Society. The school is in need of more accommodation. The new school house which is under construction is making satisfactory progress.

10. *Government High School, Chikballapur.*—Mr. M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was one hundred and sixty-nine against one hundred and fifty-eight in the previous year. Out of forty-nine students that sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination twenty-two passed giving a percentage of forty-five and thirteen more passed in one or other of the groups. The results were good. Football was played by the students. There were two Scout Troops and a Debating Society attached to the school.

11. *Government High School, Channapatna.*—Mr. G. Sridhara Murthi continued as Head Master of this school. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was two hundred and eight against one hundred and eighty-five in the previous year. Out of sixty-six students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination, twenty-seven were successful, giving a percentage of forty-one and eleven students passed in one or other of the groups. Cricket, Football, Badminton, Volley-Ball and Tennis were played by the students. There was a Debating Society attached to the school.

12. *Government High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore.*—Mr. Mahomed Davood was Head Master of the school. The number on roll on 30th June 1925 was three hundred and forty as against three hundred and twenty-four on the 30th June 1924. One hundred and seven candidates sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom thirty-nine passed giving a percentage of thirty-six. In addition, twenty-nine passed in one or other of the groups. The school had a Literary Union, Cricket, Football and Badminton were played by the boys. A separate spacious building for the High School on a suitable site is quite necessary as the rooms in the present building which were meant for Middle School Classes are too small for High School Classes.

13. *Government High School, Tiptur.*—Mr. S. T. Raghavachar continued as Head Master of this school, which had only the IV Form in the year 1924-25. The V Form was opened in June 1925. The strength of this school on the 30th June 1925 was one hundred and twenty-six. The school continues to be held in the building placed temporarily at the disposal of the department for a period of two years by the authorities of the Virasaivanandasrama. The new building of the High School, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Dewan Sir Albion Banerji is under progress. Football, Cricket, Badminton and Volley-Ball were played by the boys.

14. *Government (Practising) High School, Mysore.*—The school is under the control of the Principal of the Training College and the Vice-Principal of the Training College was *ex-officio* Head Master of the High School. The school was opened with the object of serving as a Practising School for the teachers undergoing training in the Graduate Training Class of the College. Only the IV and V Forms were opened in June 1924 and these are continued this year also. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was fifty-one. Though the Graduates Training Class ceased in this College in July 1925 on account of the transfer of these teachers to the B.T. Class of the Maharaja's College, the school continues to serve as the Practising High School for the Graduate Teachers under training in the B.T. Class.

B. AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. *The Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the High School Classes including the University Entrance Class was five hundred and thirty-five on the 30th June 1925. One hundred and forty-one students sat for the S. S. L. C.

Examination and seventy-one passed, giving a percentage of fifty and in addition thirty-six passed in one or other of the groups. The results were good. The students played Cricket, Football and Volley-Ball. The school had a Literary and a Debating Society.

2. *London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The school had on its roll four hundred and thirty-four students on the 30th June 1925, including those in the University Entrance Class. One hundred and four appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and thirty-five passed fully, giving a percentage of thirty-three and in addition thirty-eight passed in one of the groups. Cricket, Football, Volley-Ball and Hockey were played by the boys.

3. *National High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was three hundred and eighty-four on the 30th June 1925 as against two hundred and ninety-five in the previous year. Mr. K. Sampathigiri Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master. Out of one hundred and three students sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination, forty-nine passed fully, giving a percentage of forty-eight and thirty-five others passed in one or other of the groups. The results were good. In addition to preparing students for the S. S. L. C. Examination, the authorities of the school arranged private tuition classes for students who had failed at the University Entrance Examination and the S. S. L. C. Examination and could not secure seats as regular students in any of the other High Schools in Bangalore. Several teachers in the local Colleges and High Schools rendered honorary services in teaching these classes during mornings. Football, Cricket, Volley-Ball and Hockey were played by the boys. The want of a suitable building for the school is keenly felt. The management has obtained from the Municipal Council a free site and are making efforts to secure funds for a building for which the Government have been pleased to provide a grant.

4. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was two hundred and sixty-seven including the University Entrance Class. The school sent up ninety-one candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom forty-eight passed, giving a percentage of fifty-three and twenty-six others passed in one of the groups. Cricket and Football were played by the students. There was also a Scout Troop attached to the school.

5. *Dharmaprakasa Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—This school had three hundred and sixty-four boys on the rolls on the 30th June 1925 including those in the University Entrance Class. One hundred and forty candidates appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and sixty-nine of them passed giving a percentage of about forty-nine. The results were good. In addition thirty others passed in one of the groups. Badminton, Foot-Ball and Volley-Ball were played by the boys. The school had also a Scout Troop attached to it.

6. *Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the High School classes on the 30th June 1925 was one hundred and forty-seven as against one hundred and fifty-four last year. Seventy-six students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination and thirty-six passed fully, giving a percentage of forty-seven. The results were good. In addition, ten passed in one of the groups. Cricket, Football and Badminton were played by the students. The attendance in this institution which was formerly in a flourishing condition, has been going down for some years past. Its finances are in an unsatisfactory position and the Government as a special case has been giving it a grant in excess of what is strictly admissible under the Grant-in-aid Rules. The management has approached the department with a prayer that the institution may be taken over under Government management and this is under consideration.

7. *Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.*—There were four hundred and fourteen boys in the High School Section on the 30th June 1925 as against three hundred and fifty-seven last year. One hundred and sixty-nine candidates sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination and fifty-six passed giving a percentage of thirty-three. In addition, thirty-six passed in one or other of the groups. The question of providing suitable accommodation for the school should be taken up early. The school is still held in rented premises which are unsuited for school purposes. It is hoped that the management will succeed in obtaining funds for putting up a suitable building.

High Schools, Kannada (for boys).—Upper Secondary Classes were maintained in the following three institutions, viz:—(1) Training College, Mysore, (2) District Normal School, Tumkur, (3) District Normal School, Shimoga. The strength of both the Junior and Senior classes of each of these schools as on 30th June 1925 is given below:—

Upper Secondary class attached to the	Training College, Mysore	157
Do	do	Normal School, Tumkur ... 57
Do	do	do Shimoga .. 76

The total number of students in these classes was two hundred and ninety, of whom forty-nine were Mahomedans and eight belonged to the Depressed Classes. One hundred and fifty-two candidates sat for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1925 and thirty-nine passed in the Second Class, the percentage being 25'7. In addition, twenty-one passed in Group A, and twenty-one in Group B. Of these schools, the Training College, Mysore, did well in the examination, the percentage of passes being forty. No woman candidate passed the Upper Secondary Examination of 1925, but three of them passed in the A Group only from the Maharani's High School.

C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. *University Entrance Examination.*—The results of the examination have been given in the previous chapter relating to Collegiate education.

2. *S. S. L. C. Public Examination.*—Two thousand four hundred and seventy-nine candidates were registered for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1925, one thousand nine hundred and twelve for both the groups and five hundred and sixty seven for either of the groups. Out of two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight that were examined, one thousand and fifty-four were declared eligible for College Course and Public Service, the percentage being forty-three against forty-six during 1924. Out of those passed in the groups only, one hundred and sixty-six passed the compulsory group and three hundred and seventy-one the optional group. Of those that passed the compulsory group, thirty-three were declared eligible for Public Service. Of the E. C. and P. S.'s, seven hundred and two were Brahmins, fifty-nine Mahomedans, twenty-seven Christians, twelve Jains and two hundred and fifty-four other Hindus. Out of fifty-eight girl candidates that were examined, thirty-one were declared E. C. and P. S., one passed the compulsory group and nine the optional group.

Twenty-three High Schools including four Girls' High Schools presented candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1925. The performance of three of these schools was excellent, the percentage of passes reached by them ranging between sixty-five and eighty-seven. Four other schools did well with a percentage of passes ranging between fifty-one and fifty eight, while seven schools just secured the State average of passes, *viz.*, forty-three per cent. Among the Government Schools, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Government High School, Hassan, did very well, having passed eighty-seven per cent and sixty-five per cent respectively. The results of the Government High Schools at Davangere and Malleswaram, the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore were poor, the percentage of passes being 36,36,34 and 33 respectively.

The results of the private candidates were very poor this year, the percentage of passes being only twenty-six which falls far short of the State average, which is forty-three.

A statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each school for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1925 and the number that passed is given below.

Analysis of the results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1925.

No.	Name of school	Number registered	Number examined	Number of L. C. and P. S.	Compartmental passes		Number of E. C. P. S.	Percentage of passes	Remarks
					A Group only	B Group only			
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	319	318	127	21	53	1	41	
2	Government High School, Channarayana.	66	66	27	5	5	1	41	
3	Government High School, Chikbalapur.	50	49	22	9	11	...	45	
4	Government High School, Chikmagalur.	62	62	22(i)	7	10	4	35(i)	Includes one girl candidate.
5	Government High School, Chitaldrug	57	57	28	3	14	1	49	
6	Government High School, Davangere	57	56	20	1	12	...	36	
7	Government High School, Hassan ...	81	81	53	7	9	1	65	
8	Government High School, Kolar ...	72	71	31	6	6	1	53	
9	Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.	140	140	72	7	27	2	51	
10	Maharani's High School, Mysore ...	15	15	6	...	3	...	40	
11	Government High School, Malleswaram.	127	107	89	6	23	2	36	
12	Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga.	120	120	58	11	7	3	48	
13	Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur.	148	147	75	8	24	2	51	
14	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore ...	15	15	13	...	4	...	87	
15	D. Banumath's Collegiate High School, Mysore.	140	140	69	23	7	7	49	
16	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	104	104	35	6	30	1	34	
17	London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	12	12	9	...	2	...	75	
18	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	76	76	36	7	3	...	47	
19	M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
20	National High School, Bangalore ...	103	103	49	6	30	1	48	
21	Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore...	169	168	56	20	16	5	33	
22	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate, High School, Mysore.	91	91	48	4	22	...	53	
23	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	146	145	71	5	31	...	49	
24	Private Candidates ...	627	298	78(i)	9	22	1	26(i)	Includes two girl candidates.
	Total for the State ...	2,479	2,438	1,054	166	371	33	43	
1	Total for the Government Institutions	1,809	1,299	603	85	208	18	46	
2	Total for the Aided Institutions ...	848	841	273	79	141	14	44	
3	Total for the private candidates ...	327	298	78	9	22	1	26	

2. *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.*—Out of one hundred and fifty-two candidates who sat for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination of 1925, thirty-nine passed, the percentage of passes being 25.7. In addition, twenty-one passed the A Group and twenty-one the B Group. Of the thirty-nine successful candidates, all of whom were male candidates, twenty-three were Brahmins, fifteen were Mahomedans and one was an other Hindu. An analysis of results of the Government Institutions that sent up candidates for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1925 is given below:—

No.	Institution	Number		Number passed		
		Registered	Examined	II Class	A Group	B Group
1	District Normal School, Tumkur	31	30	8	4	6
2	Government Training College, Mysore.	69	68	27	4	9
3	Maharani's High School, Mysore	9	9	..	3	..
4	District Normal School, Shimoga.	17	17	..	1	1

D. EFFICIENCY IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

In order to improve the efficiency of teaching in High Schools, the following measures were adopted during the year:—

1. A scheme of library work was introduced into all High Schools and efforts are being made to equip the libraries suitably.
2. A scheme for the efficiency audit of the work of Head Masters and Assistant Masters of High Schools has been introduced.

3. *The requirements of High Schools in the matter of furniture, scientific apparatus, teaching appliances in History and Geography and building accommodation* were consolidated with a view to meet the same as far as possible and in the order of urgency from the available funds. Generally speaking, it may be said that the staff of the High Schools is quite efficient, and enthusiastic. The great majority of the teachers are however untrained. The pay and prospects of the teachers also require improvement. Of the Head Masters of High Schools, three are in the grade Rs. 350, 5 in the grade of Rs. 200—300 and 7 on Rs. 175. These grades are inadequate and compare unfavourably with the salaries given to Head Masters some years ago. The grade of Head Masters on Rs. 175 has to be abolished and the maximum pay has to be raised to Rs. 400, if not to Rs. 450 as formerly. Proposals in this behalf have been submitted to Government. As regards Assistant Masters in High Schools including the Lecturers to the Entrance Classes of Collegiate High Schools, the Government have been pleased to sanction some appointments on Rs. 125—10—175. Out of a total number of thirty-five appointments in the new grade, 23 have gone to Assistant Masters of High Schools and the rest to Assistant Inspectors and others. Of the total Number of 178 Assistant Masters, 24 are getting a pay of Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 fixed, 67 are in the grade Rs. 50—5—75 or 57—4—77, 64 in the grade Rs. 75—10—125 and 23 in grade Rs. 125—10—175. It is necessary that all teachers entering the High Schools should be assured a regular and continuous promotion up to Rs. 125 (with an efficiency bar at say Rs. 75) and that the number of appointments in the higher (selection) grade of Rs. 125—10—175 should be substantially increased.

E. MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

The information regarding the Middle Schools for girls is given in the chapter on women's education. The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 192 in 1923-24 to 205 in 1924-25 and their strength from 20,697 to 21,137. Of the 205 Middle Schools, 182 were Government Schools, 21 were aided and two were unaided. Classified by languages, eighteen were Urdu Schools, three were Tamil Schools and one hundred and eighty-four were Kannada Middle Schools. In all the Middle Schools, English is a compulsory first language. Three of the Kannada Middle Schools were for pupils of Depressed Classes and were all Boarding Institutions.

The average strength of these Middle Schools is about 100, but there are a good number of them of which the strength is less than 50. The small strength in many cases is due to the insufficient number of fully developed Primary Schools to feed the Middle School and also the want of residential facilities for pupils from interior parts that may desire to join them. Of the 205 schools, only thirty-one have graduates as Head Masters and of these only six are trained. The staff of these schools requires overhauling. The Government have recently approved of the proposal that the minimum qualification of a teacher in a Middle School (as well as in an Incomplete Middle School) should be the Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. At present, these schools have a large number of "Failed Matriculates" and men who have gone through the Upper Secondary course. Efforts are being made to weed out incompetent hands from these institutions as quickly as possible.

F. INCOMPLETE MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

There were 321 Incomplete Middle Schools on the 30th June 1925, with a strength of 6,966 as against 313 with a strength of 6,912 in the previous year. Of these, 50 were Urdu Schools and the rest Kannada Schools. Again of the 321 Incomplete Middle Schools, 314 were Government and seven Aided. These Incomplete Middle Schools have an average strength of only about 22. They are not really separate schools, but consist of two Middle School classes added to full primary schools. While full Middle Schools prepare candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination, Incomplete Middle Schools are expected to prepare candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination with the vernacular as first language and English as second language. They represent a compromise between the policy laid down by Government that all Middle Schools should be of a uniform bilingual type with vernacular as first language and English as a compulsory second language and the loud demand of the people to continue the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. It is the opinion of most of the officers of the department that the compromise has been a very unsatisfactory one. The students are expected during two years to attain the same proficiency in general subjects other than English, that students of full Middle Schools obtain in four years. They are also expected to obtain during the same period a knowledge of English equal to that of the II year class of a full Middle School. Students who pass the Vernacular Lower Secondary with English as second language from the Incomplete Middle Schools have to join full Middle Schools and to read for two years. They have to study only English and have no regular work for the remaining periods. This is extremely unsound educationally. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools writes about these schools as follows:—

“The work turned out by these schools was of a very poor type and was generally of a very inferior character due to the following causes:—It is no wonder they failed badly in the Public Examination:—

1. The temporary unpassed English teachers working in the old Rural Anglo-Vernacular Schools were mostly allocated to these schools in the remodelling.
2. Some schools, though called (Incomplete Middle Schools,) have not English teachers on their staff due to the fact that superfluous vernacular teachers had to be allocated to them in the remodelling of schools. These could later on have been replaced by English teachers, the vernacular teachers being absorbed in primary schools. But when places in these schools which are generally between 20 and 25 rupees are advertised in the Gazette and applications called for from S. S. L. C. men, the qualifications required from the applicants is reduced to the Lower Secondary Examinations as per rules and our aim in securing passed S. S. L. C. or U. S. men for these schools is thereby defeated. Hence unless the rules of recruitment are altered in the case of vacancies between 20 and 25 in the Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools, there seems to be no scope for improving the quality of the staff in these schools (*Note:—The alteration in the rules proposed here has been already sanctioned by Government*).
3. The Assistant Inspectors are the controlling officers. Most of them are untrained and unable to give satisfactory educational guidance to these schools, and teachers have therefore to depend mostly on their own resources. From the general nature of these schools and their functioning as well as from the number of petitions received from the pupils of these schools begging to be permitted to sit for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination without English as second language and also of the inability of the department to supply the schools with English teachers, displacing the non-English teachers in existence, it may safely be held as a principle that the creation of more Incomplete Middle Schools, if not the continuance of the existing ones, may be overlooked. In their stead, the Primary Schools staffed with three teachers and more may be given a continuation class of either one or two year's duration for the preparation of candidates for the pure Kannada Lower Secondary Examination or the fully developed Primary Schools be converted into Complete Middle Schools without going through the intermediate stage. There will of course be a clamour for conversion of Primary Schools into Incomplete Middle Schools from people who do not really understand the educational implications of an Incomplete Middle School and the administrative difficulty connected with it.”

The whole question is under the careful consideration of the department and definite proposals will be submitted during the course of the year.

G. RESULTS OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Eight thousand five hundred and thirteen candidates appeared in all for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1925. Of this number, 4,609 candidates sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 1,989 passed, giving a percentage of 43.1 while for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, 3,688 sat and 1,458 passed, giving a percentage of 39.6. Of the candidates who passed the English Lower Secondary Examination, 1,128 were Brahmins, 62 Christians, 123 Mahomedans, 162 Lingayets, 53 Vaisyas, 115 Vokkaligars, 20 Jains, 30 Panchamas and 296 other Hindus.

Of the 1,458 that passed the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, 378 were Brahmins, 33 Christians, 335 Mahomedans, 283 Lingayets, 20 Vaisyas, 183 Vokkaligars, 10 Jains, 25 Panchamas and 191 other Hindus.

The results of the Lower Secondary Examination were not satisfactory. The Local Examinations Board has appointed a Committee to examine and report on the reasons for these poor results and the Committee's report is expected in January 1926. The main cause is undoubtedly the inefficiency of the teaching staff in all the Incomplete Middle Schools and also in some of the Middle Schools, especially Urdu and Girls' Middle Schools.

Under the revised Lower Secondary Examination scheme practical instruction in certain vocational subjects has been introduced in some of the Middle Schools. The total number of such classes is 18, of which seven are maintained from State Funds and 11 from Cess Funds. Six of these are in Girls' Schools. (These are in addition to the three vocational residential middle schools for pupils of depressed classes in Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur where instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, rattan work and leather work). The subjoined statement gives particulars of these classes by districts.

Statement showing the details of the Practical Instruction classes in Middle Schools according to the districts.

No.	District	No. of classes in					Remarks
		Carpentry	Tailoring	Metal work	Agriculture	Lacquer work	
1	Bangalore ...	2	4	1	2	1	
2	Tumkur ...	2	2	1	...	...
3	Mysore ...	1	1	...	..	...
4	Shimoga ...	1	..	..	...	...
	Total ...	6	7	2	2	1	

More classes in Agriculture are in course of being opened.

The scheme has not been working sufficiently long to appraise its value, but there is a large number of pupils in almost all the Middle Schools who are willing to take up these courses. It is proposed to introduce Agriculture in a large number of rural Middle Schools and the matter is under discussion with the officers of the Agricultural Department. One difficulty in connection with the scheme is that practical instruction in agriculture (as well as of most other subjects), has to be arranged in the mornings, while the schools meet from 11 in the morning to five in the afternoon. Such vocational classes are most successful in residential schools.

In accordance with the promise made by Government at the Representative Assembly Session of June 1925, arrangements are being made to open Practical Instruction classes in cotton spinning in a few rural Middle Schools.

H. HOSTELS.

There were 55 students' hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 1,860 against 51 hostels and 2,298 boarders in 1923-24. Of these hostels, 19 were Government, 31 were aided and five unaided. Of the Government hostels, seven were attached to High Schools for boys, one to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, one to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, seven to District Normal Schools, (the one at Tumkur having a new section for the Panchama teachers under training), two to the Training College, Mysore and one to the Government Incomplete Middle School, Ayanur. Of the aided and unaided hostels, one was for Christians, one for Mahrattas, one for Vaisyas, two for Vokkaligars, three for Manomedans, one for Panchamas, seven for Lingayets, two for Brahmins (Sarada Niketan Hostel and Mandyam Vidyarthi Nilayam Hostel, Mysore), one for Jains, and the rest were general hostels open to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hostels was 1,073. During the year, the question of improving the working of these students' hostels was examined both by the Department and the Board of Education. In many of the hostels, the arrangements for supervision of the studies, discipline and conduct of the boarders have been most inadequate. The Government have now been pleased to approve of the proposal that as far as possible every hostel should have a resident warden who should be a teacher in one of the local schools and of a status that will command the respect and confidence of the boarders.

Of the hostels, ten are attached to Middle Schools, *viz.*, three in the Bangalore District, one in Kolar, two in Mysore, one in Hassan, two in Shimoga, and one in Chitaldrug. The rural population is very keen on the development of the hostel system in connection with the Middle Schools, as in the absence of residential facilities, boys from the rural parts cannot proceed beyond the primary grade. It would however be difficult for the Government to establish hostels in connection with all or even a large number of Middle Schools.

The co-operation of the public in this direction has therefore to be secured by liberal grants towards the cost of the construction of buildings, and for maintenance and supervision. The enthusiasm of the people in this respect has been somewhat damped by the inability of the department, owing to financial stringency, during the past few years to consider applications for such grants. The Government have been pleased to sanction this year a fairly large budget provision for building grants to private schools and hostels. A continuance of this liberal policy will doubtless increase the number of private hostels. Meantime the department is taking steps to prepare standard plans for various sizes and classes of hostels.

I. PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(i) *The Boy Scouts of Mysore.*—Scouting has continued to be popular and is making fairly good progress. There were on the 30th June 1925, 162 scout troops and 3,300 scouts as against 133 troops and 3,048 scouts in the previous year. Including Wolf Cubs and Rovers, the total membership approximates to 3,500. Three training camps were held in the year under report, one at Chikmagalur, one at Devarayadurg and one at Nanjangud and 92 persons were trained in the principles and methods of Scout-craft. The chief events of the year other than training camps, were, the Scout Week held in Mysore, the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Headquarter Council under the Presidency of Sir K. G. Gupta, K. C. S. I., a Swimming Tournament, the Dasara Competitions for His Highness the Yuvaraja's Trophy and a Combined Rally of the City and Civil and Military Station Scouts under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C. S. I., C. I. E., British Resident in Mysore. Various acts of public service rendered by scouts individually or in groups have been reported, the most noteworthy among them being the rescues from drowning in Srirampura and Nanjangud and the fire brigade work at Holageri near Chikmagalur. One team of scouts competed for the All-India Ambulance Trophy at Calcutta and won high distinction standing second in the list. A batch of eight scouters was deputed to attend the Cubmasters' Camp at Madras. "The Mysore Scout" magazine continued to be popular and a Kannada Handbook on Scouting, the first of its kind, was published for the use of scouts and scout masters who do not know English.

During the year, District Scout Councils were organised in Chitaldrug and Mysore. The formation of District Councils is an important step towards the de-officialisation of the movement.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, M.A. (Honors), Organising Scout Commissioner, was on tour for 139 days in the year, in the course of which, he inspected 70 scout troops and organised 13 local Scout Associations. He also delivered a number of public addresses, both in English and in Kannada during his tours. In addition to his duties as Secretary of the Executive Committee, Boy Scouts of Mysore, he served as a member of the Scouts' Publication Committee which has published a Handbook in Kannada for scouts and has prepared manuscripts for three more books. He was in direct charge of two of the training camps and continued as Editor of the "Mysore Scout" the official organ of the Boy Scouts of Mysore. He also visited Madras on a deputation to the Cubmasters' Camp to acquaint himself with the working of the Wolf Cub Organisation, the junior branch of the Boy Scout movement.

(ii) *Physical Culture.*—The importance of Physical Education as a part of school activities is receiving increasing attention. Accordingly drill has been made compulsory for S. S. L. C. students. Each of the High Schools has got one or more scout troops also. Arrangements for games, such as Cricket, Football, Badminton, Volley-ball and in a few schools, Tennis and Hockey, have been made. In addition, every High School has a Gymnastic instructor attached to it, who in addition to teaching drill, trains students in gymnastic exercises and in a few places in Jiu-Jitsu. Drill is taught regularly in all Middle Schools and Cricket and Football are played in some of the important ones. The want of spacious play-grounds is very much felt in some of the High Schools and more specially in Middle Schools. The appointment of one or more Directors of Physical Culture to organise the various forms of physical culture, exercises, sports and games, etc., is under contemplation.

The Government were pleased to continue during the year, the continuance of a grant to the Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore, run by Professor M. V. Krishna Rao. The grant sanctioned is half the cost, not exceeding Rs. 2,500 for the year.

(iii) As a complement to the development of physical culture in schools, a system of Medical Inspection of school children is also necessary. A scheme of medical inspection at a cost of Rs. 11,120 per annum recurring and Rs. 800 non-recurring was submitted to the Government, who have been pleased to include a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose in the budget of the current year. A small beginning in this direction will be made this year. Certain test inspections made recently have shown that medical inspection is perhaps, most urgently required in the case of children attending Middle Schools, many of which suffer on account of insufficient and unsuitable accommodation and want of playgrounds.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF BOYS.

1. *Number and Strength of Primary Schools.*—On 30th June 1925 there were 5,448 Primary Schools for boys with a strength of 211,902 as against 6,554 schools with a strength of 209,218 in the previous year. In spite of a decrease in the number of schools which, as explained earlier is more apparent than real, there has been an increase in the strength by 2,684. The total strength of 211,902 was comprised of 1,899 Christians, 27,674 Mahomedans, 3,708 Vaisyas, 41,408 Lingayets, 46,141 Vokkaligars, 1,830 Jains, 16,035 pupils of Depressed Classes and 73,207 others. Of the total strength, 20,184 were girls attending boys' schools. Of the 5,448 Primary Schools 3,100 were Government Schools, 42 Municipal, 2,295 aided and 11 unaided. Out of 3,100 departmental Primary Schools, 2,713 were Kannada Schools, 1 was a Tamil School, 2 were Telugu Schools, 1 was a Mahratta School and 383 were Urdu Schools. The one Tamil School and 417 out of the 2,713 Kannada Schools were for pupils of the Depressed Classes. The percentage of boys in the Primary Classes to the total male population of school-age was 42·81.

Taking the strength by classes it is found that, out of 211,902 pupils under instruction in Primary Schools, 16,278 were in the IV class, 27,923 in the III class, 36,981 in the II class and 130,113 in the I year or Infant class. Thus over 61·5 per cent of the pupils are in the I year class. A large proportion of the pupils remain for 2 or 3 years in the I year class so that the primary course instead of being one of four years is really one of 5 or 6 years to the great majority of pupils. A good many leave school without getting beyond the first year stage and these inevitably lapse into illiteracy. Writing on this subject, the Inspector of Middle and Primary Schools reports as follows :—

“One sad feature that is noticeable in almost every Primary School is the unusually long periods during which the children are made to rot in the first year class. I have in the course of my inspection, seen schools where pupils have remained in the same class for 4 or more years together and even then, are not in a position to be fit for promotion. This unusually long stagnation of pupils in the first year class may be attributed to several causes for which the teacher alone is not responsible. The following are some of the most important causes :—

(1) *Irregular Attendance and Admission of Children in the Middle of the School Year.*—All children are not admitted at the commencement, but at all times of the school year ; and some of them are admitted when too young, just to accustom them, as they say, to go to school. This adds much to the difficulty of the teacher, particularly of a single teacher school. To increase his difficulty, parents do not care to send their children regularly to the school.

(2) *The Unwieldy Number of Children in the First Year Class.*—There are schools where the number on the roll in the first year class is 55 or 60 and a single teacher is entrusted with such a class. It is impossible for a single teacher to coach them up so as to render them fit for promotion at the end of a single year. If individual attention on the part of the teacher is necessary at all in any class, it is the last class that requires it most. And what individual attention is expected in a class consisting of this unwieldy number? If the number of children under a single teacher is limited to 25 at the most, then it is possible to coach up the children so as to render them fit to get into the second year class at the end of the same year.

(3) *Faulty Methods of Teaching.*—The teacher too, is partly responsible for this stagnation. The teacher, instead of adopting the up-to-date and short method, adopts the tedious and condemned method of teaching the alphabet on sand and slates, much to the disgust of the children entrusted to him. Here again the parents are partly responsible in so far as they fail to provide the children with the reading book in time.

(4) *Single Teacher School.*—A Primary School consisting of four classes cannot be efficiently managed by a single teacher however hardworking he may be. All the classes cannot be equally cared for; the efficiency of some or other will have to be sacrificed.

I am afraid that appreciable improvement cannot become possible until single teacher schools are done away with and until the teachers and the Inspecting Officers win the hearty co-operation of the parents and until more and more trained men are employed.”

To the above reasons may be added the pernicious system which allows Primary Schools with more than 2 teachers to prepare candidates for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. This inevitably leads to the teachers devoting their attention chiefly to the senior boys preparing for the public examination and giving very scant attention to the younger children in the first year class.

2. *Adult Night Schools.*—These schools are meant for the benefit of artisans and others who cannot attend day schools owing to their being engaged in their avocations.

during the day. The majority of the students that attend these schools are boys above 15 years of age and in some instances grown-up men. The teachers of the day schools generally conduct these classes. The work of these schools cannot be said to be satisfactory. The question of Adult Education has been engaging the attention of the Education Board and the Department for some time past and schemes have been formulated for their better working. Most of the inefficient schools have been weeded out and the number of these schools has been brought down to 535, only the promising ones being retained. The question of revising the curricula of these schools and the preparation of text books suited to the mental outlook of the pupils therein is also under consideration. The strength of these schools on 30th June 1925 was 11,901.

3. *Compulsory Education*.—The scheme has been in operation in 240 centres, but in many places it is not working satisfactorily. The working of the scheme has been specially examined and the extent of additional funds required to give full effect to the scheme in the centres in which it has been introduced, roughly estimated. It is found that a sum of Rs. 96,840 as recurring expenditure and Rs. 14,365 non-recurring will be necessary. As one of the main causes for the unsatisfactory working of the scheme is the failure of local authorities to prepare an annual census of children of compulsory age, circular letters were issued to all Presidents of Municipal Councils and Deputy Commissioners, inviting their attention to the provisions of the rules requiring them to furnish the attendance officers with the statements of children between the ages of 7 and 11. Action has been taken by many of the local authorities in this respect. The total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in the several centres was 43,530 as against 32,938 in the previous year. Warnings were issued in 2,699 cases, prosecutions instituted in 41 cases and convictions given in 5 cases.

4. *Visual Instruction*.—In view of the importance of Visual Instruction as a means of mass education, a proposal has been submitted to Government to revive the Scheme of Visual Instruction which was in operation some years ago.

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The institutions dealt with in this chapter are mainly those imparting vocational instruction or those in which general education plays a minor part and greater importance is attached to vocational instruction. These may be classified as follows:—

I Training Institutions.	IV School of Engineering.
II Industrial Schools.	V Schools for Defectives.
III Commercial Schools.	VI Sanskrit Schools, etc.

1. *Training Institutions*.—Provision has been made for the training of school masters and mistresses employed in the Department as well as private persons who wish to qualify themselves as teachers, under the following grades:—

I. GRADES OF TRAINING.

(i) *Graduates' Training*.—This corresponds to the L. T. Degree of the Madras University. Only graduates are admitted to this course which is given in the Training College, Mysore. The length of the course is one year, during which, the students have to attend lectures in the College, and do actual teaching in the Practising High School attached to the College. During the year 1924-25 there were 12 graduate teachers undergoing training in this class of whom 11 were teachers in Government schools or Assistant Inspectors of Education and 1 was a teacher from an aided High School. In addition, one lady graduate teacher was sent for training in the Lady Willingdon College, Madras, to undergo the L. T. Course of the Madras University. The teachers and Assistant Inspectors deputed by the Department receive their full pay for the period of training, and in the case of the teacher from the aided school, the Department gave a stipendiary grant of Rs. 15 to supplement the contribution of the management.

The class for 1925-26 opened in June 1925 with eleven graduate teachers of High and Middle Schools and Assistant Inspectors deputed by the Department. Owing to the opening of a class in the Maharaja's College to prepare students for the B. T. degree of the Mysore University, the class has been abolished after the commencement of the current year, and the teachers who were under training in that class have been deputed for study in the B. T. Class. The starting of the B. T. Course by the University is of the greatest importance to the work of the Department. The statistics furnished in the last year's report show that less than one fourth of the graduate teachers in the Department have undergone normal training. The proportion of trained teachers in aided schools is

even smaller. Although the need for deputing the present set of untrained teachers still continues, it should be possible in future to secure B. T.'s (trained at their own expense as recruits to the department).

(ii) *Under-Graduates' Training*.—This class is also maintained in the Training College, Mysore. There is provision for training 35 teachers for this course which is also of one year. The minimum qualification for admission to this course is the completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.

(iii) *Upper Secondary Training*.—Teachers who have passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination are selected for this course which is also of one year. Proposals for converting this course into one of two years' duration have been submitted to Government. This class is also attached to the Training College, Mysore, and 40 teachers, including those of Urdu Schools, for whom a separate section is maintained, are selected for this class. The teaching is all in vernacular, viz., Kannada and Urdu. In addition, the Maharani's High School maintains a training class for women where women teachers are trained for the Upper Secondary Training Examination.

(iv) *Lower Secondary Training*.—The minimum qualification for admission to this grade is the Lower Secondary English or Vernacular and these classes are held not only in the Training College, Mysore, but also in the 6 District Normal Schools and the Maharani's High School, Mysore, the Government Zenana Normal School, Mysore, and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, Bangalore. The Training College maintains separate sections for Urdu and Kannada teachers appearing for this grade also, while the District Normal Schools maintain only Kannada Sections. Sixty candidates including teachers and private students are selected for each of the District Normal Schools. In view of the very low intellectual equipment of the class of men coming up for this grade of training, it has been resolved to increase the length of the course to two years, as is the case in almost all other countries.

This reform has been given effect to from the current school year. As the total number of candidates who can be accommodated in the several institutions has to be divided between the first year class and the second year class, the admission to this course in June 1925 being to the first year class, is only half the normal number.

2. *Number and Strength*.—The number of Training Institutions on the 30th June 1925 was 11 of which 10 were Government and 1 was aided. Of the 11 institutions, 8 were for the training of school masters and 3 for school mistresses.

The following institutions have been maintained for providing different grades of training to school masters and others who wish to undergo such training; 1. Training College, Mysore, with the Graduates, Under-Graduates and the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training Classes attached to it, and 6 Lower Secondary Training Classes at Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug. The total number on the rolls of all the institutions on 30th June 1925 was 403. The extension of the Lower Secondary Course to two years and the consequent reduction in the number of teachers for the first year class has reduced the strength on 30th June 1925, i.e., for the current year 1925-26, to 403 as against 601 in the previous year.

For the training of school mistresses there were three schools.—1. Training Class attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore. 2. the Government Zenana Normal School, Mysore, for Mahomedan Mistresses and 3 the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, Bangalore. Particulars regarding these are given in the chapter on the Education of Women.

(a) *The Training College, Mysore*.—Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.E.D., Principal of the College, was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Education and he handed over charge on the 3rd July 1924 and Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga, succeeded him. Mr. Sivaraman continued as Vice-Principal and Head Master of the Practising High School attached to the College till 13th June 1925 when he was transferred as Head Master, High School, Davangere.

The total number on the rolls of the College on the 30th June 1925 was 313 against 296 in the previous year. Of these, 174 were in the general sections and 139 in the training sections.

The attendance in each of the different sections on the 30th June 1925 was as given below :—

1. Graduates' Training Class	...	...	...	11
2. Pandits' and Moulvis' Classes	...	...	...	17
3. Under-Graduates' Training Class	...	...	...	35
4. Upper Secondary Classes	...	...	...	157
5. Upper Secondary Training Class	...	...	...	35
6. Lower Secondary Training Class	...	...	...	58
			Total	313

Of the 313 students, 172 were Brahmins, 3 Christians, 11 Lingayets, 88 Mahomedans and 39 other Hindus.

The following table gives the results of the Training College in the several examinations of 1925 :—

No.	Examinations	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes
1	Graduates' Training Examination ...	11	10	91
2	Under-Graduates' do ...	31	19	61
3	Upper Secondary Training Examination (Kannada) ...	15	5	33
4	Upper Secondary Training Examination (Urdu) ...	3	2	66
5	Lower Secondary Training Examination (Kannada) ...	44	23	52
6	Do do Urdu ...	28	19	68
7	Upper Secondary Examination (Kannada) ...	49	14-2 A Group 9-2 B Group	...
8	Do do Urdu ...	20	13-2 A Group	...
9	Pandits' Examinaton ...	4	1 in 3 Groups 1 in 2 Groups	...
			2 in 1 Group	...
10	Moulvis' Examination ...	4	1 in 3 Groups 3 in 2 Groups	...

From the above, it will be seen that the results of the Graduate and Under-Graduate Training Examinations, the Urdu Upper Secondary Training and Lower Secondary Training Examinations and Upper Secondary Teachers' Certificate and Lower Secondary Teachers' Certificate Examinations were satisfactory and that of the Kannada Lower Secondary Training Examination was fair.

The High School opened in June 1924 in connection with the Training College, continued to serve as a Practising High School for the Graduate Teachers under training and the Vice-Principal of the College looked after the duties of the Head Master of the school in addition to his own. The attendance of this school was 51.

Some of the special features of work in the College were (1) Regular Kindergarten work in the two Practising Schools and improvement of the school garden, (2) systematic lectures in Kindergarten Principles and Methods in the Graduate Training Class, (3) Card Board Work in the English, Kannada and Urdu sections, and (4) Teaching of Drawing and Clay-modelling in all the Training Classes.

The College had a Reading Room attached to it. Football and Badminton were played by the teacher students. There were three hostels attached to the College, one for Brahmins, one for non-Brahmin Hindus and one for Mahomedans.

There were two English Middle Practising Schools attached to the Training College. The strength of the Kannada Middle School was 111 and that of the Urdu Middle School 107. For the English Lower Secondary Examination, 32 appeared and 15 passed from the Kannada Middle School and 20 appeared and 10 passed from the Urdu Middle School.

(b) *District Normal Schools.*—There were 6 Normal Schools at the District Head Quarters for training school masters in the Lower Secondary grade and 3 for the training of school mistresses. There were in all 322 under training in the Lower Secondary Classes (including the L. S. T. Class in the training College) of whom 62 were school mistresses. In addition, Kannada Upper Secondary Classes are maintained in the Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. These have been referred to in the chapter on Secondary Education.

The following table shows the attendance in the Lower Secondary Training Classes of the District Normal Schools, and the Training College on the 30th June 1925, and the number of candidates that sat for and passed the Lower Secondary Training Examination of April 1925:—

No	School	Number on the roll on 30th June 1925	Number sent up for the L. S. Training Examinations of April 1925	Number passed (Preliminary Examination)	Percentage
1	Bangalore ...	39	59	32	54
2	Kolar ...	26	51	11	21
3	Chitaldrug ...	32	58	18	31
4	Shimoga ...	26	47	16	24
5	Tumkur ...	43	58	33	57
6	Hassan ...	38	54	20	37 of these, 3 were lady teachers
7	Training College, Mysore ...	58	72	42	58.3

The results in the schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore were fair. The results of the other schools were all unsatisfactory. The results of the Shimoga and Kolar schools were very bad, being 24 and 21 per cent respectively. The Teachers' Service League attached to the Normal School, Bangalore, and its organ the "Bhodakaseve" are both being continued. There is a Teachers' Association working in connection with the Hassan School. Except the Chitaldrug School, the other schools have separate Practising Schools attached to them.

As already stated, the course of the Lower Secondary Training Examination has since June 1925 been extended to two years, so that the teachers under training may be given a good grounding both in the general as well as in training subjects. The teachers trained under this scheme are expected to be better qualified than those that have undergone 1 year's training and also to turn out better work. Want of suitable Text-books on the subjects of study is however a great drawback to the successful working of these schools. In recent years a few books have no doubt been issued in Kannada on the Theory and Practice of Education, Methods of teaching, etc., but more books on these subjects are needed, specially in Urdu where for want of books, the teachers under training have to rely on notes dictated from year to year. Government have recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the preparation of three Urdu books on training subjects.

(3) The results of the several Training Examinations of 1925 are given in the following statements.—

Training Examination of 1925.

No.	Particulars	Number Examined	Number passed
1	Graduates' Training (Preliminary Examination) ...	11	10
2	Under-Graduates' Training (Preliminary) ...	39	21
3	Under-Graduates Training (Final 1924) ...	5	3

Teachers' Certificate Examination of 1925.

No.	Name of examination	Number examined			Number passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Upper Secondary Training (Preliminary.)	36	4	40	9	4	13
2	Upper Secondary Training (Final)	8	..	8	7	..	7
3	Lower Secondary Training (Preliminary.)	511	70	581	205	26	231
4	Lower Secondary Training (Final)	84	14	98	52	11	63

(4) *Hostels attached to Training Institutions.*—Hostels have been attached to all the Training Institutions and some of them had more than one section according to communal needs. The Training College maintains three hostels, one for Mohamedans, one for Brahmins and a third for Non-Brahmin Hindus. Similarly, the District Normal School at Shimoga maintained separate sections for Brahmins and Lingayets. Each of the other schools had a single hostel attached to it. The total number of boarders in all the above hostels was 205 and 44 of these were Mohamedans. The Maharani's High School, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, Bangalore, had also hostels attached to them.

II. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(a) The industrial schools are under the Department of Industries and Commerce except a few schools for girls. There were in all 17 industrial schools for men, with a strength of 1,181. Details regarding these schools will be found in the report of the department of Industries and Commerce.

(b) There was only one industrial school for girls with a strength of 14 under the control of this Department and information regarding this is found in the chapter on Women's Education.

III. SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE.

Mr. M. K. Govinda Pillay, B. Sc., (Leeds) continued as Superintendent of the school. The strength of the different sections of the school was 221 as detailed below against 214 in the previous year:—

Civil Engineering Section	..	..	14
Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Sections	..	..	187
Short time Motor students, etc.	..	..	16
Shekdari Class	..	..	4
		Total	221

Of these, 120 were Brahmins, 4 Kshatriyas, 3 Vaisyas, 11 Anglo-Indians, 3 Lingayets, 11 Vokkaligars, 2 Jains, 39 other Hindus, 21 Christians and 7 Mahomedans.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for and the number of those that passed the Technical Board Examination held in December 1924 in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering:—

	Number appeared			Number passed		
	Electrical	Mechanical	Total	Electrical	Mechanical	Total
Higher	23	9	32	19	8	27
Lower	13	12	25	10	10	20
Total	36	21	57	29	18	47

For the Civil Engineering Examination held in April 1925, four appeared and three passed.

In addition, a special class for six months was opened in December 1924 for training Shekdari Probationers for the Revenue Department and 4 such probationers were trained during the period.

The school is growing in popularity and the number of applications for admission has been increasing year by year. Owing to the limited accommodation both in the class rooms and in the Workshop, many have to be refused admission. Hitherto tuition fees were being levied only from Non-Mysore students. During the year, the Government were pleased to sanction the levy of fees from Mysore students also with a liberal scale of scholarships and free-studentships, with effect from the school year 1925-26. Government also issued orders defining the functions of the Managing Committee of the school. A suitable playground for the school is a great *desideratum*.

IV. COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

There were four commercial schools in the State during the year under report as in the previous year. Two were Government institutions, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore, one was an aided institution at Bangalore and the other an unaided institution at Mysore. As commerce has been made one of the optional subjects for the S. S. L. C. Examination, commerce teachers have also been appointed to the High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Davangere and Channapatna. The commercial subjects taught in High Schools are those included in the S. S. L. C. syllabus, but the commercial schools give a wider range of subjects, and also provide instruction in both Higher and Lower grades.

1. *Government Commercial School, Mysore.*—The school was under the management of a Committee of which the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools was the President. Mr. B. R. Subba Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master during the year and the strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was 67. The strength on the 30th June is misleading, for the majority of students join these schools in July and the full attendance is only reached at the end of that month. The attendance in these schools is also misleading in another way. The same student takes up two or more subjects and for classification by subjects, he is counted twice and even thrice over. Thus the number of subject-students is always greater than the actual number of individual students reading in the school. The attendance at the end of July 1925 was 90. The subjects taught in

the school and the results of the school at the various examinations of 1925 are given in the following table:—

Subjects	Grade	Number that sat for examination	Number passed		
			1st class	2nd class	Total
Typewriting	Junior ..	32	..	14	14
	Senior ..	8	..	2	2
Shorthand	Junior ..	20	3	8	11
	Senior ..	5	..	1	1
Accountancy and Auditing ..	Junior ..	14	2	6	8
	Senior ..	8	..	3	3
Banking and Economics ..	Junior ..	6	..	4	4
	Senior ..	5	..	3	3
Methods and Machinery of Business.	Junior ..	8	..	5	5
	Senior ..	4	..	3	3
Commercial History and Economic Geography.	Junior ..	..	..	..	..
	Senior ..	4	..	3	3
Commercial Arithmetic ..	Junior ..	3	..	2	2

2. *Government Commercial School, Bangalore.*—This school is also under the management of a Committee with the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools as President. Mr. K. Manjaiya continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 consisted of 191 students individually, while the number of subjects-pupils was 449. The strength of the school was made up of 80 officials, 18 students, belonging to merchant classes not attending High Schools, 61 others not attending High Schools and 32 students of High Schools and Colleges. Of these 191 students, 3 were B.A.'s, 3 were First and Second year B.A. students, 6 U. E's., 88 S. S. L. C.'s and 73 S.S. L. C. Course or one group, 17 Fifth Form Course and 1 had passed the Fourth Form Course. The general educational qualifications of those who go in for commercial education has been gradually increasing. Again of the 191 students, 6 were Christians, 148 Brahmins, 4 Vokkaligars, 2 Mudaliars, 4 Lingayets, 5 Naidus, 2 Adi Dravidas, 2 Mahomedans, 3 Telugu Banajigas, 1 was a Jain, 3 were Gold-smiths, 7 Vaisiyas, 1 was a Kuruba and 3 were other Hindus. The subjects taught and the results at the various examinations are given in the accompanying table:—

Subjects	Grade	Number that sat for Examination	Number passed in		Total
			1st class	2nd class	
Accountancy and Auditing ..	Junior ..	43	1	26	27
	Senior ..	10	..	5	5
Banking and Economics ..	Junior ..	18	3	9	12
	Senior ..	14	..	11	11
Methods and Machinery of Business	Junior ..	20	2	11	13
	Senior ..	10	..	7	7
Shorthand	Junior ..	34	2	13	15
	Senior ..	11	..	4	4
Typewriting, Theory ...	Junior ..	41	..	20	20
	Do Practical .. Do ..	18	4	14	18
Do Theory ..	Senior ..	15	..	4	4
	Do Practical .. Do ..	4	..	3	3
Commercial History, etc.	Junior ..	5	..	3	3
	Senior ..	6	..	4	4
Commercial Arithmetic ..	Junior ..	9	2	5	7

The present arrangement of holding the school in some of the rooms of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, has not been found to be very satisfactory both in the interests of the High as well as the commercial school and a separate building for the commercial school is quite necessary. Both the Government Commercial Schools require more typewriting machines to replace old and worn out ones. Arrangements have been made to give four new machines to these schools during the current year.

3. *Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.*—This school was started by Mr. G. C. L. Naranayya in 1896 and he continues as Head Master. There were 122 individual students in the school on the 30th June 1925 as against 61 in the previous year and the number of subjects-pupils was 186.

The subjects taught in the school and the results of the various examinations are given below:—

Subjects	Grade	Number that sat for examination	Passed in		Total
			1st class	2nd class	
Typewriting	Senior	1	..	..	..
	Junior	10	..	6	6
Shorthand	Senior	2	..	1	1
	Junior	8	..	1	1
Accountancy	Senior	2	..	..	..
	Junior	7	..	6	6
Methods	Senior	2	..	..	..
	Junior	8	2	5	7
Banking	Senior	2	..	..	..
	Junior	8	3	5	8
Commercial Arithmetic	Do	..	..	..	..
Elementary Geography	Do	..	..	..	..
<i>London Chambers of Commerce.</i>					
Shorthand	Junior	2	..	2	2
<i>National Union of Teachers, London.</i>					
Shorthand	Advanced	1	..	1	1
	Intermediate	1	..	1	1

4. *The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore.*—This is an unaided institution with an individual strength of 248 on 30th June 1925 as against 246 in the previous year. Mr. P. Subbaraya Sastri, M.A., continued as Principal. The subjects taught and the results of the various examinations are given in the following statement:—

Subjects	Grade	No. passed	Class	
			First	Second
Typewriting	Junior	10	..	10
Shorthand	Junior	10	1	9
Methods	Junior	13	3	10
	Senior	3	..	3
Banking and Economics	Junior	11	2	9
	Senior	4	..	4
Accountancy and Auditing	Junior	15	2	13
	Senior	1	..	1
Commercial History and Geography	Junior	2	..	2

V. OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind.—The school is under the management of a Committee. Mr. P. N. Venkata Rao Continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was 70 against 62 in the previous year. In the Blind Section there were 43 and in the Deaf Section 27 of whom 4 were girls. Of the 70 pupils, 9 were from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and 61 belonged to the Mysore State and were distributed as follows:—

Mysore City	..	..	28
Mysore District	..	..	8
Hassan District	..	..	5
Kadur District	..	..	3
Shimoga District	..	..	1
Chitaldrug District	..	..	2
Tumkur District	..	..	3
Kolar District	..	..	3
Bangalore District	..	..	3
Bangalore City	..	..	5

Besides instructing the Deaf pupils to speak and understand speech, they were given vocational training in rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. The Blind numbering 43 were taught the syllabus of the ordinary schools and the highest standard was the Lower Secondary. The senior boys also learnt English. Vocational instruction for the Blind consists of music, both vocal and instrumental, the latter including playing on the Vina, Violin, Harmonium and Tabla. The chief feature of the Blind Department is the musical side in which several of the students have become proficient and some of the old students are very easily earning their livelihood as private music instructors. Composing was another vocational training for Blind boys. The Braille Plant in the school has been working well. This is the only institution in India which has such a printing plant.

There were 46 boarders in the hostel attached to the school as against 36 in the previous year. The average cost per head per month was Rs. 6-12-5 or Rs. 9-1-6 including cost of management. The total expenditure of the hostel was Rs. 3,410-3-4. The total receipts of the school during the year amounted to Rs. 12,920, besides an opening balance of Rs. 5,939 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 13,317, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,442. Recommendations for converting the school into a regular Government institution, so as to give the staff the benefits of pension, etc., leaving the Boarding section only to be maintained by grants from District Boards, Municipalities and private charity, are before Government. The question of making some provision to start in life the students that pass out of the school is also under consideration. Besides this institution, there was another school in Bangalore City, meant solely for girls, maintained by private contributions and a grant from the Municipality.

VI. SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.

Information as to Sanskrit Colleges has been given in the chapter on Collegiate Education. The number of Sanskrit Patasalas on the 30th June 1925 was 48, against 51 last year, with a strength of 1,647 as against 1,536 in the previous year.

Of the total number of 1,647 students, 1,581 were boys and 66 girls. Of these, 1,213 were Brahmin boys, 51 Brahmin girls, 118 Lingayet boys, 92 Vokkaligar boys, 6 Vokkaligar girls, 33 Vaisya boys, 1 Vaisya girl, 39 Jain boys, 4 Jain girls, 12 Kshatriya boys, 3 Kshatriya girls, 1 Mahomedan boy and 74 others. Besides these, there were 2,940 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools. Thus there were in all 4,858 pupils including those in Colleges, reading Sanskrit on the 30th June 1925 against 5,174 in the previous year.

Mr. Yoganarasimhan, M. A., continued as Assistant Inspector in charge of Sanskrit Schools.

The Committee appointed in January 1924 to examine the whole question of Sanskrit Education and see to what extent the aided Sanskrit Patasalas are serving a definite purpose, met and discussed the matter and have submitted their final report which is now under consideration. The question of instituting graded examinations for Sanskrit Patasalas suggested by the Government is also being considered in this connection.

CHAPTER VIII.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

On the 1st July 1924 the Inspectorate for Girls' Schools consisted of 1 Inspectress, 1 Deputy Inspectress, 3 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada Girls' Schools and 2 Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' Schools. The jurisdiction of the above Inspecting Officers remained the same as in the previous year. The Inspectress exercises jurisdiction over 5 Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and the Deputy Inspectress over the other three districts, but subject to the general control of the Inspectress. The Deputy Inspectress has no jurisdiction over the Urdu Girls' Schools in the three districts in her charge. Both the Assistant Inspectresses of the Urdu Schools are directly under the Inspectress.

Sri Srirangamma, B.A., continued as Inspectress and Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A., as Deputy Inspectress throughout the year.

II. GIRLS' SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

Committees consisting of influential gentlemen who take interest in the cause of women's education have been appointed for almost all Girls' Schools both in Cities and in villages. The Department has received valuable co-operation and assistance from many of these Committees in the management and supervision of these schools. The Committees of Girls' Schools at District Head Quarters are appointed by Government and they corres-

pond with the Inspector-General of Education, but as the schools are under the direct control of the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress, this procedure leads to a certain amount of circumlocution and delay in dealing with the resolutions of the Committees. This question is engaging the attention of the Department.

III. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

There were 785 Girls' Schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 38,380 on the 30th June 1925 as against 817 with a strength of 37,759 girls in 1923-1924. Besides these, there were 21,856 girls reading in Boys' Schools and in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 59,927 against 56,658 in the previous year. Of the 785 Girls' Schools, 5 were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 22 were Middle Schools, 53 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 700 were Primary Schools, 3 were Training Schools for mistresses and 1 was an Industrial School for women. Of the 785 schools, 643 were Government institutions, 140 were aided and 2 were unaided.

(1) *High Schools.*—On the 30th June 1925 there were 5 English High Schools for girls with a strength of 203 as against 4 with 182 pupils in the previous year and 1 Kannada High School attached to the Maharani's High School with a strength of 26 pupils. The increase in the number of English High Schools is due to the opening of High School classes in the Convent Girls' School, Mysore, which was hitherto being recognised as a Middle School only.

(a) *English High Schools.*—(i) The Maharani's High School, Mysore.—Sri K. Subbamma, B.A., continued as Head Mistress of the school till the 28th March 1925 when she went on leave and shortly after died having served in the school in various capacities for 24 years. Sri Nagamma, M.A., L.T., Assistant Mistress of the school succeeded her.

The institution has, in addition to the English High School sections with a strength of 45, the following departments, *viz.*—

- A Kannada High School with a strength of 26,
- A Normal Training Section with a strength of 22,
- A Middle School Section with a strength of 102
- and A Primary Section with a strength of 130 pupils.

The total strength of the institution was 339. There were 232 Brahmins, 17 Vokkaligars, 9 Kshatriyas, 8 Lingayets, 2 Jains, 1 Vaisya, 42 other caste Hindus, 4 Mahomedans, 23 Indian Christians and 1 Anglo-Indian.

The following table shows the number of candidates sent up from the school for the various examinations of April 1925, and the number that passed in each:—

No.	Examination	Number sent up	Number passed
1	S. S. L. C. Examination	15	6 E. C. & P. S. and 3 in Group.
2	Upper Secondary Examination	9	3 passed only in Group A.
3	Upper Secondary Training Examination	3	3
4	Lower do do	13	5
5	English Lower Secondary Examination	25	11 (1 in 1st Class).
6	Kannada do do	12	6 (do)
7	Proficiency in Sewing	7	1 (5 passed in Practical Examination only.)

The results of the several examinations except the Kannada Upper Secondary Examination and Proficiency Examination in sewing were fairly satisfactory. All the six students that passed the S. S. L. C. Examination in full have joined the U. E. Class, 5 in the Maharani's College and 1 in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

The school is still labouring under the difficulty of inadequate accommodation as the College classes continue to be held in the same building, thereby rendering it necessary to hold the Primary classes in a separate building outside the school compound and depriving this of the immediate personal supervision of the Headmistress.

The hostel attached to the school has been working satisfactorily. There were 18 inmates in all on the 30th June 1925. Of the 18 boarders, one was in the B.A. 3rd year class, 5 in the English High School, 3 in the Kannada High School, 3 in the Normal classes and 3 in the Middle School. The Women's Home which was till February 1925 under the management of the Maharani's High School Committee was converted into a Vocational Institute and placed under a separate Committee.

(ii) *Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.*—Miss Z. Lazarus, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Mistress. This institution is of the Collegiate Grade and had the University Entrance Class with Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science as optionals. It was proposed that a History Section of the University Entrance Class should be opened, but the question was ordered to be deferred till the question of the introduction of Intermediate Course of studies under the Mysore University Reorganisation Scheme is decided.

The strength of the institution was 82 as against 79 in the previous year. Of these, 18 were in the University Entrance Class and 64 in the High School classes. There were 3 Kshatriyas, 3 Lingayets, 18 Indian Christians, 4 Mahomedans, 39 Brahmins, 4 Vokkaligars and 11 other high caste Hindus.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for each of the examinations of April 1925 and the number passed:—

No.	Examination	Number sent up	Number passed
1	University Entrance	13	8 (1 in the first class).
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	15	13 and 2 passed in one of the groups

The results of the University Entrance Examination as well as those of the S. S. L. C. Examination were very satisfactory. One of the students of this Institute stood first in the State in the University Entrance Examination. A school Union and Sports Club were attached to the school, and Tennis, Badminton and Rounders were the chief games played by the students. Skipping was also introduced. The girls reading in the Entrance Section of the school attend the Government Collegiate High School Laboratory for practical work, as facilities have not yet been provided for this work in the institute itself. A new wing is however being added to the main building to serve as Physics laboratory. This is nearing completion and plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of another wing to serve as Chemistry Laboratory. It is hoped to start the work soon. The students were taken on an excursion to Bhadravati to see the Iron Works. The school had a hostel attached to it with 17 boarders on the 30th June 1925.

(iii) *London Mission Girls' Aided High School, Bangalore.*—This school had a strength of 169. Of these, 56 were in the High School classes. Fourteen students appeared for S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 10 passed fully and 3 passed in one group. Of the 21 students that were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, 18 passed with 1 in the first class. The results of the school were good in both the examinations. The girls are taught drill. There is a Christian Hostel attached to this school with 55 inmates, mostly students of this school.

(iv) *Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' High School, Kolar.*—There has been an increase in the attendance of this school, which had a strength of 15 in the 3 High School forms against 9 in the previous year. Two girls were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination, but did not pass. The management is paying particular attention to games and literary and social activities. The staff of the school has been recently improved and arrangements have been made to improve the Science Laboratory.

(v) *The Convent English Girls' High School, Mysore.*—The school has developed into a High School by the opening of the IV and V Forms. It prepares students for the Cambridge Examination. There were 3 girls in the IV Form and 2 in the V Form. There is also a typewriting class attached to the school.

(b) *Kannada High Schools.*—There was only 1 Kannada High School for girls which was attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore. There were 26 students reading in the first and second year Upper Secondary Classes. Nine were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1925 and 3 passed only in one group.

(2) *Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for Girls.*—There were 22 Middle Schools and 53 Incomplete Middle Schools for girls on the 30th June 1925 with a strength of 1,274 in the former and 902 in the latter. Of the 53 Incomplete Middle Schools, 20 were for Mahomedans with a strength of 224.

(3) *Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 700 Primary Girls' Schools with a strength of 35,901 on the 30th June 1925 against 729 with a strength of 34,961 last year. The increase in strength is due to the opening of a few new schools for girls in connection with the utilisation of Education Cess, while the decrease in the number of schools is due to the final closing of a large number of village day schools which had been closed temporarily for the reasons already stated in Chapter II.

The observations made in connection with Boys' Schools in regard to stagnation in the I Primary Class apply with greater force to Girls' Schools. Out of the total number of 35,901 girls in the Primary Schools, 24,231 were in the first year Primary Class.

(4) *Women's Training Institutions.*—There were 3 Training Schools for Mistresses of which, 2 were Government and 1 was aided. These were, the Maharani's High School, Mysore (Training Section), Zenana Normal School, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls, Bangalore. The Zenana Normal School, Mysore, was reorganised and divided into 3 sections, viz., Training Section, the Middle, School Section and the Primary Section. The total attendance was 92 of which 18 were in the Lower Secondary (Training Section), 18 in the Lower Secondary (Urdu Section), 12 in the English Section and 44 in the Primary Section. The total strength of the training classes of these 3 schools was 60. From the Maharani's High School, all the 3 candidates that were sent up for the Upper Secondary Training Examination passed and 17 passed out of 48 sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The Zenana Normal School passed 2 Mahomedan school mistresses out of 18 sent up and the Wesleyan Normal School passed 10 out of 17 sent up for the Preliminary Examination.

(5) *Industrial Schools for Girls.*—There was one industrial school for girls, viz., the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Hassan, with 14 girls.

The Women's Vocational Institute, Mysore, has for the purposes of statistics been included under the Maharani's High School. The Institute admits poor women as free boarders and gives them training in silk-twisting, weaving and tailoring. Some of the inmates obtain training in Sick-nursing in the Vani Vilas Hospital and some in teaching in the Maharani's High School. The total number of inmates of the Institute at the close of the year was 15.

4. *Percentage of Girls under Instruction.*—The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13.89 against 13.14 in the previous year.

5. *Results of Public Examinations.*—The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examinations of 1925 and the number that passed in each under different sects:—

No.	Examination	Number examined	Number passed					Total
			Euro-peans	Indian Xians	Maho-medans	Hindus	Others	
1	U. E. Examination	13	...	..	..	8	..	8
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	58	..	12	1	18	..	31
3	U. S. Examination	9	Three	girls	(Hindu)	passed in	A Group)	
4	E. L. S. Examination	178	..	32	6	64	..	102
5	Vernacular L. S. Examination	750	..	29	133	102	..	264
6	T. C. U. S. Grade (Preliminary)	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
7	T. C. L. S. Grade do	70	..	16	4	6	..	26
8	Do Final (1924)	14	..	11	..	..	..	11
9	Special Sewing	10	..	3	..	5	..	8

6. The following table gives the number of Institutions for Girls, their attendance, expenditure, etc., in the different grades of schools:—

Institutions	Number of institutions	Strength	Average annual expenditure	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per pupil
English High Schools	5	203	57,216	11,443	281
Kannada High Schools	1	26	5,248	5,248	202
Middle Schools	22	1,274	75,246	3,420	59
Incomplete Middle Schools, Kannada	33	678	31,511	955	46
Do Urdu	20	224	9,233	461	41
Primary Schools	700	35,901	3,58,472	512	9
Technical Schools	4	74	26,724	6,681	361

The total expenditure on the Education of girls during the year 1924-25 was Rs. 5,88,011 and was met out of the different sources as noted below:—

				Rs.
State Funds	...	...	...	3,85,140
Local Funds	...	...	...	1,25,724
Municipal Funds	...	...	...	14,147
Fees	...	...	...	8,004
Other sources	...	...	...	54,996
Total	...	...	...	5,88,011

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

As in the previous year there were three schools for Europeans and Eurasians *viz.*, the Convent Girls' School at Mysore, the St. Joseph's Girls' School, Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, and the European Boys' School, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields. The first two institutions admit a certain number of Indian pupils also, and prepare students for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination as well as for the Junior Cambridge Examination. They are all aided institutions, the grants drawn by them aggregating Rs. 479 a month. The total strength of the schools was 518 against 481 in the previous year. Of these, 217 were boys and 301 were girls. Classified according to race or caste, there were 456 Europeans or Eurasians, 8 Mahomedans, 21 Native Christians, 5 Parsis and 28 Hindus. In addition to the pupils of these schools, there were 37 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools making a total of 493 as against 492 in the previous year.

In addition to the above 3 schools, the Anglo-Indian Association of Mysore and Coorg have revived the European Primary School which was once working in the Whitefield Colony. This institution has been recently recognised and a grant of Rs. 65 per mensem has also been sanctioned for six months from 20th April 1925 and a reduced grant of Rs. 40 per mensem with effect from 20th October 1925 in Government Order No. E. 905-6—Edn. 50-25-2, dated 27th August 1925.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

1. *Administration.*—The number of Inspecting Officers charged with the administration and inspection of Urdu Schools, as well as their respective jurisdictions and headquarters, remained unchanged during the year under report. There were 3 District Inspectors and 5 Assistant Inspectors for Boys' Schools, and 2 Assistant Inspectresses for Girls' Schools. The question of giving an additional Assistant Inspectress for the malnad, so as to reduce the limits of the territorial jurisdiction of the Assistant Inspectresses to the extent corresponding to that of the District Inspectors and to ensure closer attention to individual schools, particularly in the backward malnad tract, is being pressed by the community, but it has been ordered by Government to be deferred for the time being.

The Boys' Schools are subject to the control of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, and *the Girls' Schools* to that of the Inspectress. This dual control of Urdu schools, on a sex basis, is in a line with the general arrangement in respect of all classes of schools, but it is not without some administrative difficulties, not inherent in the administrative organisation, but due to certain accidental features of Urdu Schools. The wives of masters in Urdu Boys' Schools are usually mistresses in Girls Schools and the transfer of a master or mistress, with or without promotion necessitates the transfer of the wife or husband as the case may be. Often suitable places cannot be found for both in the same station, and in such cases either the master or the mistress has to forego a merited promotion or the scales of staffs of schools have to be transferred, irrespective of educational considerations and on purely personal grounds. This difficulty would remain even under a system of unified control, but it is aggravated by the Inspecting Officers naturally looking mainly to the interests of their own schools and ordering transfers irrespective of the possibility or desirability of the transfer of the husband or the wife of the teacher by the other Inspecting Officer concerned. The question of devising some means by which the interests of schools could be safeguarded and at the same time personal domestic inconvenience to individual teachers avoided is under consideration.

The Advisory Committee on Mahomedan Education referred to in last year's report met twice during the year and several important questions connected with the education of Mahomedans were discussed and lines of further development suggested. The development of Incomplete Middle Schools into full Middle Schools, the provision for the teaching of English in Girls' Incomplete Middle Schools, the introduction of physical culture and training in sick-nursing in Girls' Schools, a greater emphasis on religious and moral instruction and the appointment of honorary lady visitors for Urdu Girls' Schools were some of the subjects that came up for consideration and action has been or is being taken on all of these. The frank expression of views by the representatives of the community and their hearty co-operation have been invaluable in dealing with the various special problems relating to the education of Mahomedans. The Special Committee appointed to assist the Inspector-General in administering the Mahomedan Scholarship Fund met early in the year and awarded scholarships.

2. *Schools and pupils.*—The total number of Urdu Schools, both for boys and girls, was 932 with a strength of 36,401 as against 1,033 with a strength of 33,736 in the previous year. The reason for the decrease in the number of schools has already been explained in Chapter II. For boys there were, 1 Vernacular High School attached to the Training College, 18 Middle Schools, 50 Incomplete Middle Schools and 653 Primary Schools with a strength of 48, 1,153, 683 and 25,828 respectively. For girls there were 2 Middle Schools, 20 Incomplete Middle Schools, 187 Primary Schools and 1 Training School with a strength of 65, 224, 8,382 and 18 respectively.

Besides these, there were 4,063 Mahomedan pupils reading in schools other than those maintained exclusively for Mahomedans making a total of 40,391 pupils (27,937 boys and 12,454 girls).

Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 9 were in Colleges, 499 in High Schools, 1,871 in Middle Schools, 1,112 in Incomplete Middle Schools, 36,121 in Primary Schools, 234 in Technical Schools and 545 in Village Indigenous Schools.

Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent of the total population, the percentage of Mahomedan boys at school to the total Mahomedan male population of school age was 110.59 and that of girls to the total Mahomedan female population of school age was 56.48 and that of boys and girls together to the total Mahomedan school-going population was 85.39. These percentages compare very favourably with the corresponding figures for all communities given in Chapter II, but it is noteworthy that a much larger proportion of the total number of Mahomedan pupils at school were in the primary grade than is the case in regard to other communities, the percentage in the case of Mahomedan pupils being 89.5 against 80 per cent for all communities. There has, however, been a slight improvement in this respect during the year under report, and the number of Mahomedan pupils in Colleges and High and Middle Schools was a little higher than last year.

(1) *Middle Schools for boys.*—The number of such schools has risen from 16 to 18. Of these, the Model Middle School, Bangalore, continues to be the largest and most efficient. It had an attendance of 166 on the 30th June 1925. Thirty-three boys appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination from this school and 19 passed, of whom 1 was placed in the I class.

(2) *Middle Schools for girls.*—The two Middle Schools for girls are located at Bangalore and Mysore. It has been difficult to procure lady teachers knowing English to staff the Middle Schools. Negotiations were in progress during the year to engage a lady from Northern India, but they eventually fell through. The services of another lady who has passed the Intermediate Science Examination of the Allahabad University were obtained after the commencement of the current year. Efforts were made at the end of the last year to open a boarding home for the pupils of the Girls' Middle School attached to the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, but the efforts were unavailing as no applications were received.

(3) *Training.*—For the training of Mahomedan teachers, facilities have been created in the Training College, Mysore, and teachers and others desirous of taking up the profession of teaching are given the following grades of training:—

Graduate Training, Undergraduate training, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary training. The Zenana Normal School at Mysore trains Mahomedan School Mistresses for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The number of teachers under training in each of the different training classes during the year is given below:—

Graduates' Training Class	..	..	..	1
Undergraduates' Training Class	..	..	..	3
Upper Secondary Training Class	..	..	..	5
Lower Secondary for Masters	..	..	..	25
Lower Secondary for Mistresses	..	..	..	18

(4) In addition, there are general education classes attached to the Training College for preparing candidates for the Moulvi and the Urdu Upper Secondary Examinations, the number of students following these courses being 8 and 42 respectively.

3. The following table gives the results of the various public examinations of 1925, so far as they relate to Muslim candidates :—

Examination	Number	
	Examined	Passed
1. Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination for boys ..	29	15 (II class)
2. Training Examination for boys :—		8 (A Group)
(1) Collegiate grade	1	1
(2) Secondary grade	2	...
(3) Upper Secondary grade (Preliminary)	9	3
(4) Lower Secondary grade (do)	46	27
(5) Do (Final of 1924)	2	1
3. Training Examination for girls—		
(1) Lower Secondary grade (Preliminary)	21	4
4. Moulvis' Examination	5	1 in 3 groups
5. English Lower Secondary Examination for boys—		3 in 2 ..
(1) Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools	67	28
(2) Hindustani Middle Schools	147	79
(3) Other institutions	13	2
(4) Private study	29	8
6. English Lower Secondary Examination for girls—		
(1) Middle Schools	1	...
(2) Private study	10	6
7. Urdu Lower Secondary Examination for boys—		
(1) Incomplete Middle Schools	26	11
(2) Hindustani Middle Schools	51	19
(3) Hindustani Incomplete Middle Schools	188	86
(4) Primary Schools	10	5
(5) Hindustani Primary Schools	105	42
(6) Other institutions	9	3
(7) Private study	75	36
8. Urdu Lower Secondary Examination for girls—		
(1) Hindustani Middle Schools	12	8
(2) Hindustani Incomplete Middle Schools	65	38
(3) Hindustani Primary Schools	108	42
(4) Other institutions	13	11
(5) Private study	76	34

4. The several problems and difficulties regarding the education of Mahomedans arising chiefly out of the language difficulty and the ghosha system have been dealt with in the report for the year 1923-24. The failure of the various devices that have been tried with a view to avoid a duplication of schools on a linguistic basis forces the acceptance of the linguistic differentiation, so far as Urdu Schools are concerned, as a datum of the educational situation in the State. This is not, however, peculiar to Mysore. This involves, certainly, an extra expenditure but there is no getting away from it.

The line of future development of education for Mahomedans is chiefly in the direction of expansion of middle School education both for boys and girls. The opening of more Middle Schools according to a well-defined programme appears to be the most primary educational need of the community.

Of the various defects in regard to Urdu Schools considered in the last year's report, the lack of suitable text-books in non-language subjects for primary and middle as well as for training classes is the one easiest to remedy. In many subjects there are no suitable text-books that could be placed in the hands of pupils. The few departmental text-books that were prepared several years ago have become thoroughly out of date and are not in keeping with the needs of the changing curricula and the requirements of modern educational technique. This deficiency neutralises other educational benefits. Some progress has been made in remedying this defect as explained in Chapter XIV. But a special provision of funds to supply this need is urgently called for.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENDOWMENTS.

There were no changes in the rules for the award of scholarships. The appended statement shows the number of scholarships and the rate or amount available for each kind of scholarship and the number or amount utilised during 1924-25. The total amount spent on this account was Rs. 1,69,412 from State Funds.

1. The following table shows the number of scholarships and rate or amount available for each kind of scholarship and the number or amount utilised during 1924-25. The scholarships available within the State are tenable only for ten months in the year:—

Number	Scholarships	No. available	Value of each scholarship per month lumpsum available	Class in which tenable	No. awarded during 1924-25 or value	Amount allowed to lapse during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GENERAL EDUCATION.		Rs.			Rs.	
1	Merit scholarships	5	10	U. E. Class of Collegiate High Schools	5	.....	The first 5 students that top the list of S. S. L. C. candidates and study in the U. E. Class.
2	Vernacular High School scholarships for men.	50	12	U. S. Class of Kannada High Schools.	113	.....	For private men students that read for the U. S. Examination in Kannada High Schools. Sixty-three more scholarships than the sanctioned number were awarded by reappropriation from lapses under other heads.
3	Vernacular High School scholarships for women.	40	10	.....	18	Vide remarks against item 2	For private women students that read in the U. S. Class of the Maharani's High School. Since only 13 private candidates were available, 27 scholarships were utilised otherwise.
4	Pollegar scholarships	...	550 lump sum	All High Schools and lower classes.	8 varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 (Rs. 540)	10	Children of Pollegar pensioners.
5	Scholarships for women.	200	Varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12	Middle and High School Classes.	213 varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 (Rs. 12,260)	.....
6	Do	150	2	Vernacular Primary Classes.	150	.....
7	Scholarships for Mahomedans.	57 5	Rs. 4 to 10 25	Middle and High Schools, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.	57 4	300	In addition to the backward and other scholarships opened to the Mahomedan pupils, 5 scholarships are awarded for these pupils for higher studies at Aligarh.
8	Gumbuz scholarships	A few varying from Rs. 2 to 8	A lumpsum of Rs. 20 for boys and Rs. 30 for girls per month	All Classes	Fully utilised	.....	The scholarships are paid out of the Gumbuz Funds to Mahomedan pupils only.
9	Military scholarships	Varying from Rs. 2 to 10 per mensem	Lump sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000	Do	206 students	970	Rs. 5,000 to the children of those employed in the Mysore Regiments and Rs. 6,000 to the children of those that served in the late war irrespective of their being sons of those employed in Mysore Military service.
10	Backward class scholarships.	...	Lump sum of Rs. 56,200 per annum	Do	961 at a cost of Rs. 56,200	80	Detailed statement given in Chapter XII.
11	D. C. scholarships for boys.	...	Lump sum of Rs. 17,350 of Rs. 3 to 15	Middle and High Schools.	359 at a cost of Rs. 17,350 plus 975 by reappropriation	.....	Rs. 1,600 was utilised for the supply of cloths to D. C. pupils who were not granted scholarships.
12	Do	...	Rs. 19,120 scholarships of Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 4	Primary Classes	1,529 at a cost of Rs. 19,120	.....	Rs. 800 was utilised for the supply of books and slates to D. C. pupils in Primary Classes.
13	D. C. scholarships for girls.	...	Rs. 5,000 Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 5	All Classes	Rs. 3,060	165	Rs. 800 was reappropriated for books and slates and Rs. 975 for D. C. Boys' scholarships leaving a balance of Rs. 165 to lapse.
14	Kadayata scholarships.	...	Scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to 25 per mensem	Available for students of the Kadayata community in the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.	26 varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25	.....	The scholarships given out of the interest on the endowment made by Government in the name of the late Damodar Doss are managed by an Advisory Committee consisting of gentlemen of the Kadayata community in Bombay.
15	Special family scholarships.	18 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	These were specially sanctioned by Government in consideration of the services rendered by the family of the scholarship holders.

Number	Scholarships	No. avail- able	Value of each scho- larship per month or lumpsum available	Class in which ten- able	No. awarded during 1924-25 or value	Amount al- lowed to lapse during the year	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Training— Training scholar- ships for men.	50	11	L. S. Training Class	58	.....	For private male students joining the L. S. Training Class in the District Normal Schools and the Training College. Eight scholarships more than the sanctioned number were awarded by reappropriation from lapses under other heads.
17	Training scholar- ships for women.	6	19	U. S. Training Class in the Maharani's High School.	1	See remarks against item 2	These are for women private students studying in the classes. Only one candidate was available, hence remaining scholarships were utilised otherwise.
18	Do ...	15	12	L. S. Training Class	9	Do ...	Only 9 private candidates were available, hence the remaining scholarships were utilised otherwise.
19	Do ...	6	Rs. 10	L. S. Training Class, the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, for Mahomedan women.	19	.....	Six more scholarships than the sanctioned number were awarded by reappropriation from lapses under other heads.
20	Educational Foreign scholarships.	...	Varying from £900 to £300 per annum	Foreign countries for professional higher studies for periods varying from 2 to 3 years.	.....	.....	No fresh scholarships were awarded during the year. Details of scholars already studying are given below.

It will be seen from the statement that the several allotments for scholarships were more or less completely utilised and that some amounts that would have lapsed for want of deserving candidates for scholarships of a particular class were reappropriated for awarding scholarships of other classes where the number of applicants was larger than the number of scholarships available.

2. *Foreign Scholarships.*—No Educational Foreign scholarships either free or loan were awarded during the year. There were only three scholars under the control of this department studying in foreign countries during the year 1924-25 as detailed in the appended statement:—

No.	Name of scholar	Subject	Nature of scholarship	Period of scholarship	Place of study
1	Miss Mary Chandy, B.A.	General Education	Loan ...	2 years ...	London
2	Mr. A. Subba Rao, B.A., M. Sc.	Physiology ...	Damodar Das.	Do ...	Do
3	Mr. Abdul Wahab ...	Education ...	Loan ...	Do ...	Do

(1) Miss Mary Chandy came back to India in July 1925 after completing her studies.

(2) Mr. A. Subba Rao, loan scholar, who was studying for the D. Sc. of the London University was awarded a free Damodar Das Scholarship of ₹250 tenable for two years from 1924 to enable him to obtain the M. Sc. Degree in Physiology. According to reports received from the High Commissioner for India, Mr. Subba Rao's progress was quite satisfactory.

(3) Mr. Abdul Wahab, loan scholar, has not yet returned to India though he had promised to do so in the middle of July 1925. Steps are being taken to recover the amount of his loan scholarship.

3. *Free Studentships.*—Free studentships in the High School and University Entrance Classes are provided at the following rates:—Twenty per cent of the strength in High School Classes, and 25 per cent in University Entrance Classes calculated on the number of students in each class excluding those that receive Government scholarships. These latter also pay no fees. During the year under report, out of 5,818 students in the High School Classes, 455 held fee concessions on account of their being awarded Government scholarships. Of the remaining 5,363 students, freeships were granted by the Heads of Institutions at 20 per cent and 1,048 freeships were actually awarded to the students of all communities.

In the University Entrance Class there were 1,008 students, of whom 107 enjoyed fee concession on the score of being scholarship-holders. Of the remaining 901, freeships were granted by the Heads of Institutions to the extent of 225 calculated at 25 per cent on the number of pupils other than those enjoying the above concession.

The following statement shows the distribution of freeships among the chief communities:—

Distribution of freeships in High Schools among several communities in 1924-25.—

No.	Community	Total strength	Fee concessions	Strength for calculation of freeships	Number of freeships actually granted
HIGH SCHOOL CLASSES AT 20 per cent.					
1	Brahmins	3,625	9	3,616	719
2	Lingayets	495	60	435	68½
3	Vokkaligars	268	93	175	40
4	Mahomedans	391	68	323	49½
5	Christians	86	17	69	42½
6	Other Hindus	953	208	745	129½
	Total	5,818	455	5,363	1,048

UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE CLASS AT 25 per cent.

1	Brahmins	696	5	691	172
2	Lingayets	88	18	65	15
3	Vokkaligars	55	30	25	4½
4	Mahomedans	42	15	27	9½
5	Christians	8	4	4	3
6	Other Hindus	124	35	89	2
	Total	1,008	107	901	224

4. *Endowments.*—A statement showing the amounts spent during the year 1924-25, on scholarships and prizes from the interest on the several endowments made in the Education Department is given below:—

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rao Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar's Endowment.	1,53,200	0	0	6,410	0	0
2	Mr. Navicam Ramanujachar's Endowment ...	2,000	0	0	100	0	0
3	Mari Mallappa's Charities Fund	30,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
4	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Badrudin Sahib's Prize.	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
5	Sravanabelagola Poor Scholars' Fund ...	3,000	0	0	146	0	0
6	Sri Krishnaraja Educational Association Prize Fund.	500	0	0	15	0	0
7	His Highness the Maharaja's Scholarship Fund	4,592	4	0	288	0	0
8	L. S. Iyengar's Endowment	10,000	0	0	519	0	0
9	Tirthahalli Jubilee Scholarships Fund ...	3,600	0	0	108	0	0
10	Davood Khan's Prize Fund	500	0	0	17	0	0
11	Major Kensington's Prize Fund	600	0	0	15	0	0
12	Chitaldrug High School Prize Fund	300	0	0	10	0	0
13	Empress Girls' School Fund	5,299	12	0	.....	
14	Kanle Devappa's Endowment	3,000	0	0	150	0	0
15	Ponna Janikamma's Prize Fund	300	0	0	18	0	0
16	Lingayet Education Fund and P. M. Basappa's Memorial Fund.	25,000	0	0	1,250	0	0
17	Nanjangud Jubilee Sanskrit Patasala Fund ...	3,000	0	0	50	0	0
18	Mardani Gaib's Annual Purse	466	0	0	15	0	0
19	S. R. Nanjundayya's Memorial Fund	1,500	0	0	90	0	0
20	Bandi Rangamma's Fund	1,350	0	0	117	0	0

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
21	Sulugodu Sankarayya's Endowment ...	1,200	0	0	.....	
22	N. Gopala Iyengar's Prize Fund ...	150	0	0	6	0	0
23	Y. Asvathanarayana Rao Prize Fund ...	125	0	0	5	0	0
24	Sri Bhagirathamma's Endowment ...	2,080	0	0	154	0	0
25	Mr. K. Siddaramappa's Prize Fund ...	122	0	0	6	0	0
26	B. Tirumallamma's Scholarship Fund ...	800	0	0	.....	
27	M. Venkatavarada Iyengar's Endowment ...	500	0	0	.....	
28	Dr. P. R. Subba Rao's Endowment ...	85	0	0	.....	
29	Mr. K. Sanjeevachetty's Prize ...	125	0	0	7	0	0

THE FOLLOWING NEW ENDOWMENTS WERE ACCEPTED DURING THE YEAR.

1	Samandur Village School Fund ...	250	0	0	.....	
2	Mr. D. Venkataramaiah's Prize Fund ...	200	0	0	.....	

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

1. The following table shows the number of students belonging to the different Backward Communities under instruction in various grades on the 30th June 1925.

Grades	Mahomedans		Christians		Lingayets		Vokkaligars		Vaisyas		Jains		Other Hindus belonging to Minor Communities		Depressed classes such as Molevas, Madigas, etc.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Colleges (Oriental) ...	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (Teaching) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
University Entrance Classes ...	72	...	10	6	74	...	45	...	16	...	16	...	97	2	5	...
High Schools, English ...	369	9	100	78	508	4	335	5	151	...	57	1	907	26	88	...
Do Vernacular ...	49	...	5	2	40	1	4	1	2	...	1	...	30	2	8	...
Middle Schools ...	1,904	67	369	261	2,702	83	1,781	73	1,043	22	288	12	4,711	212	776	14
Incomplete Middle Schools ...	881	831	49	69	1,727	66	1,220	53	188	27	41	10	1,322	120	121	15
Primary Schools ...	24,119	12,008	1,651	932	37,146	8,959	43,261	5,898	3,802	1,900	1,700	686	53,193	10,706	13,850	2,855
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																
Training Schools ...	88	18	3	28	47	...	42	...	1	...	...	...	50	1	11	...
Industrial Schools ...	145	...	200	15	17	...	101	...	76	...	5	...	361	8	125	...
Sanskrit Schools ...	1	...	...	...	118	...	92	6	33	1	39	4	85	4	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	19	...	15	...	19	...	27	...	19	...	5	...	42	...	2	...
School of Engineering ...	7	...	21	...	3	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	43	...	...	...
Medical School ...	9	...	4	3	4	...	6	2	4	...	1	...	9	3	...	...
Agricultural School ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
School for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind ...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	28	2	...	...
Total ...	27,519	12,327	2,428	1,374	42,415	9,114	46,929	6,038	4,839	1,951	2,105	712	60,900	11,086	14,988	2,884

2. The following statement gives the number of students belonging to the different Backward Communities who were successful in the various Public Examinations of 1925:—

Examinations	Mahomedans	Christians	Lingayets	Vokkaligars	Vaisyas	Jains	Panchamas	Others	Total
University Entrance ...	13	5	26	4	10	4	...	57	119
Secondary School-Leaving Certificate ...	59	27	69	35	25	12	4	121	352
Lower Secondary (Vernacular) ...	335	33	283	183	20	10	25	191	1,080
Do (English) ...	123	62	162	115	53	20	30	296	861

3. *Scholarships.*—The principal measure adopted by the Government for the encouragement of the education of the Backward Communities, consists in the allotment of a sum of one lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 10,800 is devoted to University Education and is administered by the Mysore University, and the balance of Rs. 89,200 is administered by Provincial, District and Taluk Committees appointed by the Inspector-General of Education. Out of the amount at the disposal of the Education Department, the sum due to the Mahomedan Community on the basis of population is formed into a separate fund and scholarships are awarded by the Inspector-General of Education with the help of a Committee. The amount due to the Depressed classes, out of the allotment for Backward classes, as well as other amounts specially sanctioned, have been constituted into a separate fund for Depressed Class scholarships.

The number of applicants for these scholarships is far in excess of the number available, and the Representative Assembly has repeatedly asked for a substantial increase of the allotment. In response to this demand, the Government have been pleased to increase the allotment for this year by Rs. 8,000. On the whole, 961 scholarships were awarded during the year at a total cost of Rs. 56,200 under the Backward class scholarships scheme and 1,888 scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 37,445 under Depressed class scholarships scheme. The amount under Backward class scheme was almost fully utilised leaving a small balance of Rs. 80 and this in a large measure is due to the grouping of communities, sanctioned in Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923. Under the Depressed class scheme, a sum of Rs. 800 was reappropriated mainly for the purpose of providing books and slates to Depressed class pupils in compulsory areas and a sum of Rs. 975 for awarding scholarships to Depressed class boys, out of the balance under the lumpsum of Rs. 5,000 intended for the Depressed class girls. In addition to the above, there was a provision of Rs. 2,000 for the supply of clothing to the Depressed class pupils who are not in receipt of scholarships and this amount was fully utilised during the year.

The following statement gives the details of the Backward and Depressed class scholarships given during the year:—

Grade of scholarships	Monthly rate	Amount available	Amount utilised	Amount of lapses
BACKWARD CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS (other than for Depressed Classes).				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II Grade	10	9,200	9,200	...
III Grade	8	25,520	25,480	40
IV Grade	4	21,560	21,520	40
DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.				
Boys	From Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 15.	36,470	37,445*	...
Girls	From Re. 0-8-0 to Rs. 5.	5,000	4,825†	...

* Rupees 975 reappropriated from the allotment for Depressed class girls.

† Includes the above Rs. 975 and Rs. 800 reappropriated for slates and books to Depressed class children in compulsory areas.

4. *Number and strength of Schools for Depressed Classes.*—There were 609 schools in all for the education of the children of Depressed classes with a strength of 15,719 as against 592 schools with a strength of 13,661 in the previous year. Of these schools, 429 were Government, 179 aided and 1 special. Of the total strength, 2,504 were girls as against 1,593 in the previous year. Of the 429 Government Institutions, 3 were Middle Schools and 426 Primary. There were 12 Weaving classes attached to these schools, which were all working during the year and 11 other Practical Instruction classes in certain selected Panchama Schools giving instruction in leather work, smithy, mat-making and basket-making.

The aided Panchama Schools except those that are maintained by organised agencies like the Christian and other Missions have a very unsteady existence, and steps are being taken, as far as funds permit, to prevent their dying out by converting them into Government Schools. The number thus converted during the year under report was 28 including 5 schools run by the Hindu Depressed Class Mission, Mysore. The number of schools newly opened was 14. All the schools specially intended for pupils of Depressed classes, except 3 institutions which are Boarding Vocational Middle Schools, are of the Primary

grade. It is the aim of the department to steadily encourage the admission of boys of this community to the general institutions. The number of pupils of Depressed classes reading in general schools has risen from 3,294 to 4,017. This shows that the prejudice against the admission of Panchamas into general schools is gradually, though slowly, diminishing. The three Boarding Vocational Middle Schools are located at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur.

(a) *The Central Panchama Institute, Mysore.*—The institution is under the care of an influential Committee, of which Lokahitaishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs continued as President. The Superintendent of the Institute, Mr. Thampiran, continued as Secretary. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was 241 against 224 in the previous year. Twenty-seven boys sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1925 and 19 of them passed. For the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination 15 appeared and 12 passed, 2 being placed in the First class. The results were very good. There was a large demand for admission to this Institute as well as to the Panchama Boarding Schools, Tumkur and Chikmagalur and in both cases many had to be refused admission for want of accommodation. In the case of the Mysore School, some temporary relief was afforded by taking a private building on a rent of Rs. 40 per month. The real solution of this problem is the opening of a few more schools of the Central Panchama Institute type at some of the other district headquarters, and the question of starting two such, is engaging the attention of the department.

In addition to general education imparted in the Institution, the following industrial subjects are taught:—

(1) Boot and Shoe-making, (2) Weaving, (3) Carpentry, (4) Smithy, (5) Rattan work and (6) Tailoring. This Section has been working satisfactorily and at a profit.

The management of the Boarding Home attached to the Institute was quite satisfactory. The cost per month per each pupil including establishment charges came to Rs. 5-15-7 as against Rs. 5-12-6 in the previous year. The Institute had a Scout Troop and the students played foot-ball and volley-ball in addition to undergoing regular drill. The Adi Dravida Patrike was continued. The school also maintained a Dramatic Association. The chief want of the institution is additional accommodation.

(b) *Panchama Boarding School, Tumkur.*—The school is placed under the management of a Committee with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as President. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1925 was 66. Ten boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary and three passed and one boy was declared eligible for promotion. All these are prosecuting their studies in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore. In addition to general education, the following industrial subjects were taught—(1) carpentry, (2) leather-stitching and (3) tailoring. The Boarding Home was managed economically, the average monthly cost per head being Rs. 5-12-6 as against Rs. 5-10-9 last year. The boys besides playing foot-ball, took part in wrestling and indigenous games. For want of sufficient accommodation 30 applicants who wished to join the institution had to be refused admission.

(c) *Panchama Boarding School, Chikmagalur.*—The strength of this institution was 41. One student appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination in March 1925 and passed. In addition to general education, the students underwent industrial training in the morning in the Local Government Industrial School, where they were taught smithy, carpentry and rattan work. All the students undergo drill regularly. A scout troop was formed in the latter part of the year under report. The average cost of boarding per boy was Rs. 5-7-2.

(d) The Government Free Boarding Home started in June 1924 at Bangalore, for the benefit of Panchama pupils of High School classes became very popular and the provision made for the board and lodging of such students at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur in the local Panchama Boarding Schools which were left unutilised in those schools, were transferred here, raising the provision available in the Home from 12 to 37. The number of boarders actually admitted was 31 in July 1924. The provision has been since raised to 80 from the current year in view of the large number of admissions to the High School classes. The Home is managed by an influential Committee of which Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, is the President. Mr. Dorai Raj, B. A., a Panchama Graduate, who was working as Head Master of the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, has been recently transferred as Assistant Master, Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore and appointed as Warden of the Free Boarding Home, Bangalore.

5. *Schools for Lambanis and other Hill Tribes.*—Besides the schools for the Depressed Class Communities there were 26 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 637, 4 Schools for Hill Tribes, 5 for Kunbis and 5 for Waddars with a total strength of 273. Of the 26 Lambani Schools, 24 were Government and 2 aided.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS).

According to statistics furnished by the Revenue Department, there were 1,131 private or village indigenous schools with a strength of 16,018 as against 1,093 schools with a strength of 16,762 reported in the previous year. Of the total strength of 16,018 on the 30th June 1925, 1,269 were girls. All these schools were of the Primary standard and Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Urdu were the languages taught in them. These schools are not subject to departmental supervision. They are not "recognised" and receive no aid from the State or any other Public source. Their average strength being only about fourteen, it is evident that their maintenance involves a substantial burden on the parents of the pupils who do not share in the benefits of free Primary Education provided in all Government and Aided Schools. This may be taken as an indication of the keenness of the village population for education.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICATION AND LIBRARIES.

1. THE TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Text-Book Committee, as reconstituted in December 1923, continued to hold office during the year 1924-25. The Committee consists of 45 members appointed by Government, with the Inspector-General as President and the Assistant Inspector-General as Vice-President. Mr. A. N. Narasimhaiya, Kannada Translator to the department, continued as Secretary to the Committee. A meeting of the Committee was held on 26th September 1924 when the work done during the year 1923-24 was reviewed. The Committee does its work mainly through Sub-Committees, the members of which consist of members of the Committee as well as 33 other persons (mostly departmental officers) nominated by the President. There were 13 Sub-Committees dealing with the following subjects:—

1. English, 2. Sanskrit, 3. Tamil, 4. Mathematics, 5. History and Geography, 6. Kannada, 7. Hindustani, Persian and Arabic, 8. Science, 9. Methods of Teaching, 10. Religious, Moral and Civic Education, 11. Telugu, 12. Girls' Education, 13. Physical Culture.

The following statement shows the number of books reviewed by the several Sub-Committees during 1924-25:—

	Number received	Number reviewed
English	285	206
Kannada	90	56
Urdu	108	46
Sanskrit	11	8
Tamil	45	31
Telugu	46	28
French and Miscellaneous	150	5
Total	735	380

Classified according to subject matter, the number of books reviewed was as follows:—

Subject	English	Kannada	Sanskrit	Urdu	Tamil	Telugu
Language and Literature	156	40	5	35	28	26
History	21	9	...	3	...	...
Geography	12	...	...	...	1	...
Science	8	...	...	2	2	...
Mathematics	6	3	...	1	...	...
Philosophy and Religion	1	2	1	...	...	...
Education	2	1	2	5	...	2

During the year ten journals were received for review. Of these three in English, three in Urdu, two in Sanskrit and one in Telugu have been recommended for use in schools. The number of non-departmental publications approved and prescribed as text-books during the year was 182.

The system of issuing consolidated notifications every quarter recommending or rejecting the books received for review and distributing them among the Publishers, Authors, Head Masters of Schools and Inspecting Officers was continued during the year. The thanks of the department are due to the members of the Sub-Committees who helped in reviewing these publications and facilitated the work of the Text-Book Committee in other ways.

The chief problem before the Text-Book Committee is the supply of text-books suited to the curricula of studies in the several grades and subjects. In many cases the text-books in use are departmental publications issued several years ago. They generally stand in need of revision and often of rewriting. The fact that the department has undertaken to prepare and publish text-books seems to have stifled private enterprise in this direction to a large extent. The question of encouraging competent private agencies to bring out suitable text-books in all subjects is under the active consideration of the department. The subjects in which the want of suitable text-books both Kannada and Urdu are most keenly felt are History and Geography and Civic and Moral Instruction. The department is getting three books written on History in Kannada for the Primary and the Middle School classes. The Kannada Geography published by the department requires immediate revision. All available Urdu text-books on History and Geography are being examined by the Text-Book Committee. Meanwhile "Tarikh-e-Hindustan" is being revised with a view to bring it up to date. The want of suitable text-books on training subjects in Urdu is also very keenly felt and Government have recently sanctioned the publication by the department of three books in Urdu on these subjects.

The want of suitable maps, atlases and charts in Kannada and Urdu, renders the teaching of History, Geography and Natural Science ineffectual. The department is considering the offers of some publishers to bring out Kannada and Urdu Editions of some of the most up-to-date maps to equip the schools properly.

2. *Books Published.*—The following statement shows the number of books published by the department during the year:—

Name of the Book		Number of copies
I. PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.		
1.	Kannada S. S. L. C Text-Book for 1926	2,000
2.	Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1925	11,500
3.	Kannada Text for V Form for 1925	2,000
4.	Do 1926	1,500
5.	Sanskrit S. S. L. C. Text for 1926	500
6.	Sanskrit Upper Secondary Text for 1926	100
7.	Sanskrit Lower Secondary Text for 1926	1,000
8.	Kannada Supplementary Reader	11,999
9.	Padyasangraha..	42,000
10.	Hosakannada Vyakarana	29,994
11.	Vachakabodhini	15,000
12.	Maggi Koshtaka	30,000
13.	Ankaganita, I	1,000
14.	Do III	5,000
15.	Balabhuvivarane	4,000
16.	Bhuvivarane, I	25,039
17.	Do II	10,000
18.	Mysore Charitrasara	5,000
19.	Saralarogyapatha	15,750
20.	Arogyasastra	10,000
21.	Saralavyavasayapatha	19,885
22.	Savitri Charitre...	297
23.	Kalyanagitavali...	1,000
24.	Dharmabodhe	3,990
25.	Samajadharmada Kaipidi	2,997
26.	Grihakaryanirvahakrama	495
27.	Kannada Copy Book, No. II	994
28.	Do III	1,986
29.	Do IV	4,925
30.	Do V	9,830
31.	Do VI	9,975
32.	Amara Kosa, I Kanda	4,995
33.	Sanskrit Sabdavali	1,501
34.	Sanskrit Balabodhini	300
35.	Khulasa Tarikhe Hindustani	1,990
36.	Tarikhus Sehat...	750
PRINTED AT THE BANGALORE PRESS.		
1.	Kannada Balabodhe, I	1,00,000
2.	Do II	40,000
3.	Kannada Reader, No. I	25,000
4.	Do II	37,000

3. *Books under Preparation.*—Mr. N. Venkatesa Iyengar's "Vignanabodhini" and Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao's "Principles of Instruction, Volume 3" are nearing completion.

The manuscripts of "Hindustani Devotional Songs" was got ready for the Press during the year.

The department called for applications to write three books on History for the Primary and Middle School classes. Of the several applicants, the History Sub-Committee has accepted the application of two authors who have been invited to write the three books for a suitable remuneration. It is expected that the manuscripts will be ready by December 1925 for review by the History and Geography Sub-Committee.

The department has in its possession, the following manuscripts purchased in previous years, which could not be printed till now for want of budget provision :—

Name	Author
1. Rasayana Sastra ...	M. V. Sraenivasa Iyengar
2. Hygiene (English) ...	Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao
3. Artificial Flower-Making ...	H. K. Ukle
4. Business Organisation ...	G. S. Subba Rao
5. Free Hand Drawing ...	S. K. Linganniah
6. Practical Geometry ...	R. Jagannatha Rao
7. Physics (Kannada) ...	N. Nagesha Rao
8. Magnetism and Electricity ...	M. R. Srinivasa Murty
9. Sound ...	C. Krishnaswamy Rao
10. Moral Readers (English) ...	A. R. Wadia
11. Practical Geometry ...	B. Venkanna
12. Hygiene (Kannada) ...	P. V. Kuppu Rao
13. Kannada V Reader ...	B. Venkatanaranappa
14. Kannada IV Reader ...	M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar
15. Sanskrit Readers ...	R. Shama Sastry

It is hoped to bring out some of these during the current year, as the Government have been pleased to increase the grant for publication by Rs. 10,000.

4. *Encouragement to Authors.*—Out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the "Encouragement to Authors," the following books and journals were purchased during the year under report and distributed among various School Libraries :—

Name of Book	Name of the Author	Number of copies purchased	Amount
1. Nivedana ...	D. V. Gundappa	50	Rs. 50
2. Sasanapadyamanjari ...	R. Narasimhachar	25	50
3. Karnataka Kavicharithre, Part I ...	R. Narasimhachar	25	100
4. History of Palegars ...	M. S. Puttanna	175	131½
5. Kannada English Dictionary ...	S. Rama Rao	50	250
6. Psychology of Music ...	H. P. Krishna Rao	50	150
7. Mysore Illustrated ..	The Bangalore Press	100	200
8. The Biography of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.		400	472½
9. Common Basis of Two Faiths ...	M. Mithra	200	125
10. History of Medieval India, Volume II.	C. V. Vaidya	16	90
11. Corporate Life in Ancient India	Do	16	120
12. Defects and Diseases of Children ...	Dr. Usman	100	75
13. The Metaphysique of Mysticism ...	A. Govindacharyaswami	12	145
14. Mahabharatha ...	Stanley Rice	89	510
15. Mahabharatasangraha ...	K. Ramaswamy Iyengar	200	400
16. Scout Literature (4 Books) ...	Various Authors	..	500

Name of Journal	Number of copies purchased	Amount
1. Karnataka Granthamala ...	100	Rs. 250
2. Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine ...	50	75
3. The Mythic Society Journal ...	6	30
4. Bodhakaseve ...	100	100
5. Light to the Blind ...	12	36
6. Saraswathi ...	13	39
7. Prabudha Karnataka ...	50	100
8. Akbari Talim ...	82	328

The Budget provision under "Encouragement to Authors" is altogether inadequate if the department is to make any real contribution to the development of Vernacular literature of the kind most urgently required. It is a truism to say that the well being of the country depends on the enlightenment of the masses of the people, who can only be reached through their mother-tongue. One of the most urgent needs of the country is a good wholesome Vernacular literature written in a style easily understood by the "man in the street" and what is equally important, by the woman in the home. Authors who can write the right kind of books on subjects that will interest and enlighten the masses can be found but they require adequate encouragement and protection against pecuniary loss.

5. *Encouragement of Kannada and Sanskrit.*—In accordance with Government Order No. E. 4747-8—Edn. 169-23-4, dated 27th March 1924, issuing rules regarding the utilisation of a portion of the income from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular literature, a notification inviting applications for the Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prize Competition was published in June 1924.

In response to this, 163 Kannada printed books and 83 manuscripts, 2 Sanskrit printed books and 6 manuscripts were received.

A Committee consisting of the undermentioned five members reviewed the books and manuscripts:—

1. Mr. B. M. Srikantaiya, M.A., B.L.
2. " M. Hiriyanna, M.A., L.T.
3. " T. S. Venkannaiya, M.A.
4. " A. R. Krishna Sastry, M.A.
5. Pandit T. Srinivasaraghavachar.

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Inspector-General of Education awarded the prizes as follows:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|
| 1. First Prize of Rs. 500 | ... | 1. Vidyaranya and His Times | } By Mr. D. V. Gundappa |
| | | 2. Rajyasastra | } of Bangalore. |
| 2. Second Prize of Rs. 200 | .. | Sachithra Madhava Karuna | |
| | | Vilasa by Mr. V. T. Kulkarni Galaganath. | |

The thanks of the department are due to the members of the Committee for their valuable services in this connection.

6. *The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.*—The chief function of the Depot is, as its name indicates, the stocking and supplying of Departmental publications to Branch Depots and Recognised Agencies who sell them in retail. Departmental publications are also supplied to wholesale purchasers direct from the Depot. In addition, the Depot Stocks non-departmental educational publications to the extent that is needed for free supplies to Departmental institutions as well as Urdu publications that are not easily available. Further, it serves as an agency for the stocking and sale of the publications of various other departments.

The following statement gives statistical information about the work of the Depot:—

	1923-24	1924-25
Number of Agencies	57	64
Number of Branch Book Depots	58	40
	Rs.	Rs.
Total value of stock on hand on 30th June	2,88,752	3,02,125
Value of books and maps purchased during the year	1,50,150	1,51,156
Net amount realised by sales at the Government Central Book Depot	37,198	22,286
Do do the Agencies	30,053	40,981
Do do the Branch Book Depots	16,482	12,820
Commission paid to wholesale purchasers at Central Book Depot	4,893	2,123
Commission paid to Agents	4,488	6,138
Commission paid to Branch Book Depot-keepers	2,950	2,305
Value of books supplied free from the Depot to various departments of Government.	59,485	52,030
Value of Educational publications supplied free from the Depot	36,284	26,530
Expenditure including salaries and travelling allowance to the staff, contingency, etc.	11,700	11,171

Apart from the supply of books, which is its chief function, the Depot has also been entrusted with the supply of furniture and appliances, such as clocks, bells, harmoniums, ball frames, agricultural implements, etc., purchased by the department and stocked in the Depot for distribution to schools.

7. *Libraries.*—The number of volumes in the Education Library on the 30th June 1925, was 5,239 and the number in the Office Library was 2,769. During the year, 201 volumes mostly on education were added to the Educational Library. The accessions to the Office Library during the year came to 88, mainly official reports. The number of books lent out from these two libraries was 1,184.

The Catalogue of the Educational Library is being printed at the Government Press and is expected to be ready shortly. The Government have been pleased to approve of a sum of Rs. 200, out of the budget provision for the Educational Library being utilised for the purchase of Educational journals and magazines for circulation among the Inspecting Officers of all the Districts with a view to enable them to keep themselves in touch with the progressive educational thought of the world (*vide* Government Order No. E. 7047-8—Edn. 60-24-6, dated 6th June 1925).

Public Libraries.—The two Aided Free Public Libraries of Mysore and Bangalore continued to work under the management of Committees, the members of which are partly nominated by Government and partly elected by the subscribers.

A. *The Public Library, Bangalore.*—The following statement shows the increasing popularity and prosperity of the Library:—

	1923-24	1924-25
1. Number of members	569	684
2. Amount of subscriptions	Rs. 6,491 0 0	Rs. 6,842 12 0
3. Total Income	Rs. 13,895 5 0	Rs. 14,951 10 8
4. Expenditure	Rs. 11,679 11 3	Rs. 14,311 0 10
5. Balance	Rs. 2,315 9 9	Rs. 640 9 10
6. Total number of books... ..	11,064	12,002
7. Accessions	539	1,272
8. Number of books issued	57,164	60,634
9. Number of books missing and written off ..	129	194
10. Periodicals subscribed for (a) Indian ...	72	73
(b) Foreign	63	58
11. Total number of visitors	87,861	87,905

The receipts of the Seshadri Memorial Section came to Rs. 3,084-0-7, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,055-3-9 was spent on the purchase of books, furniture, investment, etc., leaving a balance of Rs. 28-12-10 and net cash assets to the value of Rs. 5,028-12-0.

B. *The Public Library, Mysore.*—The following tabular statement gives an idea of the work done by the Library:—

	1923-24	1924-25
1. Number of members	169	153
2. Amount of subscriptions	Rs. 1,747 8 0	Rs. 1,686 0 0
3. Total income	Rs. 5,579 8 9	Rs. 6,569 13 9
4. Expenditure	Rs. 4,236 11 6	Rs. 4,979 5 3
5. Balance	Rs. 1,342 13 3	Rs. 1,590 8 6
6. Total number of books	8,671	8,854
7. Accessions	123	183
8. Number of books issued	33,433	27,137
9. Periodicals subscribed for (a) Indian ...	57	54
(b) Foreign	30	27
10. Total number of visitors	76,082	56,965

Rural and Urban Libraries.—There were 50 District, Taluk and Town Libraries in the State, of which, 17 stocked only Kannada books and the remaining 33 stocked both English and Kannada books.

These were distributed among the eight districts as follows:—

1. Bangalore	5
2. Kolar	6
3. Tumkur	7
4. Mysore	11
5. Hassan	9
6. Kadur	4
7. Shimoga	7
8. Chitaldrug	1
Total	50

All these were managed by the Managing Committees, some of the members being nominated by the Presidents of the respective District Boards subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Education and the rest being elected by the subscribers. They continued to do good work during the year.

8. *Printing Presses.*—On 30th June 1925, there were 88 Printing Presses including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 87 at the end of 1923-24. The following table shows the number of Presses in each district in 1923-24 and in 1924-25 :—

District						1923-24	1924-25
1. Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	34	36
2. Kolar	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
3. Tumkur	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
4. Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	25	24
5. Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
6. Kadur	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
7. Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
8. Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	...	3	4

9. *Newspapers and Periodicals.*—Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette (published by the Police Department), there were 17 newspapers and 41 periodicals published in the State during the year 1924-25. Of these, 6 newspapers were in English, 10 in Kannada, and 1 in Urdu. Of the 41 periodicals, 20 were in English, and 21 in Kannada, 3 were published quarterly, 2 bi-monthly and 36 monthly. One was a comic journal on the model of "Punch," 2 dealt with Scientific topics, 14 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, education, temperance and economic and other miscellaneous matters.

Conclusion.—It will be seen from the preceding paragraphs that the principal activities of the department during the year under report related to the introduction of the Revised S. S. L. C. Scheme in High Schools, opening of new High Schools, the provision of vocational training in High and Middle Schools, examination of the working of the scheme of remodelling of Middle and Primary Schools, development of Primary Education with the aid of education cess and other funds sanctioned by Government, the construction of educational buildings mainly from the Education Cess Funds; the improvement of the equipment of schools; the examination of the working of the compulsory education scheme, and of adult schools; and the development of proposals in respect of improving the training courses, medical inspection of schools and visual instruction. There have been important changes in the organisation of the higher inspectorate, and the new organisation has settled down to steady work.

In concluding this report the Inspector-General of Education desires to be permitted to give expression to his feelings of deep gratitude to Government for the very generous manner in which they have dealt with the ever growing demands of the department for additional funds for the expansion of education and for the sympathetic manner in which they have dealt with the various proposals submitted; and to all the officers of the department, tutorial, executive and clerical for their valuable assistance and co-operation.

K. MATTHAN,
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 1924-25.

(For details see General Table III.)

Area and population			Public Institutions										Private Institutions		Percentage of	Remarks
Total area in square miles	No. of towns and villages	Population	.....												
			University Education		School Education, General			School Education, Special		Total of Public Institutions			Advanced	Elementary			Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22,456	Towns 104	Males 29,85,541	Institutions	4	1	551	5,148	7	75	6,086	...	1,181	7,217	Institutions to Number of towns and villages.	School-going population. 447,831 481,162 8,78,998	
	Villages 16,568	Females 28,71,411		...	...	81	700	3	1	785	...	...	765	
	Total 16,672	Total 58,59,952	Total	4	1	682	6,148	10	76	6,871	...	1,131	8,002			
	Scholars	Males	...	298	11	35,058	1,91,995	380	3,842	2,31,519	...	14,749	2,46,268	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. †		
		Females	...	...	...	2,680	85,808	62	108	58,658	...	1,269	59,927	Female population of school-going age. ‡
		Total	...	298	11	37,738	2,47,803	392	3,950	2,90,177	...	16,018	3,06,195	34.83		

† 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

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instructions						
	University education		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. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Institutions ...	50,750	12,785	12,08,584	12,94,786	71,066	2,51,211	23 89,152
(For males ...)							
(For females ...)			1,78,454	3,58,472	18,174	8,560	5,63,650
Total ...	50,750	12,785	13,87,038	16,53,208	89,260	2,59,761	34 52,802
2. (a) Percentage of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instructions.	1.43	.36	31.47	32.14	2.44	5.23	73.07
(b) Percentage of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	4.83	70.60	...	.54	75.97
(c) Percentage of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-7 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	.26	98.69	...	1.05	100
(d) Percentage of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instructions.	1.06	.27	29.17	34.75	1.86	5.46	72.57
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.	616 14 9	1,155 0 0	33 7 9	5 0 1	175 13 10	149 13 0	10 11 0
Cost to Provincial Revenues ...							
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	1 0 11	2 10 3	...	3 5 4	2 6 5
Total ...	619 14 11	1,155 0 0	38 4 8	7 10 7	176 2 1	179 1 5	13 12 7
Local Fund Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost of Provincial Revenues ...							
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools	...	...	...	13 3 6	...	...	13 3 6
Cost to Provincial Revenues ...							
Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	...	8 5 10	...	...	8 5 10
Total ...	...	...	...	21 9 4	...	...	21 9 4
Institutions in Native States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to Native State Revenues ...							
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	15 15 8	...	17 13 4	3 9 5	136 3 9	11 7 0	5 4 0
Cost to Provincial Revenues ...							
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 0 8	0 3 0	...	0 3 7	0 2 9
Total ...	17 6 3	...	39 12 4	4 3 1	349 15 0	32 14 4	6 9 5
Unaided Institutions Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions ...	175 8 8	1,162 4 4	30 10 10	4 13 5	174 7 10	57 12 11	8 15 11
Cost to Provincial Revenues ...							
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	13 11	2 2 4	...	1 4 3	1 12 8
Total ...	178 5 7	1,162 4 4	38 9 4	7 1 5	182 2 7	61 14 6	12 9 3

TABLE II.

State for the official year 1924-25. (For details see General Table IV)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction [§]								Total Expenditure on public Instruction	Remarks
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	76,323	2,85,501	1,46,718	2,20,621	1,45,731	4,05,911	12,80,806	41,69,937	...
...	...	...	21,360	...	...	...	24,360	5,88,010	...
...	76,323	2,85,501	1,71,078	2,20,621	1,45,731	4,05,911	13,05,165	47,57,967	...
...	2.18	5.14	4.84	4.51	1.88	5.98	26.98	100	
...	...	...	...	9.61	14.32	...	24.08	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	1.60	6.01	8.59	4.63	3.06	8.54	27.43	100	

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

‡The annual cost is calculated in 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 column showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

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

Class of institutions		Public							
		Under Public Management							
		Management by Government				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards			
		Name of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1925	Average number of the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1925	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	2	62	76	65	...	...	...	...
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	11	11	10	...	...	...	...
Teaching ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		3	73	87	75	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For boys...	High schools ... English ...	15	4,490	4,622	3,924	...	...	...
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	3	290	280	239	...	...	...
		Middle schools ... English ...	182	17,998	17,909	13,312	...	...	...
		Middle schools ... I C Middle ...	314	6,492	5,852	4,324	...	...	...
	For Girls ...	High schools ... English ...	2	127	116	96	...	...	...
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	1	26	26	22	...	...	...
		Middle schools ... English ...	16	869	800	612	...	...	...
		Middle schools ... I C Middle ...	43	597	527	331	...	...	...
	Total ...		576	30,889	29,532	22,292	...	...	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General	For boys	3,100	1,46,922	1,40,719	1,01,428	42	5,715	5,312	4,380
	For girls	579	30,041	27,887	19,300	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		3,679	1,76,963	1,68,606	1,20,728	42	5,715	5,312	4,380
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.									
School Education, Special	Training schools for masters ...	7	332	442	398	...	...	...	...
	Do mistresses	2	40	31	27	...	...	...	...
	Schools for the Deaf Mutes and the blind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	1	31	31	24	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	1	158	145	145	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools ...	1	221	224	191	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools... Boys ...	9	535	507	392	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools... Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools ...	Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Commercial Do ...	2	258	156	141	...	...	...
Total ...		23	1,635	1,536	1,318	...	...	...
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...		4,281	2,09,560	1,99,761	1,45,048	42	5,715	5,312	4,380

TABLE III.
for the official year 1924-25.

institutions												
Under Private Management								Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June 1925	Number of scholars on the 30th June learning		
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards				Unaided						English	A. Classical language	A. Vernacular language
Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1925	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of Institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1925	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	226	209	142	...	...	...	...	4	288	39	271	9
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...
2	226	209	142	...	...	...	...	5	299	50	271	9
7	2,445	2,428	2,089	...	...	...	...	22	6,935	6,935	1,513	5,200
21	2,961	2,972	2,486	2	178	117	149	3	290	84	43	290
7	474	377	317	...	...	...	...	205	21,137	21,014	1,417	19,880
3	76	71	67	...	...	...	...	321	6,966	6,892	604	6,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	203	203	7	195
5	377	330	237	1	28	26	23	1	26	14	12	26
10	305	267	246	...	...	...	...	22	1,274	1,274	14	1,274
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	902	902	127	1,087
53	6,638	6,440	5,492	8	206	143	172	632	37,733	37,318	3,737	34,444
2,295	58,952	53,824	42,958	11	313	226	190	5,448	2,11,902	80	3,721	2,12,935
120	3,812	5,402	4,026	1	48	57	47	700	35,901	28	2,046	36,072
2,415	64,764	59,226	46,984	12	361	283	237	6,148	2,47,803	108	5,767	2,49,007
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	332	35	...	297
1	20	17	16	...	...	...	...	3	60	...	...	60
3	70	67	43	...	...	...	...	3	70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	158	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	221	...	...	...
8	386	455	453	...	...	...	...	17	1,181	...	...	...
1	14	12	11	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...
48	1,647	1,536	1,217	...	...	...	...	48	1,647	...	1,647	...
1	122	38	26	1	248	213	200	4	628	...	...	...
62	2,459	2,126	1,766	1	248	213	200	86	4,342	35	1,647	357
2,582	74,087	68,001	54,384	16	615	639	609	6,871	2,90,177	37,511	11,422	2,83,817
1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other oriental classic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching Vernacular only or mainly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,067	15,088	8	167	14,924
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	930	13	41	913
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,131	16,018	21	161	15,837
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,002	3,06,195	37,592	11,583	2,99,654

Private Institutions.

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	Parsis and others				
		28	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.								
University Education.	English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	280	8	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General.	Teaching ... ..	...	...	9	1	1	...	...	...
	Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..		...	...	289	9	1	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ... English ...	2	112	6 156	441	224	7	...	
		... Vernacular ...	...	5	230	49	6	...	...
	Middle schools ...	English ...	194	375	17,946	1,804	818	203	...	
		I. C. Middle ...	...	51	5,811	882	222	97	...
	For girls ...	High schools ... English ...	4	77	110	9	3	...	...
		... Vernacular ...	...	2	24	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	English ...	14	244	913	67	86	...	...
... I. C. Middle ...	...	93	67	472	290	40	...	32	
Total		307	933	31,662	3,492	1,349	307	32	...	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For boys	5	1,559	1,70,135	27,674	12,189	20,184	...	...
	For girls	157	684	24,371	8,447	2,142	...	277	...	
Total		162	2,568	1,94,606	36,121	14,331	20,184	277	...	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.										
School Education, Special	Training schools for masters ... ..	...	4	279	33	16	2	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	22	16	18	4	...	...
	Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind ... ..	...	1	68	1	...	6	...	
	Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	29	1	1	...	...
	Medical schools ... ..	...	7	125	9	17	13	...	
	Engineering and surveying schools	For boys ...	11	21	177	7	5	...	...
		For girls ...	2	201	759	145	74	4	...	
	Industrial schools ... ..	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	Sanskrit schools ...	...	...	1,641	1	5	66	...
		Commercial schools ...	11	15	579	19	4	5	...	
	Total		24	285	3,673	294	126	95	...	
	Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		498	3,601	2,30,220	39,846	15,807	20,587	309	...
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced teaching—(a) Arabic or persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... (b) Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	... (c) Any other oriental classic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly. For boys ... ..	...	41	14,124	510	413	1,198	...	
	For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching the Koran. For boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards. For boys ... ..	...	...	879	35	16	76	...		
For girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..		...	41	15,003	545	429	1,269	...	
Grand Total		498	3,642	2,45,223	40,391	16,236	21,856	309	...	

(1) There were 635 Night Schools attended by 11,901 pupils.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore State for the official year 1924-25.

Objects of Expenditure		Public Institutions						Total
		Under Public Management						
		Managed by Government						
		Provincial Rev- enues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English Oriental	46,886	...	...	90	...	199	47,115
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	12,705	...	...	...	...	80	12,785
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	59,591	...	...	90	...	279	59,900
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
	School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools	English	2,08,289	...	1,00,814	120	3,08,793
Vernacular			7,382	...	...	...	...	7,382
Middle Schools		English	4,66,051	18,208	9,375	...	...	4,93,629
		Vernacular	1,86,936	11,207	599	...	...	1,98,692
For Girls		High Schools	English	39,845	...	69	333	40,247
		Vernacular	5,248	...	...	...	...	5,248
Middle Schools		English	44,694	1,805	...	12	49	46,558
		Vernacular	85,402	20	...	...	18	85,435
Total		9,98,847	31,236	...	1,10,297	12	508	11,30,899
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For Boys	7,03,062	8,21,725	...	70	...	8	10,24,865
	For Girls	1,41,317	1,28,779	...	2	...	...	2,65,096
	Total	8,44,379	4,45,504	...	72	...	8	12,89,963
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
School Education Special.	Training Schools for Masters	70,909	...	...	...	...	127	71,086
	Training Schools for Mistresses	12,225	...	...	...	...	...	12,225
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	37,964	...	...	2,686	...	...	40,640
	Industrial Schools	92,249	...	...	...	21,311	...	1,13,560
	Other Schools	29,449	3,548	...	3,578	...	...	36,175
Total	2,42,436	3,548	...	6,261	21,311	127	2,73,686	
Buildings	1,38,455	62,166	...	...	...	...	2,00,621	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	43,700	93,224	...	...	...	...	1,36,924	
Total	1,82,155	1,55,390	...	...	...	...	3,37,545	
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges and Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		23,17,408	6,35,677	...	1,16,663	21,328	992	30,91,993

Objects of Expenditure		Public Institutions							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards							
		Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	
		9	10	11	12	13	15	15	
University Education	ARTS COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total
School Education, General	SECONDARY SCHOOLS								
	For boys	High Schools	English
				Vernacular
	For girls	Middle Schools	English
				Vernacular
	For boys	High Schools	English
				Vernacular
	For girls	Middle Schools	English
				Vernacular
		Total
School Education, Special	PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
	For boys	...	36,933	...	25,292	...	...	62,225
	For girls	...	32,293	...	19,147	...	...	52,440
		Total	70,226	...	44,439	...	...	1,14,665
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.								
	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges and Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		70,226	...	44,439	...	...	1,14,665	

TABLE IV.—*Contd.*

		Public Institutions										
		Under Private Management					Unaided					
		Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards										
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowment and other sources	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	3,240	3,240	...	...	...	...	395	3,635	...	...	...	...
	3,210	3,210	...	...	...	...	895	3,615	...	...	...	...
	57,430	...	...	...	46,940	10,489	22,311	1,39,196	...	...	...	...
	81,962	...	...	130	4,091	13,996	5,196	57,347	...	...	...	...
	7,924	...	...	...	1,096	1,096	1,665	10,425	...	...	...	...
	8,017	...	...	...	1,162	7,857	228	16,979	...	...	...	...
	6,738	...	...	...	5,172	15,762	420	28,692	...	...	...	...
	2,728	...	...	...	...	450	2,101	5,309	...	...	...	...
	1,14,838	...	...	130	59,945	49,309	81,916	2,56,138	...	...	...	...
	1,88,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24,136	10,697	130	360	70	6,084	1,860	2,07,646	...	...	...	...
	219,788	10,807	360	360	70	6,994	17,566	2,48,330	...	...	...	...
	9,816	...	...	...	46	2,145	1,440	6,919	...	...	...	...
	9,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	14,897	...	...	480	1,020	2,137	40,283	51,029	...	...	...	...
	26,439	...	...	480	1,914	4,292	42,191	75,836	...	...	...	...
	29,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...
	2,936	...	...	...	...	5,971	...	8,907	...	...	...	...
	23,936	...	...	...	...	5,971	...	29,907	...	...	...	...

	3,80,246	10,697	960	61,959	48,456	92,068	6,12,186	...	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV—concl'd.

Objects of expenditure		Total expenditure from					Grand Total	Remarks	
		Provincial 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 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	50,126	...	...	80	594	50,750	
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
University Education.	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	12,705	...	...	...	80	12,785	
	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		62,891	...	...	30	674	63,595	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For Boys..	High Schools ...	English ...	2,60,743	1,49,254	32,917	4,42,919
			Vernacular ...	7,382	7,382
		Middle Schools.	English ...	4,99,003	18,208	120	13,456	19,194	5,48,976
			Vernacular ...	1,94,860	11,207	...	589	2,701	2,09,307
	For Girls...	High Schools ...	English ...	47,892	1,221	8,103	57,216
			Vernacular ...	5,248	5,248
		Middle Schools.	English ...	61,432	1,905	...	5,772	16,236	75,245
			Vernacular ...	36,130	20	2,694	40,714
Total		11,08,695	31,235	190	1,70,242	61,745	13,97,037		
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For Boys	9,28,580	3,32,412	25,652	140	7,952	1,294,736		
	For Girls	1,98,808	1,21,899	19,147	2	16,616	3,58,472		
	Total	11,27,388	4,56,311	44,799	142	24,568	16,53,208		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special	Training Schools for Masters	70,959	...	...	...	127	71,086	
	Training Schools for Mistresses	14,541	...	...	48	3,585	18,174	
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	37,954	...	...	2,686	...	40,640	
	Industrial Schools	1,01,975	...	...	1,020	61,594	1,64,589	
	Other Schools	33,448	3,548	480	4,454	2,605	54,533		
Total		2,69,875	3,548	480	8,208	67,911	3,49,022		
Buildings		1,58,455	69,166	...	...	...	2,20,621	
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)		46,636	93,224	...	...	5,871	1,45,781	
Total		2,05,091	1,56,890	...	...	5,871	3,66,852	
University Direction		76,323	...	...	...	...	76,323	
Inspection		2,85,495	...	...	...	7	2,85,502	
Scholarships held in	Arts Colleges	9,854	...	...	...	...	9,854	
	Professional Colleges	17,350	...	...	...	...	17,350	
	Secondary Schools	1,16,773	...	...	...	1,656	1,18,429	
	Primary Schools	25,445	...	...	...	10	25,445	
	Special Schools other than Training Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	2,07,642	...	...	1,53,819	44,850	4,06,911	
Total		7,38,872	...	...	1,53,519	46,622	9,90,814	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		35,06,752	6,46,464	45,309	3,91,941	2,27,392	47,57,968		

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 1924-25.

Class of Schools			Number of Schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June 1925	High Stage		
					Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.		
					1		
				Boys	Girls	Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	Departmental	English	197	22,484	8,662	7	3,669
		Vernacular	317	6,782	290	...	290
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	28	5,406	2,265	...	2,265
		Vernacular	7	474	...	...	...
Unaided	English	2	178	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total			551	35,328	6,217	7	6,294
For Girls	Departmental	English	18	996	...	109	109
		Vernacular	44	623	...	26	26
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	8	453	...	76	76
		Vernacular	10	305	...	...	...
Unaided	English	1	28	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...
Total			81	2,405	...	211	911
Total Secondary Schools			632	37,733	6,217	218	6,435
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Boys	Departmental	...	3,100	146,922	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	42	5,715	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	2,295	58,952	...	...	...
Unaided	...	11	313	...	...	...
Total			5,448	211,902	...	...	...
For Girls	Departmental	...	579	30,041	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	120	5,812	...	...	...
Unaided	...	1	48	...	...	...
Total			700	35,901	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools			6,148	247,803	...	...	...
Grand Total			6,780	265,536	6,217	218	6,435

EDUCATION, GENERAL

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	17,878	104	17,982	7	..	7	
		Vernacular	6,413	79	6,492	..	..	..
	Local Fund	English	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal	English	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Native States	English	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	English	2,962	99	2,961	..	..	..
	Vernacular	456	18	474	..	..	..
Unaided	English	178	..	178	..	..	..
	Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				27,787	300	28,087	7	..	7
For Girls	Departmental	English	..	969	969	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	597	597	..	..	..
	Local Fund	English	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal	English	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Native States	English	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided	English	32	377	377	..	..	..
	Vernacular	..	273	305	..	..	..
Unaided	English	..	28	28	..	..	..
	Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				32	2,144	2,176
Total Secondary Schools				27,819	2,444	30,263	7	..	7
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For Boys	Departmental	..	575	9	584	32,600	1,268	33,868	
	Local Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	1,546	45	1,591
	Native States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided	..	22	1	23	8,434	307	8,741	
	Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total				597	10	607	42,581	1,620	44,201
For Girls	Departmental	..	..	92	92	12	5,137	5,149
	Local Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Municipal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Native States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Aided	..	..	54	54	13	1,011	1,024
	Unaided	..	..	..	..	..	25	25
Total				..	146	146	25	6,173	6,198
Total Primary Schools				597	156	753	42,606	7,793	50,399
Grand Total				28,416	2,600	31,016	42,613	7,798	50,406

TABLE V. - *concl'd.*

Lower Primary Stage								
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage								
Reading Printed Books			Not Reading Printed Books			Total		
4			5					
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
9	...	9	...	...	...	21,556	111	21,667 ^a
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,703	79	6,782
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,127	99	5,226 ^(b)
...	...	...	...	...	...	456	18	474
...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	178
...
9	...	9	...	...	...	34,020	307	34,327 ^c
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	978	978 ^d
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623	623
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	453
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	273	305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,355	2,387
9	...	9	...	...	...	34,662	2,662	36,714 ^f
99,166	13,304	112,470	...	...	...	193,341	14,581	146,942
3,825	299	4,124	...	...	...	5,371	344	5,715
45,272	4,916	50,188	...	...	...	59,728	5,224	58,952
277	35	312	...	...	...	278	35	313
148,540	18,554	167,094	...	...	...	191,718	20,184	211,902
139	24,661	24,800	...	...	...	151	29,890	31,041
...
...
113	4,621	4,734	...	...	...	146	5,636	5,812
...	23	23	...	...	...	...	48	48
252	29,305	29,557	...	...	...	277	35,634	35,901
148,792	47,859	196,651	...	...	...	191,995	55,808	247,803
148,801	47,859	196,660	...	...	...	226,047	58,470	284,517 ^g

+ 821 U. E. Class.

b + 180 U. E. Class.

c + 1001 U. E. Class.

d + 18 U. E. Class.

e + 18 U. E. Class.

f + 1019 U. E. Class.

g + 1019 U. E. Class.

EDUCATION, GENERAL.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Mysore State

Nature of Examination	Number of Institutions sending Examinees				Number of		
	Institution under Public Management	Aided Institutions	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. B. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. } First B.A. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do B. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do Arts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Entrance Examination	5	4	...	9	1,108	238	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.							
1. Master of Oriental Learning (Pandits' Examination)...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours of Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do Arabic (Moulvis' Examination)	1	...	...	1	4	...	...
} Do Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. High Proficiency ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do Arabic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do Arabic ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do Persian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Do 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. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} 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 Examination	1	...	...	1	11	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
School Final Examination	12	7	...	19	1,266	827	...
} Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Girls	2	2	...	4	33	14	...
Matriculation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Lower Secondary Examination	186	25	...	213	3,354	674	28
} Boys	14	8	...	22	73	57	...
} Girls	375	18	...	393	2,069	54	...
Kannada Lower Secondary Examination	95	14	...	109	364	82	...
} Boys	3	...	...	3	115	...	...
} Girls	1	...	...	1	9	...	...
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
} Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examination for Masters. } Upper Secondary grade	1	...	...	1	18	...	...
} Lower Do	7	...	...	7	390	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. } Upper Do	1	...	...	1	3	...	...
} Lower Do	4	1	...	5	36	23	...
3. English Secondary grade T. C. Examination	1	...	...	1	81	...	...
4. T. C. Final Examination for Masters of all grades ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Do for Mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Commercial Examination	4	8	...	7	372	169	...
9. Examination in Practical Agriculture... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Do Sewing	2	1	...	3	8	2	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund Municipal expenditure

Objects of expenditure		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction											In institutions managed by		
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards											Institutions managed by		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1925	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants	Local Funds	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations	
ARTS COLLEGES.															
University Education.	English	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING														
	Law
	Medicine
	Engineering
	Teaching
	Agriculture
	Total
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General.	For boys	High schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,203	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,207	...
	For girls	High schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,805	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,235	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
School Education, General.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,21,725	10,687
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,779	124
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,45,504	10,607
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.															
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,543	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,548	...
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,166	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,924	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,55,990	...	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,85,677	10,907

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels and Boarding Houses in the Mysore State for the official year 1924-25.

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
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government	17	872	25	...	152	22	173	Rs. a. p. 16,114 12 4	Rs. r. p.	Rs. a. p. 2,837 3 11	Rs. a. p. 41,076 2 7	Rs. a. p. 60,028 2 10
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	30	1,014	96	...	747	79	92	10,430 3 4	2,570 0 0	43,303 9 2	42,742 12 4	99,046 8 10
4. Unaided	2	41	1	...	22	10	11	.....	2,117 7 0	8,622 8 3	762 10 0	11,502 9 3
Total	49	1,430	122	...	921	111	276	26,544 15 8	4,687 7 0	51,763 6 4	84,581 8 11	1,70,577 4 11
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government	2	36	1	...	19	...	13	5,189 13 0	1,800 0 0	2,455 10 1	8,718 13 4	13,164 4 5
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	1	59	...	...	39	15	5	504 0 0	.....	1,853 13 5	2,468 7 0	4,726 4 5
4. Unaided	3	385	...	...	115	176	45	.....	.....	8,626 0 0	4,440 0 0	13,066 0 0
Total	6	430	4	..	173	190	63	5,693 13 0	1,800 0 0	12,435 7 6	11,627 4 4	30,956 8 10
Grand Total	55	1,860	126	...	1,094	301	339	32,238 12 8	6,487 7 0	67,198 13 10	95,608 2 5	2,01,533 13 9

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Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. E. 3948-98—Edn. 43-26-9, dated 29th January 1927.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

Reviews the — for the year 1925-26.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1925-26, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, with his letter No. C. P. R. 49 of 1926-27, dated 15—26th November 1926.

ORDER No. E. 3948-98—EDN. 43-26-9, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1927.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. K. Matthan, B. A., continued to be the Head of the Department of Education except for two short periods of his absence on privilege leave, when Dr. Paul Chinnappa, the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools was placed in charge of the office of Inspector-General. Mr. Matthan toured for 103 days and inspected 345 institutions besides the offices of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools, the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools and some of the offices of District and Assistant Inspectors. Dr. Paul Chinnappa toured for 12 days when he was in charge of the Department and inspected 12 institutions.

The reorganisation of the higher Inspectorate, which replaced Circle Inspectors responsible for all grades of education within their territorial jurisdictions by three Provincial Officers entrusted with the supervision and development of different grades or subjects of education was in full working order during the year. Dr. Paul Chinnappa, the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools toured for 136 days out of 323 days he was in charge of the office and inspected 191 institutions and 43 subordinate offices, in addition to 4 institutions which he was specially directed to inspect. Mr. K. Sri Narasimhiah, the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools toured for 138 days during the period of 10 months and 18 days he was in charge of the office and inspected all the 22 High Schools, 6 Normal Schools and 3 Commercial Schools, twice during the year and all the 30 Hostels and minor Aided Institutions in his direct charge once, besides 7 Institutions which he examined under the orders of the Inspector-General of Education. The Inspector of Science Education was on tour for 139 days and inspected the teaching of Science in all Government and Aided High Schools and in the Training Institutions and visited a dozen Primary and Middle Schools. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the object with which the reorganisation of the higher Inspectorate was effected has not been fully carried out as all the Secondary and Normal Schools are not placed under the control of a single officer who can be held responsible for its working. The Primary and Middle Schools—Kannada and Urdu—for boys and girls are also under separate sets of Inspecting officers with the result that there is no single officer in each District who could be held responsible for all educational work in it. The charge of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools has also been found to be too heavy for the efficient performance of its duties by a single officer. The question of improving the organisation of the Inspectorate so as to remedy the existing defects and secure better results is reported to be under the consideration of the department and proposals in the matter are awaited.

Sri Srirangamma, B. A., Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 146 days out of 335 days she was in charge of the office and inspected all the 62 schools in her direct charge and six subordinate offices, besides visiting 145 other institutions. The Deputy Inspectress was on tour for 156 days and inspected 102 out of 107 schools in her direct charge, leaving 5 schools uninspected (of which four are reported to have been not working and one amalgamated with a Boys' school) and visited 59 other schools. The touring of the

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District Inspectors of Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Malnad Division (Urdu) was satisfactory, while the itineration of the District Inspectors of Mysore and Mysore (Urdu) was quite inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being only 165 and 137 days, respectively. Some of the District Inspectors have not inspected all the subordinate offices under their control. Among the Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Sri S. Nanjamma was only 122 out of 328 days she was in charge of the Mysore Division and 23 of the institutions in her direct charge was left uninspected. Miss. Yusuf Ali toured for 151 days and left 2 out of 81 schools in her direct charge uninspected. The itineration of the above two officers was not satisfactory.

The touring of the Assistant Inspectors of Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura, Bowringpet, Malvalli, Davangere, Hiriyyur, Shimoga, Nelamangala, Kolar (Urdu) Ranges was satisfactory, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Gubbi, Chiknayakanhalli, Chitaldrug, Dodballapur, Tumkur (Urdu), Mysore (Urdu), Shimoga (Urdu) Ranges was below the prescribed minimum. A large number of schools in the Kolar, Chikballapur, Gubbi and Chitaldrug ranges was left uninspected. No explanation is forthcoming as to why Mr. B. Rajeevalochanam who was in charge of Chitaldrug Range for 57 days did not do any touring or inspection work. The number of schools inspected by Mr. P. Venkata Rao, Assistant Inspector, Chikballapur Range, was only 7 during his touring, of 28 days. It is represented that the minimum number of days prescribed, for touring *viz.*, 200 is too high and that it requires reduction in view of the large amount of administrative work that falls on these Officers and of the fact that no inspection work is possible during certain seasons of the year. The Inspector-General reports that this question was discussed at the Conference of Inspecting Officers held in September 1926, and that it was resolved that the minimum might be fixed at 180 days. His proposals in this matter as well as those for replacing the present system of payment of travelling allowances by that of granting fixed travelling allowance to District and Assistant Inspectors with the safeguards necessary to ensure sufficient and effective touring are awaited.

Government officers of Revenue and other Departments are reported to have visited as many as 1,114 schools. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit some schools in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts and the Dewan also visited some schools in the Tumkur and Bangalore Districts. A large number of benefactions were received during the year which bear testimony to the keen interest evinced by the people in the progress of education in the State.

2. *General Statistics.*—The statistics furnished in the report under review include those of the University as it was considered necessary to incorporate these figures as well, so as to provide in the report complete information as regards the total number of students under instruction in all grades, the total expenditure from State funds, the cost of education per pupil, the percentage of school population to the total population, etc. The number of institutions both public and private rose from 8,007 to 8,066 and the number of pupils under instruction also increased from 307,394 to 315,989. Of the total number of institutions, 4,357 were Government with 2,13,045 pupils, 85 Municipal with 10,273 pupils, 2,425 Aided with 72,817 pupils and 1,199 Un-aided with 19,854 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 35·95 as against 34·97 in the previous year and that of boys to the total male population of the school-going age was 56·82 as against 55·25 in 1924-25, the corresponding figures for girls to the total female population of school-going age being 14·27 and 13·90. On an average, there was one institution for every 3·65 sq. miles of area and 726 of the population and one out of every 2·78 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 18·5 as against 1 in 19 in the previous year.

3. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education (inclusive of University Education both direct and indirect) was Rs. 60,73,703 or Rs. 4,40,534 more than that of the previous year. Of this Rs. 47,67,196 or 78·45 per cent was met from State funds, Rs. 6,28,419 or 10·34 per cent from Local funds, Rs. 16,247 or ·76 per cent from Municipal funds, Rs. 4,42,362 or 7·28 per cent from fees and Rs. 1,89,479 or 3·717 per cent from other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education, Rs. 42,41,084 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 6,16,892 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,17,235 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 3,88,677 on building and furniture and Rs. 7,09,815 for other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Re. 0-15-5 in the previous year to Rs. 1-0-7 and of this Re. 0-13-0 was met from State funds as against Re. 0-11-8 in the previous year.

Six out of the eight District Boards levied Education cess during the year. Out of Rs. 7,500 sanctioned by Government for the acceleration of conversion of aided schools in the Tumkur District into Government Institutions, 35 Kannada Boys' Schools, 12 Adikarnataka Boys' Schools and 5 Kannada Girls' Schools were converted into Government

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Institutions. The total annual income from Education Cess in the District of Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug has been almost fully utilised towards recurring expenditure, leaving a small percentage to cover fluctuation in collections and unforeseen items of expenditure. Proposals for the utilisation of the smount still available for recurring expenditure in the Hassan and Mysore Districts are under consideration. The District Board, Kadur, has since agreed to levy Education cess and as in the case of other Districts, a sum of Rs. 7,500 has been sanctioned from State funds for acceleration of conversion of aided schools in this District. Only Kolar has not consented to levy Education cess so far. The new District Board Regulation makes it obligatory on all District Boards to levy Education cess at a minimum rate of six pies in the rupee and in view of this provision it is expected that the cess will be levied from the next year in the Kolar District thus facilitating the uniform development of Elementary Education in all parts of the State.

A Financial Branch under an Officer of the Accounts Department was organised during the year as a part of the office of the Inspector-General of Education and entrusted with the work of accounts, audit and finances of the Department. The Inspector-General reports that this arrangement has kept him in close touch with the financial working of the Department and enabled him to watch the progress of expenditure more effectively and to use the available resources to the best advantage, besides ensuring a more effective and prompt check of financial irregularities on the part of the large number of drawing officers of the Department. Government are glad to learn that the arrangement has helped to improve the financial administration of the Department.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—The University Entrance classes worked in 8 Collegiate High Schools for boys of which 4 were Government and 4 Aided Institutions. Similar classes were maintained for girls in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, and in the Maharani's College, Mysore. The opening of a History and Economics Section of the Entrance Class in the Vani Vilas Institute was sanctioned in the year under report and it commenced work from the current academic year. Of 1,481 students (including private candidates) that sat for the University Entrance Examination, 519 passed giving a percentage of 35.04 as against 36 in the previous year. Taking only the number of regular students sent up for the examination, 339 passed out of 987 giving a percentage of 35.45. The percentage of passes (taking only regular students) in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, and the Maharani's College, Mysore, was very good, being 56 and 66, respectively, while that of the Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga, and the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was poor being 25 and 21, respectively.

The number of High Schools for boys on 30th June 1926 was 23 with a strength of 7,234 pupils as against 22 schools with 6,884 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening of a new High School at Tirthahalli to serve the needs of the malnad parts. To meet the increasing demand for admission, two additional sections of the IV Form were opened in the Collegiate High Schools at Bangalore, besides three sections of the special morning classes for the benefit of failed S. S. L. C. candidates. As the programme of development of High Schools for boys sanctioned in Government Order No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923, had been worked out, the Inspector-General of Education submitted a fresh programme which was sanctioned by Government in April 1926, to be worked out in the order of urgency, as funds become available and with reference to the extent of local Co-operation forthcoming. In accordance with this programme, a new High School was opened at Maddagiri during the current year. Owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of one of the aided institutions, *viz.*, the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, orders have been issued directing that it may be taken over under Government management. In accordance with the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme which provides for the taking of a vocational subject as an alternative optional subject, provision was made in some of the High Schools for teaching vocational subjects, such as Electrical wiring, Pattern-making and Foundry work, Printing and Book-Binding, Mensuration with Survey and Draughtsmanship, Mechanical Shop and Fitter's work and Weaving. Two thousand three hundred and forty-seven students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 1,124 were declared eligible for College courses and Public service, giving a percentage of 48 as against 43 in the previous year. The results of the Collegiate High School, Mysore, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, and M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar, were particularly good, the percentage of passes being 70, 69, 82 and 75, respectively while the results of 8 of the remaining High Schools were below the State average.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 205 to 215 and their strength from 21,137 to 22,047. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 310 with a strength of 6,498 as against 321 schools with a strength of 6,966 in the previous

year. The Inspector-General reports that the Incomplete Middle Schools do not fit into the general educational scheme and have not been a success so far and that the question of abolishing and replacing them by either Complete Middle Schools or Primary Schools with suitable staff to prepare candidates for the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination is under examination. He is requested to formulate early his proposals in this matter. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,818 and the number successful was 2,131 giving a percentage of 44·2 as against 43·1 in the previous year. Three thousand four hundred and thirty candidates sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination, of whom 1,086 passed, giving a percentage of 31·7 as against 39·6 in 1924-25. Forty-two Adikarnataka students passed the English and 23 the Vernacular Lower Secondary examination. The Committee appointed to investigate into the causes of large number of failures in the Lower Secondary Examination in recent years has submitted its report, which is under the consideration of the Department. Attempts are being made to improve the quality of teaching in the Middle Schools by appointing qualified teachers, wherever possible, and orders have also been issued directing that for all appointments in Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools carrying a pay not exceeding Rs. 25, the minimum qualification should be a pass in the S. S. L. C. Examination and not Lower Secondary Examination as laid down in the general rules of recruitment.

6. *Primary Schools.*—The number of Primary Schools for boys increased from 5,448 to 5,462 and the strength from 2,11,902 to 2,16,109. Of the total number of schools, 3,174 were Government Institutions as against 3,100 in the previous year and 2,742 in 1923-24. The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school-going age was 43·57 as against 42·81 in the previous year. Out of 2,16,109 pupils in the Primary classes, no less than 1,27,166 or 58·8% were reading in the first year class. Though the above figures show an improvement as compared with the previous year when the corresponding percentage was 61·5, the undue retardation of pupils in the lowest class has not been appreciably checked and it is necessary to adopt measures which will make for the better progress of pupils in the lowest class. The Inspector-General of Education is requested to consider how the present position which is unsatisfactory can be improved. With a view to improve the efficiency of teaching in the Primary Schools, Government have recently ordered that trained teachers should invariably be preferred for appointments in such schools whenever they are available.

Compulsory education was in force, though not working satisfactorily, in 240 centres as in the previous year. One of the reasons for the unsatisfactory working of the scheme is the absence of proper arrangements for the regular and timely taking of the census of children of compulsory school-going age. It is proposed to undertake legislation so as to make the work of taking census obligatory on Municipal Councils and Village Panchayets and also to provide for default on the part of these Local Bodies. The demand for extending the scheme into other centres is insistent, but any extension of it can be attempted only after the scheme is placed on a satisfactory basis in the existing centres and with the financial Co-operation of the Local Bodies concerned.

7. *Special Institutions.*—In the 7 Training Schools for men and 3 for women, there were in all 729 pupils under instruction as against 403 in the previous year. The increase in the number of pupils is due to the extension of the Lower Secondary Training Course from one to two years and the consequent increase in the number of classes. The extension of the period of training will enable the teachers under training to improve their knowledge of the subjects to be taught, in addition to receiving normal training. The efficiency of instruction in Primary Schools will, it is expected, materially improve, as they are gradually manned by such trained teachers. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Local Secondary grade final examinations, the number of passes was 7, 10, 17 and 161, respectively.

The number of Industrial Schools was 19 including 2 for girls, with a total strength of 1,529. The School of Engineering continued to be popular, the number of pupils under instruction being 222 as against 221 in the previous year. The number of students who appeared for the examination in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering (High Grade) was 10 and 18, respectively, of whom 8 and 13 passed. In Civil Engineering Examination 4 out of 5 passed. The period of training in the School has been extended from 2½ years to 3 years so as to conform to the courses of training in similar institutions in British India.

The number of schools imparting instruction in Commercial subjects was 4, of which 2 were Government, 1 was aided and 1 was un-aided. The Government Commercial Schools, Bangalore and Mysore, were made permanent during the year and the courses, syllabuses and rules of the Commercial Examinations were also revised. Provision was

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also made in some of the High Schools for imparting instruction in commercial subjects under the revised S. S. L. C. scheme.

The Central Institute, for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore, maintained its popularity with 87 pupils on the rolls as against 70 in the previous year. Of the total strength, 54 were in the Blind Section and 31 in the Deaf Section and 2 in the Normal class.

There were 3 Sanskrit Colleges, of which 2 were Government and 1 was Aided, with a total strength of 314 pupils. In the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore which is thrown open for the admission of students of all communities irrespective of caste or creed, there were 9 pupils belonging to the Lingayet community. The reorganisation of the College was effected during the year and provision was made for opening two new branches of study, viz., Tarka and Vyakarana in the College classes. The number of other Sanskrit Schools was 49 with a strength of 1,609 as against 48 with a strength of 1,647 in the previous year. Of the total number of students 82 were Vokkaligars including 6 girls, 41 Vaisyas including 5 girls, 39 Jains including 5 girls and 1 was a Mahomedan boy.

8. *Education of Women.*—There was one College for women with 17 pupils, 5 English High Schools with a strength of 233 pupils, one Kannada High School with 24 pupils, 23 Middle Schools with 1,242 pupils, 50 Incomplete Middle Schools with 837 pupils, 703 Primary Schools with 36,153 pupils, 3 Training Schools with 98 pupils and two Industrial Schools with 64 pupils. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school-going age was 14·27 as against 13·90 in the previous year. In the University Entrance Examination 14 passed out of 24 examined, in the S. S. L. C. 28 out of 43, in the Upper Secondary 1 out of 10 (besides 4 in A group), in the English Lower Secondary 126 out of 210 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary, 186 out of 502. In the Training Examination of the Upper Secondary grade (preliminary) the results were 1 passed out of 2, in the Lower Secondary grade (preliminary) 7 out of 24 and in the final 11 out of 15. The total expenditure on the education of girls (excluding University education) was Rs. 6,16,286 as against Rs. 5,88,011 in the previous year. Of the total sum, Rs. 5,37,565 was met from State funds, Rs. 32,524 from Local Funds, Rs. 12,369 from Municipal funds, Rs. 6,114 from fees and Rs. 27,709 from other sources. The expenditure on women's education in the University was Rs. 31,669 and including this amount the total expenditure on women's education was Rs. 6,47,955. Steps were taken during the year to replace some of the men teachers in Girls' High Schools by qualified lady teachers. The staff in some of the Middle Schools for girls was also improved by replacing unqualified Head Mistresses by qualified lady teachers and the question of further increasing the efficiency of Middle Schools by posting local lady graduates as they become available as Head Mistresses of these schools is under consideration.

9. *Education of Special Communities.*—The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education met once during the year and is reported to have discussed some important questions relating to the education of Mahomedans. The total number of Hindustani schools for boys and girls rose from 932 to 943 and the strength from 36,401 to 36,504. Of the total number of schools one was a Vernacular High School, 22 were Middle Schools, 67 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 852 were Primary Schools and one was a Training School. There were also 7,758 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools and the total number of pupils under instruction was 44,080 as against 40,391 in the previous year. The result of the public examination in the case of boys were 16 passes in the University Entrance Examination out of 70 examined, 4 in the B.A. Examination out of 10 examined, 3 out of 3 in the B.Sc., Examination, one out of one in B. T. Examination, 156 out of 327 in the English Lower Secondary Examination and 166 out of 397 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination, while the number of passes among girls was 7 out of 9 in the English Lower Secondary Examination and 101 out of 232 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions intended for Mahomedan pupils was Rs. 5,14,310.

10. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for the Depressed classes decreased from 609 to 605 but the number of pupils under instruction increased from 15,719 to 16,575. Of the total number of schools, 438 were Government, 158 Aided, 8 Municipal and 1 was a special institution. Of the Government institutions 3 were Middle Schools and 435 Primary Schools. In 18 of the Primary Schools instruction was given in one of the Industries—Weaving, Mat-making Shoe-making and Smithy. The Aided Adikarnataka Primary Schools have a precarious existence chiefly for the reason that the people are unable to pay contribution towards the pay of teachers and attempts are being made to convert them into Government institutions as funds permit. Thirty-six of such schools were converted during the year. The three Boarding Middle Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily and the demand for admission

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to these institutions is increasing year by year. A similar Boarding institution has been ordered to be opened at Hassan with the aid of a liberal contribution from the Education cess funds of the District Board. The proposal to open a Boarding Home for girls of the Adikarnataka community in Bangalore is under the consideration of Government. To meet the growing demand, the provision for admission of pupils reading in High School classes to the Boarding Home at Bangalore has been raised from 80 to 120. The results of the Central Adikarnataka Institute at Mysore were satisfactory as 15 boys passed out of 34 in the Lower Secondary Examination while the results of the Boarding Middle Schools at Tumkur and Chikmagalur were very poor, the number passed from these schools being only one each out of 9 and 6, respectively, that sat for the examination. The Inspector-General is requested to enquire into the cause of the large number of failures and take early steps to improve the efficiency of these institutions. The number of pupils of the Depressed classes reading in general schools increased from 4,017 to 4,356 thus showing that the sentiment against the admission of these pupils into schools is growing weaker. There were 39 schools for Lambanis, Hill Tribes and other classes with a total strength of 875 pupils.

11. *Scholarships*.—The total amount spent on scholarships including those tenable in the University was Rs. 2,12,717. The allotments for the various scholarships were more or less fully utilised without allowing any appreciable lapses. As the number of pupils of the several Backward communities and the Depressed classes under instruction is increasing year by year, it is necessary to revise the scheme of scholarships so as to extend its benefits to a larger number of pupils and this question is under consideration. The total number of freeships available was distributed equitably among the pupils of the several communities reading in the College and High School classes. In view of the suggestion made in the Representative Assembly in the October Session of 1923, that a Committee consisting of members of all the major communities may be appointed for dealing with questions relating to the award of freeships and allocation of seats in High Schools, Government have passed orders directing that the scope of the existing Committees in Collegiate and ordinary High Schools be extended by co-opting non-official members for dealing with the questions referred to and that similar Committees may be constituted in schools where none exist at present.

12. *Educational Buildings and Equipment*.—The total expenditure incurred on educational buildings (excluding those under the University) was Rs. 2,05,973 as against Rs. 2,00,621 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 87,409 was spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,18,564 by the Education Department. There were 66 original works under progress during the year including 22 incomplete works of the previous year, of which 32 were completed. A sum of Rs. 68,822 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 21,480 on Middle Schools, Rs. 15,823 on Hindustani Schools, Rs. 58,382 on Primary Schools, Rs. 1,514 on Adikarnataka Schools and Rs. 39,952 on repairs to School buildings. The total amount spent on articles of equipment was Rs. 1,18,680 as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,91,515 authorised by Government. With a view to secure economy greater efficiency and expeditious despatch of work, the responsibility for the execution of all works relating to construction, maintenance and repairs of educational buildings has been recently transferred to the Public Works Department. The provision of funds from all sources for expenditure on educational buildings will however be made in the Education Budget and the Public Works Department will carry out works with reference to a detailed programme approved by the Inspector-General of Education every year.

13. *Hostels*.—The number of Hostels increased from 55 to 72 and their strength from 1,860 to 2,505. The increase in the number and strength is partly due to the inclusion of the figures relating to the hostels under the University and partly to the opening of more private hostels. Of the total number of hostels, 23 were Government, 36 Aided and 13 Un-aided.

14. *Other Activities*.—The Scout Movement continued to be popular and the number of Scout troupes, increased from 162 to 183 and the strength from 3,500 to 4,100. Three Training Camps were organised for prospective Scout Masters and about 70 members were trained. A batch of 300 Scouts took part in the Madras Scout Jamboree and the Fourth State Scout Rally was held at Shimoga in April 1926, under the Presidency of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Chief Scout. It is gratifying to note that the Scout Movement is spreading into the rural parts and its beneficial results are being more and more appreciated.

The Government are glad to note that the working of the Department under Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., during the year under review was satisfactory and that the Department exhibited commendable zeal in working out the several sanctioned schemes. The reorganisation of the Inspectorate, the working and development of Vocational Instruction

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classes in High Schools under the revised Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme and also in Middle Schools, the improvement of Primary and Middle School grades of education and the arrangement to be made in connection with the transfer of control of Entrance classes (to be designated as Junior Intermediate classes) to the University from next year are some of the important problems which require the attention of the Department during the current year.

M. SESHADRI,

For Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—k. s.

**REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 30TH JUNE 1926.**

CHAPTER I.

The following paragraphs contain a brief summary of the important events and items of progress during the year 1925-26 which are dealt with in detail in the subsequent chapters.

1. *Number of Pupils.*—There was a small increase in the number of pupils under instruction from 3,07,394 at the end of June 1925 to 3,15,989 at the end of June 1926, the students reading in the several colleges of the Mysore University being included in both cases. The percentage of pupils to the total population was 5·39 against 5·25 in the previous year.

2. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on public instruction including expenditure on University education was Rs. 60,73,703 or Rs. 4,40,534 more than in the previous year. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 1-0-7 as compared with Re. 0-15-5 during the previous year.

3. *High Schools.*—Two new High Schools were opened during the year, one at Nanjangud and the other at Tirthahalli. At the close of the year the opening of one more High School at Maddagiri in the Tumkur District was sanctioned and the school was opened from the beginning of the current year.

The opening of a History Section in the University Entrance Class of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was sanctioned by Government at the end of the year. This has also been given effect to from the commencement of the current school year.

In order to meet the steadily increasing demand for high school education, additional sections were opened in the High Schools at Bangalore, Malleswaram and Channapatna, and morning classes were opened in the High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur for students who had failed at the S. S. L. C. Examination and could not secure seats in the regular classes.

Under the scheme of giving vocational instruction in High Schools as part of the S. S. L. C. Course, the following subjects were introduced in certain High Schools:—

1. Electric wiring	...	...	Bangalore and Malleswaram
2. Pattern making and foundry work	...	...	Do
3. Printing and book binding	...	...	Do
4. Mensuration with survey and draftsmanship	...	...	Do and Mysore
5. Mechanical shop and fitters' work	...	...	Mysore
6. Weaving	...	..	Tumkur, Shimoga and Davangere.
7. Book-keeping and Accounts	...	..	Malleswaram, Kolar and Hassan.

This last is in addition to the Commercial Subjects already taught in 7 other High Schools.

The workshop attached to the Government Collegiate High School at Bangalore has been converted into a Central Workshop for all High Schools under the control of the Inspector of Science Education.

4. *Middle and Primary Schools.*—Nineteen Middle Schools and 139 Primary Schools were newly opened during the year under report, and 236 Village Aided Schools were converted into Government institutions. Opening of Practical Instruction Classes in 11 Middle Schools in certain vocational subjects was also sanctioned.

The grants to Aided Middle and Primary Schools were revised in the light of the revised Grant-in-aid rules. But since the budget provision was not sufficient to pay the full grant admissible under the rules, Government were pleased to order the enhancement of grants to the extent of half the enhancement admissible.

The scales of staff and establishment of Primary, Incomplete Middle, and Middle Schools last fixed in 1923, with reference to the strength of schools as on June 1922, were readjusted with reference to the altered conditions after a general survey of the situation.

5. *Education of the Depressed Classes.*—With a view to provide additional accommodation for the large number of boys seeking admission to the Adi-Karnataka Boarding Homes, the scales of Boarding charges, etc., of the three Adi-Karnataka Boarding Middle Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur were revised. The number of admissions in the Adi-Karnataka Boarding Home, for High School students at Bangalore was raised from 37 to 80. This has since been raised to 120.

6. *Training of Teachers.*—The Graduates' Training Class attached to the Training College has been abolished consequent on the institution of the B. T. Courses in the University.

Two stipends were sanctioned for Aided High School Teachers to undergo training in the B. T. Class in the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Effect was given to the proposed scheme of extending the Lower Secondary Training Course to two years in order to improve the general knowledge of the teachers selected for training. This has since been sanctioned by Government.

The control of Practising Primary Schools attached to Normal Schools has been transferred to the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.

7. *Commercial Education.*—The rules and syllabuses of the Commercial Examinations were revised so as to place the Mysore Examinations on an equal footing with similar examinations in other parts of India. One important feature of the revision is the provision for Proficiency Examinations in Shorthand and Typewriting of a higher standard than the senior grade examination in those subjects.

The Commercial Schools at Bangalore and Mysore were made permanent. A scheme of Provident Fund for non-pensionable employees has been sanctioned by Government.

Examinations in technical subjects such as Composing, Printing, Proof-reading and Binding have also been instituted as part of the Government Commercial Examinations conducted by the Department.

Sanskrit Education.—Tarka and Vyakarana classes have been opened in the College Department of the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, and a Sanskrit Primary School has also been attached to the institution. Public examinations were conducted during the year for the first time under departmental control and prizes of Rs. 50 each were given to two students that passed with distinction in the Madhyama or Intermediate Examination.

9. *Encouragement of Sanskrit and Kannada.*—Two prizes of Rs. 200 each were awarded out of the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Fund.

10. *Education of the masses.*—Proposals for the revival of the Visual Instruction Scheme were submitted to Government during the year under report. Government have since sanctioned Rs. 10,000 from the Economic Conference Budget for the purpose. A demonstration in the method of imparting quick literacy to adults was arranged for and the Department is working out a scheme for the purpose.

11. *Boy Scouts.*—Twenty-one new scout troops were started in different parts of the State during the year under report. A branch of the headquarters was opened at Mysore on 15th February 1926.

12. *Buildings.*—A sum of Rs. 2,05,973 was spent on the construction and repairs of school buildings, of which, Rs. 1,18,564 were spent out of the budget of the Education Department, and Rs. 87,409 out of the Public Works Department Budget.

13. *Education Cess.*—Proposals for the utilisation of the cess collections in Mysore District were sanctioned by Government during the close of the year under report.

Proposals for the utilisation of the full amount realised by the levy of education cess in the Shimoga District and a part of the amount in the Hassan District were sanctioned during the year and effect has been given to the sanctions. The total amount of recurring expenditure from cess funds now sanctioned is Rs. 3,50,331 per annum.

The District Board, Kadur, have also consented to levy education cess at 6 pies in the rupee, from 1926-27, so that 7 out of the eight districts are levying the cess.

14. The Financial Section of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education referred to in the report for the last year was organised with effect from the 22nd July 1925.

The Local Examinations Section of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education was re-organised at an extra cost of Rs. 1,476 per annum to cope with the heavy increase of work in that section.

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS.

1. The statistical information given in this report as well as the reports of the previous years relates to the official year ending 30th June. The number of institutions and pupils in them are given as on the last day of the official year, *i.e.*, 30th June. The school year, however, commences in the beginning of June in the case of High Schools and in May for Middle Schools. The statistics for the 30th June 1926 therefore relate to the school year 1926-27, while the report itself relates to the year 1925-26. Consequently, the figures in the report comparing average strength with total strength, total cost of education with total number of pupils, etc., are based on unrelated numbers. This anomaly which has characterised all previous reports was brought to the notice of Government in November 1925, while submitting the Annual Report for 1924-25 and the suggestion was made that in future the statistical information given should be for the 31st March. The proposal was accepted by Government who in their letter No. E. 299—Edn. 43-26-3, dated 19th July 1926, have directed that statistics relating to strength, attendance etc., may be given as on 31st March of the year to which the report relates. It was however too late to bring the change into effect in the preparation of the present report, in which accordingly the statistics are as on 30th June.

2. Another anomaly is that ever since the formation of the Mysore University, statistics relating to University Education have been omitted from the Annual report of Public Instruction submitted by the Education Department. As a result, the information given in the reports as to the total expenditure on education from State Funds, the cost of education per student, the percentage of the school population to the total population, etc., were only partially correct and even misleading, when comparisons were instituted with the similar figures furnished in the reports of Public Instruction of the British Indian Provinces and of other Indian States. The Government in their Order No. E. 1413-4—Edn. 43-26-5, dated 9th September 1926, have been pleased to approve of statistics relating to the University being incorporated in the annual report submitted by the Education Department. Accordingly, the statistical information given in this chapter includes statistics of University Education, unless otherwise stated.

3. *Schools and Scholars.*—The total number of both public and private institutions on 30th June 1926 was, 8,066 with a strength of 3,15,989 as against 8,007 institutions and 3,07,394 pupils in the previous year. The number of public institutions was 6,893 against 6,876 and the number of scholars reading in them

was 2,97,410 as against 2,91,376 on 30th June 1925. The number of private institutions was 1,173 with a strength of 18,579 as against 1,131 with 16,018 pupils in the previous year.

Of the total number of 8,066 institutions, 4,357 were Government with 2,13,045 pupils; 85 Municipal with 10,273 pupils; 2,425 Aided with 72,817 pupils and 1,199 unaided with a strength of 19,854.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools and scholars for 1924-25 and 1925-26 classified under the several grades of education.

Comparative Table, 1924-25 and 1925-26.

Particulars	Number of institutions		Number of pupils		Difference
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
University Education—					
Colleges, English for men ..	2	2	959	1,218	+ 259
Do do women ...	1	1	10	17	+ 7
Colleges, Oriental for men ...	4	4	288	331	+ 43
Colleges, Teaching for men ...	1	1	11	11	...
Engineering College ..	1	1	211	212	+ 1
Medical College ..	1	1	19	177	+ 158
Total ..	10	10	1,498	1,966	+ 468
Secondary Education—					
High Schools, English for boys ...	22	23	6,935	7,234	+ 299
Do Kannada for boys ..	3	3	290	236	— 54
Do English for girls ..	5	5	203	233	+ 30
Do Kannada for girls ...	1	1	26	24	— 2
Total ...	31	32	7,454	7,727	+ 273
Middle Schools—					
Middle Schools for boys ..	205	215	21,137	22,047	+ 910
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	321	310	6,966	6,498	— 468
Middle Schools for girls ...	22	23	1,274	1,242	— 32
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	53	50	902	837	— 65
Total ..	601	598	30,279	30,624	+ 345
Primary Schools—					
Primary schools for boys ...	5,448	5,462	2,11,902	2,16,109	+ 4,207
Primary schools for girls ..	700	703	35,901	36,153	+ 252
Total ..	6,148	6,165	2,47,803	2,52,262	+ 4,459
School Education (Special)—					
Training Schools for Masters ..	7	7	332	639	+ 307
Training Schools for Mistresses ..	3	3	60	90	+ 30
Industrial Schools for men ..	17	17	1,181	1,465	+ 284
Do women ...	1	2	14	64	+ 50
Sanskrit Schools	48	49	1,647	1,609	— 38
Commercial Schools	4	4	628	619	— 9
Schools for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.	3	3	70	87	+ 17
Medical School	1	..	158	...	— 158
School of Engineering, Bangalore ..	1	1	221	222	+ 1
Agricultural Schools	1	2	31	36	+ 5
Total ..	86	88	4,342	4,831	+ 489
Total of Public Institutions ...	6,876	6,893	2,91,376	2,97,410	+ 6,034
Total Private Institutions ..	1,131	1,173	16,018	18,579	+ 2,561
Grand Total of all Institutions in the State.	8,007	8,066	3,07,394	3,15,989	+ 8,595

From the above table, it will be seen that during the year under report there has been a slight increase in the number of both institutions and scholars by 59 and 8,595 respectively.

4. *Percentage of Scholars and Population of School-going age.*—The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of total population according to the census of 1921, was 35·95 as against 34·97 in 1924-25, that of boys only to the total male population of school-going age was 56·82 as against 55·25 and that of girls only to the total female population of school-going age was 14·27 as against 13·90 in the previous years.

5. *Average Monthly and Daily Attendance in Public Institutions.*—The average monthly number on the roll in all public institutions was 2,79,791 as against 2,74,845 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 2,10,813 as against 2,05,438 or 75·35 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 74·67 per cent last year.

6. *Proportion of Schools and Scholars to Population and Area.*—On the average, there was one institution for every 3·65 sq. miles of area and 726 persons of total population and one out of every 2·78 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 18·5 as against 1 in 19 in the previous year.

The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population during the year under report was 8·52 and that of girls to the total female population was 2·14 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 5·39.

7. *Distribution of scholars between the different grades of schools.*—The subjoined table shows the percentage of scholars in each grade of school to the total number of scholars.

Grade of schools	Boys	Girls
Colleges	·82	·07
High Schools, English	3·10	·40
High Schools, Kannada	·11	·04
Middle Schools and Incomplete Middle schools	12·12	3·98
Primary Schools	83·85	95·51
Total	100	100

From a perusal of the above it will be seen that there is considerable falling off in the numbers in each of the higher grades of education. Taking the strength of the primary classes separately it is found that the numbers under instruction fall off even here from class to class, the following being the percentages in the several classes:—

IV Year Primary	...	...	...	...	8·63
III do	...	...	...	...	13·45
II do	...	...	...	...	17·84
I do	...	...	...	...	60·08

8. *Financial Expenditure on Public Instruction.*—The classified statement given on the next page shows the expenditure, direct and indirect, on the different kinds of institutions and the sources of expenditure. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, including that of University education, viz., Rs. 9,08,546 amounted to Rs. 60,73,703 or Rs. 4,40,534 more than that of the previous year.

Classified Statement of Expenditure on Education.

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other expenditure	Total annual expenditure	Percentage	No. of institutions	Average daily attendance	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per student	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Colleges, University Education ...	7,25,600	...	...	1,17,380	65,566	9,08,546	14.96	5	1,468	1,81,709	616	734	406	55
Oriental College for boys ...	57,984	...	...	40	606	53,530	.96	4	211	14,632	277	8	5	63
High Schools for boys, English ...	3,85,052	...	...	1,53,394	42,857	5,80,903	9.56	23	6,171	25,262	94	2,304	1,096	48
Do Kannada ...	7,572	...	...	...	...	7,572	.12	3	211	2,624	35	57	19	33
Middle Schools for boys, Kannada ...	4,87,520	24,090	120	10,522	20,646	5,42,898	8.93	196	15,868	2,784	35	3,206	1,418	44
Do Urdu ...	52,913	6,812	...	300	...	60,026	.99	20	988	3,001	64	185	100	54
Incomplete Middle schools for boys, Kannada.	1,55,128	12,029	...	384	2,425	1,62,964	3.14	216	3,829	661	44	1,366	383	28
Do Urdu ...	32,544	906	...	92	...	33,484	.55	49	473	683	70	197	102	52
Primary Schools for boys ...	11,24,867	3,64,491	27,186	162	...	15,16,706	25.84	5,462	1,52,929	277	9	385	119	31
High Schools for girls' English ...	47,998	...	...	1,369	6,776	55,143	.92	5	191	11,228	294	43	28	65
Do Kannada ...	6,327	...	...	...	...	6,327	.10	1	22	6,327	287	9	1	11
Middle Schools do do ...	65,802	3,356	...	4,699	10,658	84,415	1.39	21	877	4,019	96	126	64	50
Do do Urdu ...	6,348	...	...	...	...	6,348	.10	2	40	3,174	158	13	8	62
Incomplete Middle do Kannada ...	25,833	15	...	...	3,048	28,896	.47	32	401	908	72	71	26	37
Do do Urdu ...	10,751	20	...	...	...	10,771	.71	18	162	598	66	94	44	47
Primary Schools for girls ...	2,28,996	1,20,136	17,859	11	1,217	3,76,641	6.20	708	23,948	535	11	75	21	28
Technical Schools for boys ...	2,73,800	6,984	650	80,884	3,420	3,16,188	5.18	63	3,576	3,737	58	769	324	41
Do girls ...	15,272	...	...	185	6,010	21,417	.95	5	108	4,283	198	...	...	...
Total (Direct expenditure) ...	37,10,116	5,47,733	45,825	3,18,712	1,62,729	47,94,675	79.73	6,892	2,10,813	638	20	...	...	...
Buildings ...	1,95,080	80,551	...	...	...	2,75,631	4.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus ...	1,13,046	...	...	...	...	1,13,046	1.86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	78,912	...	...	...	...	78,912	1.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	2,36,739	...	...	...	...	2,36,739	8.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	1,65,438	...	...	...	...	1,65,438	2.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	2,87,865	75	922	1,23,650	26,750	4,19,262	5.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (Indirect expenditure) ...	10,57,060	80,626	922	1,23,650	26,750	12,89,028	20.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	47,67,196	6,28,419	46,947	4,42,362	1,89,479	60,73,708	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the year 1924-25, including University expenditure.	42,75,814	6,46,485	45,839	4,29,206	2,36,765	56,33,169	100.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Of the total amount spent on education, Rs. 42,41,084 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 6,16,892 on aided institutions, Rs. 1,17,235 on municipal schools, Rs. 3,88,677 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,09,815 under the head "General" which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous charges such as Book Depot, Examinations, Travelling Allowances, Boy Scouts charges, etc. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,84,675 or 79.73 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 9,08,546 or 14.96 per cent was spent on University education, Rs. 58,530 or 0.96 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges, not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 12,690 or 0.21 per cent on Professional Colleges (Training College for Teachers), Rs. 6,50,845 or 10.71 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 9,36,802 or 15.42 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 18,93,347 or 31.15 per cent on primary education for boys and girls, and Rs. 3,23,915 or 5.33 per cent on schools for special instruction.

Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 60,73,703, a sum of Rs. 47,57,196 or 78.45 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 6,28,419 or 10.34 per cent from Local Funds, Rs. 46,247 or 0.76 per cent from Municipal Funds, Rs. 4,42,362 or 7.28 per cent from fees and Rs. 1,89,479 or 3.17 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies.

The chief items of contributions from local bodies are (i) Rs. 29,555 from the Bangalore City Municipal Council which bears one-third of the total cost of Primary Education in the Bangalore City, (ii) Rs. 15,000 from the Mysore City Municipal Council which has taken over the management of 22 Primary Schools in the Mysore City costing Rs. 28,570, receiving a grant of the excess of expenditure over Rs. 15,000 from the Government and (iii) Rs. 4,35,016 from Education Cess Funds.

9. *Expenditure from Education Cess Funds.*—Education cess at the rate of half anna in the rupee was levied during the year by the District Boards of six out of eight districts, viz., Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Mysore. The estimated annual income for these districts was Rs. 90,000, Rs. 60,000, Rs. 45,000, Rs. 66,000, Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 1,10,000 respectively. The balance on 1st July 1925 and the actual collections during the year are given in the following statements.

District	Balance on 1st July 1925	Collections during 1925-26	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	1,70,541	88,736	2,59,277
Tumkur	39,777	80,100	1,19,877
Mysore	...	76,255	76,255
Hassan	1,41,054	65,120	2,06,174
Shimoga	40,429	63,637	1,04,066
Chitaldrug	1,67,839	61,168	1,69,007
Total	4,99,640	4,35,016	9,34,656

On recommendations submitted to Government in consultation with the several District Boards, Government were pleased to sanction the following items

of expenditure during the year under report in the Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore:—

	Shimoga		Hassan		Mysore	
	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring	Recurring	Non-recurring
1. Development of Primary or Incomplete Middle School into Middle Schools	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 20,334	Rs. 3,000
2. Improving the staff of existing schools ...	2,060	...	180	...	16,064	...
3. Opening of fresh schools ...	1,923	900	3,540	3,640	22,647	17,550
4. Conversion of grant-in-aid Primary Schools into Government institutions ...	3,051	3,950	...	...	18,567	27,200
5. Opening of Practical Instruction classes ...	...	...	...	...	5,472	2,800
Total ...	7,034	4,850	3,720	3,640	83,084	51,550

The following items of expenditure to be distributed over all the cess paying districts were also incurred as in previous years:—

Three cess accountants attached to the Office of the Inspector-General of Education	Rs. 1,920
Three accountants in the Comptroller's Office	2,808
Total ...	4,728

The actual expenditure from 1st July 1925 to the 30th June 1926, and the balance available on 1st July 1926 from cess funds are as given in the accompanying table:—

District	Total amount available for expenditure during 1925-26	Expenditure including buildings during 1925-26	Balance on the 1st July 1926
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	2,59,277	1,38,857	1,20,420
Tumkur	1,19,877	78,863	44,014
Mysore	76,255	...	76,255
Hassan	2,06,174	20,664	1,85,510
Shimoga	1,04,066	79,675	24,391
Chitaldrug	1,69,007	81,706	1,07,301
Total ...	9,34,656	3,76,765	5,57,891

No expenditure was incurred in the Mysore District, as the sanction of Government to the proposals for the utilisation of the education cess in the district was received in the last week of the official year.

The following statement shows the number of village Aided Primary Schools converted into Government institutions and of new Government Primary Schools opened in cess districts out of the education cess :—

District	Kannada boys		Urdu boys		Adi-Karnataka boys		Kannada girls		Urdu girls		Adi-Karnataka girls		Total		
	Converted	Newly opened	Converted	Newly opened	Converted	Newly opened	Converted	Newly opened	Converted	Newly opened	Converted	Newly opened	Converted	Newly opened	
	Shimoga	25	16	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	1	25	6
Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	101	76	21	10	24	27	10	1	3	3	...	...	...	159	117
Total	126	92	21	19	24	28	10	3	3	4	...	...	...	184	139

During the year, a sum of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned by Government for the acceleration of conversion of Aided Schools in the Tumkur District into Government institutions. Out of this amount, 35 aided Kannada Boys' Schools, 12 aided Adi-Karnataka Boys' Schools and 5 aided Kannada Girls' Schools were converted into Government institutions. These conversions were given effect to from February 1926 and the amount saved during the year in addition to Rs. 3,500 out of the accumulated education cess balance given by the District Board was utilised towards non-recurring expenditure of these schools.

The subjoined statement shows the estimated income from cess funds and the total recurring expenditure from these funds sanctioned in each district up to the end of the year 1925-26 :—

District	Estimated annual income	Total recurring expenditure sanctioned up to the end of the year 1925-26
		Rs.
Bangalore	90,000	80,986
Tumkur	60,000	57,087
Mysore	1,10,000	83,084
Hassan	45,000	28,943
Shimoga	66,000	59,718
Chitaldrug	45,000	40,513
Total	4,16,000	3,50,331

Practically the entire annual income from the education cess in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga and the Chitaldrug Districts has been utilised towards recurring expenditure leaving only from 5 to 10 per cent of the realisations to meet unforeseen expenditure and fluctuations in collections.

After providing for such a reserve there will be a balance of about Rs. 5,000 in the Mysore District and Rs. 20,000 approximately in the Hassan District available for recurring expenditure out of the annual income under education cess in these districts.

The District Board of Kadur has also agreed to levy education cess at 6 pies in the rupee from 1926-27, so that 7 out of the 8 districts are levying the cess.

The only district where education cess is not levied is the Kolar District. The new District Board Regulation renders it obligatory on all District Boards to levy education cess at a minimum rate of 6 pies in the rupee. It is therefore expected that the cess will be levied at least from next year in the Kolar District, thus facilitating the uniform development of elementary education in all parts of the State.

10. *Fees.*—The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 3,24,982 excluding the amount of Rs. 1,17,380 of the University as against Rs. 3,31,942 excluding the amount of Rs. 97,265 of the University in the previous year. The receipts under each class of institution including those of the University are shown in the appended statement. The fee income shown under Primary, Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for Boys' and Girls' Schools is mostly admission and penal fees. The fee income shown under "Miscellaneous" includes examination fees of the

Secondary School Leaving Certificate, Government Technical and other examinations as well as fees realised from hostels.

Institutions	1924-25	1925-26	Increase	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges (University) ...	97,265	1,17,380	20,115	...
Oriental College for boys ..	30	40	10	...
English High Schools for boys ..	1,49,254	1,53,394	4,140	...
Middle Schools ...	13,456	10,822	...	2,634
Incomplete Middle Schools ..	539	416	...	123
Primary Schools ...	141	162	21	...
English High Schools for girls ...	1,221	1,369	148	...
Middle Schools for girls ..	5,772	4,599	...	1,173
Incomplete Middle Schools for girls ..	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools for girls ..	2	11	9	...
Schools for Special Instruction ..	8,208	30,519	22,311	...
Miscellaneous (including hostels and local examinations) ...	1,53,319	1,23,650	...	29,669
Total ...	4,29,207	4,42,362	13,155	...

Of the fees realised, Rs. 2,45,160 were credited to State Funds, Rs. 1,17,380 to the University and Rs. 79,822 to private funds. The amount credited to State Funds and the University includes the fees collected for the several public examinations.

11. *Average Cost of Education per head of Population.*—The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-7 as against 0-15-5 in the previous year. Of this cost, 0-13-0 was met from State Funds as against 0-11-8 in the previous year.

12. The average cost per student in each grade of institution (Government and Aided) has been given in the statement appended to para 8. The subjoined statement shows the average cost per student in Government institutions according to the total number on the rolls. But it does not show in direct expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Buildings and Scholarships, etc.

Average annual cost per head of the number on the rolls in the different grades of Boys' and Girls' institutions (Government schools only):—

Kinds of institutions	Number of institutions	Number on the rolls	Annual expenditure	Cost per institution	Average cost per pupil on the rolls		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
University Education ..	5	1,619	6,43,190	1,28,638	397	4	5
Oriental Colleges for boys ..	2	48	54,684	27,342	1,139	4	0
English High Schools for boys ..	16	4,686	4,37,986	27,374	93	7	5
Vernacular High Schools for boys ..	3	236	7,572	2,524	32	1	4
Middle Schools for boys (Kannada).	171	17,313	4,93,990	2,888	28	8	6
Do Urdu ..	20	1,341	53,216	2,660	39	10	11
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys (Kannada).	255	5,505	1,64,932	641	29	15	4
Incomplete Middle Schools for boys Urdu.	49	675	33,685	687	49	14	5
Primary Schools for boys ..	3,174	1,49,950	13,75,296	421	9	2	10
English High Schools for girls ..	2	156	42,505	21,253	272	7	7
Do Urdu ..	1	24	6,327	6,327	263	10	0
Middle Schools for girls (Kannada).	14	791	63,053	4,504	79	11	6
Do Urdu ...	2	52	6,347	3,173	122	0	11
Incomplete Middle Schools (Kannada)	25	368	23,154	925	62	14	8
Do Urdu ...	17	215	10,772	633	50	1	8
Primary Schools for girls ..	576	28,196	3,72,465	582	13	3	4
Technical Schools for boys (including training institutions).	22	1,793	2,92,065	13,236	162	14	3
Technical Schools for girls (including training institutions).	2	72	11,724	5,862	162	13	4
Total ..	4,356	2,13,040	40,92,963	940	15	7	4

13. *Aided Institutions.*—The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 6,16,892 of which a sum of Rs. 4,15,660 was contributed from State Funds, 2,799 from local funds, 801 from Municipal funds, 79,822 from fees, 1,17,810 from all other sources. Of the State grant a sum of Rs. 1,60,301 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 60,549 to Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys, Rs. 27,104 to similar schools for girls, Rs. 1,41,420 to Primay Schools for boys, Rs. 4,176 to Primary Schools for girls, Rs. 8,970 to Sanskrit Schools and Rs. 2,14,382 to special institutions and grants towards buildings, furniture, etc.

14. *Building and other lumpsum Grants to Aided Schools.*—A sum of Rs. 72,540 was spent from State Funds towards buildings and equipment grants of aided institutions. The more important of the items for which such grants were given are shown in the subjoined statement.

Name of Institution	Object of the grant	Total anticipated cost	Total grant sanctioned	Grant paid during the year 1925-26
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Veerashaiva Hostel, Mysore ..	Purchase of a building	45,000	22,500	3,500
2. Vaishya Hostel, Bangalore ...	Construction of a building.	...	10,000	490
3. Veerashaiva Hostel, Tumkur ...	Do ..	40,000	20,000	6,441
4. Vokkaligara Sangha Hostel, Bangalore.	Do ...	...	15,000	8,500
5. Hostel attached to the Wesleyan Mission Girls' Normal School, Bangalore.	Do ...	30,000	15,000	7,700
6. Hostel attached to the Good Shepherd Convent English Girls' School, Mysore.	Do ...	...	15,000	15,000
7. Veerashaiva Hostel, Saklespur ...	Do ...	18,377	9,186½	8,525
8. Mahila Seva Samaj, Bangalore ...	Do ...	6,740	3,370	3,370
9. Hostel attached to the St. Joseph's Industrial Girls' School, Chamrajpet.	Do ...	...	15,000	14,500
10. Veerashaiva Hostel, Nelamangala	Do ...	6,200	3,100	807
11. Wesleyan Mission Kannada Middle School, Sivarampet, Mysore.	Construction of a partition wall.	480	240	240
12. D. Banumiah's High School, Mysore.	Science equipment ...	700	275	275
13. National High School, Bangalore and New Muslim Hostel attached to the Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur.	Science equipment and Library, furniture and appliances.	2,751	1,300½	1,268½
14. Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Geographical Maps ...	199½	100	99-12
15. M. E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar	Furniture for Laboratory Science, Equipment.	1,000	400	114-12
16. London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	Do	740	300	350
17. Saradavilas High School, Mysore	Do ...	227	100	100
18. Hostel attached to Maharani's Girls' School, Mysore.	Do ...	846-9	423-5	423-5
19. Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Women, Bangalore.	Furniture equipment	500	500	100
20. Ursu Boarding School, Mysore ...	Purchase of furniture	82-12	41-6	41-6
	Construction of a building.	...	...	16,055

15. *Expenditure on Educational Buildings.*—During the year under report a total expenditure of Rs. 2,05,973 was incurred on Educational buildings excluding those under the University. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 87,409 was spent by the Public Works Department (Rs. 9,520 from the Educational Budget and Rs. 77,889 from Public Works Department Budget) and Rs. 1,18,564 by the Education Department. There were in all 66 original works under progress. Out of these 22 were incomplete works of the previous year. The remaining 44 works of the total estimated value of Rs. 68,000 were fresh works. Out of 66 works 32 were

completed and account closed and all the remaining works with the exception of 17 were nearing completion.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department and the Education Department:—

	Public Works Department	Education Department
	Rs.	Rs.
1. High Schools	62,366	6,456
2. Middle Schools	12,087	9,393
3. Hindustani Schools (both for boys and girls)	448	15,375
4. Primary Schools for boys and girls	10,508	47,874
5. Adikarnataka schools ... ..	..	1,514
6. Repairs to school buildings	2,000	37,952
Total	87,409	1,18,564

A sum of Rs. 1,18,564 including contributions paid by the villagers was spent by the Education Department for school buildings as against an allotment in the budget of Rs. 2,41,042 sanctioned for the year, details for which are given below:—

	Rs.
(1) Government grants	47,500
(2) Mohatarfa	21,642
(3) Education cess	1,71,900

Of this amount Rs. 67,931 were spent on original and improvement works, Rs. 37,952 on repairs, Rs. 6,229 on grant-in-aid towards the construction of school buildings for which contributions had been paid by the people. The full amount could not be utilised as the District Boards of Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur did not give their final approval to the programme in time.

The following are the principal works under execution by the Public Works Department during 1925-26 and the expenditure incurred in each:—

Name of work	Cost
	Rs.
1. Constructing Science Laboratory to the Vani Vilas Institute in the Fort at Bangalore.	3,543
2. Constructing a building for the High School at Tiptur	33,203
3. Do do Girls' School at Chiknayakanhalli... ..	3,287
4. Constructing Village Elementary School for boys at Bargihalli, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.	1,717
5. Constructing a building for boys at Kandikere, Chiknayakanhalli Taluk	1,474
6. Constructing A.-V. School at Saligrama	4,025
7. Do T.-Narsipur	7,144
8. Constructing a building for the High School at Davangere	24,670
9. Do at Metakurki, Hiriya Taluk... ..	2,005

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred by the Engineering Section of the Education Department on the construction and repairs of Educational buildings during the year under report:—

Name of work	Cost
	Rs.
HIGH SCHOOLS.	
1. Constructing a loom shed attached to the Collegiate High School at Tumkur	1,140
2. Do do do at Shimoga	1,245
3. Improving the District Normal School at Chitaldrug	2,467
4. Constructing a Weaving shed at Davangere	850
5. Improving the Hostel building attached to the High School at Chitaldrug	438

Name of work				Cost
MIDDLE SCHOOLS.				
				Rs.
1.	Constructing a Middle School at Hoskote	..	...	580
2.	Improving the Middle School at Kumsi	...	...	300
3.	Do at Ananthapur	...	...	548
4.	Do at Shikarpur	...	...	1,525
5.	Do at Nagar	..	...	400
6.	Extending the Middle School at Doddasiddanahalli	...	...	1,300
7.	Do at Kikkeri	...	..	726
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				
1.	Constructing a Primary School at Thippasandra, Magadi Taluk	...	...	1,610
2.	Do at Rajankunte, Dodballapur Taluk	...	...	1,323
3.	Do at Kadagodi, Bangalore Taluk	...	...	1,625
4.	Do at Nandagudi, Hoskote Taluk	..	...	1,472
5.	Improving the Primary Boys' School at Hebbal, Bangalore Taluk	...	...	930
6.	Do at Sarjapur, Anekal Taluk	..	...	2,665
7.	Do at Kalya, Magadi Taluk	...	...	1,400
8.	Extending Primary boys' school at Manne, Nelamangala Taluk	..	..	900
9.	Constructing a Primary Boys' School at Begur, Nelamangala Taluk	...	...	900
10.	Constructing a school at Bukkapatna	...	...	1,340
11.	Do at Maddagiri	..	...	1,344
12.	Do at Thimmanahalli	..	...	2,380
13.	Do at Gangaghatta	..	...	540
14.	Do at Bilichodu	..	...	283
15.	Do at Asagodu	..	...	669
16.	Do at Kaladevanapura	...	...	2,392
17.	Constructing a school building at Sirigere	..	...	955
18.	Do at Halakal	...	...	950
19.	Do at Madikerepura	..	...	2,315
20.	Do at Bedarahalli	..	...	1,500
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
1.	Extending the Primary Girls' School at Anekal	..	...	2,175
2.	Constructing do at Ayanur	...	..	875
3.	Improving the Girls' School at Shikarpur Town	..	...	620
4.	Government Girls' School at Hosdurga	...	...	2,250
5.	Improving the Girls' School at Challakere	..	...	1,650
HINDUSTANI SCHOOLS.				
1.	Constructing a Hindustani School at Lakkur	..	...	793
2.	Do at Channapatna	..	...	2,969
3.	Do Girls' School at Lakkur	..	...	799
4.	Do Boys' School at Nelamangala	...	..	1,760
5.	Improving the Kannada and Hindustani Boys' School at Hindiginal	...	...	900
6.	Extending the Hindustani Boys' School at Sulebele	..	...	1,500
7.	Constructing do at Sravanabelgola	...	..	1,090
8.	Extending do at Nyamati	..	...	1,449
9.	Constructing Urdu Girls' School at Shimoga	...	...	1,850
10.	Do Boys' School at Kumsi	...	...	485
11.	Do do at Davangere	...	...	1,000
12.	Purchase of a musafirkhana building at Narasimharajapura for the local Urdu Boys' School.	...	...	2,743
ADI KARNATAKA SCHOOLS.				
1.	Constructing a Adi-Karnataka School at Manne	...	...	1,095

17. *Equipment of Government Schools.*—Including an allotment of Rs. 56,000 from Education Cess Funds and an additional budget grant of Rs. 50,000 at the end of the year, a total sum of Rs. 1,91,515 was sanctioned by Government for the equipment of schools. Out of this a sum of Rs. 37,109 was spent on Boys' High Schools Rs. 7,830 on Girls' High Schools and Rs. 3,737 on Training Institutions and Rs. 70,004 on Primary and Middle Schools. The equipment of schools has been substantially improved but in order to bring up all schools to proper standard a sum of about six lakhs is required.

18. *Budget and Outlay.*—The sanctioned budget of the Department for the year 1925-26 provided for an expenditure of Rs. 47,84,100, exclusive of the State grant to the University and the cost of Industrial Schools which are under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. The actual outlay according to the audited accounts was Rs. 45,10,316 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 2,60,847. Of this Rs. 98,531 was under contributions from local bodies including Education cess and does not cease to be available for educational expenditure. The lapse under State Funds was Rs. 1,62,316. Lapses of this magnitude have been more or less a normal feature of the department during the past several years and occur chiefly under salaries and establishment, grants-in-aid, rents, scholarships, and allowances to substitutes for teachers under training. The formation of a separate branch for the accounting of receipts and expenditure of the department as an adjunct of the office of the Inspector-General of Education has now rendered it possible to keep a close watch over the progress of expenditure and to take prompt measures for the utilisation of savings in the grant. Some months before the close of the year under report it was found that a saving of about two lakhs and a half might be anticipated and accordingly proposals were submitted to Government to utilise the same on non-recurring items of expenditure which had not been provided for in the estimates. The more important of these proposals were:—

(i) To utilise two lakhs of rupees for equipment of schools.

(ii) To pay grants-in-aid for the construction of certain educational buildings for which applications had been long pending. The latter proposal was sanctioned by Government in full, and the former to the extent of Rs. 50,000.

In a department of this size with such a large number of employees, scholarship holders, etc., receiving monthly payments, while provision has to be made for the full scale of sanctioned charges, a certain amount of lapses appears to be inevitable. While the department finds itself unable to utilise to the full the total budget grant of any year, many urgent requirements remain unsatisfied for want of funds. To avoid this anomaly, it is necessary that the department should be permitted to utilise savings under salaries and other recurring grants towards non-recurring items of expenditure the need for which is established but for which it may not have been possible to make adequate provision in the budget. This principle has been recognised by Government to a certain extent in connection with the budget of the current year.

CHAPTER III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

A. DIRECTION.

1. Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., was confirmed as Inspector-General of Education from 4th August 1925 and continued to hold that office throughout the year except for two short periods of absence on privilege leave, when Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools was in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General. Mr. K. Matthan toured for 103 days and inspected 345 institutions. Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa toured for 12 days and inspected 12 institutions. A considerable portion of the time of the Inspector-General was as usual taken up in attending several meetings and conferences either as Member, President or Chairman, curtailing to that extent the time available to him for touring and inspection. The number of such meetings was 113. He also inspected the offices of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools, the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress of Schools and the offices of a few District and Assistant Inspectors.

2. *Assistant Inspector-General.*—Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin continued as Assistant Inspector-General of Education till the 28th August 1925 when he was appointed Professor of Education in the Mysore University. The transfer of this Officer to the University has been a great loss to the department. Mr. B. Tirumal-char, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, was appointed to

act as Assistant Inspector-General of Education from 29th August 1925 and continued as such till the end of the year under report.

3. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General.*—Mr. B. Tirumalachar continued as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education till the 28th August 1925 when he was appointed to act as Assistant Inspector-General of Education. Mr. P. Anantasubba Rao, B.A., L.T., District Inspector of Education, Bangalore, was appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education from 8th September 1925 and he continued as such till the end of the year.

4. Mr. A. Narasimhachar, Assistant Comptroller was appointed Financial Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education from 22nd July 1925, and was in charge of the Account and Audit sections of the office during the rest of the year. The requirements of the new section were examined and orders of Government obtained for its being manned with the requisite staff. The object with which this section of the office was formed, *viz.*, to keep the Inspector-General of Education in close touch with the working of the department on the financial side was, in a great measure, realised. The progress of expenditure month by month was more effectively watched, and as soon as it became known that there would be considerable lapses in the budget grants under certain heads, proposals for their utilisation on other items of recurring expenditure were submitted to Government. The check of financial irregularities on the part of the large number of drawing officers was also more effective and prompt.

5. *Secretary, Local Examinations Boards.*—Mr. K. T. Sudarsanam Iyengar continued as Secretary, Local Examinations Boards till the end of June 1926. The work of the section having increased enormously, Government were in their Order No. E. 6598-9—Edn. 85-25-13, dated 8th June 1926, pleased to sanction the reorganisation of this section to cope with the increase in work. As the grade of Rs. 150-10-200 of the Secretary was found unsuitable and inadequate for the duties and responsibilities of the office, the scale of pay of the Secretary was at the same time raised to Rs. 200-20-300.

6. *Engineering Assistant to the Inspector-General.*—Mr. K. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.E., continued as Engineering Assistant throughout the year. He toured for 112 days and inspected 144 building works in progress. He was responsible for the supervision of original works costing Rs. 67,931 and repairs costing Rs. 37,952. He has since been retransferred to the Public Works Department as the Education Department has been relieved of the work connected with the construction and repairs of school buildings.

B. INSPECTING AGENCY.

There was no change during the year in the organisation of the Inspectorate. Girls' Schools of all grades, high, middle and primary with the exception of the two Government Girls' High Schools at Bangalore and Mysore were under a Women Inspectorate consisting of an Inspectress, a Deputy Inspectress and 5 Assistant Inspectresses including 2 for Urdu Girls' Schools. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools was in charge of all the High Schools for boys and Normal Training institutions for men, except the Training College at Mysore. The Middle and Primary Boys' Schools were under the Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education, with a subordinate inspecting staff consisting of 11 District Inspectors (including 3 for Urdu Schools) and 46 Assistant Inspectors including 5 for Urdu Boys' Schools, 1 for Sanskrit Schools and 1 for Practical Instruction classes attached to Middle Schools.

The number of Assistant Inspectors' Ranges in the Bangalore District was reduced from 6 to 5 from the commencement of the year under report. The Assistant Inspector thus released was placed on special duty in the Office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools for a few months and from July of this year he has been appointed as an office Assistant to the District Inspector of the Mysore District, whose work has greatly increased owing to the large expansion of education in that district with the aid of the Education Cess funds. Certain defects in the organisation of the Inspectorate are felt in an increasing degree. The object of the reorganisation brought into effect at the beginning of 1924-25 was that each grade of education might be under a single officer so that the problems connected with it might receive continuous attention and study as a whole. This object has however

not been consistently carried out. An Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools has been appointed but he has no control over Secondary and Normal Schools for girls, some of which are under the Inspectress and some under the Inspector-General of Education. Similarly although there is one officer placed in charge of the primary and middle grades of education, Girls' Middle and Primary schools are outside his jurisdiction. The charge of this Inspector has also been found to be unduly heavy so that correspondence has been delayed and he has not been able to find sufficient time to study general problems connected with the grades of education of which he is in charge. Again, in each District there is no one officer who has full responsibility for the educational work of the district. Even leaving out the High and Normal Schools and taking into consideration only Primary and Middle Schools, Primary and Middle Boys' Schools are under two sets of Inspecting Officers, one for the regular (Kannada) schools and the other for the Urdu Schools. Girls' schools are similarly under two sets of inspecting officers. There is no one officer with whom District Boards and local bodies can correspond in connection with the development of education in their local areas, and who can finally dispose of matters relating to compulsory education, transfers of staff, adjustment of accommodation and equipment, replacement of staff of men teachers in girls' schools by women teachers etc. The necessity is keenly felt of having one single officer in every district whom the department and the public can hold responsible for all educational work.

The Assistant Inspectors of schools form the foundation of the inspecting organisation. Their grades of pay range from Rs. 57-4-7½ to Rs. 125-10-175 and their qualifications are also equally varied; some are M A's or trained graduates, while a few are not even Matriculates. They have to administer, inspect and give educational guidance to about 150 schools each, draw and disburse the pay of the staff, maintain the history of services of each teacher and various other registers and submit numerous periodical returns. Their offices however are most inadequately manned, consisting as they do of only two clerks on Rs. 20 and 17. The improvement of the quality of Assistant Inspectors and of their offices is one of the most urgent reforms required in the department. Each of these officers should be given at least three clerks. The minimum pay of the Assistant Inspectors should be fixed at Rs. 75-10-125 and ordinarily none but graduates, if possible trained graduates, should be appointed. Proposals in this behalf have been already submitted. The question of improving the whole organisation with a view to remedy the various defects referred to above is now under the consideration of the department.

As a first step towards the improvement of the status of the Assistant Inspectors, Government have been pleased to approve of the proposal that in calculating the allowances to be paid to an Acting Assistant Inspector the pay of the appointment may be taken at Rs. 75 per mensem.

1. *Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools.*—Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., Ph.D., L.T., was in charge of the office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools for 323 days and Mr. K. Sri Narasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., for 4½ days. Dr Paul Chinnappa toured for 136 days, inspected 191 institutions and 43 subordinate offices. In addition to this he inspected the following institutions:—

- (1) Training College, Mysore.
- (2) Practising High School, Mysore.
- (3) Adikaraataka Boarding Institute, Mysore.
- (4) Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore.

He was in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education for two months during the year. The main results of his inspections have been summarised in his Annual Report as follows:—

“The year under review has been one in which the Primary and Middle School Education has expanded very considerably. With the exception of Kolar all the other districts have fallen in with the principle of Local Self-Government in Education though to a limited extent. But with the expansion, systematisation has not kept pace. A large number of problems that are staring at the department in the realm of Primary and Middle School Education have not been boldly faced yet.

A few of these which call for immediate systematisation may be cited :—

- (1) Retardation of pupils in the schools.
- (2) The craving and agitation of the rural population for a rightful share in Middle School Education.
- (3) Adaptation of Primary Education to rural interests.
- (4) Articulation of Middle School Education with Practical Instruction.

are some of the problems on the organisation side, which have to be met with. Inside the class room, on the other hand, the call for efficiency is none the less urgent. From the II Primary class throughout the rest of the Primary and Middle School classes children are found maintaining from a dozen to three dozen note books. They are found going to schools carrying ink-bottles and pens for class work. A visit to these little tots at home discloses the fact of their spending hours together in copying "Notes" laboriously—pupils of second, third and fourth year Primary classes, not to mention those of the Middle School classes! The great number of books that are used in schools is evoking the bitterest antagonism from the parents. With all the laborious work expected of and inflicted upon the children, the standard reached at the end of any grade of education is despicably poor. And when one knows that eight precious years of a child's life are spent to achieve this result (and indeed it is more than 8) it seems as if it is high time that the eye of the department is concentrated upon the actual work that is in the class-room.

When Government handed the responsibility of Primary and Middle School Education to one man it was hoped that the first step in the reform was taken. But the Range and the District Inspector, etc., not having been touched at the same time, this half measure allowed the office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle School Education to become a receptacle of all kinds of official routine to wade through which all the time and energies of the officer are being used up. Added to this was also the shortness of the clerical staff which prevented the officer from laying his hands upon the more substantial and deeper problems of Education in the realm of Primary and Middle Schools."

2. *Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.*—Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., continued as Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools except for a period of 1 month and 12 days when he was placed in charge of the office of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools. During this period Mr. Kini, M.A. (Hons.) was placed in charge of the office of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools. Mr. Srinarasimhaiya toured for 138 days and inspected all the 22 High Schools, 6 Normal Schools and 3 Commercial Schools twice during the year and all the 30 Hostels and minor Aided Institutions in his direct charge once. He also inspected the following institutions under the special orders of the Inspector-General of Education :—

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Maharani's High School, Mysore. (2) Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore. (3) The Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore. (4) The Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Bangalore. | } | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (5) The Kunchitigar Hostel, Mysore. (6) The Jain Hostel, Mysore. (7) The Nagaswaram Piping Institute, Gudimayanapet, Bangalore City. |
|---|---|--|

In addition to his touring work, he spent 51 days in the inspection of schools as well as hostels and minor Aided Institutions at Head Quarters. Regarding the general working of High Schools, he says :—

"The Head Masters of High Schools are now maintaining supervision registers and giving considerable attention to the Educational supervision and guidance of the work of their Assistants. The work of the High Schools, has, on the whole, increased in efficiency during this year. The instructions issued by me last year, in Inspection Reports, Conferences with teachers and circulars have been satisfactorily followed in all schools generally."

The following are some of the important items of work and proposals submitted by Mr. Srinarasimhaiya :—

- (1) Preparation of the consolidated requirements of all High and Normal Schools as regards articles of furniture, books for the library, etc.
- (2) Proposals for the standardisation and improvement of the menial and clerical staff of all High Schools.
- (3) Improvement of the equipment in Government Collegiate High Schools for the University Entrance Classes in the light of remarks made by the University Commissioners in their inspection reports.

- (4) Proposals regarding additional staff and equipment required for training institutions as consequence of the extension of the Lower Secondary Training course to two years.
- (5) Improvement of equipment of practising Primary Schools.
- (6) Comprehensive programme for the introduction of vocational instruction in Agriculture and Industrial subjects in all High Schools.
- (7) A three year programme of construction of buildings for High, Normal and Commercial Schools at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,000 for the first year.
- (8) Revision of grants to Aided High Schools and other minor institutions and hostels under the revised grant-in-aid rules.
- (9) Proposals for the improvement of the efficiency of hostels by the appointment of suitable Committees of Management and Boards of Visitors.

3. *Inspector of Science Education.*—Mr. Kini, M.A. (Hons.), continued as Inspector of Science Education throughout the year. He was also placed in charge of the office of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools in addition to his own duties from 18th April 1926 to 1st June 1926. He was on tour for 139 days and inspected science instruction in all Government and Aided High Schools and in training institutions. He also spent 30 days in the inspection of High and Normal Schools at Head Quarters. In addition, he visited about a dozen Primary and Middle Schools during his tour.

4. *Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*—Sri. Srirangamma, B.A., continued as Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year except for a period of one month from 12th August 1925 to 12th September 1925 when she was on privilege leave, during which period Sri. Kanakalakshamma, Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools was placed in charge. She was on tour for 146 days and inspected all the 62 schools under her direct charge. In addition she visited 145 other schools in charge of the subordinate officers. She inspected all the subordinate offices including that of the Deputy Inspectress. She was engaged for 25 days in the inspection of schools at Head Quarters in her direct charge.

5. *Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools.*—Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A., continued as Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools throughout the year. She was, in addition, in charge of the office of the Inspectress for a month when the latter was on leave. She toured for 156 days. Out of 107 schools under her direct charge, she inspected 102 schools and visited 59 other schools which included some Boys' Schools and Urdu Girls' Schools not under her direct charge.

The following table shows the work done by the three Inspectors, the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress during 1925-26.

No.	Inspecting officers	Name of officers	No. of days the officer was in charge of the Range	No. of days on tour	Direct charge Schools			No. of direct charge schools reinspected	No. of other schools inspected or visited	Total No. of schools inspected or visited	No. of offices inspected, if any	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Not Inspected					
1	Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools.	Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., L.T., Ph.D.	323	136	...	...	...	...	195	195	43	Visited a few High Schools in addition.
		Mr. K. Srinarasimhiah, M.A., L.T.	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
2	Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.	Do	328	188	31	31	...	31	8+30 hostels.	69	...	
3	Inspector of Science Education.	Mr. K. N. Kini, M.A.	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Inspected and organised Science teaching in all High Schools (Government and Aided) for boys and girls and Training Institutions.
		Do	365	139	...	...	...	...	37+12 Primary and Middle Schools.	...	...
4	Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Sri Srirangamma, B.A.	336	146	62	62	...	...	145	207	8	
		Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A.	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Deputy Inspectress.	Do	365	156	107	102	5	...	59	161	...	Four schools not working and one school was amalgamated with a Boys' School.

6. DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

(1) *Bangalore District*.—Mr. P. Anantha Subba Rao, B.A., L.T., was in charge of the District from the 1st July 1925 up to the 7th September 1925 inclusive. He was on tour for 25 days and inspected three direct charge schools. On his appointment as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, Mr. M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A. (Hons.), was appointed District Inspector and was in charge of the office from 8th September 1925 up to 6th May 1926. He was on tour for 114 days and inspected or reinspected all the 37 direct charge schools, visited 103 Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools and inspected one Assistant Inspector's Office. He was transferred to Shimoga as District Inspector.

Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., who succeeded him, was in charge of the office from the 6th May 1926 and remained in charge of the district during the rest of the year. He was on tour for 32 days, and inspected 1 direct charge school and reinspected 13 Middle Schools. In addition, he visited 59 Primary and Incomplete Middle Schools and also inspected 3 Assistant Inspectors' Offices. No direct charge school was left uninspected in the district.

(2) *Kolar District*.—Mr. C. Subba Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the district till 7th January 1926 when he proceeded on combined leave. He was in charge of the district for 190 days. He toured for 80 days, inspected 16 direct charge schools and visited 73 Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools.

Mr. D. Suryanarayana Rao, Assistant Inspector, Kolar was in charge of the office from 7th January 1926 to 25th January 1926 when Mr. K. Narayana Rao assumed charge. Mr. Narayana Rao was in charge of the district for 94 days. He toured for 67 days, inspected 4 direct charge schools and visited 71 Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools. He also inspected one Assistant Inspector's office and reinspected 2 Middle Schools.

Mr. Madhava Rao, B.A., assumed charge of the district on 29th April 1926. He was in charge of the district for 63 days. He toured for 43 days, inspected the remaining 2 direct charge schools and visited in addition 43 Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools. He inspected 3 Assistant Inspectors' Offices and reinspected 8 Middle Schools.

No direct charge schools in the district were left uninspected during the year.

(3) *Tumkur District*.—Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar, was in charge of the District throughout the year. He toured for 205 days and inspected all the direct charge schools numbering 30 once, re-inspected 25 of them a second time. In addition, he visited or inspected 315 schools in charge of subordinate officers and inspected all the 5 Assistant Inspectors' Offices in his district. He also attended several meetings of the District Board and the Adikarnataka Boarding Home Committee, Tumkur, besides presiding over meetings of several Teachers' Associations.

His itineration and inspection work were quite satisfactory.

(4) *Mysore District*.—Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be in charge of the district. He was on tour for 165 days and inspected all the 37 direct charge Middle Schools and reinspected 7 of them. He also inspected 272 schools in charge of the subordinate officers and the offices of 8 Assistant Inspectors and 15 Branch Book Depots in his district. Besides he attended 19 meetings of District Board or its Committees and several Conferences. Proposals for utilising the education cess realisations of the Mysore District were worked out during the year. Considering the number of days required for inspecting the Middle Schools in the Mysore City, his touring and inspection work may be considered as satisfactory.

(5) *Hassan District*.—Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao, M.A. (Hons.), continued to be in charge of the district throughout the year. He was on tour for 251 days in the year and inspected all the 16 direct charge schools and reinspected all of them a second time. He also inspected 210 schools in charge of his subordinates and the 4 Assistant Inspectors' Offices and 12 Branch Book Depots in the district. His inspection and itineration work were quite satisfactory.

(6) *Kadur District*.—Mr. K. Venkatakrishniah, B.A., was in charge of the district throughout the year. He toured for 192 days and inspected all the direct charge schools reinspecting 9 of them. In addition to the direct charge schools

he also inspected 196 schools in charge of his subordinates, all the Branch Book Depots and 3 Assistant Inspectors' Offices in the district. Besides, he attended several District Board meetings and Teachers' Associations. His inspection and itineration work were satisfactory.

(7) *Shimoga District*.—Mr. G. Ananta Rao, B.A., was in charge of the district till 15th May 1926 when he was transferred to the Government High School, Tirthahalli as Head Master. He was on tour for 147 days and inspected 18 Middle Schools, reinspecting 9 of them. He also inspected 171 Incomplete Middle and Primary schools in charge of his subordinates, all the branch depots and all the 5 Range Offices in the district.

Mr. M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A. (Hons.), was in charge of the district from 15th May 1926 till the end of the year under report. He was on tour for 26 days and inspected one Middle School and reinspected 7 of them. In addition, he inspected 17 Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools in charge of his subordinates.

(8) *Chitaldrug District*.—Mr. B. Rajeevalochanam, M.A. (Hons.), was in charge of the district throughout the year. He was on tour for 204 days and inspected all the 20 direct charge schools twice, and the 4 Assistant Inspectors' Offices in the district. In addition he inspected 272 schools under the control of the subordinate officers. Besides he attended several District Board and Teachers' Association meetings. His itineration was satisfactory.

(9) *District Inspector, Urdu, Bangalore Division*.—Mr. Ahmed Hussain continued to be in charge of the Bangalore Division consisting of Bangalore and Kolar Districts, throughout the year. He was on tour for 175 days and inspected all the 14 direct charge schools and reinspected all of them. He visited 158 Primary Schools in charge of his subordinates and inspected the 2 Assistant Inspectors' Offices under his charge. In addition to these, he inspected the Urdu and Persian classes in the 8 High Schools in the 2 districts under his charge. There was a slight improvement in his itineration.

(10) *District Inspector, Urdu, Malnad Division*.—Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan, B.A., was in charge of the division throughout the year. He toured for 205 days and inspected all the direct charge schools except one which was not working, reinspecting 25 of them and visiting 13 of them a second time. He also inspected 51 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspector as well as the office of the Assistant Inspector. He inspected the Urdu and Persian classes of the 4 High Schools in his division. He has recently been removed from the Inspectorate and appointed Head Master of the Model Urdu Middle School, Bangalore in succession to Mr. C. Nanjundiah.

(11) *District Inspector, Urdu, Mysore Division*.—Mr. Mahomed Beig, B.A., continued to be in charge of the division comprising the districts of Mysore Hassan and Tumkur. He was on tour for only 137 days and inspected all the 19 direct charge schools and the 2 Assistant Inspectors' Offices and reinspected some of the former. He also visited 144 other institutions. His touring work fell far short of the minimum number of days, being only 137.

7. ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(1) *Assistant Inspectress, Bangalore*.—Sri Vengadamma continued to be in charge of the Primary Girls' Schools in the two districts of Bangalore and Kolar. She was on tour for 172 days and inspected 130 schools out of 132 in her charge. In addition she also visited some other schools. Her touring work was fairly satisfactory.

(2) *Assistant Inspectress, Shimoga Range*.—Miss David continued to be in charge of the Range which consisted of Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts. She was on tour for 168 days and inspected 106 out of 110 schools in her charge. She also visited 34 other schools.

(3) *Assistant Inspectress, Mysore Range*.—Sri S. Nanjamma, B.A., L.T., was in charge of this Range from 1st July 1925 to 24th May 1926 when she went on leave and Sri B. Nanjamma who was transferred from the Girls' Middle School, Chamrajapet remained in charge till the end of the year. The former toured for 122

days and inspected 125 schools; the latter did not do any touring work for the 37 days she was in charge but inspected 13 schools in Mysore City. Twenty-three schools in the district were left uninspected. The touring and inspection work in this range were not satisfactory.

8. ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF URDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(1) *Bangalore Circle*.—Miss B. Gnanakan continued to be in charge of the Urdu Girls' Schools in the Bangalore Circle. She was on tour for 165 days and inspected all her direct charge schools and reinspected some of them. She also visited some of the Kannada Girls and Urdu Boys' Schools in her circle.

(2) *Mysore Circle*.—Miss Yusuf Ali, B.A., was in charge of the circle during the year under report. She was on tour for 151 days and inspected 79 out of 81 schools in her direct charge. The remaining two schools could not be inspected as they were closed on account of plague. She also re-visited 8 other schools.

9. ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF BANGALORE AND MYSORE CITY RANGES.

(1) *Bangalore City Range*.—Mr. Koneri Rao who was in charge of the City Range was transferred as Head Master of the District Normal School, Bangalore, and Mr. L. Seshagiri Rao, B.A., assumed charge on 1st July 1925. His range consists of the Bangalore Taluk for purposes of administration and inspection, and the City of Bangalore for the purpose of inspection only, as the administrative control of the schools in the City has been transferred to the Municipality. He was on tour for 104 days and inspected all the 140 schools in his charge. In addition, he spent 91 days in inspecting the City Municipal Schools. He re-inspected 8 of the direct charge schools and visited 84 of them. He was also the Attendance Officer in connection with compulsory education for the Bangalore City. His work was satisfactory.

(2) *Mysore City Range*.—Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., continued to be in charge of the range. He spent 215 days in inspecting schools, of which 128 days were spent on schools in the Mysore City and the rest on schools in the Mysore Taluk. He inspected all the 104 schools in the range and re-inspected all of them. He was also the Attendance Officer in the Mysore City and was in charge of the Education Exhibition in connection with the Mysore District Conference.

The following table shows the touring and inspection work of the District Inspectors and of the other officers exercising powers of District Inspectors, *viz.*, the Assistant Inspectresses and the Assistant Inspectors of Mysore and Bangalore City Ranges.

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the District Inspectors of Education of the several districts during 1925-26 :—

Number	Name of District	Name of officer	Number of days the officer was in charge of the district	Number of days on tour			Direct charge schools			Number of schools in charge of subordinates inspected or visited	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Number of offices inspected if any	Remarks
				Number	Inspected	Not inspected	Number of direct charge schools re-inspected	Number	Inspected					Not inspected
1	Bangalore	Mr. Anantha Subba Rao, B.A., LT	67	25	34	3	...	...	7	35	32	...	.....
		.. M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A., Hon's.	240	114	...	30	...	...	...	103	133	1	.....
2	Kolar	.. K. Narayana Rao, B.A.	56	32	...	1	...	...	13	59	60	3	.....
		Mr. C. Subba Rao, B.A.	190	90	92	16	...	...	...	73	89	...	.....
3	Tumkur	.. D. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
		.. K. Narayana Rao, B.A.	94	67	...	4	...	...	2	71	75	1	.....
4	Mysore	.. M. Madhava Rao, B.A.	68	43	...	2	...	...	8	43	45	3	.....
		Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar, B.A.	365	205	30	30	...	...	25	315	345	5	.....
5	Hassan	Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya, B.A.	365	165	37	37	...	7	272	309	8	15 Branch Book Depots.	
6	Kadur	Mr. P. V. Narasinga Rao...	365	251	16	16	...	16	210	226	4	12 Do.	
7	Shimoga	.. M. Madhava Rao, B.A.	365	192	19	12	...	10	196	208	3	7 Do	
		Mr. G. Anantha Rao, B.A.	318	147	19	18	...	9	171	189	6	.....
		.. M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A. (Hons.).	47	26	...	1	...	8	17	18	...	.....

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the District Inspectors of Education of the several districts during 1925-26.—concl'd.

Number	Name of District	Name of officer	Number of days the officer was in charge of the district	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools reinspected	Number of schools in charge of subordinates inspected or visited	Total Number of schools inspected or visited	Number of officers inspected if any	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Inspected in-pected					
8	Chitaldrug ...	Mr. B. Rajeevalochanam, M.A. (Honours)	365	204	20	20	...	20	272	292	4	.....
9	Urdu Division, Mysore.	„ Mahammad Beig, B.A.	365	137	19	19	...	...	126	144	2	On leave for 26 days
10	Urdu Division, Bangalore.	„ Ahmad Hussain ...	365	175	14	14	...	13	166	180	2	.....
11	Urdu Division, Malnad.	„ C. Pir Sahib Miyan ...	365	206	44	43	1	38	202	245	1	.....
ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.												
12	Kannada schools, Bangalore Range.	Sri Vengadamma ...	334	172	132	130	2	5	189	319	...	2 schools temporarily closed.
13	Kannada schools, Shimoga.	Miss E. S. David ...	365	168	110	106	4	4	34	140	...	1 school was closed temporarily owing to the absence of a teacher.
14	Do Mysore ...	Sri S Nanjamma ...	368	122	161	125	23	...	...	125	...	.....
		Sri B. Nanjamma ...	37	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	.....
15	Urdu Schools, Bangalore.	Miss Gnanakan ...	365	165	123	121	2	...	...	121	...	.....
16	Do Mysore ...	„ Yusuf Ali ...	365	151	81	79	2	6	1	80	...	.....
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS, CITY RANGES.												
17	Assistant Inspector, City Range, Bangalore.	Mr. L. Seshagiri Rao, B.A.	365	204	140	140	...	53	40	180	...	146 days (91 days in the inspection of City Primary Schools 55 to check the attendance of City Primary Schools) were spent in the inspection of City Schools.
18	Assistant Inspector, Mysore	Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A.	365	87	104	104	...	104	...	104	...	123 days were spent in the inspection of City Schools.

10. *Assistant Inspectors of Education.*—There were 45 Assistant Inspectors in charge of Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools (39 for Kannada Schools, 1 for Sanskrit Schools and 5 for Urdu Schools). Of the Assistant Inspectors for Kannada Schools, the work of the Assistant Inspectors of the two City Ranges of Bangalore and Mysore who exercise the powers of District Inspectors has been shown under para 9. The touring and inspection work of the remaining 43 Assistant Inspectors are shown in the following table:—

Table showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1925-26.—

Number	Range	Officer	Number of days in charge	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools inspected twice	Schools visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Not inspected				
1	Channaspatna ...	„ M. Srinivasan, B.A. ...	222	107	158	81	...	...	143	224	
		„ A. Srikantiah, B.A. ...	143	86	...	77	...	...	145	223	
2	Anekal ...	„ H. N. Lakshminpathaiya	365	183	128	126	2	13	57	183	2 schools were closed.
3	Nelamangala ...	„ M. Siddalingiah, B.A.	360	211	157	156	1	11	112	268	1 school had not been opened.
4	Dodballapur ...	Mr. L. Swami Rao ...	285	154	145	97	7	4	95	132	6 had been temporarily closed.
		„ C. Putta Sastry ...	63	21	...	41	...	1	12	53	
		„ M. Siddalingiah ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kolar ...	„ D. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A.	217	96	106	63	43	...	...	63	
		„ P. Swamidas, B.A. ...	148	77	43	42	1	17	4	46	1 school temporarily closed.

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the District Inspectors of Education of the several districts during 1925-26.—

Number	Range	Officer	Number of days in charge	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools inspected twice	Schools visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Not inspected				
6	Bowringpet ...	" K. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.	322								
		" K. Narayana Rao, B.A.	10	291	132	130	2	38	30	160	2 schools temporarily closed.
		" M. Madhava Rao, B.A.	33								
7	Chintamani ...	" J. Krishna Sastry ...	365	242	132	132	...	49	40	172	
8	Chikballapur ...	" P. Venkata Rao ...	56	28	133	7	...	...	...	7	
		" C. Gopala Krishna Rao ...	166	106	...	69	...	...	...	83	
		" B. Dasappa, B.A., B.L.	143	41	...	18	...	...	...	16	
9	Tumkur ...	" S. Narain Murti, B.A.	289	142	156+	132	7	79	...	132	7 schools were not working.
		" B. Cheluva Iyengar, B.A.	58	26	...	49	...	3	...	49	On privilege leave for 18 days.
10	Sira ...	" K. Venkata Rao, B.A....	350	196	159+	151+	8	109	14	166	8 schools were not working. He was on privilege leave for 15 days.
					1 P.T.	1 P.T.					
11	Maddagiri ...	" L. Krishna Rao ...	365	208	149	144	5	48	14	158	5 schools were not working.
12	Gubbi ..	" K. Puttanna ...	240	99	216	108	...	...	22	125	He continued to be on leave from 22nd February 1926.
		" B. Lakshminarain Rao, B.A.	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	He looked after correspondence work being Assistant Inspector, Chiknayakanhalli.
		" K. Veerasami Naidu ...	45	35	...	49	64	...	...	49	He died on 11th September 1925.
13	Chiknayakanhalli.	" R. Rama Iyengar ...	70	26	189	17	...	12	...	17	He looked after correspondence work being Assistant Inspector Gubbi Range.
		" K. Puttanna ...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" B. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A.	129	81	...	122	...	6	18	140	7 schools were closed throughout the year.
14	Hunsur ...	" T. Rangaswami Iyengar	340	238	147	140	7	29	6	145	
		" M. P. Kuttappa ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gundlupet ...	" T. K. Srinivasa Rao ...	365	178	136	134	2	...	30	164	
16	Malvalli ...	" K. Madhava Rao ...	365	201	136	136	...	97	21	157	Privilege leave for one month
17	Nagamangala ...	" K. Narasimha Iyengar.	365	197	129	129	...	62	2	131	Privilege leave for 15 days.
18	Krishnarajpeta	" C. Putta Sastry ...	292	133	121	94	...	46	7	101	
		" Venkata Subba Sastry, M.A.	73	61	...	27	...	39	...	27	
19	Chamrajnagar...	" G. K. Thimmanna Char	365	181	106	103	3	21	111	214	8 schools were not working.
20	Mandya ...	" A. N. Sanjiviah, B.A.	230	122	84	84	...	60	...	84	
		" M. Srinivasan, B.A.	67	47	16	16	...	24	...	16	
		" S. Narainmurthi, B.A.	48	27	32	32	...	21	...	32	
21	Arsikere ...	" G. S. Subba Rao, B.A.	365	196	124	123	1	123	25	148	On leave for 17 days
22	Hassan ...	" H. K. Mullappa ...	365	198	118	118	...	57	5	123	
23	Hole-Narsipur	" K. Ramaswamiya, B.A.	365	197	165	160	5	12	12	179	
24	Saklespur ...	" D. Venkatasubbaiya, B.A.	297	150	89	68	...	36	13	76	On leave for 9 months and six days
		" T. G. Lingappa ...	42	36	...	36	...	32	3	29	
25	Chikmagalur ...	" C. R. Madhava Rao, B.A.	365	208	100	100	...	70	8	108	
26	Kadur ...	" H. Srinivasachar, B.A.	365	192	111	108	3	68	4	112	2 Branch Book Depots.
27	Narasimbarajapura,	" V. C. Gundappa ...	365	210	90	90	...	84	...	90	
28	Shimoga ...	" D. S. Venkatesiah, B.A.	365	220	126	123	3	9	73	196	2 Branch Book Depots, 8 schools were not working for a long time.
29	Channagiri ...	" N. Venkata Rao, B.A.	365	174	128	127	1	97	2	129	3 Branch Book Depots. 1 school left uninspected as it had been closed for a long time.
30	Sagar ...	" A. Srikanthiah, B.A. ...	62	23	170	10	...	6	...	10	
		" P. Venkata Rao ...	300	169	...	149	11	11	17	166	11 schools closed.
		" J. Sripati ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
31	Shikarpur ...	" H. Vasudeva Rao ...	365	177	173	170	3	45	10	160	On privilege leave for 3 weeks. Three schools had been closed.
32	Thirthahalli ...	" H. Nagappa ...	365	198	136	119	17	69	19	198	17 schools were not working.
33	Chitaldrug ...	Mr. Y. K. Sitaramiah, B.A.	195	66	134	28	38	...	26	54	
		" A. N. Sanjiviah ...	113	66	...	68	...	...	28	96	
		" B. Rajeevalochanam... M.A.	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Davangere ...	" H. P. Ramanna, B.A.	365	202	135	134	1	60	6	140	1 aided school was left uninspected as it was not working.
35	Hiriyur ...	" B. Krishnamurti, B.A.	365	224	82	73	4	78	13	91	4 aided schools were not working.
36	Chalkere ...	" K. Venkataramsaia, B.A.	365	187	95	96	...	40	5	100	

Table showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1925-26.—*concl'd.*

Number	Range	Officer	Number of days in charge	Number of days on tour	Direct charge schools			Number of direct charge schools inspected twice	Schools visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total Number of schools inspected or visited	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Not inspected				
37	Sanskrit Schools	Mr. H. Yoganarasimhan, M.A.	365	143	48	44	4	14	84	78	Of the 4 schools left uninspected 2 were closed throughout the year and the other two temporarily closed at the time of the inspection.
38	Urdu Education Tumkur.	" A. R. K. Mamtaaz ...	365	166	146	136	10	10	26	162	10 schools were not working.
39	" Mysore ...	" M. Gulam Dastagir ...	365	167	134	134	...	36	28	157	
40	" Shimoga ...	" Mahomed Dastagir ...	365	153	114	111	3	21	22	133	
41	" Bangalore...	" Syed Ahmed, B.A. ...	365	193	135	136	...	45	...	136	
42	" Kolar ...	" Mahomed Khan Ghori.	365	221	121	121	...	81	...	121	

Regarding the work of these Assistant Inspectors, the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools writes as follows:—

"Though the itineration of most of the Assistant Inspectors is generally good the quality of their work leaves much to be desired still. Their inspections are beginning to be formalised and their instructions to teachers to improve the class teaching are few and far between. Audit of the work done as determined by the knowledge of the pupil in certain subjects may be good but guidance for improvement and demonstration of right and economical methods are still wanting.

There seems to be a universal misunderstanding as to the functions of the Assistant Inspector. He considers himself or at least appears to be more an administrator and controller than an instructor and a guide. The result of such an attitude towards his work has been that he has become more a detector of faults than a rectifier and preventer. The maximum benefit to the department from the Assistant Inspectorate has not accrued not only from the above mentioned attitude of the Assistant Inspector towards his work and a misunderstanding of his real functions, but also from the fact that the personnel of the inspectorate is represented by men of extremely varying qualifications and types. The range of their qualifications is extremely wide. From an M.A., B.T., ranging through a B.A., L.T., a B.A., a half B.A., a Matriculate to even an Upper Secondary are the qualifications of the present men. And among them, some have got into the inspectorate without much experience of teaching. In this state of affairs it is little surprising that the centre of gravity of their work and function is shifted from instruction to administration. Further, no uniform standard of judgment and no uniform reactions to the various problems that arise are possible under such circumstances. It has been my duty to draw the attention and energies of the Assistant Inspectors to their real work of improvement of schools.

Any reorganisation of the Inspectorate ought first to reform the Assistant Inspectorate which forms the basis of the whole department.

Taking the Inspectorate as a whole, whatever good work it has been able to do, and it has done much good work, one thing may be safely said, *viz.*, that the following up of the inspection is little in evidence. It seems as though an Inspector's duty is considered to have been discharged when amongst other things he discovers faults in schools and teachers and points them out to the persons concerned; and perhaps also when a report is received on "action taken." What he could have rectified when he was on the spot, and what exactly is the action taken to rectify things and the suitability of that action to achieve the desired result and whether the desired results are achieved or not are matters which escape his active attention. Circulars of instructions to remedy this defect have been issued and I am hopeful that those circulars will bear the expected results."

As has already been brought to the notice of Government in the last year's report, the number of days of tour fixed, *viz.*, 200, as the minimum expected of Inspecting Officers is considered too high. The question was discussed at the

Conference of the Inspecting Officers held in September 1926, and it was resolved that 180 days may be fixed as the minimum number of days of tour to be expected of the Inspecting Officers. A recommendation in this behalf will be submitted to Government shortly.

Connected with touring is the question of travelling allowances. The present system of scrutinising and passing claims for these allowances at the end of each month is found to be very inconvenient in practice. Under the existing conditions, the Inspecting Officers have very little freedom in the matter of touring. They cannot visit a taluk more than twice; and they hesitate to undertake lengthy journeys even when they are necessary lest their claims for travelling allowance for such journeys should be disallowed in audit. The question was discussed at length at the Conference of Inspecting Officers held recently and it was resolved that the present system may be replaced by a system of granting fixed travelling allowances to District Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors with certain safeguards to ensure sufficient and effective touring. Proposals in this behalf will be submitted to Government for orders shortly.

The improvement in the scale of pay of the lower inspecting officers about which a recommendation has been submitted to Government is an urgent item of relief and will if sanctioned enable the department to improve the personnel of the Assistant Inspectors.

C. Village School Committees.—Several of the village school committees are taking an active and continued interest in the improvement and work of the schools. They are helpful in gauging the work done in the village schools especially in the single teacher schools, and in securing proper attendance. Many of these committees were instrumental in providing accommodation and equipment to schools. These committees could probably be made still more useful if they are given certain limited powers of control over the work of the school, and over the building and equipment. It is hoped to make some progress on these lines after Village Panchayets are formed under the new Village Panchayet Regulation.

The following are among the important benefactions from the general public and the thanks of the department are due to the donors:—

TUMKUR.

1. *Birasandra Grant School, Tiptur Taluk.*—A Mangalore tiled building worth Rs. 800.
2. *Thimmalapura Grant School, Tiptur Taluk.*—A Mangalore tiled building worth Rs. 700.
3. *Kunikenahalli Grant School, Tiptur Taluk.*—A country tiled building worth Rs. 600.
4. *Doddasettikere, Mayasandra Hobli, Turvekere Taluk.*—A fine Mangalore tiled building worth about Rs. 1,500.
5. *Hosakere, Kunigal Taluk.*—A Mangalore tiled building worth about Rs. 600.

MYSORE.

1. *The people of Ballenahalli, Seringapatam Taluk.*—A building worth Rs. 3,000 for the local school.
2. *The villagers of Madanahalli, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 1,500
3. *The villagers of Kalyanikoppal.*—A school house worth Rs. 700 for the local school.
4. *The villagers of Heggavadipura, Chamrajnagar Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 2,000 in anticipation of getting a school for the village.
5. *The Adikarnatakas of Halasahalli, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 400 for the local school.
6. *The villagers of Kodagahalli, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 300 for the local school.
7. *Mr. Paramasetti of Hondalagere, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 500.
8. *The Patel of Kullanakoppal, T.-Narsipur Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 500 in anticipation of getting an aided school to the village.
9. *The villagers of Honganahalli, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 400 in anticipation of getting a school to the place.
10. *The people of Hanakola, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 500 for the local school.

11. *The people of Gundupura, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house and quarters for the master at a cost Rs. 700.
12. *The people of Doddabagilu.*—A school house worth Rs. 600 for the local school.
13. *The people of Hulagur and Halagattakoppal, Malvalli Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 400 for the local aided school.
14. *Mr. Putta Maistri of Mudnakadu, Chamrajnagar Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 1,500 for the local Adikarnataka School.
15. *The people of Heggadahalli, Gundlupet Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 500 for the local aided school.
16. *The people of Chikkahalli, Mysore Taluk.*—A school house worth Rs. 300 for the local school.
17. *The Adikarnatakas of Vajamangala, Mysore Taluk.*—A school house worth over Rs. 1,000 for the new school sanctioned to the community.
18. *The people of Dharmapura, Hunsur Taluk.*—A school house worth over Rs. 500 for the new school sanctioned to the place.

KADUR DISTRICT.

1. *The villagers of Nandipura, Mudgere Taluk.*—A building worth about Rs. 1,000 for the local school.
2. *The villagers of Nidavalli, Kadur Taluk.*—A school house costing Rs. 1,000 for the aided school.
3. *The villagers of Halmuthur and Halkodu, Koppa Taluk.*—School houses costing Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 700 respectively.
4. *The villagers of Bilageli, Mudgere Taluk.*—A school house worth about Rs. 800.
5. *The villagers of Kuruberhalli, Chikmagalur Taluk.*—A school house worth about Rs. 600.

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. *The people of Padighatta, Holalkere Taluk.*—A Mangalore tiled building worth about Rs. 1,000 for the local school.
2. The people of Chikkammiganur, Bommakkanahalli, Sriramagondahalli, Bevinahalli, and Chikkamallayanahole have built school houses at their own cost in their villages.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Gowda Basappa of Gopenhalli and others have collected a contribution of Rs. 1,000 for a school building and Rs. 250 for school masters' quarters.
2. Messrs. Kariappa and Mahadevappa of Navilehal have constructed at their cost a school building worth over Rs. 500.
3. K. Ramiah, Aided School Master, Hallimalallapura, secured a decent building costing over Rs. 300 for the use of the school.
4. The Primary School building at Devarahalli was improved with the addition of a large compound, over an acre in extent with the help of the people.
5. The villagers of Bhimankone, Nagar Taluk, have constructed teachers' quarters at a cost of over Rs. 500.
6. The villagers of Kodakani are reconstructing the village temple at a cost of Rs. 1,000 to make it suitable for a school.
7. Mr. Paldar Patel Thimmappa of Kotehal village in Channagiri Taluk has constructed a school house worth about Rs. 300 and has presented it to the Education Department.

D. Visits of Revenue and other officers.—The following table shows the number of visits paid to Educational institutions by the Revenue and other non-departmental officers of the State during 1925-26.—

Name of officers	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Total
1. Deputy Commissioners	5	6	6	44	8	6	15	86	121
2. Sub-division Officers or Assistant Commissioners.	22	19	24	33	14	5	41	57	215
3. Amildars and Deputy Amildars	11	40	47	58	50	16	57	98	377
4. Others	44	57	42	47	23	16	101	71	401
Total	82	122	119	182	90	43	214	202	1,114

The number of visits paid by non-departmental officers especially the officers of the Revenue Department and the non-official Presidents of District Boards shows the keen interest evinced by them in the welfare of the schools situated within their jurisdiction. Many of them have sent their inspection and visit notes and encouraged local people to provide facilities for opening schools and to give contributions towards educational purposes.

In addition to the above, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit some of the schools in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The Dewan also visited some of the schools in the Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

CHAPTER IV.

A.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (ENGLISH).

[NOTE.—This section does not deal with the Colleges administered by the Mysore University.]

University Entrance Classes were maintained in 8 Collegiate High Schools for boys, of which 4 were Government schools and 4 were aided institutions. Similar classes were maintained for girls in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

The subjoined statement shows the names of the Collegiate High Schools and the strength of the University Entrance Classes in each:—

No.	Schools	Strength on 30th June 1926
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	408
2	Do Mysore	284
3	Do Tumkur	133
4	Do Shimoga	37
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	18
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	59
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore	19
8	Do do Bangalore	41
9	D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	64

In addition to the above, there is a University Entrance Class attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore. The optional subjects taught in each of the above institutions were the same as in the previous year. At the close of the year, the Government sanctioned the opening of a History and Economics section in the Entrance Class of the Vani Vilas Institute. This has been given effect to from the current academic year.

The University Entrance Classes were as usual, inspected by the Professors of the Mysore University deputed for the purpose. Instructions have been issued to the heads of all institutions for remedying the defects in teaching methods and equipment pointed out by the inspecting professors. The inadequacy of the equipment of the Physics Laboratory of the Collegiate High School, Tumkur, which was pointed out by Dr. Metcalfe was remedied to some extent by the supply of additional apparatus of the value of Rs. 2,200. The managements of aided Collegiate High Schools cannot be expected to incur any new expenditure on their equipment for the University Entrance Classes, as the University has decreed that these classes should be abolished from July 1927, and that the Intermediate Colleges that would come in this place are to be maintained by the University itself.

Though the Physics Laboratory of the Vani Vilas Institute has been completed, the lady students of the institute still attend the Government Collegiate High School for their practical work as the Chemistry block has not yet been constructed.

The number of students who appeared for the University Entrance examination of 1926 from all the Collegiate High Schools was 1,481, of whom 519 passed giving a percentage of 35.04 as against 36 in the previous year.

Details regarding the number of students sent up and the number that passed from each institution are given in the following statement:—

Number	School	Regular or private students	Number on the roll in the U.E. class	Number sent up for the U.E. examination	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Total percentage of passes including regular and private students
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Regular ... Private ...	400	388 233	128 82	33 35	34
2	Do do Mysore.	Regular ... Private ...	250	250 109	93 38	37 30	35
3	Do do Tumkur.	Regular ... Private ...	192	117 54	38 16	32 30	31
4	Do do Shimoga.	Regular ... Private ...	26	23 11	7 9	25 32	41
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	Regular ... Private ...	18	18	10	56	56
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Regular ... Private ...	52	47 27	10 11	21 41	28
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	Regular ... Private ...	...	45 24	15 13	33 50	39
8	Do do Mysore.	Regular ... Private ...	40	39 14	15 7	38 50	42
9	D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	Regular ... Private ...	49	49 21	19 10	39 48	42
10	Maharani's College Mysore	Regular ... Private ...	8	7 1	4	56	56

NOTE.—Private students are those who having once appeared from the schools referred to as school candidates and failed, appeared again as private candidates.

B.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION (ORIENTAL).

There were 4 colleges for the study of Oriental languages, of which three were Sanskrit Colleges with a total strength of 314. The fourth was the Training College, Mysore, in which in addition to the training of teachers, classes have been opened for candidates preparing for the Collegiate grades of examinations, known as the Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations in Kannada, and Sanskrit and in Urdu Persian and Arabic respectively. There were 9 students in the Pandit Classes and 8 in the Moulvi Classes.

Of the 3 Sanskrit Colleges, 2 at Bangalore and Mysore are Government institutions and the one at Melkote is an aided institution. The Melkote College is under the control of the Muzrai Department and the Maharaja's Sanskrit College is under a committee of management not subordinate to the Education Department. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College which is open to all communities is under the control of the Education Department.

The reorganisation of the college, referred to in the last year's report was effected during the year under report, and provision was made for opening two new branches of study, viz., Tarka and Vyakarana in the College classes. A Sanskrit Primary School has also been attached to the institution. The total strength of the institution is 58 including the primary section.

The College has been opened to students of all communities but besides Brahmans, the only other community that has so far taken advantage of the institution is the Lingayet community, which has sent 9 students. A member of the community has also been appointed as a teacher in the institute.

Public examinations in Sanskrit were conducted for the first time during the year, under departmental control, by a Board appointed by Government. An analysis of the results is given in the subjoined table:—

Examination	No. appeared	No. passed
1. Kavya examination	7	4
2. Champu Nataka examination	5	1
3. Madhyamapariksha or Intermediate examination	2	2

The Pandits' and Moulvis' Examinations are held twice every three years. These examinations were not held during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

[NOTE.—This Chapter deals with Boys' Schools only. Information regarding the Secondary Education of Girls is given in Chapter VIII relating to Women's Education.]

A. *High Schools—English High Schools for boys.*—There were 23 High Schools for boys at the end of the year, with a strength of 7,234 pupils as against 22 with a strength of 6,884 in the previous year. A new High School was opened at Tirthahalli in July 1925. Of the 23 High Schools, 16 were Government institutions, and 7 were aided. The number of students seeking admission into the High School classes especially in Bangalore City was very large; and an additional section of the IV Form was therefore opened in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore. An additional section of the IV Form was also opened in the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore. Special sections of the VI Form were opened in the Government High Schools at Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur for the benefit of students who had failed in previous years and could not gain admission into the regular classes. In spite of the opening of new High Schools at Tiptur in 1924-25, and at Nanjangud and Thirthahalli in 1925-26, the demand for the opening of additional High Schools continues.

A programme for the opening of new High Schools as funds become available in the budget of the department and with reference to the extent of local co-operation that may be forthcoming, was sanctioned by Government in April 1926. In accordance with this programme, a new High School was sanctioned at the end of June 1926 for Maddagiri, and it was opened early in July 1926. The inadequacy of private effort in providing High School education was referred to in the last year's report. During the year under report, owing to financial difficulties, the management of one of the Aided High Schools (the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore) requested the department to take over the institution under Government management. The proposal has been agreed to by Government and the conditions of the transfer were under discussion at the close of the year. The transfer of this school to Government will involve a substantial addition to the expenditure incurred by Government on High School education.

Under the scheme of vocational instruction in High Schools, in accordance with the revised Secondary School Leaving-Certificate Rules, provision was made during the year under report for the teaching of (i) Electrical Wiring, (ii) Pattern making and foundry work, (iii) Printing and Bookbinding, (iv) Mensuration with surveying and draughtsmanship in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Government High School, Malleswaram; (i) Mensuration with survey and draftsmanship and (ii) Mechanical shop and fitter's work in the Maharaja's Collegiate High School and the Practising High School at Mysore, and Weaving in the High Schools, Tumkur, Shimoga and Davangere. The subject of Book-keeping and Accounts was introduced in the Government High School at Malleswaram, Kolar and Hassan in addition to the schools where the subject had already been provided for.

The strength of each of the High Schools as on 30th June 1926, and the average attendance during 1925-26, including the University Entrance Class in the case of Collegiate High Schools are given in the subjoined statement:—

No.	School	Number on rolls on 30th June 1926	Average daily attendance during the year 1925-26
1	Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore	991	940
2	Do do Mysore	668	581
3	Do do Tumkur	578	437
4	Do do Shimoga	305	285

The strength of each of the High Schools as on 30th June 1926, and the average attendance during 1925-26, including the University Entrance Class in the case of Collegiate High Schools are given in the subjoined statement :—

No.	School	Number on rolls on 30th June 1926	Average daily attendance during the year 1925-26
5	Government High School, Malleswaram	364	299
6	Do do Kolar	362	262
7	Do do Hassan	181	130
8	Do do Chikmagalur	158	139
9	Do do Chitaldrug	182	155
10	Do do Channapatna	188	164
11	Do do Davangere	213	184
12	Do do Chikballapur	186	161
13	Do do Tiptur	140	101
14	Do do Nanjangud	80	69
15	Do do Tirthahalli	29	18
16	Practising High School, Mysore	61	50
AIDED.			
1	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	994	312
2	Wesleyan do do do	628	475
3	Do do do Mysore	232	213
4	D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	388	327
5	Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore	433	386
6	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	156	174
7	National High School, Bangalore	317	309
Total		7,234	6,171

1. *Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master of the school and Mr. H. P. Narayana Rao was appointed Assistant Head Master in place of Mr. M. Raja Rao who was transferred as Head Master of the Tirthahalli High School. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 991 including the University Entrance Class, as against 994 in the previous year. Of these, 112 were pupils of the Depressed Classes who are provided with free boarding facilities in the Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Bangalore, and are therefore concentrated at Bangalore. Of these 112 students, 10 were in the University Entrance Class, 27 in the VI Form, 37 in the V Form and 38 in the IV Form.

There were 8 sections in the University Entrance and 12 in the High School Classes. In addition to the second languages and optional subjects taught in the previous year provision was made to teach the following vocational subjects :—

Electric Wiring, Pattern Making and Foundry work, Mensuration with Surveying and Draughtsmanship, Typewriting and Business Correspondence and Printing and Bookbinding.

The results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination under the new rules were not quite satisfactory. Three hundred and forty-seven candidates were sent up and only 147 passed yielding a percentage of 42 per cent. One student passed in the First Class.

Out of 185 candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination under the old rules 79 were declared E. C. and P. S., 11 passed in A group and 11 in the B Group.

As in the last year, the practical work of the Science Classes of the Government High School, Malleswaram, and of the University Entrance Classes of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was conducted in the Science Laboratory of this school. There were 6 debating or literary societies, working in the school. Cricket, Tennis, Volley ball and Foot-ball were played by the boys. Teams representing the school took part in several open tournaments and their performances were quite

creditable. Drill is systematically taught and "Jujutsu" was taught to a few select students. There was a Teachers' Association in the school. Greater participation of teachers in the boys' games and greater personal contact with the individual pupils are necessary. The discipline of the school was satisfactory. A hostel for the students of this institution which has pupils from all parts of the state is a great need and a proposal in this behalf was submitted to Government in March 1926.

2. *Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—Mr. R. V. Krishnasami Iyer, B.A., continued as Head Master of the school during the year. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 668 including the University Entrance Classes against 679 in the previous year. The results at the S. S. L. C. Public Examination were satisfactory. One hundred and fourteen candidates under the new rules and 29 under the old rules appeared for the Examination and 74 and 25 respectively were successful giving a percentage of 69. The boys played foot-ball, cricket, hockey and other games. A debating society and a scout troop were also attached to the school. The following vocational subjects were taught under the revised S. S. L. C. scheme:—Mensuration, Mechanical Workshop and Fitters work, Typewriting and Business correspondence. The discipline and progress of the school were satisfactory.

3. *Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur.*—The strength of the school was 578 against 489 in the previous year. The following additional staff was sanctioned for the school on account of its increased strength. One Kannada Pandit, one Urdu Munshi and one clerk. Weaving was introduced as an additional subject under the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme. Mr. S. Rama Rao, B.A., continued to be in charge of the school throughout the year. Out of 103 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. public examination under the new rules, 51 passed of whom 3 were placed in first class and out of 45 sent up under the old rules 28 were successful and 10 candidates passed in either of the groups. Thus the results of the public examination were satisfactory. The students played cricket, foot-ball, hockey, badminton, and tennis. The school continued to conduct regularly the magazine "School folk," the popularity of which is increasing steadily. The school had a teachers' association, a Historical and a Science Association and a scout troop. The first Conference of Secondary School teachers in Mysore was organised by the Teachers' Association of Tumkur during April last. The discipline and work of the school were satisfactory.

4. *Government Collegiate High School, Shimoga.*—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of the school including the University Entrance class was 305 against 329 in the previous year. Frequent visitations of plague and the generally unhealthy climate of Shimoga have prevented the school from attracting as many students as it should from the neighbouring places. Of the 119 candidates who appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination 49 passed, yielding a percentage of 42. In addition to this, 9 passed in one or other of the groups. The school had a Literary Society and a Science association and an active scout troop. Tennis, foot-ball, badminton and volley-ball were played by the students. The discipline of the school was satisfactory. The teachers who are natives of Maidan parts and who are posted to Shimoga suffer from serious difficulties in securing convenient housing accommodation and this combined with the unhealthy climatic conditions makes it difficult for them to turn out, as much good work for the school as they would otherwise be capable of doing.

5. *Government High School, Malleswaram.*—Mr. Mahomed Davud. B.A., continued to be Head Master of the School. The number on roll on 30th June 1926 was 364 as against 340 of last year. Of the 83 candidates sent up for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination under the new rules 33 passed, yielding about 40 per cent two being placed in first class, and one in "B" group. Under the old rules out of 43 sent up, 26 passed and one passed in "A" group and 3 in "B" group. The results were not satisfactory. The school had a literary Union and the boys played cricket, foot-ball, badminton and volley ball. An additional section in the VI Form was opened for the S. S. L. C. failed candidates. Two additional subjects viz., Book-keeping and Business Correspondence and Mensuration with surveying and draughtsmanship were introduced in the V Form. Arrangements were also made for the teaching of the vocational subjects, viz., (1) Electric Wiring,

(2) Pattern making and foundry work in the Engineering School and (3) Printing and Book-binding in the Government Press, along with the students of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore. The work of the school was on the whole satisfactory.

6. *Government High School, Channapatna.*—Mr. G. Sridhara Murthi, B.A., continued as Head Master of the School. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 188 against 208 in the previous year. Out of 29 students sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination under the new rules 12 passed and 7 passed under the old rules out of 16 sent up. One candidate secured a I Class and 2 candidates under the old and 2 under the new rules passed in "B" group. The results of the school were not quite satisfactory. The boys played foot-ball, badminton, cricket and volley ball. There was a debating Society attached to the school. The work of the school was on the whole satisfactory.

7. *Government High School, Kolar.*—Mr. M. Venkataramiah, B.A., continued as Head Master. There were on 30th June 1926, 362 boys on the roll as against 385 students in the previous year. Out of 81 candidates who sat for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1926, 46 passed, seven passed in one of the groups. The results of the school were good. The school had a debating Society, a Science Association, a Historical Society and a Kannada Society. The students played foot-ball, cricket, volley ball and badminton. There were 2 scout troops. Additional accommodation for the Science classes and the general classes is very urgently needed for the school. The discipline and work of the school were satisfactory.

8. *Government High School, Chikballapur.*—Mr. M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer, B.A., continued to be in charge of the school during the year and retired from service from the 1st July 1926 after a service of 31 years, and Mr. C. Subba Rao succeeded him. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 186 against 169 in the previous year. Out of 39 students sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination 20 passed, one being placed in first class thus giving a percentage of 51. The boys played foot-ball, hockey and cricket. There was a debating society and a science club attached to the school. There were also scout activities in the school. The discipline and progress of the school were satisfactory.

9. *Government High School, Tiptur.*—Mr. S. T. Raghavachar, B.A., continued as Head Master during the year. The VI Form was opened on 8th June 1926. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 140 against 126 in the last year. The school continued to be held in the building placed at the disposal of the Department by the Veerasaiva Asrama authorities. In addition to the 3 rooms taken for rent last year for the V Form in the same premises, two more rooms were taken this year for the use of the VI Form. The new building under construction is approaching completion and is expected to be ready for occupation before the end of the current year. This is another place where the housing difficulties of teachers require urgent relief.

10. *Government High School, Hassan.*—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., was in charge of the school till 17th January 1926 when he was succeeded by Mr. R. Kasturi Raj Chetty, B.A., B.L., (Diploma in Education). The strength of the school was 181 on 30th June 1926 against 179 in the previous year. Out of the 53 candidates that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination 28 were successful, 3 secured a pass in "A" group and 2 in "B" group. The results were good. The students played foot-ball, cricket and hockey. There was also a scout troop attached to the school. Additional accommodation is necessary for science work. Attempts were made to form a "Poor Boys' Fund" and it is gratifying to note that the active sympathy of the District Board has been enlisted in this behalf. The condition of the school continued to be satisfactory.

11. *Government High School, Chikmagalur.*—Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, M.A., B.L., was the Head Master of the school throughout the year. The number on the rolls was 158 on 30th June 1926 against 151 in the last year. Out of 41 students sent up under the new rules for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination, 19 passed of whom one was placed in the First Class, and under the old rules, out of 21 examined 14 passed thus giving a percentage of 54. In addition to these, 7 passed in one or the other of the groups. The school has a Debating Society and

Teachers' Association. Cricket, foot-ball, volley ball and hockey were played by the students. There were five scout troops, with about 70 scouts. The scouting activities are a special feature of this school. The work of the school is steadily increasing in its efficiency.

12. *Government High School, Chitaldrug.*—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., was the Head Master of the school throughout the year. There were 182 students on the rolls on 30th June 1926 against 183 in the previous year. Out of 41 candidates that sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination under the new rules and 16 under the old rules, 20 and 13 respectively including 2 in "A" group came out successful. The school had a teachers' association and two scout troops. The boys played cricket, foot-ball, and volley ball. The work and discipline of the school were satisfactory.

13. *Government High School, Davangere.*—Mr. S. Sivaraman, M.A., L.T., continued as the Head Master of the school during the year. The strength of the school was 213 on 30th June 1925 against 228 last year. Out of 63 sent up for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination under the new rules 25 passed and out of 7 under the old rules 5 passed, thus giving a percentage of 43. The results were not satisfactory. The students played tennis, foot-ball, cricket, volley ball and hockey. Indian Gymnastics were also taught. The school had 2 scout troops and a Debating Society. The High School was shifted to the new building at the commencement of the present school year. The educational efforts of the staff are satisfactory and the results of the Public Examination would perhaps have been better had it not been for the higher average age of the pupils in the school with its obvious defects. The question of housing accommodation for the teachers is as acute here as in Shimoga and Tiptur.

14. *Government High School, Tirthahalli.*—The school was started on 4th July 1925 with a IV Form and the V Form was opened on 30th June 1926. The strength was 29. Of these 20 were in the V Form and 9 in the IV Form. Mr. M. Raja Rao was the Head Master of the school till April 1926 when he was succeeded by Mr. G. Anantha Rao. The High School was located in the Middle School building and it has been shifted from 13th June 1926 to the Musafirkhana buildings. The school had a Debating Society and Karnataka Sangha. The boys played cricket, foot-ball, volley ball and badminton. The strength of the school is very poor considering the large expenditure involved in maintaining a High School at Tirthahalli. Further there are no hostel facilities to attract pupils.

15. *Government High School, Nanjangud.*—This school was started on 8th June 1925. It started with 2 sections of the IV Form with 58 pupils. The strength on 30th June 1926, was 80. Mr. M. Madhava Rao was the Head Master till he was succeeded by Mr. M. Raja Rao in April 1926. The V Form was opened in June 1926. Drawing and additional mathematics have been provided for as additional subjects and it is under contemplation to introduce commercial subjects also. The school is located in the Girls' Primary School building and in the sheds adjacent to it erected by the Municipality. The students played foot-ball, volley ball, hockey, cricket and badminton. There was a literary Association attached to the school. The school is working satisfactorily.

AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. *London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The school had on its rolls 394 students on 30th June 1926 including the University Entrance Class. Sixty six boys appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination and 36 passed, 2 being placed in First Class. The results were good. There was a Debating Society in the school. The boys had the usual drill, games and sports. The condition of the school was satisfactory.

2. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was 623 on 30th June 1926 including the University Entrance Class, against 535 in the previous year. Out of 130 pupils that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination 54 passed, which gives a percentage of 41, and 5 passed in either of the two groups. The literary and sports activities of the school were satisfactory. The Rev. A. R. Fuller, B.A., proceeded home after a strenuous

work of many years in this school. He was succeeded by the Rev. Perston, B.A. A grant of Rs. 100 was sanctioned for the purchase of geographical maps.

3. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school was 232 on 30th June 1926 including the University Entrance Class against 267 in the previous year. Out of the 89 examined in the S. S. L. C. Public Examination 53 passed, one being placed in First Class. The results were good. The boys played cricket, and foot-ball. The school had a scout troop attached to it. A grant of Rs 35 was sanctioned for the purchase of models for the drawing classes. The condition of the school was satisfactory.

4. *D. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—There were on 30th June 1926, 388 students on the rolls including the University Entrance Class against 364 in the previous year. Seventy-five students under the new rules and 45 under the old rules were sent up for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination out of whom 32 and 25 passed respectively, thus giving a percentage of 48. In addition to these 30 passed in one or other of the two groups. The results were fair. Badminton, foot-ball and volley ball were played by the boys. The school had a Debating Society and a Teachers' Association. The work of the school was on the whole satisfactory. An amount of Rs. 275 was sanctioned for equipping the Science Laboratory.

5. *National High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was 317 on 30th June 1926 against 384 in the previous year. Mr. C. N. Raghavachar, B.Sc., who was elected by the school council as the Head Master for 1925-26 and 1926-27 succeeded Mr. K. Sampathgiri Rao, M.A. Out of 122 students sent up for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination both under the old and the new rules 121 were examined, 67 were successful and 10 passed in either of the two groups. The results were satisfactory. As in the last year the school arranged for private tuition classes for the students who had failed in the University Entrance and Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examinations. Several members of the staff of the local High Schools and the Central College rendered honorary service in the school in these morning classes. A grant of Rs. 400 for the purchase of articles of furniture, books and teaching appliances was sanctioned as well as a grant for the purchase of a typewriter. Since the building in which the school is now held is unsuitable the management have collected subscriptions and started the construction of a new building which has made fairly good progress. The total estimate of the building being a little over Rs. 50,000, Government have been pleased to sanction for it a grant of Rs. 17,000 payable in three annual instalments.

6. *Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 433 against 414 in the last year. Out of 169 boys sent up for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination, 40 under the new and 24 under the old rules passed and 16 passed in either of the two groups. The results were not quite satisfactory. The boys played foot-ball, cricket and volley ball. The financial condition of the school is unsatisfactory and the present accommodation of the school is also educationally inefficient. The Head Master and the staff have tried to do their work well under difficult conditions.

7. *Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the High School classes on 30th June 1926 was 156 against 147 in the previous year. Twenty-one students out of 41 under the new rules and 7 out of 19 under the old rules passed in the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Public Examination, giving a total percentage of 47. Besides these, 3 passed in "A" group and 3 in "B" group. As usual cricket, foot-ball and badminton were played by the boys. The school had a debating Society and a Scout troop. The work of the School was fairly satisfactory. The management has proposed to transfer the school to Government management. This has been agreed to by Government. The conditions of transfer were under discussion during the year. An agreement has now been reached and it remains for the management to obtain the sanction of the District Court, Mysore, to the transfer.

B. Efficiency in High Schools.—The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools reports that the following measures were adopted during the year in order to improve the efficiency of teaching in English High Schools :—

(a) Notes of lessons prepared by the teachers were inspected in detail and suggestions offered for their improvement.

(b) The adequacy of written exercises set to the students and the quality of teachers' corrections work were tested for each class and subject in detail. Suggestions have been given about spreading the written work of the pupils throughout the week and Head Masters have been requested to see that the system of specialist teachers does not result in overburdening the students with written work.

(c) The registers, records, programmes of work and the Head Master's Supervision Registers, etc., were checked in detail in all High Schools.

(d) The teaching methods of teachers in all subjects were gauged in each school and constructive suggestions given.

(e) The general activities in schools such as the boys' literary societies, games, scouting activities, gymnastics, Teachers' Associations, etc., were inspected and encouraged.

(f) Conferences were held with teachers in every school at the close of the detailed inspection for offering general suggestions and clearing doubts and difficulties in their work.

(g) Terminal reports of work done by the Head Masters and Assistant Masters of High Schools were introduced during the year.

(h) The systematic issue of terminal progress cards by the High Schools to the pupils of each form was arranged for.

(i) The Head Masters of High Schools are maintaining Supervision Registers and giving considerable attention to the education, supervision and guidance of the work of their Assistants.

The work of all High Schools has, on the whole, increased in efficiency during the year.

It is hoped that the work of Head Masters will further increase in efficiency with the institution of the Service Proficiency Examination recently sanctioned by Government.

C. Vernacular High Schools (for boys).—Upper Secondary classes were maintained in the following three institutions, viz., (i) The Training College, Mysore, (ii) The District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur and (iii) The District Normal and Vernacular High School, Shimoga. The strength of these classes on 30th June 1926 was as follows :—

Training College (Kannada and Urdu Sections)	...	...	150
District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur	(Kannada only)	...	44
Do	do	Shimoga	do
			42

The total number of students in these classes was thus 236, of whom 42 were Mohammedans and 10 belonged to Depressed Classes. Of the 236 students, 164 were teachers in Government schools deputed to undergo the Upper Secondary Course and the rest were private students.

D. PUBLIC EXAMINATION RESULTS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

1. **University Entrance Examinations.**—The results of the University Entrance Examination have been given in the previous chapter relating to Collegiate Education.

2. **S. S. L. C. Public Examination.**—Two thousand four hundred and fourteen candidates were registered for the S. S. L. C. Examinations of 1926 both under the new as well as the old rules; 1,794 for both the groups and 620 for either of the two groups. Out of 2,347 that were examined 1,124 were declared eligible for Collegiate Course and Public Service, the percentage being 48 against 43 of the previous year. Out of those that passed in groups, only 63 passed the 'A' group and 87 the 'B' group only. Of those who passed only 'A' group, 6 were declared E.P.S. Of those that were declared E.C. & P.S., 746 were Brahmins, 66 were Mohamadans, 36 were Christians, 16 were Jains and 260 were other Hindus. Out of the 43 girl candidates examined, 28 were declared E.C. & P. S. and one passed the 'A' group only.

Twenty-three Schools including four Girls' High Schools presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1926. The performance of four of these schools was excellent, the percentage of passes reached by them ranging between 69 and 82.

The other schools did well with percentages of passes ranging between 50 and 59, while one school just secured the State average of passes *viz.*, 43. The results of the rest of the schools were below the State average. Among the Government Schools, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore, and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore did very well having secured passes to the extent of 70 and 69 per cent, respectively. The results of the Government High Schools at Bangalore, Channapatna, Davangere, Maharani's High School, Mysore, Shimoga, Marimallappa's High School, Sarada Vilas, Mysore, and Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore were not satisfactory, the percentages of passes being 42, 42, 43, 45, 42, 47, 45 and 41, respectively.

The results of the private candidates were not satisfactory this year, the percentage of passes being only 31 which is far below the State average of 48 per cent.

A statement showing the number of candidates sent up from each school for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1926 and the number that passed is given below.

Analysis of the results of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1926.

Name of school	New Rules				Old Rules				Total Number registered both new and old	Total number examined	Total number of E.C. & P.S.	Total percentage of passes	Remarks
	Number registered	Number examined	Number of E.C. & P.S.	Number of E.P.S.	Number registered	Number examined	Number of E.C. & P.S.	Number of E.P.S.					
1. Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	164	162	68	...	168	185	79	...	352	347	147	42	This includes, 1 First class under new rules.
2. Government High School, Channapatna.	29	29	12	...	16	16	7	...	45	45	19	42	1 do
3. Government High School, Chikballapur.	40	39	20	...	...	...	...	...	40	39	20	51	1 do
4. Government High School, Chikmagalur.	41	41	19	...	21	21	14	...	62	62	33	53	1 do
5. Government High School, Chitaldrug.	41	41	20	...	16	16	11	...	57	57	31	54	1 do
6. Government High School, Davangere.	63	62	25	...	7	7	5	...	70	69	30	43	
7. Government High School, Hassan.	35	32	18	...	18	18	10	...	53	50	28	56	
8. Government High School, Kolar.	54	53	31	...	28	28	15	1	82	81	46	57	1 do
9. Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.	114	113	74	...	29	29	25	...	143	142	99	70	6 do
10. Maharani's High School, Mysore.	9	9	5	...	2	2	...	...	11	11	5	45	
11. Government High School, Shimoga.	78	77	34	...	41	41	15	...	119	118	49	42	1 do
12. Government High School, Malleswaram.	83	79	33	...	48	48	26	...	126	122	59	48	2 do
13. Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur.	103	103	51	...	45	45	28	2	148	148	79	53	3 do
14. Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.	9	9	7	...	7	7	4	...	16	16	11	69	1 do
15. Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore.	75	70	32	1	45	45	25	...	120	115	57	50	1 do
16. London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	66	61	36	...	...	...	...	...	66	61	36	59	2 do
17. Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.	41	41	21	...	19	19	7	...	60	60	28	47	
18. London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.	11	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	9	82	1 do
19. M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar.	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	75	
20. National High School, Bangalore.	58	57	23	...	64	64	44	...	122	121	67	55	1 do
21. Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.	100	95	40	...	69	69	34	1	169	164	74	45	
22. Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.	95	94	39	...	36	36	15	1	131	130	54	41	
23. Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.	55	53	29	...	39	36	24	...	94	89	53	56	1 do
24. Private Candidates	...	...	...	...	813	285	87	...	313	285	87	31	
Total for the State	1,368	1,335	619	1	1,046	1,012	475	5	2,414	2,347	1,124	48	
1. Total for Government Institutions.	663	649	417	...	461	458	289	3	1,324	1,307	656	50	
2. Total for Aided Institutions.	506	486	292	1	272	269	149	2	777	755	381	50	
3. Total for private candidates.	...	...	...	...	313	285	87	...	313	285	87	31	

2. *Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.*—Out of 196 students who sat for the vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 56 passed, the percentage of passes being only 28.5. In addition, 31 passed in 'A' group and 18 in 'B' group. Out of the 53 successful candidates, 31 were Brahmins, 13 Mohamadans and 12 others. An analysis of the results of candidates from Government institutions for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1926 is given below:—

No.	Institution	Number			Number passed		Remarks
		Registered	Examined	I & II Class	'A' Group	'B' Group	
1	District Normal and Vernacular High School, Tumkur.	26	26	13	4	4	Very good
2	District Normal and Vernacular High School, Shimoga.	31	31	6	4	2	Poor
3	Government Training College, Mysore.	78	78	22	15	6	Satisfactory
4	Maharani's High School, Mysore.	9	9	1	4	...	Poor

E. Middle Schools.—Information regarding Middle Schools for girls is given in the Chapter on Women's Education. The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 205 to 215 and their strength from 21,137 to 22,047. Of the 215 Middle schools, 191 were Government institutions, 22 were aided institutions and 2 were unaided. Out of the total number of Middle Schools, 20 were Urdu Middle schools, 3 were Tamil Middle Schools and the rest were Kannada Middle Schools.

The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools writes as follows about the strength and efficiency of these schools:—

“The strength in Middle Schools can rise only when the feeder primary schools are efficient and popular, in which case, children in large numbers emerge from these institutions and a fair portion of them seek admission to middle schools.

The staff in middle schools is being improved though slowly. A comparatively large number of them have graduate headmasters and the non-S. S. L. C.'s in these schools are being slowly absorbed in vacancies in primary schools and replaced by S. S. L. C.'s.

I am glad to note that the work in these classes, at least in the upper two classes is showing marks of great improvement while that of the lower two classes is still very poor, especially in English. The cause of this is that a large number of pupils from single teacher primary schools and other wise inadequately staffed schools come to the middle schools not quite prepared for pursuing the middle school course. Further a good portion of these primary schools enter *abruptly* upon the study of English in the middle schools in many of which provision for the teaching of English is not adequate and satisfactory. These adverse circumstances act unfavourably upon the pupils with the result that the first two years' course is rather uphill work for them.”

The question of improving the quality of the staff of middle schools and the efficiency of these institutions is engaging the continuous attention of the department. A fair number of graduates have been appointed as Headmasters of these schools. The number of trained graduates in these institutions is very small. Orders of Government were obtained fixing the Secondary School Leaving Certificate as the minimum qualification for teachers in middle schools.

Certain re-adjustments have been recently ordered in the scale and staff of middle schools as a result of the detailed examination of the sanctioned staff of each school with reference to the strength of the school. This examination has shown the need for additional staff in a number of middle schools which have increased in strength and proposals involving an extra expenditure of about Rs. 8,000 were submitted to Government.

F. Incomplete Middle Schools.—There were 310 incomplete middle schools with a strength of 6,498 pupils on the 30th June 1926 as against 321 schools with a strength of 6,966 pupils in the previous year. Out of 310 schools, 49 were Urdu schools, 3 were Tamil schools and the rest were Kannada schools. Out of the total number of schools, 304 were Government institutions and 6 were aided institutions.

The work of these schools as stated in the report of last year is not satisfactory. The ordinary four-year course of middle schools has to be covered in these schools within two years and they have, besides, to cover the syllabuses prescribed in English for the first two middle school classes. The heaviness of the curricula is self-evident. Further, the little English that is learnt is of no use whatsoever, unless the pupils passing out of these schools follow it up by taking another two years' course in English in the ordinary middle school. The students do not always do this and the time and energy spent on English in these schools is almost invariably a waste. These schools do not fit into the general Educational scheme and it is proposed to abolish this class of schools altogether by replacing them by either full type middle schools or primary schools with suitable staff to prepare and present candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. The question will be examined in detail in the current year.

G. Results of Public Examinations.—Eight thousand five hundred and five candidates were registered in all for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1926. Out of 4,919 registered for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 4,818 were examined and 2,131 passed, giving a percentage of 44.2 (44.9 for school candidates and of 39 for private candidates).

Out of 3,526 registered for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 3,430 were examined and 1,086 passed, giving a percentage of 31.7 (32.7 for school candidates and 29.3 for private candidates).

The corresponding figures for 1925 are as follows :—

	No.
Total number registered for the Lower Secondary Examination ...	8,513
Total number examined for English Lower Secondary Examination ...	4,609
Total number registered for the vernacular Lower Secondary Examination ...	3,688
Number passing the English Lower Secondary Examination ...	1,989
Percentage of passes ...	43.1
Number passing the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination ..	1,458
Percentage of passes ...	39.6

Of the 2,131 candidates who passed the English Lower Secondary Examination, 1,158 were Brahmins, 58 were Christians, 163 were Mohamedans, 197 were Lingayets, 64 were Vaisyas, 134 were Vokkaligars, 42 were Adi Karnatakas and 315 were other Hindus.

Of the 1,086 that passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 254 were Brahmins, 17 were Christians, 267 were Mohamedans, 197 were Lingayets, 20 were Vaisyas, 167 were Vokkaligars, 5 were Jains, 23 were Adi Karnatakas and 136 other Hindus.

The results of the English Lower Secondary Examination were better than those in the previous year while there was a fall in the percentage of passes in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination. The Committee appointed last year to investigate the causes of the abnormal failures in the Lower Secondary Examinations in recent years has submitted its report. The report has been considered by the Local Examinations Board who have passed several important resolutions in the matter. Action is being taken on the resolutions by the department.

H. Practical Instruction Classes.—The total number of Practical Instruction classes actually started in middle schools and Adi Karnataka Primary Schools is 37 as against 64 such classes sanctioned. It has not been possible to open all the classes sanctioned since buildings and other facilities such as land for agricultural classes, etc., are not readily available. Action is however being taken to start them as early as possible. Of the 37 classes now working, 25 are maintained from State Funds and 12 from the the Cess Funds. Five of them are in girls' schools. In addition there were 3 residential middle schools for pupils of the depressed classes in Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur where instruction is given in carpentry, tailoring, rattan work and leather work. The subjoined statement gives particulars of these classes by districts :—

Statement showing details of practical instruction classes in middle and primary schools according to districts.

District	Number of classes in								
	Carpentry	Tailoring	Brass metal work	Agriculture	Lacquer work	Smithy	Weaving	Shoe making	Mat making
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Bangalore ...	2	4	1	2	1	...	1	1	...
2. Tumkur ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...
3. Mysore ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	3
4. Shimoga ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
5. Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Hassan ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7. Kolar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
8. Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	7	2	2	1	1	11	4	3

These schools are not working as satisfactorily as was expected. The teachers appointed to handle these classes are more or less mere artisans without much general education or teaching capacity and experience. They can only impart the merest rudiments of the technique of the crafts they teach. The daily supervision over the working of these classes is entrusted to the Headmaster of the school, who is not versed in business methods and whose knowledge about the craft taught is extremely meagre. Even the Inspecting Officers of these schools are mere laymen and the teachers cannot get much professional guidance from them. With a view to improve the working of these schools and effect better supervision a qualified Superintendent of Practical Instruction has been recently appointed. Arrangements are also being made to appoint a separate Superintendent for the practical classes in Agriculture, a number of which are in course of being opened.

I. Hostels.—There were 72 hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 2,505 against 59 hostels with a strength of 2,100 in the previous year. The increase in the number and the strength is due to the incorporation of the figures relating to the hostels under the University as well as to the opening of more private hostels. Of these 72 hostels, 23 were Government hostels, 36 were aided hostels and 13 were unaided hostels. Of the Government hostels, 3 were attached to colleges under the University, 7 to High Schools for boys, 1 to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to the District Normal Schools, 3 to the Training College, Mysore, and 1 to the Incomplete Middle School, Ayanur.

Of the aided and unaided hostels, 1 was for Christians, 1 for Maharattas, 1 for Vaisyas, 1 for Jains, 4 were for Vokkaligars, 3 for Mohamadans, 2 for Adi Karnatakas and Adi Dravidas, 14 for Lingayets, 3 for Brahmins and the rest were general hostels opened to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hostels was 1,765 on the 30th June 1926.

The provisions of the revised rules for aided hostels are being enforced. The work of Educational Supervisors was inspected and instructions have been issued for the proper supervision and audit of their work by the management. Proposals for the replacement of Educational Supervisors by residential wardens and for the reconstitution of the Committees of Management and the formation of Boards of Visitors have been received and are being examined.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF MYSORE.

There were 183 scout troops in the State with over 4,100 scouts, including Rovers and Cubs as against 162 troops with 3,500 scouts during the previous year. These troops are distributed over 94 centres, 31 of which have local Scout Associations. There are also 5 District Councils with Honorary Commissioners responsible for the supervision of the activities of these troops. Three training camps were organised for prospective scout masters and nearly 70 members including teachers, merchants, lawyers and members of other professions underwent the

course. One camp for cub masters was also held in Mysore during the Dasara Holidays of 1925.

The most noteworthy events in the year are --(1) Participation of 300 scouts in the Madras Scout Jamboree, during the Christmas of 1925, (2) the opening of a branch headquarter at Mysore and (3) the Fourth State Scout Rally at Shimoga in April 1926 under the distinguished presidency of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Chief Scout. In addition to these, scouts have gone to several local camps and played a notable part in serving the public.

Scouting is penetrating into rural areas, and the need for publicity and vernacular literature on scouting was keenly felt. To meet this demand, three books have been published in Kannada, viz., (1) the Scouts' Kannada Hand-Book, (2) Pamphlets on "Hints to Scout Masters" and (3) "Scout Tests." More books and pamphlets are under preparation. "The Mysore Scout" is published regularly and a Kannada section is included in every issue. A Scout Diary was also published. Besides these, contributions are made to local papers and the organising Scout Officers deliver public lectures during their tours of inspection and organisation.

Mr. C. Subba Rao, Organising Commissioner, toured for 96 days in five Districts inspecting troops and doing publicity and organising work. With the growth in the number of troops and of Local Associations and District Councils, the work at headquarters has grown in volume. The duties of the Organising Commissioner as Secretary of the Executive Committee, as Convenor of the several sub-committees and as Editor of the Mysore Scout, require his constant attendance at headquarters.

(ii) *Physical Culture.* — Besides drill and scouting, students take part in football, cricket, badminton and volley ball in most schools. Tennis and hockey are also provided for in a few schools. In addition, every High School has a Gymnastic Instructor attached to it who in addition to teaching drill, trains students in gymnastic exercises, and in a few places in Jujutsu. With the levy of sports fees the middle and incomplete middle schools are able to equip themselves to a certain extent with sports materials. The boys of the middle schools also play foot-ball, cricket and badminton. Some of the larger middle schools have Drill Instructors and arrangements have been made for the Drill Instructors in Kannada Middle Schools to teach drill to pupils of the local Urdu Middle Schools which have no Drill Master. Some Indian games were also played in some of the incomplete and primary schools. The want of play grounds for some of the High and middle schools is keenly felt. It is reported that the teachers are realising their responsibility in the direction of the physical education of their pupils and that they are taking a greater interest than before in games and out-door activities. Persistent efforts are still necessary on the part of Inspecting Officers to get the teachers to take the same interest in the sports grounds as they do in the class rooms. In spite of pupils taking part in drill, games and sports, it must be stated that the existing system of physical education is wanting in organisation and there is much to be done in this direction.

Proposals were submitted to Government to provide a sum of Rs. 7,000 for organising games and physical education in schools. Government have recently sanctioned the deputation of two graduates to undergo training in the National Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture Madras. It will be possible to organise Physical Education on a sounder basis on their return.

The grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore was continued during the year and the institution was placed under the control of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools.

(iii) *Medical Inspection.* — A scheme for the medical inspection of school children has recently been sanctioned by Government to be tried as an experimental measure in the City of Bangalore. The scheme has been in operation for the past five months and a fairly good portion of the students of Government schools in the City have been already examined by the Medical Inspector. It is hoped to further extend the scheme next year.

CHAPTER VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

1. *The number and Strength of Primary Schools.*

The number of Primary Schools for boys on the 30th June 1926 was 5,462 with a strength of 2,16,109 of whom 20,983 were girls as against 5,448 with a strength of 2,11,902 on the 30th June 1925, thus showing an increase of 14 schools and 4,207 pupils.

Of the total strength		Europeans or Eurasians... were	34
Brahmins	.. were	Indian Christians	... .. 1,935
Depressed Classes	... ..	Jains	... .. 1,022
Kshatriyas	... ..	Mahomedans	... .. 30,919
Lingayets	... ..	Parsis	... .. 30
Vaisyas	... ..	Others	... .. 10,660
Vokkaligas	... ..	
Other high caste Hindus	..	Total	... .. 2,16,109

Of the 5,462 schools, 3,174 were Government Schools, 64 were Municipal Schools, 2,204 were Aided Schools and 20 were unaided. Of the 3,174 Government Primary Schools, 2,784 were Kannada schools, 2 were Telugu schools, 1 was a Maharatta school, and 387 were Urdu schools. Out of the Kannada schools, 426 were for pupils of the depressed classes.

The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school-going age was 43·57 against 42·81 in the previous year. Of the 2,16,109 pupils in Primary classes, 996 were in the two Vernacular Lower Secondary classes, 19,276 were in the IV year class. 29,774 were in the III year class, 38,897 were in the II year class and 1,27,166 were in the I year class. The percentage of children in the I year class, compared to the total strength of the Primary schools has come down slightly from 61·5 last year to 58·8 during the year under report and the percentage of pupils in the IV year class has increased from 7·7 last year to 8·8. This indicates that there has been a more regular flow of pupils from class to class, although it cannot be said that the evil of undue retardation of pupils in the lowest class in the Primary schools has been appreciably checked. The causes of such stagnation referred to in the last year's report, *viz.*, (a) irregular admission of children into schools practically throughout the school year and irregular attendance, (b) the unwieldy number of children in the I year primary class, (c) faulty methods of teaching and (d) single teacher schools, still continue to operate to a great extent.

2. Various problems affecting the efficiency of primary education in the State are under the consideration of the department. The passing of the Kannada Lower Secondary examination has been laid down as the minimum qualification for employment as a teacher in a primary school. When it is remembered that in a large majority of cases the candidates appearing for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination have received all their education in primary schools it will be clear that the general knowledge of teachers in such schools is exceedingly meagre. Further, candidates for employment as teachers in primary schools are generally untrained. With the training facilities available the department deputed a certain number of teachers already in service to undergo training every year but the rate of recruitment in recent years has been largely in excess of the rate at which teachers can be trained so that the percentage of untrained teachers in primary schools has been steadily increasing. With a view to remedy the defects the period of the Lower Secondary Training course has been extended from one to two years, the additional year being mostly devoted to the improvement of the general knowledge of the teacher. Further, sanction of Government has been obtained to trained teachers being invariably preferred for appointments whenever they are available irrespective of caste or community. A radical improvement in the quality of teachers can, however, be effected only by improving their emoluments. Teachers who are trained or untrained are at present ordinarily recruited on a pay of Rs. 15. This is altogether inadequate. While the pay of an untrained

teacher may be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 15 rising by annual increments of one rupee to Rs. 20 with reasonable prospects of further advancement, the starting pay of a trained teacher should be not less than Rs. 20. If such a salary is offered and adequate facilities for private students are provided in the training institutions it may be reasonably expected that a suitable type of recruits who have undergone training at their own expense will be forthcoming. Proposals for revising the scales of pay of primary school teachers at a total cost of Rs. 95,500 have been submitted to Government.

3. The inadequacy of staff in most of the primary schools is also another important cause of inefficiency in these schools. A great majority of primary schools are single teacher schools. As there may be four classes in a primary school it is obvious that when a school has only one teacher, really efficient work is not possible. Even in schools where there are more teachers than one the staff is, generally speaking, too small. In a good many schools a single teacher is in charge of 40 to 50 and more children in the I year class. The inevitable result is that a great majority of children remain in the I year class for years. The scale of establishment of primary schools was carefully examined during the year and steps taken to withdraw hands from schools where the staff was in excess of actual requirements and post them to schools where more hands were needed. Even thus it may be found that schools were badly understaffed and that in order to maintain the schools in any degree of efficiency additional staff to the extent of Rs. 36,400 would be necessary. Recommendations to provide the additional staff were submitted to Government during the year.

4. The inadequacy and unsuitability of buildings used as primary schools form another wide-spread defect. Even in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore most of the primary schools are housed in unsuitable and insufficiently ventilated buildings built for residential purposes. The need for school buildings designed and constructed as such with adequate open spaces for children's games and recreation is urgent all over the State. According to the present type designs even a single-room building measuring "22 x 15" is estimated to cost over Rs. 1,000. The cost of providing suitable buildings for all primary schools will amount to several lakhs of rupees, and the maintenance of these buildings scattered all over the country will also be an almost impossible task for any Government department. The remedy seems to lie in encouraging village communities and local bodies to construct school buildings of approved design and maintain them with the help of reasonable grants from Government. Villagers have in many cases paid contributions for school buildings in the expectation of suitable buildings being put up by the department. It has been a standing grievance that school buildings have not been constructed in most cases. In many cases these contributions were paid into the treasuries without the knowledge of the departmental officers. Lists of such contributions have now been prepared after elaborate enquiry in the taluk offices and fairly complete information may now be said to be available. The Government have been pleased to direct that where half the cost of buildings has been contributed by the villagers steps should be taken to give the building and have called for a three year's programme for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 7,500 has also been provided in this connection in the current year's budget. Action on these lines is being taken in the department as regards contributions which are not less than one half. In other cases it seems desirable to return the contributions to the village communities with a view to enable them to put up katcha buildings of approved design themselves with such grants-in-aid as may be available. The Mysore District Board has decided to adopt this policy and the Government have approved of it.

5. *Adult Education.*—On the 30th June 1926, there were 534 adult schools with a strength of 12,135 as against 459 schools with 10,631 pupils. There has thus been an increase both in the number of schools and their strength. The majority of the Inspecting Officers are of opinion that many of the Adult schools in rural areas are of little or no benefit to the villagers. The so-called Adult schools are hardly schools for adults, since the age of the pupils is anything from 6 to 35 or 40. Admissions are not confined to particular periods of the year and the attendance is very irregular. Hardly 10 per cent of the pupils go through the full course from the first to the third class. It is only in Commercial and Industrial centres that these Institutions are taken free advantage of and are turning out

good work. Writing on this subject, the Inspector of Primary and Middle schools reports as follows :—

“The problem connected with adult education is not so much literazing (which after all is much easier to give to adults than to a child) as what content of knowledge is most worth giving them through literacy. If the present scheme of adult education has not attracted adults, it is because they care very little to read a serial beginning from the “Balabhode” and ending with the Third Reader. The problem of adult Education is not literacy but through it the acquisition of knowledge useful to the business of ‘life’. This aspect of adult Education has not yet been touched in our scheme.

Again if the aim of adult Education is utility more than sheer literacy, the methods employed to realise this end must be characterised by expeditiousness. The adult should not be subjected to the tedious course by which a child acquires literacy and knowledge, but should be driven through the necessary avenue of literacy in the quickness of time possible.”

Adult Education means two things, *viz.*, (1) Providing facilities for the illiterate adult to acquire literacy and (2) providing facilities for the literate adult to continue his education from where he left it in order to improve in the special walk of life chosen by him, *i.e.*, providing what may be called the “continuation schools.” Attention is, at present, mostly concentrated on the first type of schools and the time taken to impart literacy *viz.*, three years, is really too long for the average adult. It is necessary to devise means for curtailing the length of the period. This question has been under the active consideration of the Department. As Government have recently made a sum of Rs. 2,000, a demonstration was obtained of what is known in Madras as the “Daniel method” of imparting quick literacy to adults. It is claimed for the system that an entirely illiterate adult can be taught Tamil to the extent of reading a Tamil newspaper within the space of six to twelve weeks.

The demonstration was arranged by the Young Men’s Christian Association with the help of a grant from the Department. Certain officers of the Department are working out a similar scheme for Kannada, and it is hoped to achieve some appreciable progress during the year.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The number of compulsory Education centres remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 240. There is a large demand for the extension of the scheme to other centres, as is evidenced by the discussions in the Representative Assembly. While all agree that the whole State should as soon as possible be brought under a scheme of free and compulsory Primary Education of a suitable kind, it is necessary to defer the extension of the scheme to new centres until the scheme has been placed on a satisfactory basis in the existing centres.

In order that this may be done more funds should be forthcoming for the provision of adequate staff, accommodation and equipment to meet the growing needs of Primary education in the existing compulsory centres. Although large additions have recently been made to the grants under primary education, this increase has come almost entirely from the income under education cess and from the State grants earmarked for conversion of aided schools to Government institutions in cess areas and these provisions could not be utilised for the purpose of compulsory Education.

Elaborate enquiries in the matter have been made by the Department and information has been collected as to the additions to staff, equipment and accommodation that would be necessary if the scheme is to be satisfactorily worked in the existing centres. An estimate of the additional expenditure (recurring and non-recurring) that would have to be incurred for the purpose has been prepared. The cost involved is Rs. 77,280 recurring and Rs. 36,300 non-recurring. This is of course only a rough estimate but is sufficient for the purpose of giving an idea of the extra financial requirements. Unless this amount can be provided, it is clearly not possible to enforce the provisions of the regulation in the areas where it has been brought into operation.

Another difficulty in the way of the satisfactory working of this scheme has been the absence of proper arrangements for the regular and timely taking of the census of children of compulsory age without which compulsion cannot be enforced. Under the rules the duty of taking the census and preparing a list of children of compulsory age and of revising this list every year is laid, in the case

of Municipal areas, on the President of the Municipality and in the case of non-Municipal areas, on the Deputy Commissioner of the District. Formerly a certain sum of money was allotted from the Education Department for meeting the expenditure in connection with the preparation of these lists but Government in their Order No. 850-61—Edn. 544-20-2, dated 23rd August 1921 were pleased to rule that this work should be done by the local Municipal and Revenue staff without extra remuneration. The result is that the work does not receive adequate attention and in several of the areas the lists of children of compulsory age have not been revised for years. Early in April 1925, the Presidents of all Municipal Councils and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were addressed, inviting their attention to the rules on the subject and requesting them to arrange to send the revised lists to the several Attendance Committees by the 1st May as laid down in the rules. Similar reminders were sent in 1926 also. But the response to this was very disappointing, no replies having been received from many of the authorities addressed. The Government have recently been pleased to place before the Representative Assembly proposals for legislation with a view to make the preparation of lists of children of compulsory age obligatory on Municipal Councils and Village Panchayets and to provide for default on the part of these local bodies.

It would however not be fair to attribute the discouraging results of the scheme of compulsion entirely to the causes enumerated above, viz., the want of adequate funds and lack of co-operation by local authorities. The Departmental officers are also not without their share of responsibility in the matter. Although it has been laid down that the correspondence relating to compulsory education is to pass through the District Inspectors, it has been found that hardly any District Inspector has taken much interest in the scheme. The District Inspectors during their visits to the compulsory education centres have no doubt inspected the Primary Schools in their charge but there is nothing to show that they have examined the working of the compulsory education scheme in such centres or scrutinised the lists of children of compulsory age, or the proceedings of Attendance Committees or met the Attendance Committees and discussed with them the defects and difficulties experienced. Assistant Inspectors of Schools also seem to have taken no interest in the working of the scheme. One reason generally assigned is that the Attendance Officers are mostly Head Masters of the local Middle Schools who are not subject to the control of the Assistant Inspectors. One other reason and a very valid one which applies equally to the District Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors is that they have nothing to do with any but the Kannada Primary Schools. All the schools for the Hindustani-speaking part of the population are under separate Assistant Inspectors and District Inspectors. The absence of a single authority in a district responsible for the education of all classes referred to in Chapter III makes the proper working of the scheme of compulsory Primary Education somewhat difficult.

Another defect is that the Attendance Officers who as already stated are generally Head Masters of the local Middle Schools, are inclined to consider the work connected with the scheme to be extra work outside their regular duties. They receive no allowances and have no special incentive to interest themselves in the scheme. In some places clerical assistance is given to the Attendance Officers by the grant of an allowance to some subordinate official. In some centres again, peons of the local schools are given an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem for serving notices. In other places, these facilities do not exist. If Compulsory Education is to be properly enforced there will be an appreciable amount of work thrown on the Attendance Officers and it is reasonable that some extra remuneration should be given to them.

In this connection, reference may be made to what appear to be some of the deeper causes that have militated against the success of the Compulsory Education Scheme in the State. The introduction of compulsion into some areas without placing certain financial obligations and at the same time giving certain powers of control to the local authorities concerned seems to be a radical defect of the scheme. So long as the whole State is not brought under the scheme and compulsion is introduced in certain selected centres only, it was necessary and justifiable to place some financial responsibility on (and as a corollary to give powers of control over Primary Education to) local authorities in the areas concerned. This aspect of the matter seems to have been recognised, though too late, in the Government

order on the Education Memorandum, para 10 of which contains the following observation :—

"As it is proposed to raise from local resources a fair share of the cost of Education in rural areas, Government consider that City and Town Municipalities in which Compulsory Education has been introduced should bear a fair proportion of the cost of Primary Education in such areas."

If this wholesome principle had been borne in mind from the beginning, the anticipations of the Government and of the people in the matter of Compulsory Education might have been more fully realised. Till now no municipalities except those of Bangalore and Mysore have made themselves responsible for a fair proportion of the cost of Primary Education and only a few minor municipalities have agreed to levy education cess and that too at a very low rate.

One other underlying cause for the unsatisfactory working of the scheme appears to be the fairly wide-spread feeling, especially among some sections of the rural population, that the education now given in the schools tends to take away their children from, or renders them unfit for, their proper avocations in the social economy, and in the case of the poorer classes (like the Adikarnatakas) sending a child to school between the ages of 7 and 11 means a diminution of the slender earnings of the family. In the case of such people it is rather difficult for Attendance Committees to enforce compulsion, the more especially as there is no arrangement for giving a midday meal at school to very poor children.

A comprehensive report on the whole question has been submitted to Government in April 1926 and their orders are awaited.

Control of Primary Education by local Bodies.—As remarked above, the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils have undertaken the management of some of the primary schools in their respective areas.

The Bangalore City Municipal Council has undertaken full responsibility for primary education in the City and contributes one-third of the cost, two-thirds being contributed by Government. But the Urdu Primary Schools are still under the management of the Department. The Municipal Council have recently resolved to take over the administration of Urdu Schools also. The matter is before Government. Altogether out of 88 primary schools in the City, 61 are now under the management of the Municipal Council. A Superintendent has been appointed by the Council for the supervision of the schools and the control is in the hands of an Education Sub-Committee of the Municipal Council. There seems to have been an appreciable improvement in the condition of primary schools under the management of the Council, but owing to the limitation of funds, the Council has not been able to provide adequate accommodation or a sufficient number of teachers. Proposals for the employment of additional teachers are now under consideration. From the report of the Assistant Inspector, City Range, who inspects these schools, there is reason to think that control by a Committee is not quite satisfactory as far as discipline is concerned. The Assistant Inspector writes as follows :—

"The Superintendent, City Municipal Schools, is merely a supervising officer. He checks diaries, notes of lessons and programme of work. He has no powers to enforce discipline, as all executive powers are reserved by a body, the Education Committee.

Though the control of the city schools has been handed over to the Municipal Council, it is only a section of this Council that exercises the powers of control. Where disciplinary action is necessary, the Superintendent has only to propose and instances are not wanting where his proposals have been vetoed and the wrong doer let off easily. Neither the Assistant Inspector nor the Superintendent can command obedience of the teacher under these circumstances. A body consisting of 6 to 8 members is ill-fitted to be the executive. It can only be an appellate authority over the actions of the Superintendent, who should be the Executive Officer."

This aspect of the matter will be brought to the notice of the Municipal Council.

Another important point is that under the terms of the arrangement with the Municipal Council transferring the control of primary education to the Council, the limit of expenditure to be incurred for primary education in the City for a period of five years has been fixed at one lakh of rupees. This limit has already been nearly reached and the Municipal Council appear to be desirous of going beyond this limit and are willing to provide their share of the increased cost. This is inevitable in view of the pressing needs in the matter of increased staff and accommodation.

The Mysore City Municipal Council has taken over the administration of only 24 primary schools, the remaining schools numbering 59 being under the control

of the Department. The Municipal Council pays Rs. 15,000 towards the cost of these schools and the balance of cost is met by the Government. The total cost of these schools was 28,570 during the year 1925-26 and the amount paid by the Government was Rs. 13,570. The arrangement by which the Council pays a fixed sum and the balance has to be borne by the Department is not quite satisfactory since it would be open to the Council to propose large additions to the expenditure of the schools without themselves having any liability towards the increased expenditure. Moreover, the total cost of primary education in the Mysore City is Rs. 28,570 and of this only Rs. 15,000 is borne by the Municipal Council. The question of the Council taking over full control on terms to be arranged appears to be engaging the attention of the Council. A Superintendent of Municipal Schools on a salary of Rs. 125 in grade 75-10-125 with local allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem was appointed during the year. The administration of the primary schools by the Municipal Council has been satisfactory. The Assistant Inspector, Mysore City Range, writes in his report as follows :—

“The President and more frequently the Vice-President have visited these schools and have ordered suitable arrangements to remedy the defects noticed. The members of the Mohalla Committees have on several occasions visited the several schools and have also obtained information regarding their condition during the monthly Mohalla Meetings, and have brought to bear their knowledge of the conditions of these schools while deciding questions connected with them in the Municipal Council. The chief aim of the Municipal Council during the year has been to develop the efficiency of the schools under their control. Marked improvement of strength in the several schools is attained so much so that at present 87 per cent of the boys and girls of compulsory age are attending and the efficiency has not kept apace.”

As the District Boards of 7 out of 8 districts are providing fairly large sums of money for primary education, the time has come for consideration whether it is not necessary to transfer some control over primary education in the districts to the District Boards. If any District Board comes forward with proposals to take up the supervision and administration of primary schools in their areas and to be responsible for the expansion of primary education with such aid as may be forthcoming from State funds it is desirable that control should be transferred, the District Board employing its own supervising agency and the Department retaining in its hands only the inspection in respect of qualifications and efficiency of the staff, the teaching methods, the course of study, text-books, etc.

Visual Instruction.—As Visual Instruction plays a very important part in the education of masses, a recommendation was made to Government to revive the scheme at a cost of Rs. 10,000—(Vide this office letter No H.C. 683 of 23-24, dated 24th March 1926). Government have recently made a sum of Rs. 10,000 available out of the Economic Conference funds for expenditure on Visual Instruction, and it is hoped that some progress in this important means of mass education will be achieved during the current year.

CHAPTER VII.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The following kinds of education are dealt with in this chapter :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Training of Teachers. | (iv) Instruction in Engineering. |
| (ii) Industrial Education. | (v) Education of Defectives. |
| (iii) Commercial Education. | (vi) Sanskrit Education. |

1. *Training of Teachers.*—(i) *Training of Graduates.*—Upon the institution of the B. T. Degree in the University of Mysore, the Graduates' Training Section of the Training College, Mysore, was abolished with effect from 1st August 1925. Eleven Graduate Teachers of the Department were deputed on their full pay to undergo training in the B. T. Class of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. In addition one Lady Graduate Teacher was deputed to the Lady Willingdon College, Madras, to undergo the L.T. course of the Madras University. Further two graduate teachers of aided High Schools were deputed to undergo training in the B.T. Class, and stipendiary grants, of Rs. 15 per mensem were sanctioned by Government.

(ii) *Under-graduates' Training.*—This class is maintained in the Training College, Mysore, with provision for training 35 teachers of Government schools. The course lasts for one year. The minimum qualification for admission to this course is the completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

(iii) *Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Training.*—Provision is made in the Training College, Mysore, and in the District Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga for the Upper Secondary Grade Training of men teachers and private pupils and similarly in the Maharani's High School, Mysore, for the Upper Secondary Training of women teachers and private pupils. Training of the Lower Secondary Grade is given in the Training College, Mysore, and the District Normal Schools at Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug to men teachers and private candidates and in the Maharani's High School and the Government Zenana Normal School, Mysore, to women, the last named institution being meant only for gosha women. In addition, there was the Wesleyan Mission Normal School at Bangalore for women teachers which provided for training of the Lower Secondary Grade and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for men providing training of the Lower Secondary Grade. The former is an aided institution. The Training College maintains separate sections for Urdu and Kannada teachers undergoing training of the Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Grades while the District Normal Schools maintain only the Kannada section of the Lower Secondary Training. By far the most important measure adopted during the year in regard to the training of teachers was the extension of the Lower Secondary Training Course to two years so that the teachers selected for training may be given a good grounding both in the general and in the training subjects. As a result of this, the number of teachers selected for training has had to be reduced by nearly one half, but this is expected to be more than counterbalanced by the better quality of the teachers coming out after completing the extended period of training.

The following table gives the total number of stipends awarded in the several training institutions for the various grades and sections of training:—

	Upper Secondary		Lower Secondary	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Training College	15	...	9	...
Maharani's High School	...	16	...	4
Zenana Normal School	...	...	...	6
District Normal Schools	31	...	28	...
Wesleyan Mission Normal School for women	...	...	...	14

It has been noticed that in the past many of the teachers deputed on their full pay to undergo training had failed to pass the requisite examinations (theoretical, or practical or both). There was reason to fear that this was in a great measure due to the negligence of the teachers so deputed. As a disciplinary measure instructions were issued during the year to stop the promotions of those who had been thus negligent till they should appear for and pass the Examinations.

2. *Number and strength of Training Institutions.*—The number of training institutions on the 30th June 1926 was 12, of which 10 were Government institutions and 1 was aided and 1 was unaided. Of the 12 institutions, 9 were for the training of school masters, and 3 for school mistresses.

(a) *The Training College, Mysore.*—Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., continued as Principal of the Training College, Mysore. This institution is a composite one consisting of (1) a training institute for men, (2) an Oriental College.

The total number on the rolls on 30th June 1926 was 373 as against 313 in the previous year. Of these 167 were in the general section, and 206 in the Training section.

Of the 373 students, 195 were Brahmins, 4 Christians, 6 Lingayets, 1 was a Jain, 2 were Kshatriyas, 57 other caste Hindus and 108 Mahomedans.

The following table gives the results of the Training College in the several Examinations of 1926 :—

Examinations	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
1. Under Graduates Training (preliminary) ...	37	16	43'24	
2. Upper Secondary Training Examination (Kannada and Urdu) Preliminary ..	36	24	66'67	*No candidates were sent up for the examination, since this was the 1st year after the reorganisation of the course.
3. Lower Secondary Training (Preliminary) ...	..	..	...*
4. Upper Secondary Examination (Kannada)-	55	25	45'45	
5. Do (Urdu) ...	24	18	75	No Examination.
6. Pandit's Examination ..	..	..	..	do
7. Moulvi's do ..	..	..	..	do

From the above, it will be seen that the results of the several examinations were fairly satisfactory.

Attached to the Training College, there was also the Practising High School intended to afford opportunities for practice and observation to the graduate teachers under training. Although the graduates' training class was abolished in the Training College, the Practising High School was continued for the benefit of the B. T. Students of the University. The strength of the school was 61. This school has been abolished after the commencement of the current year.

Some of the special features of work in the College were as usual (i) Regular Kindergarten work in the 2 Practising schools and the school gardens, (ii) Card-board work in the English, Kannada and Urdu Sections, (iii) Teaching of Drawing and clay modelling in all the classes.

The College had a reading room attached to it. Foot-ball and Badminton were played by the Teacher students. A suitable play ground is a desideratum. There were 3 hostels attached to the College, one for Brahmins, one for non-Brahmin Hindus and one for Mahomedans.

There were 2 English Middle Practising schools attached to the Training College. The strength of the Kannada Middle School was 93, and that of the Urdu Middle School, 119.

DISTRICT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

There were 6 District Normal Schools at the District Head Quarters for training school masters of the Lower Secondary grade and 3 for the training of school mistresses. There were in all 667 under training in the Lower Secondary classes (including the Lower Secondary Training Class in the Training College) of whom 104 were school mistresses. In addition, Kannada Upper Secondary classes are maintained in the District Normal Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga. These have been referred to, in the Chapter on Secondary Education.

No students were sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination during the year under report as the course of training was enhanced from 1 year to 2 years.

The following table shows the strength of the Lower Secondary Training Classes of the District Normal schools and the Training College on 30th June 1926.

	No. on 30th June 1926.
1. District Normal School, Bangalore	82
2. Do do Kolar	53
3. Do do Tumkur	86
4. Do do Hassan	81
5. Do do Shimoga	62
6. Do do Chitaldrug	80
7. Training College, Mysore	133
Total	577

Six students of the District Normal School, Kolar, appeared privately for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Free hand Drawing, and 3 of them were successful. The Adikarnataka students of these schools were given an additional allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem each during the year.

All these schools had Teachers' Associations and some had Co-operative Societies of the students and members of the staff.

The schools had their own libraries but they require considerable addition. They are all used by the students. School gardens are maintained by all of them. The students play Foot-ball, Volley-ball and Badminton and have drill regularly twice a week.

The Practising Primary Schools attached to all these institutions have been placed under the control of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal schools. They also require considerable improvement in staff and equipment in order to place them on an efficient footing so as to be of real benefit to the teachers under training.

The grades of pay of Head Masters of these institutions have to be improved by instituting tenure posts or sanctioning duty allowances so as to attract the best Assistant Masters of High Schools to these Training institutions where the work is decidedly of a more responsible and exacting nature.

In order to effect improvements in all these directions, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was proposed for inclusion in the Departmental budget of 1926-27.

3. The results of the several Training Examinations of 1926 are given in the following statement.

No.	Name of examination	No. examined			No. passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	G. T. Examination— (Preliminary)	2	..	2	2	..	2
	(Final)	8	..	8	7	..	7
2	U. G. T. Examination— (Preliminary)	..	..	44	..	..	17
	(Final)	..	..	15	..	..	10
3	U. S. T. Examination— (Preliminary)	53	2	55	26	1	27
	(Final)	21	2	23	15	2	17
4	L. S. T. Examination— (Preliminary)	477	24	501	111	7	118
	(Final)	243	12	255	150	11	161

4. *Hostels attached to Training Institutions.*—Hostels have been attached to all the Training institutions. The Training College maintains 3 hostels, one for Mahomedans, one for Brahmins and a third for non-Brahmin Hindus, a hostel for Adi-Karnataka teachers under training has been recently sanctioned. Similarly the District Normal Schools at Shimoga and Tumkur maintained separate sections for Brahmins and Lingayets and Brahmins and Adi-Karnatakas respectively. Each of the other schools had a single hostel attached to it. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 275 and 64 of these were Mahomedans. The mistresses under training in the Maharani's High School, Mysore, were accommodated in the High School hostel and the Wesleyan Mission Normal school for girls, Bangalore, had also a hostel attached to it.

II. INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(a) The Industrial schools are under the Department of Industries and Commerce except a few schools for girls. There were in all 17 Industrial schools for men with a strength of Rs. 1,465. Details regarding these schools will be found in the report of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

(b) There were two Industrial schools for girls with a strength of 64 under the control of this Department and information regarding these will be found in the Chapter on Women's Education.

III. SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, BANGALORE.

Mr. M. K. Govinda Pillai, B.Sc. (Leeds), continued as Superintendent of the School during the year under report. The strength of the different sections of the school was 222 as detailed below against 221 in the previous year.

Of these 123 were Brahmans.	2 were Jains.
8 were Kshatriyas.	23 were Christians.
2 were Vaisyas.	8 were Muhammadans.
16 were Anglo-Indians.	34 were other Hindus.
3 were Lingayets.	
3 were Vokkaligars.	222

The following table shows the number of students sent up for the several Technical Board Examinations held in December 1925, and the number that passed in each.

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Higher grade Mechanical	10	8
Higher grade Electrical	18	13
Lower grade Mechanical	8	8
Lower grade Electrical	12	10
Civil Engineering	5	4

A class for the training of Shekdari probationers was also held from 6th October 1925, in this institution.

The school is gaining in popularity as is evidenced by the increasing number of students seeking admission to the institution.

The students were taken on excursions to Madras, Bombay, Trichinopoly, Kolar, Sivasamudram and other places. As the amount sanctioned for excursions is inadequate, it was not possible to extend the scheme of excursions. A recommendation was, however, made to Government to increase the excursion grant to the school (No. C. 5182 of 25-26 of 7th April 1926).

In order that the students trained in this school may not be at a disadvantage as regards their courses of studies, length of the period of training, etc., as compared with the pupils of similar institutions in Madras and Bombay, a recommendation was submitted to Government to extend the course of training from 2½ to 3 years as is the case in similar institutions in British India for example, the Victoria Jubilee Institute, Bombay where the course extends over 3 years. This has just been sanctioned by Government.

The students of the school took part in Cricket and Hockey and Volley ball. The absence of a play-ground is felt very keenly.

IV. COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

There were 4 Commercial schools during the year under report as in the previous year; of these two were Government institutions, one at Bangalore and another at Mysore, one an aided commercial school at Bangalore, and the fourth an unaided institution, viz., the Champion Metropolitan College at Mysore which has since been given a grant from the Department.

During the year under report, both the Government Commercial schools at Bangalore and Mysore were made permanent, and a provident fund scheme has been sanctioned for the employees of the institutions in lieu of the pension scheme. A scheme whereby the old and unserviceable type-writing machines of each of the Government Commercial schools could be replaced by an annual supply of two new type-writers was recommended to Government. This is necessary to enable the schools to teach type-writing efficiently and to admit a large number of students.

The courses, syllabuses and the rules of the Commercial Examinations were revised during the year. The main features of the revision are (a) raising the standard of the examination generally so as to make it compare favourably with that of the Madras Government Technical examinations in the subjects concerned, (b) institution of proficiency examination in type-writing and short-hand and (c) the grouping together of allied subjects for purposes of issuing group certificates. Government have recently been pleased to sanction the institution of examinations

in Printing and Book Binding, Proof Reading, etc., under the control of the Board of Commercial Examinations.

(1) *The Government Commercial School, Bangalore.*—Mr. K. Manjiah, B.A., continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 consisted of 158 individual students and 318 students according to subjects as against 191 and 449 respectively. The fall in strength is reported to be due to

- (i) The introduction of Commercial subjects in High Schools.
- (ii) The levy of separate fees for short-hand and type-writing classes.
- (iii) The permission granted to certain classes of candidates to appear for the Commercial Examinations by private study.

In addition to 158 individual students in the school, there were 34 students of the local Government Collegiate High School who were receiving instruction in Type-writing, as a part of one of their vocational subjects from a teacher of this school during the High School hours. During the year under report, all the subjects under the Commercial Examination rules were taught in this school excepting the Vernacular subjects. The strength of the school was made up of 33 officials, 15 students belonging to the merchant classes, 8 students from other institutions including Colleges and 102 not attending any other school. Of these 3 were B.A.'s, 3 those who have finished the B.A. course, 11 University Entrance's, 84 Secondary School Leaving Certificates, 50 Secondary School Leaving Certificate course and 7 Fifth Form course. Again of these 158 students

128 were Brahmans.	1 was an Anglo-Indian.
3 were Kshatriyas.	6 were Mohamadans and
6 were Vaisyas.	8 were other High Class Hindus.
2 were Vokkaligars.	
1 was a Lingayet.	158
3 were Indian Christians.	

The subjects taught and the results of the various examinations are given in the accompanying table:—

Government Commercial School, Bangalore.

Results of the school in the Public Examination held in April and June 1926.

Subject	Grade	No. sent up	No. sat for the examination	No. passed	Percentage of passes to no. sat	No. of 1st classes
Accountancy and Auditing	Junior ...	27	26	17	65	1
Do	Senior ...	20	18	7	39	...
Banking and Economics	Junior ...	11	10	4	40	...
Do	Senior ...	13	12	8	67	...
Methods and Machinery of Business.	Junior ..	12	10	6	60	...
Do	Senior ...	12	11	9	82	..
Short-hand	Junior ..	33	29	13	41	3
Do	Senior ...	12	12	..	...	...
Commercial Geography	Junior ...	1	1	1	100	...
Do	Senior ...	7	5	1	20	...
English Composition	do ...	4	4	3	75	...
Commercial Arithmetic	Junior ...	4	4	4	100	2
Type-writing	(Theory) ...	40	37	30	81	4
	(Practical) ...	30	27	25	93	...
Type-writing	(Theory) ...	15	15	4	27	...
	(Practical) ...	4	4	4	100	...
Total	..	245	225	135	60	10

Owing to the increase in strength as well as the quantity of work to be done in the school and also owing to the opening of Proficiency classes in short-hand, an additional hand on Rs. 50 per mensem was sanctioned during the year. As the work of the teachers is still heavy, a recommendation has been made to Government to sanction 2 additional teachers to each of the Government Commercial schools at Bangalore and Mysore.

The school is at present located in a room of the Government Collegiate High School building. The need for a separate building is very keenly felt in order that more efficient work may be turned out.

2. *Government Commercial School, Mysore.*—The strength of subject pupils decreased from 161 to 96. There were 33 individual students against 67 in the previous year. The fall in strength appears to be due not only to the general causes enumerated above but also to the fact that the Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce attracts the majority of students for type-writing with its advantage of better machines. The following subjects were taught in the school.

Type-writing and Short-hand.
Accountancy.
Banking.

Methods and Machinery of business.
Commercial Geography.
Commercial Arithmetic.

Public Examination results.

Name of subject	Grade	No. sent	No. passed in 1st class	No. passed in 2nd class	Percentage	Absent
Type-writing	Junior ..	37	..	7	19	..
	Senior ...	11	..	3	27	..
Short-hand ...	Junior ...	19	2	5	33	..
	Senior ...	7	..	1	14	..
Accountancy...	Junior ...	16	5	5	63	2
	Senior ...	8	..	4	50	..
Banking ...	Junior ..	10	..	8	80	1
	Senior ...	3	..	3	100	..
Methods and Machinery of Business.	Junior ...	9	1	6	78	1
	Senior ...	3	..	3	100	..
Commercial Geography	Junior ...	5	..	4	80	..
	Senior ...	2	..	2	100	..
Commercial Arithmetic	Junior ...	8	..	5	63	..
	Senior ..	2	..	2	100	..

The results in all the subjects except short-hand and type-writing were satisfactory.

3. *The Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.*—The school has been in existence for the past 30 years. The strength of subject students was 212 against 186 last year. There were 183 individual students against 122 in the previous year thus showing an increase of 61 pupils.

Under the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Scheme, 165 subject students of the Fifth and Sixth forms of Aided High Schools were studying Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts and Business Correspondence.

The following subjects were taught in the school:—

Type-writing, Short-hand, Accountancy, Banking and Correspondence, Methods and Machinery of Business, Economic Geography, Banking and Economics and English Composition.

The results of the various examinations are given below:—

Subject	Grade	No. sent up	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage of passes	
					For the school	For the State
Type-writing	Senior ..	5	5	4	80	32
Do	Junior ...	5	5	3*	60	46
Short-hand	Senior ...	1	1	..	..	5'5
Do	Junior ...	6	6	3	50	28
Accountancy and Auditing	Senior ...	2	2	..	..	30'9
Do	Junior ...	3	3	2	66'6	56

(One 1st class)

The results of the various examinations are given below :—

Subjects	Grade	No. sent up	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage of passes	
					For the school	For the State
Methods and Machinery of Business.	Senior ...	3	3	2	66·6	70·8
Do	Junior ...	2	2	2	100	57·1
Banking and Currency	Senior ...	3	3	2	66·6	66·6
Do	Junior ...	4	4	2	50	45·7
English Composition	Senior ...	2	2	2	100	83·3
Economic Geography	Junior ...	3	3	3	100	73·3
<i>National Union of Teachers, London.</i>						
Short-hand	Advanced	1	1	1	100	..
Book-keeping	Inter-mediate.	2	2	2	100	..
Correspondence	Do	2	2	2	100	..
<i>London Chamber of Commerce, London.</i>						
Short-hand	Junior	1	1	1	100	..
Book-keeping	Do	1	1	1	100	..
<i>Mysore S. S. L. C. (Vocational).</i>						
Book-keeping and Commercial Accounts.	...	23	23	20	87	..
Business Correspondence and Type-writing.	...	16	14	13	93	..

* These did not appear for the Practical Examinations in Type-writing. The results were quite satisfactory.

4. *The Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore.*—This was an unaided institution with an individual strength of 245 on the 30th June 1926 as against 248 in the previous year. Mr. P. Subbaraya Sastri, M.A., continued as Principal. A monthly grant of Rs. 100 per mensem has been sanctioned to the school from 1st July 1926.

5. *Other Special Schools.*—*The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind.*

Mr. P. N. Venkata Rao continued as Head Master of this institution. The strength of the school on 30th June 1926 was 87 against 70 in the previous year. In the section for the Blind, there were 54 pupils and in that for the Deaf, there were 31 and in the Normal class, 2. There were 6 girl pupils.

Of the 87 pupils, 9 were from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the rest belonged to the Mysore State.

Besides instructing the Deaf pupils in speaking and understanding speech, they were given vocational training in cane work, weaving, sewing and knitting.

The Blind numbering 54 were taught according to the syllabuses of ordinary schools and the highest standard reached was the 4th year class. A few senior pupils learnt English also. The progress of the blind pupils in Music was very good. Their vocational training consisted of vocal music, Vina, Violin, Harmonium and Thabala. Three Senior blind pupils were doing Braille work.

There were 55 boarders on the 30th June 1926 as against 45 in the previous year. The average expenditure on boarding was Rs. 6-1-0 per head per month or Rs. 9-3-8 including hostel establishment. The total expenditure on account of the hostel was Rs. 3,755-4-7. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,093-8-7.

The question of taking over the management of the Institute under Government is still under consideration. The institution has enlisted the sympathy of several District Boards and private persons.

6. *Sanskrit Schools*.—Information as to Sanskrit Colleges has been given in the Chapter on Collegiate Education. The number of Sanskrit Pataśālas on 30th June 1926 was 49 as against 48 in the previous year with a strength of 1,609 as against 1,647 of the previous year.

Of the total number of students, 1,438 were boys and 171 were girls. Of these,

1,097 were Brahman boys.	34 were Jain boys.
143 do girls.	5 do girls.
154 were Lingayet boys.	2 were Kshatriya boys.
7 do girls.	3 do girls.
76 were Vokkaligar boys.	1 was a Mohamedan boy.
6 do girls.	40 were others.
36 were Vaisya boys.	
5 do girls.	
	1,609

The classification reveals a special feature, *viz.*, that a fairly good number of Vokkaligar and Vaisya students and particularly a Mohamedan student have taken to the study of Sanskrit.

Besides these there were 3,052 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools. Thus, there were in all, 4,984 pupils including those in Colleges, reading Sanskrit on 30th June 1926 as against 4,858 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

I. *Administration*.—The Inspectorate for Girls' Schools consisted as in the previous year of 1 Inspectress, 1 Deputy Inspectress, 3 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada Girls' Schools, and 2 for Urdu Girls' Schools and their jurisdiction also remained unchanged. The Inspectress exercises jurisdiction over the 5 districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and the Deputy Inspectress over the other three districts. Both the Inspectress and the Deputy Inspectress exercise similar powers within their respective jurisdictions except that all the Urdu Girl Schools in the 8 districts are under the control of the Inspectress and that the Deputy Inspectress is subject to the general control of the Inspectress. The existence of a subordinate officer, with parallel powers has in practice been found to be a serious administrative inconvenience. Again, under the existing organisation, Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools are permitted to exercise the same powers as District Inspectors of Boys' Schools, although their qualifications and status are similar (and in some cases inferior) to those of Assistant Inspectors of Boys' Schools. Further, while Primary Schools are generally under the charge of the Assistant Inspectresses, some are under the direct charge of the Deputy Inspectress and some under the Inspectress. No one officer could be held completely responsible for the satisfactory working of any grade of Education. The Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, and the Maharani's High School, Mysore with the training and vernacular upper secondary sections and the middle and primary sections attached to it are under the direct charge of the Inspector-General of Education. The ranges of the Assistant Inspectresses, *viz.*, one or two Revenue Districts (and in the case of the Urdu Assistant Inspectresses four districts) are also very large, and inspection and administrative work in such extensive ranges is difficult for lady officers. The question of reorganising the inspectorate so as to remedy these defects is engaging the attention of the Department.

Sri Srirangamma continued as Inspectress throughout the year, except for a short period of one month, when she went on leave and Sri Kanakalakshamma, Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools, was in charge.

Details regarding the touring and inspection work of the women Inspectorate are furnished in Chapter III.

II. *Girls' School Committees.*—Most of the Village School Committees were reconstituted during the year under report, and it is gratifying to note that a fairly large number of these committees are evincing keen interest in the work of the schools and in popularising girls' education. But in the case of several Urdu Girls' Schools, there are so called Honorary Secretaries, who are mostly teachers of the local Urdu Boys' Schools without any committees, and they are more a hindrance than a help in the work of the schools. It is proposed in such cases to remedy the defects, by appointing committees of influential persons in the locality.

III. *Number of Schools and Scholars.*—There were on the 30th June 1926, 788 Girls' Schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 38,660 (of whom 358 were boys) as against 785 Girls' Schools with a strength of 38,380 on 30th June 1925. Besides these, there were 23,237 girls reading in Boys' Schools and in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 61,559 against 59,927 in the previous year. Of the 788 Girls' Schools, 1 was a College, 5 were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 23 were Middle Schools, 50 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 703 were Primary Schools, 3 were Training schools for mistresses, and 2 were Industrial schools for women. Of the 788 schools, 640 were Government Institutions, 124 were aided institutions, 21 were municipal schools, and 3 were unaided. The fact that more than 37 per cent of the girls under instruction are in Boys' Schools (mostly primary schools), seems to show that it is possible to further extend the system of co-education of boys and girls in the Primary grade, thus saving expenditure and increasing efficiency.

1. *High Schools.*—On the 30th June 1926, there were 5 English High Schools for girls with a strength of 233, as against the same number of schools with a strength of 203 pupils in the previous year, and one Kannada High School attached to the Maharani's High School with a strength of 24 pupils.

(a) English High Schools:—(i) *The Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.*

Miss Lazarus, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Mistress. This institution is of the Collegiate grade and has the University Entrance Class. Provision has been made for teaching Physics, Mathematics, Natural Science and History as optional subjects in the University Entrance Class.

The strength of the institution was 102 as against 82 in the previous year. Of these, 27 were in the U. E. class, and 75 in the High School classes. There were 43 Brahmins, 3 Kshatriyas, 7 Lingayets, 22 Indian Christians, 3 Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 6 Mohamedans, 5 Vokkaligars and 13 other high caste Hindus.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for each of the examinations of March and April 1926 and the number passed:—

No.	Examinations	No. sent up	No. passed
1	University Entrance	18	10 1 first class
2	S. S. L. C.	9 (new rules) 7 (old rules)	7 1 " 1 full and 4 groups

The results of the University Entrance as well as the S. S. L. C. Examinations were very satisfactory. The School Union, attendance at which is compulsory, continued to work regularly as in previous years. Special lessons were given in Elocution and several inter-school debates were held. Tennis, Badminton, Rounders and skipping as well as several in-door games were played regularly. The Inter-School Badminton tournament for Girls' Schools was won by this institution. The students were taken on excursions to the Kolar Gold Fields, the Indian Institute of Science, the Metal Factory, the Government Factories in Bangalore, the Silk Farm, the Jewel Filters and the exhibition at the Faculty of Arts and the Central Jail. Though the Physics Laboratory building for the institution is completed, the practical work is still being conducted in the Collegiate

High School Laboratory, since the necessary apparatus and other equipments have not yet been fully provided, and the Chemistry Laboratory has not yet been constructed. Additional accommodation is also necessary for the Natural Science section. The school has a hostel attached to it. The number of boarders on 30th June 1926, was 20.

(ii) *Maharani's High School, Mysore.*

Sri Nagamma, M.A., L.T., continued to be in charge of the school. The strength of the school was 357. Of these 54 were in the English High School, 24 in the Kannada High School, 41 in Training Section, 116 in the Middle School, and 122 in the Primary School. Of the total strength, 255 were Brahmins, 21 Vokkaligars, 15 Kshatriyas, 13 Lingayets, 1 was a Jain, 1 a Vaisya, 27 were other caste Hindus, 2 were Mohamedans, 21 were Indian Christians, and 1 was an Anglo-Indian.

The following table shows the number of candidates sent up from the school for the several public examinations held in March and April 1926, and the number that passed in each :—

No.	Examination	No. sent up	No. passed
1	S. S. L. C. Examination	2 (old rules) 9 (new rules)	5 E. C. & P. S.
2	Upper Secondary	9	1
3	U. S. Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	2	4 A Group 1
4	Lower Secondary do ..	....	....
5	English Lower Secondary	18	6 (1 first class and 1 eligible for admission into the IV form.)
6	Kannada do	11	5
7	Proficiency in sewing	2	2

The results of the several examinations were on the whole satisfactory.

The school is still labouring under the difficulty of inadequate accommodation and the Primary classes are being held in a separate building outside the school compound, thus rendering supervision by the Head Mistress difficult.

The Hostel attached to the school has been working satisfactorily. There were 31 boarders in all on 30th June 1926. Out of the 31 boarders, 2 were in the B.A. class, 2 in the University Entrance Class, 5 in the English High School, 10 in the Kannada High School, 11 in the normal Training classes, and 1 was in the Middle School.

(iii) *London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore.*

This school had a strength of 147. Of these, 53 were in the High School classes. Eleven girls were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 9 were successful. Of the 24 students that were sent up for the L. S. Examination, 11 passed. The results of the examinations, especially the S. S. L. C., were very satisfactory. This is one of the premier girls' institutions in the State and has been turning out very good work. Suitable provision has been made for the physical training of the girls and the school maintains literary and debating societies, and Old Girls' Association. There is a hostel for Christian girls attached to the institution with 50 boarders.

(iv) *M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar.*

The strength of the High School classes was 14, as against 15 of the previous year. Two out of the 4 girls sent up for the S. S. L. C. examination came out successful. Particular attention is being paid to games and other social activities. The organisation and tone of the school continued to be good. The employment of more trained teachers is necessary for the improvement of the school.

(v) *The Convent English Girls' High School, Mysore.*

This institution is not recognised as a High School for the purpose of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate but prepares pupils for the Cambridge Local Examinations. A type-writing class is also maintained in this school.

There were 5 girls in the IV form, and 1 girl in the V form, and 4 in the VI form.

(b) *Kannada High Schools.*—There was only 1 Kannada High School for girls, which was attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore. There were 24 students reading in the first and second year Upper Secondary classes. Of the 9 students sent up for the Upper Secondary examination of 1926, one passed in both groups, and 4 in A group only.

(2) *Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for Girls.*—There were 23 middle schools, and 50 incomplete middle schools for girls, on 30th June 1926, with a strength of 1,242 in the former, and 837 in the latter. Of the 50 Incomplete middle schools, 18 were Urdu girls' schools, with a strength of 239. The results of the L. S. and other examinations are shown in the table given at the end of this chapter.

(3) *Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 703 Primary schools with a strength of 36,153 on the 30th June 1926 against 700, with a strength of 35,901 last year. The increase in strength is partly due to the opening of a few new schools for girls. Of the total number of 36,153 scholars in Primary schools, 23,742 were in the 1st year primary class.

Though the percentage of girls in the first year class has come down from 67.5 to 65.6, the retardation of pupils in the 1st year class still continues to be a serious problem. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools writes:—

“The two chief causes for the slow progress in the I and II year classes where the children are detained for 3 and 4 years are (i) the lowest qualified and low paid teacher is in charge of these classes and (ii) in some schools, more classes than there are teachers, are allowed to be held with the consequence that all attention is paid to the higher classes by the teachers, and the most important Infant class is neglected.

Hence the qualification required for an Infant class teacher must be at least Lower Secondary Training, with a minimum pay of Rs. 20. More classes should not be permitted to be formed than there are teachers in the school.”

Systematic efforts are being made to replace men teachers in girls' schools by women teachers. But the process is necessarily slow, since the supply of women teachers is not equal to the demand and since it is not always possible to find places for the men teachers of girls' schools in boys' schools, when women teachers are available.

(4) *Women's Training Institutions.*—There were 3 Training schools for school mistresses, of which two were Government institutions, and 1 was aided. These were the Maharani's High School, Mysore (Training section), the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, and the Wesleyan Mission Normal school for girls, Bangalore. The total attendance of 131 in the Zenana normal school was distributed as follows:—

31	Lower Secondary Training classes.
18	Urdu Lower Secondary Section.
18	English Section.
64	Primary Section.

The total strength of the Training classes of these 3 schools was 90. From the Maharani's High Schools, one passed out of the two sent up for the Upper Secondary Training Examination. No students were sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination as the length of the course for training was increased from one to two years at the beginning of the school year under report. Information regarding the number of candidates sent up for Public examinations and the number passed is furnished in the table at the end of this chapter.

5. *Industrial Schools for Girls.*—There were two Industrial Schools for girls, viz., the (Aided) Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Hassan with 12 girls and the

St. Mary's Economic Industrial and Middle School, Bangalore with 52 girls, in addition to the Women's Vocational Institute, Mysore.

Percentage of girls under instruction.—The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 14·27 against 13·89 in the previous year.

Results of Public Examinations.—The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the several examinations of 1926 and the number that passed in each :—

No.	Examination	No. examined	Number passed					Total
			Euro-peans	Indian Xians	Moha-madans	Hindus	Others	
1	U. E. Examination...	18	..	..	..	..	..	10
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	43	..	13	1	14	..	28
3	U. S. Examination ...	10	..	..	..	1	..	1 (4 A group)
4	English L. S. Examination	210	10	28	7	81	..	126
5	Vernacular do	502	..	14	101	71	..	186
6	T. C. U. S. grade (Preliminary)...	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
7	do L. S. do	24	..	5	1	1	..	7
8	do Final (1925)	15	..	9	2	..	..	11
9	Special Sewing ...	26	..	2	..	1	..	3
								1 Theory 4 Practice

The following table furnishes information about the number of institutions for girls, their attendance, expenditure, * etc., in the different grades of schools.

Institutions	No. of Institutions	Average daily attendance	Average annual expenditure	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per pupil
English High Schools ...	5	191	56,143	11,229	294
Kannada do ...	1	22	6,327	6,327	288
Middle Schools ...	23	917	90,763	3,946	99
Incomplete Middle Schools ...	32	401	28,896	903	701
Do Urdu ...	18	162	10,771	598	67
Primary Schools ...	703	23,943	3,76,641	536	16
Technical Schools ...	5	108	21,417	4,283	198

*Items of indirect expenditure not included.

The total expenditure on the education of girls during 1925-26 (excluding the University) was Rs. 6,16,286 and was met out of the different sources as noted below :—

	Rs.
1. State funds ...	5,37,565
2. Local funds ..	32,529
3. Municipal funds ...	12,369
4. Fees ...	6,114
5. Other sources ...	27,709
Total ...	6,16,286

The expenditure incurred by the University on Women's Education (Maharani's College) was Rs. 31,669. The total expenditure on Women's Education was thus Rs. 6,47,955.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

There were on the 30th June 1926, 4 schools for the children of Europeans and Eurasians, *viz.*, (1) Colonial English School at White Field, (2) St. Joseph's Girls' School, Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields, (3) The European Boys' School, Oorgaum and (4) The Convent Girls' School, Mysore. Some of these institutions are admitting pupils belonging to other communities also. The total strength of all these institutions was 548 as against 518 in the previous year. Of these 230 were boys and 318 were girls. Classified according to race or creed, there were 470 Europeans or Eurasians, 36 Hindus, 13 Mohamedans, 17 Indian Christians, and 12 Parsis and others.

In addition to the pupils of these schools there were 52 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools making a total of 522 as against 493 in the previous year. All the 4 institutions receive aid from the Department and the grants drawn by them aggregate Rs. 568 per mensem.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF MOHAMEDANS.

1. *Administration.*—The number of Inspecting Officers in charge of the administration and inspection of Urdu Schools as well as their respective jurisdictions and head-quarters remained unchanged during the year under report. There were 3 District Inspectors and 5 Assistant Inspectors for boys' schools and 2 Assistant Inspectresses for girls' schools. Details regarding their touring and other work are furnished in Chapter III.

2. *Schools and pupils.*—The number of Urdu Schools (both boys' and girls') was 943 with a strength of 36,504, of whom 182 were non-muslims as against 932 with a strength of 36,401 in the previous year. For boys, there were 1 Vernacular High School attached to the Training College, 20 Middle Schools, 49 Incomplete Middle Schools and 665 Primary Schools with a strength of 42, 1,341, 675 and 25, 554 respectively.

For girls, there were 2 Middle Schools, 18 Incomplete Middle Schools, 187 Primary Schools and one Training School with a strength of 52, 239, 8,570 and 31 respectively.

There were also 7,758 Mohamedan pupils reading in schools other than those in which the medium of instruction was Urdu, making a total of 44,080 Mohamedan pupils under instruction in all schools (31,629 boys and 12,451 girls).

Of the total number of Mohamedan pupils, 55 were in College Classes, 583 in High schools, 2,012 in Middle Schools, 1,083 in Incomplete Middle Schools, 39,552 in Primary Schools, 297 in Technical Schools and 498 in Village Indigenous Schools. There has been an appreciable increase in the number of pupils under all grades of instruction.

Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1921, the percentage of Mohamedan boys at school to the total Mohamedan male population of school-going age was 125.20 and that of girls to the total Mohamedan female population of school-going age was 56.47 and that of boys and girls together to the total Mohamedan school-going population was 93.18. These percentages compare very favourably with the corresponding figures for all communities given in Chapter II.

3. *Middle Schools for Boys.*—The number of Urdu Middle Schools for boys has risen from 18 to 20. The Incomplete Middle School at Hassan was raised to a complete Middle School and a new school was opened at Bangalore near the Sawar and Transport Lines for the benefit of the children of Mohamedans employed in the military. Considerable improvements were effected during the year in respect of the staff of these Urdu Middle Schools. A good many of them now have graduate Head Masters and many of the unqualified assistants in them have

been replaced by qualified men. The Model Middle School at Bangalore continued to be the largest of the Middle Schools. It had a strength of 181 on 30th June 1926. Thirty-one appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination from this school and 17 passed of whom two were placed in the first class. Mr. C. Nanjundaiya, B.A., who worked as the Head Master of this school from October 1919 and who contributed in no small measure to the efficient condition of the school died suddenly on the 17th June 1926. His death is a great loss to the school and to the Department.

4. *Middle Schools for Girls.*—The two middle schools for girls are located, one at Bangalore and one at Mysore. A Hindu lady graduate, knowing Urdu, has recently been appointed Head Mistress of the school at Bangalore.

5. *Training of teachers.*—There are facilities in the Training College, Mysore for the training of teachers of Urdu schools in the following grades:—

Under-graduate training.
Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary training.

The Zenana Normal School at Mysore trains Urdu school mistresses for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. It has also classes for unqualified mistresses of girls' schools to enable them to qualify by passing the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination. The number of teachers under training in each of the different training classes during the year is given below.—

Under Graduate training class	...	...	5
Upper Secondary Training class	...	...	5
Lower Secondary Training class (Masters)	..	...	37
Do (Mistresses)	..	...	31

There was also one Graduate teacher deputed for training in the B. T. Class of the Maharaja's College.

6. In addition, there are general Education Classes attached to the Training College for preparing candidates for the Moulvi and Upper Secondary Examinations. The number of students undergoing these courses during the year were 8 and 42 respectively. These are generally Mohamedan teachers.

7. The following table gives the results of the various public examinations of 1925 so far as they relate to Muslim candidates:—

No.	Examination	Number	
		Examined	Passed
1	University Entrance Examination	70	16
2	B.A. Degree do	10	4
3	B.Sc. do	3	3
4	B.T. do	1	1
5	Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination for boys	38	13
6	Training Examinations for men.—		
	(i) Under-graduate training (Preliminary)	4	2
	(ii) Lower Secondary Training (Final)	6	4
	(iii) Upper Secondary Grade (Preliminary)	11	4
7	Training Examination for women.—		
	(i) Lower Secondary Grade (Final)	3	2
8	Moulvi's Examination	There was no examination in 1926.	
9	English Lower Secondary Examination for boys	327	156
	(i) School candidates	274	138
	(ii) Private study	53	18
10	English Lower Secondary Examination for girls	9	7
	(1) School candidates	2	1
	(2) Private study	7	6
11	Urdu Lower Secondary Examination for boys	397	166
	(1) School candidates	306	136
	(2) Private study	91	30
12	Urdu Lower Secondary Examination for girls	238	101
	(1) School candidates	156	69
	(2) Private study	82	32

8. The following table gives particulars of scholarships for general education granted by Government for the encouragement of the education of Mohamedans :—

	Rs.
(1) Sixty-one scholarships varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per mensem in Middle and High School Classes ..	... 4,320
(2) Five scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem each for study in M.A.O. College, Aligarh ..	... 1,500
(3) One of Rs. 50 per mensem for study in the Oriental College at Lahore ...	... 600
(4) Scholarships varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 8 per mensem each out of Gumbuz Funds ..	... 600

The Government have recently been pleased to sanction two scholarships of Rs. 250 per annum for Mohamedan Girls desirous of pursuing High School Education at Aligarh. No applications for these scholarships have, however, been received till now.

9. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mohamedan community was Rs. 5,14,310. There is a great demand for further facilities by way of additional Primary and Middle Schools, additional carts and conductresses for girls' schools and additional scholarships.

10. The higher education of women is one of the chief needs of the community. It is gratifying to note that eight Mohamedan girls were reading in the High School classes of the Maharani's High School and the Vani Vilas Institute. The number of Mohamedan girls that can come up to the High School stage is however very small as there are no English Middle Schools for girls in any of the districts except Bangalore and Mysore. The conversion of the "Incomplete Middle Schools" at some of the other district head-quarter towns into complete English Middle Schools is an urgent need, but, apart from the question of funds, there is considerable difficulty in obtaining the services of qualified mistresses to staff these schools.

11. The Advisory Committee for Mohamedan Education met once during the year under report. The following are some of the important matters discussed by the Committee :—

- (1) Introduction of Kannada in Urdu Middle Schools as an optional subject.
- (2) Opening of more Urdu Middle Schools for boys.
- (3) Appointment of teachers possessing a good knowledge of English as well as Urdu as Head Mistresses of the Urdu Girls' Schools at district headquarters.
- (4) Improvement of conveyance facilities in Urdu Girls' Schools.
- (5) Formation of Muslim Ladies' Advisory Committees in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore to suggest measures for the improvement of Urdu Girls' Schools.
- (6) Increase in the Mohamedan scholarship fund.
- (7) Appointment of an additional Assistant Inspectress.

Action is being taken by the Department on all the points discussed.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENDOWMENTS.

Government were pleased to sanction the following grants for scholarships in addition to the grants made in the previous year :—

(i) Rs. 8,000 for scholarships to students belonging to backward classes, including Mohamedans and depressed classes. Out of this a sum of Rs. 750 is allotted for scholarships tenable in the University.

(ii) Rs. 3,000 for students reading in schools in the malnad area. These scholarships are open to both boys and girls, irrespective of the communities to which they belong.

The scheme of scholarships tenable in the Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was reorganised as a part of the general scheme of reorganisation of the College.

The total number of scholarships awarded was 3,856 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,69,426-8-0, excluding Rs. 43,291 spent on scholarships by the Mysore University.

The following table shows the number and rate of scholarships administered by the Department, the amount available for each kind of scholarship and the number or amount utilised during 1925-26. As a rule, all the scholarships except special scholarships are tenable for ten months in the year. The scholarships tenable in the School of Engineering, Bangalore, are awarded for a period of 11 months in the year.

Number	Scholarships	No. available	Value	Class in which tenable	No. awarded in 1925-26 or value	Amount unutilised during the year	Remarks (to whom awarded and for what purpose)
	GENERAL SCHOLARSHIPS.		Rs.			Rs.	
1	Merit scholarships...	5	10 per mensem	U. E. classes of Collegiate High Schools	5 or Rs. 500	...	The first five in the S.S.L.C. public Examination.
2	Vernacular High School scholarships for men.	50	12 per mensem	U. S. classes of Normal Training institutions.	46 or Rs. 5,520	480	.....
3	Vernacular High School scholarships for women.	40	10 per mensem	U. S. classes of Maharani's High School.	16 or Rs. 1,600	2,400	.....
4	Pallegar scholarships	Rs. 550 (lump-sum).	...	All High Schools and lower classes.	7, varying from Rs. 5 to 10 per mensem, or Rs. 550	...	Children of Pallegar Pensioners.
5	Scholarships for women.	200	Varying from Rs. 3 to 12 per mensem.	Middle and High School classes.	210 or Rs. 12,300	10	.....
6	Do ...	150	Rs. 2 per mensem.	Vernacular Primary classes.	150 or Rs. 3,000	...	.....
7	Scholarships for Mohamedans. (i)	57+4	Varying from Rs. 4 to 10 per mensem.	Middle and High schools.	61 or Rs. 4,320	28	Out of the share from the additional allotment of Rs. 8,000 for Backward Class Scholarships.
	Do (ii)	5	Rs. 25 per mensem.	M. A. O. Collage, Aligarh.	5 or Rs. 1,500	...	In addition to B. C. and other scholarships open to Mohamedans, 5 Scholarships are awarded for Higher education at Aligarh.
	Do (iii)	1	Rs. 50 per mensem	Oriental College, Lahore.	1 or Rs. 500	...	Moulvi Examination in the Oriental College at Lahore.
8	Gumbuz scholarships	Rs. 240 per mensem for boys and Rs. 800 p.a. for girls.	Varying from Rs. 2 to 8 per mensem	All classes	Fully utilised.	...	The scholarships are paid out of the Gumbuz Funds to Mohamedan pupils only.
9	Military do ...	A lump-sum of Rs. 5,060 and Rs. 5,000.	Varying from Rs. 2 to 10 per mensem.	High and Middle school classes.	211 or Rs. 10,780	280	Rs. 5,060 to the children of those employed in the Mysore Regiments and Rs. 5,000 to the children of those that served in the late war irrespective of their being the children of those employed in Mysore Military service.
10	Backward class scholarships.	Lump-sum Rs. 61,790.	Varying from Rs. 4 to 10 per mensem.	Do ...	1,049 or Rs. 61,620	170	Detailed statement given in Chapter XII.
11	Depressed class scholarships for boys	17,470+1,352.	Varying from Rs. 3 to 15 per mensem.	Do ...	308 or Rs. 18,407-8-0	414-8-0	Out of the share from additional grant of Rs. 8,000 for Backward classes.
12	Do ...	19,120	Varying from Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 4 per mensem.	Primary classes ...	1,447 or Rs. 19,120	...	.....
13	(a) Depressed class scholarships for girls	5,000	Varying from Rs. 0-8-0 to Rs. 5 per mensem.	All classes ...	3,010	1,990	.....
	(b) Malnad scholarships.	3,000	Varying from Rs. 4 to 6 per mensem.	Middle and High school classes.	71 or Rs. 3,000	...	These were sanctioned by Government in their Order No. E. 1628-9—Edn. 152-24-61, dated 7th October 1925 for the benefit of the pupils of schools in Malnad areas.

Number	Scholarships	No. available	Value	Class in which tenable	No. awarded in 1925-26 or value	Amount unutilised during the year	Remarks (to whom awarded and for what purpose)
	General Scholarships— <i>concll.</i>		Rs.			Rs.	
14	Khadayata scholarships.	6,682-12-6	Varying from Rs. 10 to 40 per mensem	For the students of the Khadayata community in the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency.	28 or Rs. 4,680	...	.....
15	Special scholarships	....	Varying from Rs. 4 to 25 per mensem	All classes	41 or Rs. 5,364	...	These were sanctioned by Government in consideration of the services rendered by the family of the scholarship-holders.
16	Training scholarships for men.	50	11 per mensem	L. S. T. classes of Training institutes.	38 or Rs. 4,180	1,990	.....
17	Training scholarships for girls.	15	12 per mensem	L. S. T. classes of the Maharani's High school.	5 or Rs. 600	1,200	.....
18	Do	6	10 per mensem	L. S. T. classes of the Zenana Normal School.	4 or Rs. 400	900	.....
19	Do	6	12 per mensem	U. S. T. classes of the Maharani's High School.	...	720	.....
20	Scholarships in the Sanskrit College, Bangalore.	....	Varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 12 per mensem	Primary and High Schools and College Department.	96 or Rs. 1,340	...	Reappropriated from lump-sum provision under Sanskrit College, Bangalore.
21	Kagathi Agricultural scholarships.	12	Rs. 8 per mensem	Agricultural Middle School, Kagathi.	12 or Rs. 960	...	.....
22	Technical scholarships. School of Engineering, Bangalore.	66	Varying from Rs. 5 to 8 per mensem	School of Engineering, Bangalore.	Fully utilised	...	.....

It will be seen from the above statement that the several allotments for scholarships were more or less completely utilised and that the amount that lapsed was only 4.1 per cent of the amount available. The lapses were chiefly under scholarships for normal training and scholarships for girls of the depressed classes.

2. *Foreign Scholarships.*—No educational foreign scholarships (free or loan) were awarded during the year under report. There were only 2 scholars under the control of this Department, studying in foreign countries during the year 1925-26 as shown in the statement below:—

No.	Name of scholar	Subject	Nature of scholarship	Period of scholarship	Place of study
1	Dr. A. Subba Rao	Physiology	Damodar Das.	2 years	London
2	Mr. Abdul Wahab	Education	Loan	Do	Do

Mr. Wahab returned during the year under report and has since been appointed as District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore. Dr. A. Subba Rao has also returned very recently.

3. *Free Studentships.*—There was no change in the rules regarding the award of free studentships in the High School and University Entrance Classes which continued to be awarded at the following rates:—

Twenty per cent of the strength in High School classes and 25 per cent in University Entrance classes, calculated on the number of students in each class excluding those that receive Government scholarships and who are thus exempt from payment of fees. During the year under report, out of 5,922 students in the High School classes, 597 held fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or being exempt from payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities and 1,107½ free studentships were granted, in addition, to non-scholarship-holders.

In the University Entrance Classes there were 1,059 students, of whom 118 enjoyed fee concessions on account of being scholarship-holders or as belonging to certain specified communities and 236 freeships were granted, in addition to those not enjoying the above concession.

The following statement shows the distribution of freeships among the chief communities :—

Distribution of freeships in High Schools among the several communities in 1925-26 :—

No.	Community	Total strength	Scholarship-holders and others exempt from payment of fees	Strength for calculating freeships	Number of freeships actually awarded
High School classes at 20 per cent.					
1	Brahmins ...	3,533	18	3,515	772
2	Lingayets ...	522	58	464	57
3	Vokkaligars ...	327	93	234	50½
4	Mohamedans ...	378	59	319	56½
5	Christians ...	103	14	89	47
6	Other Hindus ...	1,059	355	704	124½
	Total ...	5,922	597	5,325	1,107½

University Entrance class at 25 per cent.					
1	Brahmins ...	681	7	674	154
2	Lingayets ...	81	16	65	23½
3	Vokkaligars ...	57	27	30	9½
4	Mohamedans ...	75	18	57	18
5	Christians ...	10	2	8	5½
6	Other Hindus ...	155	48	107	25½
	Total ...	1,059	118	941	236

4. *Endowments.*—The Government were pleased in their Order No. E. 6175-76—Edn. 82-25-21, dated 13th May 1926 to fix the minimum amount to be accepted as endowment for instituting scholarships, prizes, etc. In the case of endowments carrying special rate of interest under article 339 of the Mysore Account Code, Vol. I, the minimum limit is fixed at Rs. 1,000 and in the case of endowments for which the parties do not expect any special concession in the matter of interest, the limit is fixed at Rs. 250.

A statement showing the amounts spent during the year 1925-26 on scholarships and prizes from the interest on the several endowments made in the Education Department is furnished below :—

No.	Endowment	Amount of Endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Rao Bahadur Arcot Narayanaswamy Mudaliar's endowment.	1,53,200	0	0	6,410	0	0
2	Mr. Navina Ramanujachar's endowment ...	2,000	0	0	100	0	0
3	Marimallappa's Charities Fund ...	30,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
4	Khan Bahadur Mahomed Badruddin Sahib's Prize ...	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
5	Saravanabelagola Poor Scholars' fund ...	3,000	0	0	48	0	0
6	Sri Krishnaraja Educational Association Prize fund...	500	0	0	15	8	0
7	His Highness the Maharajas' scholarship fund ...	4,592	4	0	288	0	0
8	Mr. L. S. Iyengar's Endowment ...	10,000	0	0	561	0	0
9	Thirthahalli Jubilee scholarship fund ...	3,600	0	0	108	0	0
10	Davood Khan's prize fund ..	500	0	0	17	0	0
11	Major Kensington's prize fund ...	600	0	0	15	0	0
12	Chitaldrug High School prize fund ...	300	0	0	10	0	0
13	Empress Girls' School prize fund ...	5,299	12	0	96	0	0
14	Kanle Devappa's endowment ...	3,000	0	0	138	0	0
15	Poona Janakiamma's prize fund ...	300	0	0	24	0	0

Statement showing the endowments, etc.—*concl'd.*

No.	Endowment	Amount of Endowment			Amount spent out of interest realised		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
16	Lingayet Education Association fund and P. M. Basappa's Memorial fund.	25,000	0	0	1,250	0	0
17	Nanjungud Jubilee Patasala fund	3,000	0	0	50	0	0
18	Mardani Gaib's annual purse	466	0	0	15	0	0
19	S. R. Nanjundiah's Memorial fund	1,500	0	0	90	0	0
20	Bandi Rangamma's fund	1,350	0	0	117	8	0
21	Sulugodu Sankariah's endowment	1,200	0	0	...		
22	Mr. N. Gopala Iyengar's prize fund	150	0	0	6	0	0
23	Mr. Y. Aswathanarayana Rao's prize fund	125	0	0	5	0	0
24	Sri Bhagirathamma's endowment	2,080	0	0	178	6	0
25	Mr. K. Siddaramappa's prize fund	112	8	0	6	0	0
26	B. Tirumalamma's scholarship fund	800	0	0	...		
27	Mr. M. Venkatavarada Iyengar's endowment	500	0	0	25	0	0
28	Dr. P. R. Subba Rao's endowment	85	0	0	...		
29	Mr. K. Sanjiva Chetty's prize fund	125	0	0	7	0	0
30	Samandur Village School fund	250	0	0	17	0	0
31	Mr. D. Venkataramaiya's prize fund	200	0	0	4	0	0
32	Mr. Namavenkatappa's prize fund	100	0	0	3	8	0
	The following new endowment was accepted during the year :—	...			...
	Mr. Bangalore Gurumurthiah's prize fund—Rs. 100.	...			...

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The principal measure adopted by Government for the encouragement of the education of backward communities consists in the allotment of a sum of Rs. 1,08,000 for the award of scholarships to pupils of these communities in the several stages of education. The amount originally sanctioned was Rs. 1,00,000 which was raised during the year under report to Rs. 1,08,000. Out of this amount, Rs. 11,550 is devoted to University education and is administered by the Mysore University. Of the balance of Rs. 96,450, Rs. 15,000 is appropriated as a special allotment for the pupils of depressed classes, and Rs. 81,450 is divided between all the educationally backward communities (including depressed classes) in the proportion of their total population in the State. The portion falling to the share of the Mohamedans is administered as a separate fund known as the Mohamedan scholarship fund; and the share of the depressed communities, along with other sums specially allotted for their benefit, is also separately administered. The allotments for the other communities are administered by Provincial, District and Taluk committees appointed by the Inspector-General. The rates of scholarships are Rs. 15 per mensem in the College classes, Rs. 10 in the University Entrance class, Rs. 8 in High School classes and Rs. 4 in Middle School classes. The rates for pupils of depressed classes are higher. Scholarships are awarded for 10 months in the year and the holders are also exempt from payment of tuition fees. In the award of scholarships, certain communities are grouped together so that if there are not enough applicants for scholarships belonging to one community, the excess amount may be made available to applicants of other communities in the same group. During the year under report, the Kurubar Community numbering 3,98,638 which had been grouped with Beda, Besta and Golla was, in response to representations made in the Representative Assembly, formed into a separate group. Excluding the scholarships administered by the University of Mysore, the total amounts available for the award of backward class scholarships including Mohamedan scholarships and depressed class scholarships were Rs. 66,138 and Rs. 37,942 respectively. One thousand one hundred and ten scholarships were awarded during the year under report involving a total expenditure of Rs. 65,940 under the backward class

scholarships scheme and 1,750 scholarships involving a total of Rs. 37,527½ under the depressed class scholarship scheme. The amounts were almost fully utilised leaving a balance of only Rs. 198 and Rs. 414½ respectively. In addition to the above, there was a provision of Rs. 2,000 as usual for the supply of clothing to pupils of the depressed classes who were not awarded scholarships and this sum was fully utilised during the year. There was also a lumpsum provision of Rs. 5,000 for scholarships to girls of depressed classes. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,010 was utilised during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was also spent in distributing books and slates free to children of depressed classes in compulsory education centres.

The grant of these scholarships has given a great impetus to the spread of education among educationally backward communities as proved by the annual statistics of pupils of these communities in the several stages of education and by the results of the public examinations. The thanks of the Department are due to the large body of non-official gentlemen all over the State who have assisted in the award of these scholarships by serving on the several committees.

2. The following table shows the number of students belonging to the different Backward communities under instruction in various grades on the 30th June 1926.

Grades	Mohamedans		Christians		Lingayets		Vokkaligars		Vaisyas		Jains		Other Hindus belonging to minor communities		Depressed classes, such as Holeyas, Madigas, etc.	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English Colleges...	37	...	15	4	67	...	31	1	26	...	12	...	96	8	3	...
Colleges (Oriental)	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (Teaching)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering College.	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	...
Medical College...	9	...	3	6	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	24	4	...	...
English High Schools.	533	8	123	84	586	10	367	6	175	...	96	1	1,013	37	133	...
Kannada High Schools.	42	...	5	2	25	...	6	1	...	1	...	2	19	2	10	...
Middle Schools ...	1,959	53	364	217	2,697	74	2,275	45	1,048	23	316	9	4,892	217	912	22
Incomplete Middle Schools.	843	240	46	77	1,595	99	1,134	43	213	22	27	8	1,274	160	187	14
Primary Schools...	27,501	12,051	1,664	1,075	37,514	9,345	44,085	5,907	3,231	2,015	856	505	52,631	11,428	14,713	2,691
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																
Training Schools...	67	31	6	33	97	2	47	...	8	...	5	...	114	12	37	...
Industrial Schools	169	3	204	54	34	...	111	...	119	...	3	...	506	2	124	4
Sanskrit Schools...	1	...	...	...	154	7	76	6	36	5	34	5	40	5	...	...
Commerical Schools.	16	...	8	...	19	...	21	...	23	...	3	...	58	...	1	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	8	...	23	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	31	...	11	...
Agricultural Schools.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Schools for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.	2	...	1	...	4	1	17	1	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...
Total	31,196	12,386	2,466	1,552	42,814	9,538	48,173	6,010	4,870	2,066	1,356	530	60,737	11,876	16,061	2,731

3. The following statement gives the number of students belonging to the different Backward communities who were successful in the various Public Examinations of 1926.

Examinations	Mohamedans	Christians	Lingayets	Vokkaligars	Vaisyas	Jains	Adikarnatakas	Others	Total
University Entrance Examination	16	8	25	13	11	6	1	443	523
Secondary School Leaving Certificate.	66	36	67	33	19	16	11	130	1,124
Lower Secondary (Vernacular) ...	267	17	197	167	20	5	23	390	1,086
Do (English) ...	163	58	197	134	64	15	42	1,458	2,131

4. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—Although in theory children belonging to depressed classes are eligible for admission to all general schools (including aided schools), separate primary schools have been opened in large numbers for children of these communities, who generally live in separate Keris. There are also three residential middle schools for these children where they are provided with free boarding, lodging, clothes, books, etc., and are also given training in some industry as well as general education.

5. *Number and strength of schools for Depressed Classes.*—There were 605 special schools in all for the education of children of the depressed classes with a strength of 16,575 as against 609 schools with a strength of 15,719 in the previous year. Of these, 438 were Government schools, 158 were aided, 8 were municipal schools and 1 was a special school. Of the total strength, 2,567 were girls as against 2,504 in the previous year. Of the 438 Government institutions, 3 were middle schools and 435 were primary schools. In 18 of the primary schools, in addition to general education, practical instruction was given in one or other of the following industries—Weaving, Mat-making, Shoe-making and Smithy—thus enabling the pupils to learn an industry in order to earn their living after they leave school. This distinctive vocational course should be the main justification and the characteristic features of all separate schools for children of the depressed classes. There is a special need for adapting the school curricula to the requirements of the community. Most of the Adikarnataka population are agriculturists or wage earners and even children have to contribute to the family purse by either earning some wages or by providing labour in some form or other. It is therefore necessary to leave the children free in the afternoons to help their elders in some form of occupation. Proposals in this behalf are now before Government. In these proposals the subjects have been classified into essentials and subsidiaries, the former being taught in the mornings and the latter which include practical instruction in the afternoons. Provision has also been made for exempting from practical instruction, pupils, whose parents apply for permission to make use of their services in the afternoons, in their several vocational activities.

The Aided Adikarnataka schools except those that are maintained by organised agencies like the Christian and other Missions have a very unsteady existence and steps are being taken as far as funds permit, to prevent their dying out, by converting them into Government schools. The number thus converted during the year under report was 36 and the number of schools newly opened was 28. All the schools specially intended for pupils of depressed classes except 3 institutions which are Boarding vocational Middle schools are of the primary standard.

The three Boarding Middle Schools are the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, the Adikarnataka Boys' Middle School, Tumkur and the Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School, Chikmagalur. The number of Boarding Middle Schools being only three and the number of boarders that may be admitted into them limited, a large number of boys seeking admission to these institutions which are overcrowded, are being denied admission. With a view to meeting this demand at least partially, a recommendation was submitted to Government to open a middle school with provision for vocational education at Hassan for which the District Board, Hassan, have promised liberal support. This has since been sanctioned by Government. It is necessary to open a Boarding Institute at all District Head-Quarter stations where there is no such facility at present as the only means of meeting the large demand. The Mysore District where the demand is keenest requires one more such institute. A Boarding Home for girls of this community is also a pressing necessity as there are several girls in all parts of the State who having passed the primary stage are desirous of continuing their studies and have been experiencing much opposition in their attempts to join the existing Girls' Schools. A proposal for the opening of a Girls' Boarding Home in Bangalore providing both general and industrial education is now before Government.

The number of pupils of these classes reading in general schools has risen from 4,107 last year to 4,356 this year. As a rule the prejudice can be overcome by the exercise of tact coupled with sympathy by the teachers and inspecting officers.

The Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore.—The Institution is under the management of an influential committee, of which Lokahitaisi H. Nanjundaraj Urs

continued as President and Mr. T. V. Thampiran, B.A., the Superintendent of the institute continued as Secretary. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1926 was 228 as against 241 of the previous year. The sanctioned strength is only 225, and a large number of applicants had to be denied admission. Thirty-four boys sat for the Lower Secondary Examination of 1926 and 15 passed.

In addition to the general education imparted in the institution, the following industrial subjects are taught:—

- (1) Tailoring, (2) Rattan work, (3) Carpentry, (4) Smithy, (5) Weaving and (6) Boot and Shoe Making.

The management of the Boarding Home continued to be satisfactory. The cost per month per pupil inclusive of establishment and other charges came to Rs. 6-1-0 as against Rs. 5-15-7 in the previous year, the difference being due to the prevalence of high prices. The Institute had two scout troops and the students played foot-ball and volley ball. A more suitable building and a play ground for the school are long felt wants. The "Adidravida Patrike" was published regularly and there was keen demand for copies from Adikarnatakas throughout the State.

The newly constituted Board of Visitors met for the first time in September 1925 and suggested new lines of progress.

The Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School, Tumkur.—The school continued to be under the management of a committee. The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur District who is the President of the Committee has been taking keen interest in the work of the institute and has done much to improve it. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1926 was 70 as against 66 on the 30th June 1925. Out of the 9 boys that sat for the Lower Secondary Examination, only one passed. In addition to general education, the following vocational subjects were taught:—

Carpentry.

Tailoring.

Shoe-making.

The average cost of boarding was Rs. 6-4-0 per mensem as against Rs. 5-12-6 in the previous year, the increase being due to the prevailing high prices. The boys are regularly taken every month on excursions. Fifteen boys were sent to the Scout Jamboree at Madras during the Christmas of 1925. A large number of pupils seeking admission had to be denied admission owing to want of accommodation and budget provision.

The Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Chikmagalur.—The strength of the institution was 47 on 30th June 1926 as against 51 on 30th May 1925. Of these 42 were boarders and 5 were non-boarders. Of the 6 boys that sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination, only one passed. Six boys were sent up for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination of whom 3 passed.

In addition to general education, the students underwent Industrial training in Carpentry, Rattan work and Smithy in the local Government Industrial School. All the students take part in drill regularly. In addition, foot-ball and volley ball were played. There is a scout troop attached to the Institute. The school is managed by a committee of which the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, is President. The average cost of boarding per boy was Rs. 5-3-2.

The Government free Boarding Home at Bangalore for pupils of depressed classes reading in High Schools has grown in popularity. The number of boarders was raised last year to 80 and this number was further enhanced to 120 at the beginning of the current school year 1926-27. The Home is managed by an influential committee of which Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L., is the President. The average rate of boarding charges, etc., per boarder was Rs. 8-10-8 per month for the year 1925-26.

The Depressed Classes Mission at the Kolar Gold Fields maintains a hostel for Adidravida boys reading in their school at Robertsonpet. This received a grant-in-aid from Government under the usual rules for grant to Hostels. The Mission has been urging for some extra grant towards the cost of maintenance of the pupils.

Schools for Lambanis and other Hill Tribes.—There were 26 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 633, 4 schools for Hill Tribes, 5 for Kunabis and 4 for

Woddars with a total strength of 242. Of the 26 Lambani schools, ment institutions and 2 were aided.

CHAPTER XIII.

VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS.

These are private schools which do not generally follow the departmental curricula and are not subject to departmental supervision and inspection. They however, serve the useful purpose of imparting Elementary Education to children in rural areas where there are no Government or Aided schools and their numbers may be taken as a measure of private enterprise on the part of the rural population to provide primary education to their children. During the year under report the number of these schools, as per statistics furnished by the Revenue authorities, was 1,173 with a strength of 18,579 as against 1,131 schools with 16,018 pupils in the previous year. Of the total strength, 1,735 were girls. Most of these schools were of the primary standard. Of the total number of 1,173 schools, 13 were of the Advanced grade teaching Arabic or Sanskrit and one was of the Elementary Grade teaching the Koran. The rest of the schools taught Kannada, Telugu, Tamil or Urdu. These schools are not recognised and receive no aid from State funds or any other public source.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICATION AND LIBRARIES.

1. *The Text Book Committee.*—There was no change during the year under report in the constitution of the Text Book Committee which, as before, continued to have 45 members appointed by Government with the Inspector-General of Education as President and the Assistant Inspector-General of Education as Vice-President. Mr. A. N. Narasimhiah, B.A. L.T., Kannada Translator to the Department, continued as Secretary. The Committee met once during the year on the 26th November 1925 when the work done during the year 1924-25 was reviewed and several questions relating to the preparation and publication of Text Books were discussed. The Committee does its work mainly through Sub-Committees of which there are thirteen, consisting of members of the main committees and 33 other persons, mostly departmental officers, nominated by the President.

The following statement shows the number of books received and reviewed by the several Sub-Committees during the year 1925-26.

Name of the Sub-Committee	No. received	No. reviewed
English	367	319
Kannada	110	93
Urdu	139	32
Sanskrit	7	7
Tamil	49	48
Telugu	98	96
History and Geography	114	101
Science	56	13
Mathematics	31	26
Religious and Moral Education	6	6
Methods of Teaching	4	4
Girls' Education	2	2
Physical Culture	5	5

In addition, 26 miscellaneous books were received and reviewed by Departmental Specialists and other officers.

Classified according to subject matter, the number of books received was as follows :—

	English	Kannada	Urdu	Sanskrit	Tamil	Telugu	French
Language and Literature	295	51	22	5	12	51	11
History	33	...	6	...	3	12	...
Geography	41	19	1	...	1	13	...
Science	6	3	1	...	1	9	...
Mathematics	15	1	1	...	...	3	...
Philosophy and Religion	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
Education	6	2	...	...	...	3	...
Miscellaneous	80	39	...	...	15	7	...

Fifteen journals were received for review during the year. Of these three, in English, four in Urdu, one in Sanskrit and six in Kannada have been recommended for use in schools. The number of non-departmental publications approved and prescribed as text books during the year was 182.

The system of issuing consolidated notifications every quarter, recommending or rejecting the books received for review, and distributing them among the publishers, authors, Head Masters of Schools and Inspecting Officers was continued during the year. The thanks of the Department are due to the members of the several sub-committees who helped in reviewing these publications and facilitated the work of the Text Book Committee.

The question of encouraging competent private agencies to bring out suitable text books which might be approved by the Text Book Committee for use in schools, so that the department might gradually withdraw from the preparation and publication of school books, was referred by the Text Book Committee to a Special Committee. This Committee met thrice during the year and after duly considering the merits of all the text books now in use as well as of the manuscripts in the possession of the Department have recommended that the preparation and publication of text books, may be left as far as possible to private enterprise subject to the condition that they conform fully to departmental requirements and that a list of books to be written in several subjects for different grades of schools prepared by the Committee might be published in the Gazette, and applications invited from duly qualified persons with specimen chapters of the books. The recommendation has been generally accepted by the Text Book Committee and the matter is now under further consideration of the Department.

Another important question that engaged the attention of the Department during the year was the preparation of books in Kannada and Urdu on technical subjects like "School Organisation," "Principles of Teaching," etc. The students and teachers under training in the Lower Secondary and Upper Secondary Training classes have been greatly handicapped for want of suitable works on these subjects. The matter was brought to the notice of Government who have authorised the Inspector-General to get such books written. Manuscripts of two books on "Principles of Education" and "School Organisation and Discipline" are nearly ready for publication. One book on "Methods of Teaching" is under active preparation.

The question of getting a series of graduated Text Books in Kannada and Urdu on Elementary Mathematics for use in Middle and Primary Schools is being considered by the Department in consultation with the Chairman of the Mathematics Sub-Committee.

The want of suitable maps, atlases and charts in Kannada and Urdu is a great difficulty in the way of the proper teaching of History, Geography and Nature Study, etc. Some publishers, local and foreign, have offered to bring out

Kannada and Urdu editions of some up-to-date maps on certain terms and this question is also engaging the attention of the department.

Books published.—The following statement shows the number of books published by the department during the year.—

Name of the book		No. of copies
I Printed at the Government Press, Bangalore and Mysore.—		
1.	Kannada Reader No. III	8,000
2.	Kannada Supplementary Reader	8,000
3.	Padyasangraha	30,000
4.	Padyasara, Part I	8,000
5.	Amara Kanda I	5,000
6.	Hosagannada Vyakarana	25,000
7.	Sabdadarsa	5,000
8.	Vachakabodhini	7,000
9.	Ganitakalanidhi	7,000
10.	Ankaganita I	8,000
11.	Do II	5,000
12.	Do III	5,000
13.	Maggi Kostaka	30,000
14.	Balabhuvivarane	20,000
15.	Bhuvivarane, Part I	20,000
16.	Do II	10,000
17.	Mysore Charitra Sara	15,000
18.	Saralavyavasayapatha	12,000
19.	Saralarogyapatha	25,000
20.	Arogya Sastra	15,000
21.	Anukaranagithalahari	500
22.	Kathavali, Part II	500
23.	Kathasaptati	2,000
24.	Dharma Bodhe	4,000
25.	Savitri Charitre	1,000
26.	Grihakaranirvahakrama	500
27.	Object Lessons, Part II	500
28.	Kannada Copy Book No. I	1,500
29.	Do II	1,500
30.	Do III	2,500
31.	Do IV	3,000
32.	Do V	15,000
33.	Do VI	5,000
34.	Do VII	1,500
35.	Do VIII	500
36.	Bachonka Geographia (Urdu)	1,000
37.	Tarika Hind (Urdu)	1,000
38.	Tarika-Ussehat (Urdu)	500
39.	Rahuname Sehat (Urdu)	1,000
40.	Balabodhini	250
41.	Sabdavali	500
42.	Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1927	12,500
43.	Sanskrit Lower Secondary Text for 1927	1,000
44.	Poetical Selections in Kannada for VI form for the year 1927	2,500
45.	Do Sanskrit do	600
46.	Poetical Selections in Kannada for V form for the year 1927	2,000
47.	Bharata Veeracharitre—Detailed Kannada Prose Text for VI form 1926-27	2,500
48.	Selections in Sanskrit for High School Classes	3,000
49.	Sanskrit Reader No. 1	3,000
50.	Do 2	3,000
51.	Kannada IV Reader	10,000
II Printed at the Bangalore Press.—		
1.	Balabodhe, Part I	25,000
2.	Do II	40,000
3.	Kannada Reader I	25,000

Two departmental officers had been requested in 1924 to write three books on History for Primary and Middle Schools. The manuscripts of the books are ready for review by the History and Geography Sub-Committee.

Out of the manuscripts purchased by the department in previous years which could not be printed till now for want of funds, the following three books were printed during the year :—

1. Sanskrit Reader No. 1.
2. Do 2.
3. Kannada IV Reader.

Another of those manuscripts, viz., the Kannada V Reader is in course of printing. The manuscripts that still remain are the following :—

Name	Author
1. Rasayana Sastra	M. V. Srinivasiengar
2. Hygiene (English)	Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao
3. Artificial Flower Making	H. K. Ukle
4. Business Organisation	G. S. Subba Rao
5. Free Hand Drawing	S. K. Linganniah
6. Practical Geometry	R. Jagannatha Rao
7. Physics (Kannada)	N. Nagasha Rao
8. Magnetism and Electricity	M. R. Srinivasa Murthi
9. Sound	C. Krishnaswamy Rao
10. Moral Readers (English)	A. R. Wadia
11. Practical Geometry	B. Venkanna
12. Hygiene (Kannada)	P. V. Kuppu Rao

Arrangements are under progress for the publication of four more of the manuscripts during the current year :—

Name of manuscript	Name of the Author
1. Free Hand Drawing	S. K. Linganniah
2. Artificial Flower Making	H. K. Ukle
3. Business Organisation	G. S. Subba Rao
4. Moral Instruction—Parts I, II and III	A. R. Wadia

Books under preparation.—A critical edition of "Pampa Bharata" is being prepared by the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat for the department and nearly half the book has been printed. Manuscripts of two books on "Principles of Education" and "School Organisation and Discipline" and one book on "Methods of Teaching" are under active preparation.

Encouragement to authors.—The following books and journals were purchased during the year under report out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the "Encouragement to Authors" and distributed among various school libraries :—

Names of books	Name of Author	No. of copies	Amount
I. BOOKS.			Rs.
1. Yadunripavijaya ...	Rajakavibhushana H. Lingaraj Urs.	350	350
2. Dharmasastras ...	M. N. Dutt ...	Set of 5 volumes	30
3. Scout Literature (4 books) ...	Various authors ...	...	390
4. Manameya Rahasya Sloka Varthikam.	Mahamahopadhyaya Pandita Ratnam L. Srinivasacharya.	6	30
5. Prachina Sahitya...	T. S. Venkannaiya ...	100	100
6. Mathru Dharma and Sisusam-rakshana.	G. S. Subba Rao ...	100	100
II. JOURNALS.			
1. Karnataka Granthamala ...	.....	100	250
2. Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine.	.....	50	75
3. The Mythic Society Journal ...	.....	6	30
4. Bodhakaseve ...	.....	100	100
5. Light to the Blind ...	.....	12	36
6. Saraswathi ...	.....	13	39
7. Prabudha Karnataka ...	.....	50	100
8. Akbari Talim ...	.....	82	328

Encouragement of Kannada and Sanskrit.—In accordance with Government Order No. 4747-8—Edn. 189-23-4, dated the 27th March 1924, issuing rules regarding the utilisation of a portion of the income from the Devaraja Bahadur Charity

Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and Vernacular literature, a notification was published in June 1924 inviting authors to compete for the Devaraja Bahadur Literary Prize Competition.

Fifteen Kannada printed books and 32 manuscripts, three Sanskrit printed books and seven manuscripts were received in response to this notification.

A Committee consisting of the undermentioned six members reviewed the books and manuscripts:—

- (1) Mr. B. M. Srikantaiya, M.A., B.L. (Chairman).
- (2) Mr. B. Basavaradhya, B.A., B.L.
- (3) Mr. T. S. Venkannaiya, M.A.
- (4) Mr. A. R. Krishna Sastry, M.A.
- (5) Pandit T. Srinivasaraghavachar.
- (6) Mr. A. N. Narasimhaiya, B.A., L.T. (Secretary).

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Inspector-General of Education awarded the prizes as follows:—

Name of work		Name of author or editor
1. First prize	Rs. 500	Not awarded since the Committee were of opinion that there was no book of outstanding merit.
2. Second prize	Rs. 200	Asthana Vidwan Mr. N. Srikantasastry (Author).
Sri Krishnarajendra Vamsacharitam (Original Work Manuscript)		
3. Special prize	Rs. 200	Mr. H. Chidambaraiya, Bhakta Bhandu Office, Basavangudi Post, Bangalore.
Mahalinga Ranga Kavi's Anubhavamrutha (Critical edition. (Printed book))		

The thanks of the department are due to the members of the Committee for their valuable services in this connection.

The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.—The chief function of the Depot, is, as its name indicates the stocking and supplying of departmental publications to branch depots and recognised agencies who sell them in retail. Departmental publications are also supplied to wholesale purchasers direct from the depot. In addition, the Depot stocks non-departmental educational publications to the extent they can be purchased from funds available for free supplies to departmental institutions. Urdu publications that are not easily available are also stocked in the depot and are available for sale, wholesale or retail. The depot also serves as an agency for the stocking and sale of official publications of the Government and of other Government Departments. This branch of work is, strictly speaking, outside the scope of the Depot.

The following statement gives statistical information about the work of the Depot:—

	1924-25	1925-26
Number of agencies and branch book depots	104 Rs.	126 Rs.
Total value of stock on hand on 30th June at the Central Book Depot, Agencies, Branches, including the unadjusted balances of issues in suspense.	3,02,125	2,80,899
Value of books and maps purchased during the year	1,51,156	1,25,865
Net amount realised by sales at the Government Central Book Depot.	22,286	31,109
Net amount realised by the agencies and Branch Book Depots	53,701	61,590
Commission paid to wholesale purchasers at the Central Book Depot.	2,123	3,264
Commission paid to agents	6,138	9,243
Commission paid to branch book depot keepers	2,305	
Value of books supplied free from the Depot to various departments of Government.	52,030	43,636
Expenditure including salaries and travelling allowance to the staff, contingencies, etc.	11,171	9,106

Apart from the supply of books, which is its chief function, the depot has also been entrusted with the stocking and distribution of school appliances such as clocks, bells, harmoniums, ball-frames, purchased by the department from the annual equipment grants.

The account books and forms were systematized and brought into use during the course of the year. The stock was verified in December 1925 by Mr. P. Anantha Subba Rao, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General.

It is estimated that the work of the depot during the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 12,856 after allowing for commission to the agents. Against this, the cost of maintenance of the depot amounted to Rs. 9,770.

The stock in the depot includes a large quantity of unsaleable books for the disposal, of which some arrangements have been since made.

Libraries.—The number of volumes in the Education Library attached to the Office of the Inspector-General of Education on 30th June 1926 was 5,552 and the number in the office library was 2,819 during the year. Three hundred and thirteen volumes mostly on education were added to the Educational Library. The accessions to the office library came to 50, being mainly official reports. The number of books lent out from these two libraries was 1,312.

The Educational magazines received in the Education Library are being circulated among the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools, Inspector of Science Education, Inspector, Deputy Inspector and the Assistant Inspector for Sanskrit Schools. The Times Education Supplement, the Educational Review (Madras) and the Progress of Education (Bombay) are being subscribed for and circulated among the District Inspecting Staff.

Public Libraries.—The two aided free Public Libraries of Mysore and Bangalore continued to work under the management of committees, the members of which are partly nominated by Government and partly elected by subscribers.

A. The Public Library, Bangalore. The following statement shows the increasing popularity and prosperity of the Library:—

	1924-25	1925-26
1. Number of members	684	795
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. Amount of subscriptions	6,842 12 0	7,639 14 0
3. Total income	14,951 10 8	13,715 5 10
4. Expenditure	14 311 0 10	13,559 11 4
5. Balance	640 9 10	156 10 6
6. Total number of books	12,002 0 0	12,848 0 0
7. Accessions	1,272 0 0	1,006 0 0
8. Number of books issued	60,634 0 0	66,069 0 0
9. Number of books missing and written off	194 0 0	160 0 0
10. Periodicals subscribed for (a) Indian	73 0 0	70 0 0
(b) Foreign	58 0 0	60 0 0
11. Total number of visitors	87,905 0 0	88,092 0 0

B. The Public Library, Mysore. The following tabular statement gives an idea of the work done by the Library.

	1924-25	1925-26
1. Number of members	153	135
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2. Amount of subscriptions	1,686 0 0	1,554 8 0
3. Total income	6,569 13 9	6,901 11 3
4. Expenditure	4,979 5 3	5,161 8 4
5. Balance	1,590 8 6	1,830 8 4
6. Total number of books	8,854 0 0	8,460 0 0
7. Accessions	183 0 0	102 0 0
8. Number of books issued	27,137 0 0	28,728 0 0
9. Periodicals subscribed for (a) Indian	54 0 0	47 0 0
(b) Foreign	27 0 0	24 0 0
10. Total number of visitors	56,065 0 0	71,751 0 0

Rural and Urban Libraries.—It is reported that there were 50 District, Taluk and Town Libraries in the State last year, of which 17 stocked only Kannada Books and the remaining 33 stocked both English and Kannada Books.

They continued to do useful work during the year. For the extension of the scheme of libraries especially in rural parts as a means of spreading enlightenment among the masses, a recommendation was made to Government to enhance the provision of Rs. 750 sanctioned for grants to such libraries to Rs. 1,500 and Government have recently sanctioned this (Government Order No. E. 2089-90—Edn. 71-26-42, dated 9th October 1926).

Printing Presses.—There were 87 printing presses on 30th June 1926 including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore as against 88 at the end of 1924-25.

The following table shows the number of presses in each district in 1924-25 and in 1925-26.

District.	1924-25.	1925-26.
1. Bangalore	36	31
2. Kolar	9	10
3. Tumkur	1	3
4. Mysore	24	24
5. Hassan	3	3
6. Kadur	3	3
7. Shimoga	8	9
8. Chitaldrug	4	4

Newspapers and Periodicals.—Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette and the Police Gazette (published by the Police Department) there were 15 newspapers and 47 periodicals published in the State during the year 1925-26. Of these 15 newspapers, 6 were in English, 8 were in Kannada and one in Urdu. Of the 47 periodicals, 23 were in English, and 24 in Kannada. Of these 5 were published quarterly, one was published bi-monthly and the rest monthly. One was a comic journal and one dealt with scientific topics, 9 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literature, Education, Temperance, Economic and other miscellaneous matters.

Conclusion.—In concluding this report, the Inspector-General of Education desires to express his appreciation of the work of the large body of officers of the department of all grades, tutorial, executive and clerical, whose enthusiasm and devotion to duty have contributed to the improvement of education in the State, in some measure, during the year under report.

K. MATTHAN

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 1925-26.
(For details, see General Table III.)

Area and population			Public Institutions									Private Institutions		Percentage of	Remarks
Total area in square miles	No. of towns* and villages	Population	University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special		Total of Public Institutions		Advanced	Elementary	Grand Total		
			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
39,456	Towns 104 ...	Males 2,985,541	Institutions ...	For Males ...	6	8	551	5,462	7	76	6,105	18	1,160	7,278	School-going population.
	Villages 16,569 ...	Females 2,874,411		For Females ...	1	...	79	703	5	2	788	...	...	788	
	Total 16,672 ...	Total 5,859,952	Total ...	7	9	630	6,165	10	78	6,893	18	1,160	8,066		
	Scholars	Males ...	1,537	385	35,726	1,95,478	625	3,856	2,37,606	140	16,704	2,54,450	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. † 56.82.	4,47,831	
		Females ...	29	15	2,625	56,784	104	247	59,804	8	1,782	61,539		Female scholars to female population of school-going age. † 14.27.		4,81,162
		Total ...	1,566	400	38,351	2,52,262	729	4,102	2,97,410	148	18,486	8,15,939	85.95	8,78,993	

* 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 16 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore

		Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction						Total
		University education		School education, general		School education, special		
		Art colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Institutions ...	For males ...	Rs. 9,08,546	Rs. 71,220	Rs. 13,94,747	Rs. 15,16,706	Rs. 47,801	Rs. 2,54,697	Rs. 41,93,717
	For females ...	...	...	1,92,900	3,76,641	18,196	3,221	5,90,958
	Total ...	9,08,546	71,220	15,87,647	18,93,347	65,997	2,57,918	47,84,675
	(a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	15.23	1.48	26.92	23.89	1.90	4.50	77.82
	(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	7.52	78.52	...	1.14	87.18
	(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	0.02	96.58	...	1.41	98.01
	(d) Percentages* of total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	14.97	1.17	26.13	31.17	1.08	4.24	78.76
3. Average Annual Cost of educating each pupil in—		Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
Government Institution.	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	468 11 9	1,086 0 6	40 2 8	6 10 11	97 12 6	211 2 5	19 13 11
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 9 10	2 14 5	...	4 2 2	2 10 11
	Total ...	586 14 8	1,089 14 5	45 15 10	9 9 1	97 12 6	244 4 2	24 8 11
Local Fund Schools	Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal School	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	7 8 1	...	...	7 8 1
	Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	4 9 7	...	...	4 9 7
	Total ...	...	...	...	12 1 9	...	...	12 1 9
Institutions in Native States.	Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	12 8 11	16 6 7	0 4 5	142 8 5	6 1 4	5 3 3
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 0 3	0 12 6	...	1 4 10	0 10 8
	Total ...	...	14 14 6	36 9 8	2 0 11	142 10 1	10 2 6	8 3 8
	Unaided Institutions, Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	468 21 9	180 14 3	35 19 0	5 11 0	22 9 11	53 2 1	15 10 10
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 5 1	2 5 11	...	2 1 9	2 2 9
	Total ...	586 14 8	182 14 6	44 3 6	8 5 5	29 10 4	75 6 0	19 3 10

TABLE II.

State for the official year 1925-26. (For details, see General Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction§									Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	Remarks
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	78,912	2,96,739	1,41,855	2,75,631	1,13,046	4,19,262	12,65,445	54,59,162		
...	...	...	23,588	...	...	...	23,588	6,14,541	
...	78,912	2,96,739	1,65,438	2,75,631	1,13,046	4,19,262	12,69,028	60,78,708		
...	1.65	4.96	3.42	4.17	2.37	5.61	22.18	100.00		
...	...	...	...	12.81	...	0.01	12.82	100.00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1.99	1.99	100.00	
...	1.29	3.90	2.72	4.53	1.87	6.93	21.24	100.00		

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

†The annual cost is calculated in 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 of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Mysore State

Class of institutions		Public							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Government				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards			
		Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1926	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1926	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 for Men	2	1,218	1,146	1,009	...	...	...	...
	Do for Women	1	17	16	16	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
University Education.	Oriental College	2	48	51	41	...	...	...	...
	Medical College	1	177	182	155	...	...	...	...
	Engineering College	1	212	204	188	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	1	11	11	10	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		8	1,663	1,610	1,419	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ... English ...	16	4,686	4,401	3,975	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	3	236	248	211	...	...	...
		Middle schools ... English ...	191	18,654	17,484	13,428	...	...	...
	For girls ...	L.C. Middle ... English ...	304	6,180	5,710	4,120	...	...	...
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	2	156	143	120	...	...	...
		Middle schools ... English ...	1	24	26	22	...	...	...
Total		575	31,962	29,211	22,817	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For boys	3,174	1,49,950	1,43,756	1,09,905	64	7,408	6,963	5,565
	For girls	576	28,196	26,300	18,043	21	2,865	2,719	2,073
	Total		3,750	1,78,146	1,70,056	1,27,948	85	10,273	9,681	7,638
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.									
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters ...	7	639	552	487	...	...	...	...
	Do mistresses	2	72	67	58	...	...	...	...
	Schools for the Deaf mutes and the Blind ...	2	86	29	26	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	1	27	19	13	...	...	...	...
	Sanskrit schools	1	222	228	192	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools ...	9	667	589	452	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools ... Commercial Schools	2	191	185	137	...	...	...	...
	Total		24	1,854	1,619	1,365
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		4,357	2,18,045	2,02,506	1,45,449	85	10,273	9,681	7,656

TABLE III.
for the official year 1925-26.

Institutions								Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June 1926	Number of scholars on the 30th June 1926 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 1926	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1926	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	1,218	1,218	295	823
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	17	3	14
1	283	268	170	...	...	...	...	4	331	76	823	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	177	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	212	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...
2	283	258	170	...	...	...	...	10	1,966	1,322	621	854
7	2,548	2,539	2,196	...	...	...	...	23	7,254	7,234	1,482	5,752
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	286	37	49	234
22	8,216	3,242	2,717	2	177	162	156	215	22,047	22,047	1,563	21,344
6	318	233	182	...	...	...	...	310	6,498	6,365	186	6,547
3	77	74	71	...	...	...	...	5	283	233	21	210
6	372	371	344	1	27	26	22	1	24	12	12	24
8	254	209	173	...	...	...	...	28	1,242	1,242	...	1,242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	837	837	119	837
52	6,785	6,668	5,683	3	904	208	178	630	38,351	38,007	3,432	36,192
2,204	58,036	52,246	42,343	20	715	603	436	*5,462	2,16,109	190	4,062	1,71,889
105	5,033	4,636	3,769	1	59	68	58	703	36,153	243	2,455	36,033
2,309	63,069	56,932	46,712	21	774	677	554	6,165	2,52,262	433	6,537	2,07,929
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	689	37	...	603
1	18	19	18	...	...	...	...	3	90	...	...	90
3	87	79	49	...	...	...	...	8	87	5	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	36	...	...	...
48	1,582	1,618	1,247	...	...	...	...	49	1,609	...	1,609	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	222	...	...	...
8	798	758	652	...	...	...	...	17	1,465	...	...	...
1	12	13	11	1	52	39	21	2	64	...	...	...
1	183	125	110	1	245	210	201	4	619	...	...	...
62	2,680	2,612	2,067	2	237	249	222	88	4,831	42	1,609	806
2,425	72,817	66,470	54,652	28	1,275	1,134	954	6,693	2,97,410	59,804	12,199	2,45,774
Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian							8	84	5	61	18
	(b) Sanskrit							5	59	...	59	...
	(c) Any other oriental classic							...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly							942	15,565	40	12	15,566
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran							1	18	...	...	18
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards							217	2,353	...	...	2,353	
Total							1,173	18,579	45	132	18,457	
Grand Total							8,066	3,15,769	39,249	12,331	2,64,231	

* There were 534 Night School attended by 12,135 pupils.
The term Classical Language in column 21 includes European and Oriental Classical Languages.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III—concl'd.

Class of institutions		Classification of scholars on 30th June 1926 according to race or creed					Number of girls in Boys' Schools	Number of boys in Girls' Schools	Remarks	
		Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Parsis and others				
		23	24		26	27	28	29	30	
ARTS COLLEGES.										
University Education.	English for men	1	15	1,15	37	15	12	...	...
	English for women	...	4	10	...	3	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
	Oriental College	...	...	923	8	...	...	...	...
	Medical College	...	9	132	9	27	15	...	...
	Engineering College	...	3	209	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1	31	1,834	55	45	27	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ...	English	2	124	6,255	533	920	5	...
			Vernacular	...	5	185	42	4
	Middle schools.	English	182	370	18,678	1,959	853	210	...	
		I. C. Middle	1	51	5,408	844	194	80	...	
	For girls ...	High schools ...	English	14	83	128	8
			Vernacular	...	2	22
	Middle schools.	English	57	211	878	53	43	...	6	
		I. C. Middle	...	72	507	239	19	...	...
		Total	256	918	32,061	3,678	1,438	295	6	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	For boys	34	1,935	1,72,531	30,919	10,690	20,983	...	...
	For girls	206	804	25,069	8,633	1,441	...	352	...	
	Total	240	2,739	1,97,600	39,552	12,131	20,983	352	...	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	...	16	550	67	6	14	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	23	36	31	...	...	...	...
	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	...	1	84	2	...	7	...	...
	Agricultural schools	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...
	Sanskrit schools	...	...	1,599	1	9	171	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	16	23	175	8	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	For boys	...	205	1,030	169	61	4	...	
		For girls	...	33	8	3	...	...	...
	Other schools	Commercial schools	9	8	585	16	1	1	...	
		Total	25	330	4,102	297	77	197
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.										
		522	4,018	2,35,597	43,582	18,691	21,502	358	...	
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—	(a) Arabic or Persian	...	5	79	...	3	...	...
		(b) Sanskrit	...	59	...	...	...	...
		(c) Any other oriental classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly ...	For boys	...	57	14,858	331	319	1,464	...	
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran.	For boys	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards.	For boys	...	16	2,727	70	40	268	...	
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	73	17,649	496	359	1,735
	Grand Total	522	4,091	2,53,246	44,080	14,060	23,237	359	...	

II. The Sub-divisions of columns 23-27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore State for the official year 1925-26.

Objects of expenditure		Public Institutions							
		Under Public Management							
		Managed by Government							
		Provincial 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.		
University Education.	English								
	Oriental								
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.	7,25,600	...	...	1,17,380	...	65,566	9,08,546
	Law								
	Medicine								
	Engineering								
	Teaching	12,690	...	...	...	...	...	12,690
	Oriental College	54,644	...	...	40	...	...	54,684
	Total	7,92,934	...	...	1,17,420	...	65,566	9,75,920
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys	High schools ... English ...	3,24,063	1,11,793	...	2,130	4,37,966
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	7,572	7,572
		Middle schools ... English ...	5,09,240	30,902	...	7,064	5,47,206
		Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	1,85,288	12,937	...	392	1,98,617
	For girls	High schools ... English ...	41,939	566	42,505
		High schools ... Vernacular ...	6,327	6,327
		Middle schools ... English ...	66,044	3,356	69,400
		Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	33,891	36	33,926
	Total	11,74,364	47,280	...	1,19,249	...	2,696	13,43,539	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys	9,35,515	3,64,491	...	162	...	...	13,00,168
	For girls	2,01,220	1,29,138	...	...	...	...	3,30,358
	Total	11,36,735	4,93,629	...	162	...	...	16,30,526
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	47,801	...	...	...	...	...	47,801
	Training schools for mistresses	11,724	...	...	...	...	...	11,724
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	42,287	...	...	4,157	...	...	46,444
	Industrial schools (boys' and girls' included)	1,15,217	...	...	19,744	...	...	1,34,961
	Other Schools	40,960	4,135	...	4,074	...	1,000	50,169	
	Total	2,57,989	4,135	...	27,975	...	1,000	2,91,099	
	Buildings	1,25,422	80,651	...	...	...	...	2,06,073
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	1,10,164	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,164	
Total	2,35,586	80,651	...	...	...	...	3,16,137	
Scholarships held in	University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	78,912	...	...	...	...	...	78,912
	Inspection	2,36,739	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,739
	Arts Colleges	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
	Professional Colleges	13,763	...	...	...	...	...	13,763
	Secondary schools	1,21,649	...	...	...	...	2,046	1,23,695
	Primary schools	25,880	...	...	...	...	...	25,880
	Special schools other than Training schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	2,00,159	75	891	97,734	...	2,407	3,01,266	
	Total	6,79,202	75	891	97,734	...	4,463	7,82,355	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction		42,78,856	6,25,520	891	3,62,540	...	71,669	53,39,576	

Objects of expenditure				Public Institutions						
				Under Public Management						
				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards						
				Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowment and other sources	Total
				9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ARTS COLLEGES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.	English	...	...					
	Oriental	...	...					
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law	...	...					
	Medicine	...	...					
	Engineering	...	...					
	Teaching	...	...					
	Oriental College	...	...					
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General	For boys	High schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls	High schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
	For boys	...	...	47,942	...	27,186	...	...	...	75,128
	For girls	...	...	24,783	...	17,369	...	...	...	42,152
Total				72,680	...	44,555	...	...	...	1,17,285
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools (boys and girls included)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			
Total expenditure on Public Instruction				72,680	...	44,555	...	...	...	1,17,285

TABLE IV—contd.

Public Institutions										
Under Private Management										
Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards							Unaided			
Provincial Rev- enues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
3,240	606	3,846	...	...	...	...
8,240	606	8,846	...	...	...	...
60,989	41,601	...	40,227	1,42,817	...	...	...	...
81,194	...	120	8,758	...	20,645	55,718	...	...	...	...
2,332	24	...	2,525	4,831	...	...	...	...
6,059	1,869	...	6,210	13,638	...	...	...	...
6,106	4,599	...	10,688	21,363	...	...	...	...
2,693	3,048	5,741	...	...	...	...
1,09,428	...	120	51,361	...	88,214	2,44,108	...	...	...	...
1,41,410	1,41,410	...	...	...	...
2,946	11	...	1217	4,176	...	...	...	...
1,44,358	11	...	1,217	1,45,576	...	...	...	...
2,708	135	...	3,629	6,472	...	...	...	...
...
...
3,795	728	...	2,381	6,204	...	...	...	...
19,590	2,799	650	1,681	...	3,420	20,140	...	...	...	...
18,393	2,799	650	2,514	...	3,420	32,816	...	...	...	...
69,658	69,658	...	...	...	...
2,862	2,862	...	...	...	...
72,540	72,540	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
67,706	...	31	25,916	...	24,343	1,17,996	...	...	...	...
67,706	...	31	25,916	...	24,343	1,17,996	...	...	...	...
4,15,660	2,799	801	79,892	...	1,17,810	6,16,892	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV—concl'd.

Objects of expenditure				Total expenditure from					Grand Total	Remarks	
				Provincial 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 Oriental	...	...	...				
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.			7,25,600	...	..	1,17,380	65,566	9,08,546	
	Law	...	...	...				
	Medicine	...	...	...				
	Engineering	...	...	...				
	Teaching	...	...	...	12,690	...	...	...	...	12,690
Oriental College	...	...	...	57,884	...	...	40	606	58,530	
Total				7,96,174	...	...	1,17,420	66,172	9,79,766	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
School Education, General.	For boys	High schools	English	...	...	...	1,53,894	42,857	5,90,803	
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	7,572	7,572
		Middle schools	English	...	...	120	18,022	20,646	6,02,924	6,02,924
			Vernacular	...	...	...	416	2,425	2,03,448	2,03,448
	For girls	High schools	English	...	...	...	1,869	6,776	56,143	56,143
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	6,927	6,927
		Middle schools	English	...	...	...	4,599	10,658	90,763	90,763
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	3,048	89,667	89,667
	Total				12,83,787	47,230	120	1,70,600	86,910	16,87,647	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For boys	...	...	...	11,21,867	3,64,491	27,186	162	15,16,706	
	For girls	...	...	...	2,28,906	1,29,138	17,369	11	3,76,541	
	Total				13,53,773	4,93,629	44,555	173	1,917	18,93,247	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	47,801	...	...	...	47,801	
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	14,432	...	...	135	18,196	
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	42,287	...	...	4,157	46,444	
	Industrial schools (boys and girls included)	...	...	...	1,18,312	...	...	20,472	1,41,165	
	Other schools	...	...	...	53,550	6,984	650	5,755	70,309	
	Total				2,76,382	6,984	650	90,519	9,490	3,23,915	
	Buildings				1,95,080	80,551	2,75,631	
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)				1,13,046	...	...	...	...	1,13,046	
Total				3,08,126	80,551	...	...	...	3,88,677	
Scholarships held in.	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	78,912	...	...	...	78,912	
	Inspection	...	...	...	2,36,739	...	...	...	2,36,739	
	Arts colleges	...	...	...	2,100	...	...	...	2,100	
	Professional colleges	...	...	...	13,763	...	...	...	13,763	
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	1,21,649	...	...	2,046	1,23,695	
	Primary schools	...	...	...	25,890	...	...	...	25,890	
	Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	2,67,865	75	922	1,23,650	26,750	4,19,262
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				7,46,548	75	922	1,23,650	23,156	9,00,361		
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction				47,67,196	6,28,419	46,247	4,42,862	1,89,479	60,73,703		

*These figures which relate to University education are provisional and included in both direct and indirect expenditure.

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 1925-26.

Class of schools				Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June 1926	High stage		
						1		
						Boys	Girls	Total
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For boys	Departmental	English	...	207	23,840	3,819	5	3,824
		Vernacular	...	307	6,416	236	...	236
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	99	5,764	2,988	18	2,406
		Vernacular	...	6	318	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	2	177	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				551	36,015	6,443	23	6,466
For girls	Departmental	English	...	18	999	...	129	129
		Vernacular	...	43	607	...	24	24
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	9	449	...	77	77
		Vernacular	...	8	254	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	1	27	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				79	2,336	...	230	230
Total Secondary Schools				630	38,351	6,443	253	6,696
PRIMARY SCHOOLS								
For boys	Departmental	...	...	3,174	1,49,950	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	64	7,408	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	2,204	59,036	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	20	715	...	...	...
Total				5,462	2,15,109	...	...	...
For girls	Departmental	...	...	576	23,196	...	...	...
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	21	2,865	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	105	5,083	...	...	...
	Unaided	...	...	1	59	...	...	...
Total				708	35,153	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools				6,165	2,52,262	...	...	...
Grand Total				6,795	2,90,613	6,443	253	6,696

EDUCATION, GENERAL

List 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					
				2			3		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	English	...	18,521	117	18,638	5	...	5
		Vernacular	...	6,116	64	6,180	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	3,101	74	3,175	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	302	16	318	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	176	1	177	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				28,216	272	28,488	5	...	5
girls	Departmental	English	...	...	848	848	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	583	583	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	6	366	372	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	254	254	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	...	27	27	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				6	2,073	2,079	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools				28,222	2,345	30,567	5	...	5
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	...	...	975	19	994	36,030	1,532	37,562
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	36	...	36	1,956	46	2,002
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	1	1	2	9,061	398	9,399
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
Total				1,012	20	1,032	47,098	1,916	49,014
For girls	Departmental	...	...	...	60	60	...	4,937	4,937
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	20	641	661
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	43	780	823
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
Total				...	60	60	63	6,381	6,444
Total Primary Schools				1,012	80	1,092	47,161	8,297	55,458
Grand Total				29,234	2,425	31,659	47,166	8,297	55,463

TABLE V—contd.

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	
11	...	11	...	...	...	22,356	122	22,478	+ 662 U. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,352	64	6,416	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,489	92	5,581	+ 183 U. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	302	16	318	
...	...	...	...	...	...	176	1	177	
...	
11	...	11	...	...	...	34,675	295	34,970	+ 1045 U. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	972	+ 27 U. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	607	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	443	449	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	254	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2,308	2,309	+ 27 U. E.
11	...	11	...	...	...	34,681	2,598	37,279	+ 1072 U. E.
98,011	18,853	1,11,394	...	...	...	1,35,016	14,984	1,49,950	
5,023	347	5,370	...	...	...	7,015	393	7,408	
43,427	5,208	48,635	...	...	...	52,499	5,547	58,036	
555	109	664	...	...	...	606	109	715	
1,47,016	19,047	1,66,063	...	...	...	1,95,126	20,963	2,16,109	
...	23,199	23,199	...	...	...	...	23,196	23,196	
146	2,058	2,204	...	...	...	166	2,659	2,825	
143	4,067	4,210	...	...	...	186	4,847	5,033	
...	85	86	...	...	...	...	59	59	
289	29,360	29,649	...	...	...	352	35,601	36,153	
1,47,905	48,407	1,95,712	...	...	...	1,95,478	56,784	2,52,262	
1,47,316	48,407	1,95,723	...	...	...	2,30,159	69,392	2,99,551	+ 1072 U. E.

NOTE—The number of girls shown in this table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General, Forms I and III Mixed Schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination	Number of Institutions sending Examinees				Number of		
	Institutions under Public Management	Aided Institutions	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	1	...	...	1	29	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	3	...	...	3	363	...	...
3. B.Sc.	1	...	...	1	69	...	...
4. { First B. A. Do B. Sc. Do Arts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Entrance Examination	6	4	...	10	807	180	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.							
1. Kannada Pandits' Examination	...	...	...	No Examination in 1926			
2. Bachelor of oriental learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honours of Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Arabic Moulvi's Examination	...	...	...	No Examination in 1926			
Do Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sanskrit Public Exmn. of the Sri Chamaraajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Arabic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do (1) Kavya Examination	1	3	...	4	2	4	...
Do (2) Champu Nataka Examination	1	...	...	1	5	...	...
Do (3) Intermediate or Madhyama Exmn.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
Do Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGE FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING LAW.							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.							
1. M. B. B. S. I year	1	...	...	1	19	...	...
2. do II year	1	...	...	1	15	...	...
3. Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. L.M.P. I year	1	...	...	1	25	...	...
First L. M. S. II year	1	...	...	1	35	...	...
6. Preliminary scientific III year	1	...	...	1	32	...	...
IV year	1	...	...	1	39	...	...
ENGINEERING.							
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. E.	1	...	...	1	48	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Intermediate in Engineering	1	...	...	1	60	...	...
TEACHING.							
B. T.	1	...	...	1	42	...	...
1. T. C. Collegiate Grade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.							
S. S. L. C. Examination	12	7	...	19	1,286	740	...
{ Boys	12	7	...	19	1,286	740	...
{ Girls	2	2	...	4	22	15	...
Matriculation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English Lower Secondary Examination	200	22	4	226	3,392	703	34
{ Boys	200	22	4	226	3,392	703	34
{ Girls	28	9	...	37	81	76	...
Vernacular Upper Secondary do	3	...	...	3	134	...	...
{ Boys	3	...	...	3	134	...	...
{ Girls	1	...	...	1	9	...	...
Do Lower Secondary do	337	10	...	347	1,947	58	...
{ Boys	337	10	...	347	1,947	58	...
{ Girls	89	10	...	99	304	62	...
Public Service Certificate Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.							
1. Training School Examination Upper Secondary Grade	1	...	...	1	36	...	...
for Masters { Lower Do	...	1	...	1	...	10	...
2. Training School Examination Upper Secondary Grade	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
for Mistresses { Lower Do	...	1	...	1	...	7	...
3. T. C. Secondary Grade for Boys	1	...	...	1	35	...	...
4. Do for Girls	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
5. T. C. Final Examination for Masters of all Grades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Do for Mistresses do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Veterinary Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Commercial Examinations	3	3	...	6	338	126	...
9. Examination in Practical Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Special Sewing Examination	3	1	...	4	11	13	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expen-

Object of expenditure		Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction													
		In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards											In institutions managed by		
		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	Local Funds	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total															
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For boys	High Schools... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools	English	39,902
		Vernacular	12,997
	For girls	High Schools... English
		Vernacular
Middle Schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,356	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...
Total												47,230			
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For Boys	3,64,491
	For Girls	1,29,136
Total												4,93,629			
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS															
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools	4,185
Total												4,185			
Buildings	80,551
Furniture and apparatus special grants only.
Total												80,551			
Direction
Inspection
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges
	Professional Colleges
	Secondary Schools
	Primary Schools
Miscellaneous	Special Schools other than Training Schools
	75
Total												75			
Grand Total												6,26,620			

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding Houses in the Mysore State for the official year 1925-26.

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
FOR MALES.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Managed by Government	21	690	342	...	154	10	184	20,676 0 11	...	.....	96,664 9 11	1,17,840 10 10
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	34	1,140	99	...	802	156	88	14,988 5 0	2,470 0 0	35,792 6 11	48,900 7 5	1,02,101 3 4
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	0	227	15	...	146	62	4	2,400 0 0	...	14,727 1 7	250 13 10	17,877 15 5
4. Unaided...												
Total	64	2,067	456	...	1,102	228	271	88,014 5 11	2,470 0 0	50,519 8 6	1,45,815 15 2	2,98,619 13 7
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government	2	50	4	...	28	...	18	8,111 12 0	.....	.....	4,857 10 3	7,969 6 3
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards	2	80	5	...	45	12	18	6,206 15 0	.....	8,548 8 10	3,372 11 1	13,128 2 11
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	4	318	1	...	118	174	25	.....	.....	28,457 0 0	1,210 0 0	29,667 0 0
4. Unaided												
Total	8	448	10	...	191	186	61	9,318 11 0	.....	32,005 8 10	9,440 5 4	50,764 9 3
Grand Total	72	2,505	466	...	1,293	414	332	47,333 0 11	2,470 0 0	82,525 1 4	1,55,255 4 6	2,87,584 6 9

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