

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

HANDBOOK ON EDUCATION

1970

(Corrected up to July 1970)

STATISTICAL SECTION

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.**

GOVERNMENT OF



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

HANDBOOK ON EDUCATION

1970

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FOREWORD

HANDBOOK ON EDUCATION—1970.

In recent years there has been rapid expansion of education in Mysore State, particularly in the field of school education. Many new activities have been started and new schemes have been launched by the Department for the development of education in all its aspects. This revised Handbook is designed to present a bird's eye-view of all such schemes and activities, with facts and figures wherever necessary. The need for such a publication is obvious and is felt more keenly to-day than ever before.

The readers are requested to note that the publication is intended purely for the general information of the public and the personnel of the Department of Public Instruction. Any statement made in this work, therefore, cannot have the force of any rule or regulation of the Department.

I wish the inspecting and other officers of the Department of Public Instruction will make full use of the Handbook to acquaint themselves and the public with all the developmental activities of the Department. Also, they will do well to prepare a similar Handbook in manuscript relating to their jurisdiction, for their own use. Any suggestion or help towards making this Handbook more useful will be highly appreciated.

Bangalore,

Dated 1st July 1970.

S. V. JEVOOR,

*Director of Public Instruction
in Mysore, Bangalore.*

CHAPTER—I

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Organisational set up—State Level.

1. There are three Directors who are the administrative heads of Education in Mysore State, *viz.*, the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Collegiate Education and the Director of Technical Education.

2. The Director of Public Instruction is the Head of the Department in respect of Primary and Secondary Education, Colleges of Education and Special Institutions such as Commerce, Music, Training, etc.

3. In addition, the Director functions as :

- (a) the Dean of the Faculty of Education of the University of Mysore ; and
- (b) a member of the Senates and Academic Councils of the three Universities in the State.

4. He also functions as Chairman of the following Boards of Education :—

- (1) Secondary Education,
- (2) Primary Education,
- (3) Samskrita Education,
- (4) Teacher Education,
- (5) Commerce Education,
- (6) Arts and Crafts Education,
- (7) Music Education,
- (8) Hindi Education.

5. He is also a member of the various Committees and Boards connected with the Education including the following :—

- (i) State Advisory Board of Education,
- (ii) State Advisory Board of Small Savings Scheme (invitee),
- (iii) State Advisory Board for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
- (iv) Technical Education Board,
- (v) Committee for School Nutrition Programme,
- (vi) State Board for Development of Kannada,
- (vii) State Sports Council,
- (viii) State Level Co-Ordination Committee for absorption of Adult Women passing the Condensed Course,
- (ix) Advisory Board for School for Arts and Crafts, Davanagere,
- (x) Kittur Rani Chennamma Memorial Committee,
- (xi) Mysore State Fisheries Advisory Board.

6. He is also the Secretary and Treasurer, National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare and Secretary of the Students' Welfare and Teachers' Benefit Funds in the State.

7. The Director is assisted by two Joint Directors at the Headquarters—one for Administration and Planning and the other for School Education.

8. He is assisted in all financial matters by the Chief Accounts Officer, who is an Officer of the rank of Deputy Controller from the State Accounts Department. There is also an Assistant Controller for dealing with matters connected with the Triple Benefit Scheme.

9. The Director of Public Instruction is also assisted by 4 Deputy Directors in the Head Office—in charge of Planning, State Evaluation Unit, State Institute of Science and Girls' Education.

10. There are 10 Senior Assistant Directors—two for Secondary Education, one for Primary Education, one for Pensions and Buildings, one for Educational and Vocational Guidance, one for Midday Meals, and one for Commerce Education, one for Home Science, one for State Survey and one for Establishment and Co-ordination at the Headquarters.

11. Attached to the Office at the State Headquarters there are Special Officers in charge of Audio Visual Education, Physical Education, Music Education, Technical Education, Agricultural Education, Hindi Education, Drawing and Craft, Samskrita Education, Medical Inspection, State Educational Library and Statistics.

Divisional Level

The State is divided into 4 Divisions, each division being co-terminus with the corresponding revenue division. The Headquarters of the Divisions with the names of Districts constituting each division are :—

(i) *Bangalore Division*—

Headquarters—Bangalore—

- (a) Bangalore City District,
- (b) Bangalore Rural District,
- (c) Kolar District,
- (d) Tumkur District,
- (e) Chitradurga District,
- (f) Shimoga District.

(ii) *Mysore Division*—

Headquarters—Mysore—

- (a) Mysore District,
- (b) Mandya District,
- (c) Coorg District,
- (d) South Kanara District,
- (e) Hassan District,
- (f) Chickmagalur District.

(iii) *Belgaum Division*—

Headquarters—Dharwar—

- (a) Dharwar District,
- (b) Bijapur District,
- (c) Belgaum District,
- (d) N. Kanara District.

(iv) *Gulbarga Division*—

Headquarters—Gulbarga—

- (a) Gulbarga District,
- (b) Bellary District,
- (c) Raichur District,
- (e) Bidar District.

Each Division is headed by a Joint Director of Public Instruction. He inspects some of the Higher Secondary Schools and under graduate Teacher Training Institutions in the Division. Attached to his Office, there is one Education Officer in Class I for assisting in the inspection of Secondary Schools in the Division. Besides there is one Officer in Class-II from the ministerial cadre in charge of the Office and administration.

District Level

There are 20 Educational Districts, each under a Deputy Director of Public Instruction. He is in-charge of administration of both Primary and Secondary Education in the district. He inspects some of the Secondary Schools besides other special Institutions. For effective inspection of the Secondary Schools in the District, he is assisted by one or more Class-I Officers (Educational Officers) at the rate of one for every 50 High Schools. There are 35 Educational Officers at the District Level for the whole State.

There is also an Academic Wing attached to each District Education Office to provide guidance to the teachers. Each Wing consists of 5 Officers—one for English, one for Kannads, one for Physical Sciences and Mathematics, one for Biological Sciences and one for Social Studies. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction is also assisted by a Class-II Officer from the ministerial cadre designated as Gazetted Assistant.

Taluk Level

At the Taluk level, there is a range office in-charge of an Assistant Educational Officer in Class II. These Assistant Educational Officers function as Administrative Heads of the Range Offices. They are also expected to inspect 30 Senior Primary Schools in their Taluks. These Assistant Educational Officers are assisted for the purposes of inspection by Graduate Inspectors at the rate of one Inspector for every 75 Schools. The Urdu Ranges with independent Offices under Urdu Inspector of Schools (Non-Gazetted) which existed under the old set up are abolished and the Urdu Inspectors are now attached to the respective Taluk Range Offices and these Inspectors inspect Urdu Primary Schools in their existing jurisdiction which may cover more than one Taluka. The administration of Urdu Primary Schools is vested with the concerned taluk Range Officers, viz., Assistant Educational Officers.

This reorganised set up of the Department has come into effect from 1st July 1970.

Enquiry Cell

The Department has assigned Senior Class-I Officers for the four Divisions to look into complaints. They are assigned the task of enquiring into complaints received from the public and provide speedy relief, in addition to attending to their normal duties.

In addition the Joint Director of Public Instruction (Administration and Planning) has been appointed by Government as Special Officer to enquire into complaints of malpractices on the part of Managements of private schools.

CHAPTER—II

Pre-Primary Education

Pre-Primary education is mostly managed by private organisations and only a very few Pre-primary schools are Government institutions. Most of these schools are located in cities and towns. However, under the Social Welfare Board, a large number of Balawadis are started specially in rural areas. Grant in-aid for rural pre-primary schools is 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure while in the case of urban Pre-Primary schools it is 50 per cent of the authorised expenditure.

Children of the age-group of 3-5 years are admitted to Pre-Primary schools. Generally, lady teachers with SSLC qualification and specially trained in nursery education are employed in these schools. There are at present ten Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutions including the attached sections.

CHAPTER III—PRIMARY EDUCATION

Pattern

After the introduction of the new Syllabus, Primary Education has become an integrated (Basic) course of 7 years from Standard I to VII. The Schools having standards I to IV are called Lower Primary Schools and Schools having standards V to VII (with or without the first four standards) are called Higher Primary Schools.

Curricula of Studies

Throughout the seven-year Primary Course, broad based general education is imparted. It consists of mother tongue, Core-subjects, (General Mathematics, General Science and Social Studies), Arts and Crafts, Common activities and Physical Education. English is introduced from Standard V and Hindi from Standard VI. In respect of non-Kannada Schools, Kannada (Regional Language) is introduced as an additional optional subject from Standard IV.

Admissions

Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in the State with effect from 1st August 1961. A child which has completes 5 years and 10 months on 22nd May, of the year must be admitted to an approved school. However, children who complete the age of 5 years may also be admitted to I Standard in Primary Schools on a voluntary basis, after the needs of the children coming under Compulsory Primary Education Act, by way of accommodation and teachers are met.

Admission of candidates by private study to standards II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII is restricted to those who have completed the age of 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively provided they are found fit for the class concerned

and the parents/guardians produce satisfactory evidence that there was no recognised school at the last place of residence. The District Officers alone are empowered to permit such admissions, after ensuring that the concession is not exploited by unrecognised coaching institutions.

Promotions and Examinations in respect of:

(i) Standards I to IV

The assessment is done on a five-point scale by holding monthly tests. These tests are generally conducted in the last week of the month.

Maximum marks in each subject will be 50. Promotions are made as per departmental rules.

Minimum attendance for promotion is 50 per cent for Standard I, 55 per cent for Standard II, 60 per cent for Standards III and IV.

(ii) V and VI Standards :

In Standards V and VI, two tests are held, one in each of the first and second terms in addition to the Mid-Session and the Annual Examinations.

Assessment at the tests and examinations is done on a five-point scale. Promotions are made as per departmental rules.

Minimum attendance for standards V and VI is 65 per cent of the total working days.

Weightage to be given in these Standards to Class tests and examinations is as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Two tests | .. 25 per cent. |
| (2) Mid-Session | .. 25 per cent. |
| (3) Annual | .. 50 per cent. |

(iii) *VII Standard Examination*

VII Standard Examination is a District Level Common Examination.

Minima for a pass :—Candidates obtaining 35 per cent of the maximum of marks in each subject except Hindi shall be declared to have passed the examination; also if a candidate gets not less than 25 per cent of the marks in Hindi and not less than 30 per cent of the marks in each of the remaining subjects and 35 per cent in the aggregate, he shall be declared to have passed.

Minimum Attendance :—A minimum attendance of not less than two-thirds of the total number of working days is necessary for pupils taking this examination.

Recognition and Grant-in-aid

There are Primary Schools of different media such as Kannada, Marathi, Tamil, English, Urdu, Gujarathi Sindhi, etc., under private managements in the State receiving Grant-in-aid from the State Government. These institutions are governed by the new uniform Grant-in-aid Rules in force from 1st April 1969.

Fees

Primary Education, is free from Standards I—VII. No tuition fee is charged. However, other fees such as Sports, Reading Room, Audio-Visual Education, etc., are charged. Special Scholarships for children of Depressed Classes and of Political sufferers, etc., are awarded in Standards V, VI and VII.

Working Hours Term Days and Vacation

Primary classes work from Standards III onwards 8 periods on full working days and 5 periods on half working days. Each period is of 40-45 minutes duration and the total weekly working hours are 30 hours. In regard to the first 2 standards the number of periods is 55 per week each period being of 30 minutes.

The number of working days in a year is 220. The Primary School-year commences on 22nd May and closes on 11th April of the succeeding year with a break in the middle, viz., Mid-term holidays for 3 weeks from 3rd to 23rd October.

There are two terms in the School-year, the first term commencing from 22nd May to 2nd October and the second term from 24th October to 10th April. The Schools close for summer vacation for 6 weeks from 11th April.

Compulsory Primary Education.

The Mysore State Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed in April 1961 and compulsion was introduced from the 1st August 1961, throughout the State, except in a few notified areas where educational facilities were not available.

Children in the age group 6—10 are being covered under this scheme. The enrolment of children in general has been encouraging even without recourse to penal provisions of the Act.

As an incentive to the work of enrolment of children, a Scheme of awarding Medals and Certificates of Merit to Officers, Teachers and Rolling Shields to offices, and School Committees at the Taluk and District levels has been instituted from the year 1961-62.

CHAPTER—IV—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Pattern

The pattern of Secondary Education in the State is a three-year course comprising of Standards VIII, IX and X. From the year 1964-65, XI Standard has been introduced in a few selected Higher Secondary Schools adopting the Syllabuses of the Pre-University Course of the respective Universities in the State.

Admission, Curriculum, Medium of Instruction and Examinations.

For admission to the High School Standard VIII, a pass in the Primary VII Standard District level Examination or any other equivalent examination is necessary. The High School VIII Standard is an exploratory year imparting general education only. The subjects included under general education are : three or more languages, Core subjects (General Science, General Mathematics and Social Studies), a subject under work experience, Physical Education or an Art Subject (Music, Dance or Drawing and Painting) and Moral Education. The languages to be studied, include First Language Regional language or Mother Tongue or Classical Language or a composite Course, Second Language—English and Third Language—Hindi. The new electiveless syllabus has been introduced in IX Standard from June 1969. From 1970, the remaining VIII and X Standards are covered.

Fee Structure, Concessions and Scholarships

Secondary Education has been made free to all pupils studying in Government, Local Body and Aided Schools in the State irrespective of income of parents, with effect from the academic year 1966-67 onwards. Hence no tuition fee is levied in High School classes. But the heads of High Schools have to collect tuition fees from all the failed students except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, sports fee of Rs. 3 reading room fee of Rs. 2 and medical fee of Re. 1 and Visual Education fee of Re. 1 (Rs. 2 in the case of schools having audio Visual equipment such as Projector, etc.) are levied per annum in all the four standards, viz., VIII to XI uniformly. A School betterment fee of Rs. 10 is levied on all pupils enjoying free studentships; Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students however are exempted from payment of these fees. The fee rate in Standard-XI in Higher Secondary Schools is Rs. 6 per month and is levied for 10 months in a year. Free-ships in Standard-XI to the extent of 25 per cent of the strength of boys and 50 per cent of the strength for girls, are also admissible. Larger number of concessions in the form of Boarding and Lodging allowance, book grant, clothing allowance and fee concessions are granted to the children of service personnel and political sufferers.

Rules of promotions in Secondary Schools

No candidate is permitted to take the VIII or IX Standard Examination by Private Study. Class records, wherever introduced may also be taken into account for deciding their promotions. The assessment is a five point scale and a candidate should secure at least 'D' grade.

A candidate obtaining 35 per cent of the maximum number of marks separately in each subject except in the third Language, i.e., compulsory Hindi or compulsory Kannada or classical language is declared to have passed. Further if a candidate

gets not less than 25 per cent of the maximum marks in the third language and not less than 30 per cent in each of the remaining subjects and 35 per cent in the aggregate he/she is also declared to have passed. This rule is effective from the academic year 1969-70.

Terms and Vacation

The High School year commences from 1st June of each calendar year and closes on 11th April of the succeeding year with a break in the middle, *viz.*, Mid term Holidays from 3rd to end of October. There are two terms in the school year, the first term from 1st June to 2nd October and the Second term from 31st October to 10th April. The School closes for summer vacation for 50 days from 11th April to the end of May. The total number of working days in respect of High Schools has been fixed at 220 with effect from the School year 1966-67. Holidays are fixed by the Director of Public Instruction.

Grant-in aid to Non-Government Secondary Schools.

Formerly maintenance grant was being paid to non-Government Secondary Schools at 80 per cent to schools situated in urban and 85 per cent to those in Rural areas on the deficit basis.

(2) But as per the amendments to Grant-in-aid Code (issued in Government Order No. ED 13 SHS 67, dated 17th June 1967) maintenance grant at 100 per cent on all the recurring expenditure noted below is paid with ceiling: *viz.*, (i) Salary (ii) contingency—(a) General and (b) Misc., with a ceiling of Rs. 75 for the first section and Rs. 25 for the remaining sections (iii) Home Science contingency with a ceiling of Rs. 100 for the first section and Rs. 50 for the remaining sections, and (iv) on other charges, *i.e.*, any other essential item of contingency not

included under (ii) above upto a limit of Rs. 25 per annum.
 (v) On maintenance of repairs of school buildings and play grounds : with a ceiling limit calculated at the rate of Rs. 50 per annum per section or on rent of school buildings as per schedule noted below :—

- (a) School having only one or two sections—No grant.
 (b) Schools with 3 sections .. Rs. 150 per month
 (c) Schools with 4 sections .. 200 per month
 (d) Schools with 5 sections .. 250 per month
 (e) Schools with 6 sections .. 300 per month
 (f) Schools with more than 6 sections .. 300 per month
 tions for the first 6 sections.
 for sections 7 to 20 at Rs. 25 per section.
 (g) For sections above 20 .. Nil.
 Maximum rent payable to the school is Rs. 650 per month.

(3) *Grant on buildings, equipment and playgrounds.—*

Grant is paid at 50% of the total expenditure limited to Rs. 1 lakh for the entire school building.

(4) *Youth tours and Hikes :—*

Full cost of T.A. and D.A. of teachers accompanying the students subject to the limit of one teacher for every 25 students and 1/3 of the rail or bus fare for students, with the previous approval of the Department.

(5) Apart from the above, grant on special experimental projects for qualitative improvements, not exceeding Rs. 300 is sanctioned to undeserving cases.

(6) The salaries of aided school teachers are directly credited to their Savings Bank Account either in a Scheduled Bank or Post Office. The Head of the institution prepares the Advance Salary grant-in-aid bill and the District Officer to whom it is sent countersigns it and sends it directly to the Banker for encashment at the Treasury and for crediting to individual SB accounts

CHAPTER V

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

(1) *Public and Sainik Schools.*

There are two Military Schools in Mysore State, one at Bangalore and the other at Belgaum preparing pupils for the Indian School Certificate Examination, Delhi at the end of the XI standard and act as feeder schools for the National Defence Academy. Besides, there is a Sainik School at Bijapur providing public education with a military bias. Another school on the same lines is set up for girls, *viz.*, Kittur Rani Channamma School at Kittur in Belgaum District from the year 1969.

(2) *Anglo-Indian Schools*

There are 14 Anglo-Indian Schools in the State, 13 in the Corporation area of Bangalore and one at Bellary. They are composite High Schools starting in most cases from pre-primary classes. Till recently they had a separate Public Examination at the end of the X Standard called the Anglo-Indian School Certificate Examination, conducted by the Mysore Education Examinations Board. But since this year this Examination has been abolished and these schools have the option of switching over to the Mysore S.S.L.C. pattern or preparing candidates for the I.S.C. Exam. Many of them have changed over to the Mysore pattern.

CHAPTER VI

TEACHER TRAINING

I Degree Course (for graduates)

(i) B.Ed. Colleges—

There are 17 B.Ed. colleges in the State with a total intake capacity of 1,700 trainees per annum. Five Colleges are affiliated to the Karnatak University, three to the Bangalore University and 9 to the Mysore University.

In all the Colleges, a pedagogical course—of theory and practice—of one academic year's duration is conducted. The minimum qualification for admission is a University Degree. On the basis of the score of the trainees in the year's work and in the public Examination held by the respective Universities at the end of the course, the B.Ed. degree is awarded.

The system of training High School teachers at Government cost is continued.

(ii) Regional College of Education, Mysore—

There is one Regional College of Education in Mysore which is under the control of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. It prepares teachers for the B.Ed. examination held by the Mysore University. Teachers with Science, Commerce and Agriculture subjects receive training for the B.Ed. degree in this College. It has a special demonstration Multi-purpose High School attached to it.

(iii) In-service Training—

(a) Extension Service Centres

There are five Extension Service Centres and two Extension Units under the direction of DEPSE, which cater to the inservice programme of secondary

School teachers to keep them abreast of the latest educational developments. The principals of the respective colleges are the Honorary Directors of the Centres and Units and there is a full-time Co-ordinator for each Centre and a Part-time Co-ordinator for each Unit.

(b) *Graduates' Basic Training Centre, Dharwar.*

About 40 trained graduate teachers and Inspectors of Schools are deputed for training in Basic Education at the Graduates' Basic Training College, Dharwar every year.

II. Under-Graduates and Non-S.S.L.Cs.

(i) *Teacher Training Institutions—*

There are 95 Teacher Training Institutions in the State, of which 5 are Teacher Training Lower, three Hindi Shikshak Training, one Drawing Teacher Training, 7 Nursery School Teachers Training, 2 fine Arts and rest are T.C.H. (Teachers' Training Higher); Of them, 15 Institutions run the two-year training course—Teacher Certificate Lower for Non-S.S.L.Cs also. The remaining Institutions provide a training course of 2 years for S.S.L.Cs, viz., Teachers Certificate Higher. The annual intake capacity of all the Teacher Training Institutions puttogether is 6,870.

The course in these Training Institutions consists of content subjects, pedagogical theory and practice teaching. The results are declared on the basis of the trainees' performance in the years' work and in the Public Examination which is held at the end of each year.

The minimum age for admission to the Teacher Certificate Lower Course is 16 years and that for the Teacher Certificate Higher is 16 years as on 1st June of the year of admission.

There is a provision for 800 stipends for T.C.H. course for private candidates.

(ii) Extension Service Centres—

There are three extension service centres, one attached to Government Training College for Men, Dharwar, and the other to the Shivaratreshwara Basic Training College, Mysore and Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar. These centres provide different aspects of inservice training to Primary School Teachers. The National Council for Educational Research and Training, Delhi is paying grants to these centres.

(iii) Regional Institute of English, Bangalore—

50 Secondary School teachers are deputed to undergo training in the teaching of English at the Regional Institute of English, Bangalore in two batches. From the year 1968-69, the Regional Institute of English has changed the pattern of training courses and only 25 Secondary School Teachers are being deputed for the first batch. The remaining period in the year is utilised to run short term courses in English for a period of 22 days for each batch consisting of 10 Assistant Educational Officers and 15 Inspectors of Schools.

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CHAPTER VII

SCHOLARSHIPS

The following scholarships are available for pupils studying in High and Higher Secondary Schools in the State :—

(1) *Poverty-cum-progress Scholarships.*

Consequent on the introduction of free Secondary Education to all students in Government, Local Body and Aided Schools, the scheme of poverty-cum-progress

Scholarships has been withdrawn from the academic year 1966-67, so far as High School classes are concerned.

These scholarships are granted only to the students of XI Standard whose parental income is Rs. 1,200 per annum and below. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 8 per month tenable for ten months in the year. For each Higher Secondary School a committee consisting of three persons with the Head-Master as Chairman is constituted for award of these scholarships.

(2) *Special Scholarships.*

These scholarships are granted to children of Government servants who die while in service or who sustain severe injuries or are permanently incapacitated. The children of Government servants whose salary was Rs. 1,000 per month and below at the time of death are eligible for these scholarships. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 5 per month tenable for ten months. The students studying in VIII IX X and XI standards are eligible for these scholarships.

(3) *Scholarships to children of Political Sufferers*

Under this Scheme, the following concessions are granted to the children of Political Sufferers :—

(i) *Preference for Admission*

Preference shall be given for admission in all recognised schools provided other conditions being equal.

(ii) *Book Grant.*

- (a) Standards I to VII at Rs. 10 per annum.
- (b) Standards VIII to X at Rs. 20 per annum.
- (c) Standards XI Rs. 50 per annum.

(iii) *Tuition Fee.*

Remission of Full tuition Fees in all Educational Institutions.

(iv) *Boarding and Lodging charges.*

These are subject to the maximum amount of Rs. 40 per month provided they are residing in hostels and provided they secure 50 per cent of aggregate marks in their last annual or public examination. Those who are not residing in recognised hostels, and residing away from their parents are granted at Rs. 10 per month.

(v) *Stipend.*

A limited number of stipends are also granted to those who have secured 60 per cent and above. There are only 40 stipends. These will be awarded purely on the basis of marks secured by pupils. The amount provided under the budget for the above concessions is Rs. 50,000.

(4) *Muslim Endowment Scholarships.*

The total amount available for these scholarships is Rs. 2,100. There are 70 Scholarships under this fund meant only for Muslim students studying in 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th standards. The rate of scholarships is Rs. 3 per month tenable for ten months.

(5) *Sanskrit Education Scholarships.*

These Scholarships are granted to pupils studying Sanskrit in the following colleges :—

- (1) Chamarajendra Sanskrit College Bangalore.
- (2) Sanskrit College Siddaganga, Tumkur.
- (3) Sanskrit College, Melkote, Mandya District.
- (4) K.S.S. Sanskrit Patasala, Mysore.
- (5) Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.

The rates of Scholarships are as under :—

<i>Classes</i>	<i>No. of Scholarships</i>	<i>Rate of Scholarships</i>
Prathama Class I, II and III.	10% of the total No. of students.	Rs. 3 per month for 10 months
Kavya Classes I and II	25% of the total No.	Rs. 4 per month for 10 months
Sahitya Classes I, II and III.	50% of the total No. of students.	Rs. 6 per month for 10 months
Madhyama Classes I, II and III	100% of the total No.	Rs. 8 per month for 10 months
Uttama Classes I and II.	100% of the total No. of students.	Rs. 10 per month for 10 months

The amount provided under the Budget for the year 1969-70 is Rs. 30,000.

(6) *Pallegar Scholarships.*

These Scholarships are meant for the younger members of the family of Pallegar Pensioners studying in standards 5 to 10 at the following rates :—

5 to 7	..	Rs. 3 per month for 10 months.
8 to 10	..	Rs. 6 per month for 10 months.

(7) *Scholarships to the students studying in Sainik School, Bijapur.*

With a view to attract the pupils, liberal Scholarship Schemes have been instituted by the State Government for the students studying at the Sainik School Bijapur. Scholarships are available to the boys whose parents/guardians are domiciled or employed in the defence services in the Mysore State and who secure admission to the Sainik School, Bijapur.

The value of Scholarships awarded to different income groups is as follows :—

<i>Income group</i>	<i>Value of Scholarships</i>
Up to Rs. 400 per month	.. Value of Scholarships Rs. 2,000 per annum plus Rs. 300 clothing allowance in the first year and Rs. 150 in subsequent years.
Rs. 401 to Rs. 750 per month	.. Rs. 1,500 per annum plus Rs. 300 clothing allowance in the first year and 150 in subsequent years.
Rs. 751 to Rs. 1,000 per month	.. Rs. 1,000 per annum.
Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 1,200 per month	.. Rs. 500 per annum

In the case of qualified boys whose parents income is less than Rs. 200 per month, they are given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 400 to enable them to meet the initial expenditure on caution money, pocket money etc.

(8) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme for award of Scholarships to students of High / Higher Secondary Schools studying Sanskrit.*

There are 180 Scholarships under this scheme sanctioned by the Government of India, year by year. Scholarships are earmarked for standards 9, 10 and 11 at the rate of 60 Scholarships each. The rate of Scholarships is Rs. 10 per month tenable for ten months in the year. These Scholarships are awarded on the basis of performance in Sanskrita at the VIII standard Annual Examination.

(9) *Art Scholarships.*

There are 11 scholarships for students who get I and II Ranks in the following examinations :—

- (1) Drawing and Painting.
- (2) Modelling Examination.

The rates of Scholarships are as under :—

(1) *Drawing and Painting.*

(a) Elementary Drawing and Painting :—

I Rank .. Rs. 25 per month.

II Rank .. Rs. 20 per month.

(b) Intermediate Drawing and Painting :—

I Rank .. Rs. 30 per month.

II Rank .. Rs. 25 per month.

(c) Advanced Drawing and Painting :—

I Rank .. Rs. 40 per month.

II Rank .. Rs. 35 per month.

(2) *Modelling Examination.*

(a) Elementary Modelling .. Rs. 6 per month.

(b) Intermediate Modelling .. Rs. 8 per month.

(c) Advanced Modelling .. Rs. 10 per month.

(3) *Teaching Examination.*

(a) Drawing Master Examination .. Rs. 10 per month.

(b) Art Master Examination .. Rs. 10 per month.

A lumpsum scholarship is awarded to a student who secures the first rank in the Diploma in Drawing and Painting (Kala Nipuna) Examination and who undertakes research studies. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 1,000 payable in two instalments.

I Instalment Rs. 400 in the first month.

II Instalment Rs. 600 after handing over a painting of 2 feet x 3 feet or more to the Department.

(10) *Financial Assistance for Education of New migrants (Migrated after 31st December 1963 from East Pakistan).*

For day scholars staying in camps and attending educational institutions near the camps, freeships are granted. In addition, annual book grant and Lodging grants are also granted at the rates noted below:—

	<i>Book Grant</i>	<i>Lodging Charges</i>
1) Middle Schools ..	Rs. 30 per month	..
2) High and Higher Secondary Schools.	Rs. 40 per month	Rs. 40 per month.

(11) *Financial Assistance for Education of Repatriates from Burma arrived after 1st June 1963.*

For day scholars staying with their families and attending educational institution, freeships are granted. In addition, annual book grants and stipends to cover other expenses are also granted.

	<i>Book Grant</i>	<i>Stipends</i>
1) Primary Education I to IV Standards.	Rs. 5 per annum	..
2) Primary Education V to VII standards.	Rs. 30 per annum	Rs. 40 per annum,
3) High and Higher Secondary School (Standards VIII to XI).	Rs. 40 per annum	Rs. 40 per annum

CHAPTER VIII

ADVISORY BOARDS ON EDUCATION

The following are the Boards of Education constituted by the Government to advise the Department of Education. The Boards consist of both official and non-official members :—

1. State Board of Education.
2. Secondary Education Board.
3. Primary Education Board.
4. Teacher Training Board.
5. Board for Music Education.
6. Board for Sanskrit Education.
7. Board for Hindi Education.
8. Board for Art and Craft Education.
9. Board for Physical Education.
10. Board for Commercial Education.
11. Text Book Board
12. State Council for Girls and Women's Education.
13. Mysore State Sports Council.

CHAPTER IX

SPECIAL EDUCATION

1. *Physical Education*

Physical Education forms an integral part of the curriculum throughout the Primary and Secondary School course with a separate syllabus for girls. There is an Assistant Superintendent of Physical Education in each of the educational divisions of the State for supervising physical education in Secondary and Teacher Training Institutions within the division. Attached to each District Office is an Inspector of Physical Education to supervise Physical Education in Primary Schools.

The Mysore State Sports Council is co-ordinating the activities of the various Games and Sports Associations in the State. The Director of Public Instruction is a member of the Council.

Certificate course for under-graduates is conducted by five recognised institutions, *viz.*

- (i) Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Bangalore.
- (ii) Mallasajjana Vyayamasala, Dharwar.
- (iii) Beynonsmith Training Institute of Physical Education, Belgaum.
- (iv) Malladihalli College of Physical Education.
- (v) Government College of Physical Education.

The Diploma Course for Graduates recognised by the Bangalore University is conducted at the Government College of Physical Education, Bangalore.

2. *Commerce Education*

Commerce subjects are being taught mostly by Commerce Institutes managed by private individuals and organisations. The Commercial Institutes in the State prepare candidates for the following Commercial Examinations conducted by the Department.

- (1) Typewriting (both Kannada and English)
- (2) Shorthand (do)
- (3) Accountancy
- (4) Commercial Law
- (5) Economics
- (6) Commercial Geography
- (7) Cost and works Accounts.
- (8) Income-tax and Sales Tax Laws.

3. *Home Science*

Home Science is being taught to girls from standards V to VII of Higher Primary Schools as an alternative to General Science. At the Secondary stage, it can be offered as a work experience subject for VIII standard as per the revised curriculum.

4. *Hindi Education*

Hindi has been introduced in the State as a Third Language from Standard VI. It is also taught as a mother tongue. There are Three Hindi Shikshak Training Colleges in the State to train teachers in Hindi. Grants are paid to voluntary organisations for the propagation and development of Hindi.

5. *Sanskrita Education*

At the Secondary stage, Sanskrita can be studied either as a complete course or under the composite course

under First Language. Five colleges in the State have been preparing candidates for the Vidwat Examination in Sanskrit in its several branches. Samskrita pathashalas, Veda Pathashalas, and Samskrita Primary Schools are other institutions providing Samskrita Education in the State.

6. *Art Education*

In the new curriculam for Primary and Secondary Schools, Arts (Drawing and Painting) and Crafts are included as Compulsory subjects. Art is taught upto Standard VIII and Crafts upto standard X. There is an aided Private College of Arts and Crafts at Bangalore and a Government School of Arts at Davanagere in the State. In addition, private Art Institutions prepare students for departmental Art examinations. There are three training institutions for training Art teachers viz. (a) School of Art, Dharwar, (b) Drawing Teachers' Training Institute, Bangalore, (c) Vijaya Art Institute, Gadag. Besides, there are 5 Fine Arts Institutions in the State.

7. *Music Education*

Music is a compulsory subject from Standard I to Standard VII. It is an alternative subject to Crafts in Girls High Schools. Private institutions are preparing candidates for Music Examinations conducted by the Department.

8. *Education of the Handicapped*

There are four institutions for the blind, one at Whitefield, Bangalore, two at Hubli and one at Gulbarga, besides one for the Deaf at Gulbarga and one for the deaf and blind at Mysore. General Education is given to the pupils in these Institutions up to Standard VII,

besides teaching subjects like Music, Weaving, Canework, Bcsket making, Needle work, etc., by specially trained teachers. There is a Braille Press attached to the school for the Deaf and Blind Boys at Mysore.

9. *Social Education*

Social and Adult Education work in Ex-Mysore area is carried on by a non-official agency, viz. Mysore State Adult Education Council, Mysore. This body conducts literacy classes for adults (men and women), follow-up clubs, community centres and library service, preparation of books for neoliterates, running vidyapeethas for imparting training for rural youth and audio visual education work. In regard to Ex-Bombay Karnatak area, social and adult education activities are carried on by the Regional Social Education Committee, Belgaum.

The Community Development Blocks in the State are also sponsoring agencies of Social Education through Social Education Organisers and Mukhyasevikas in the State. They too carry on Social Education activities in the Block area.

A pilot project for eradication of illiteracy has been launched in Basava Kalyan taluk, Bidar District started under the plan provision during 1965-66. The Scheme is being continued since then.

Under the auspices of the Government of India, a scheme for farmers education and functional literacy project is launched in Raichur District. This scheme envisages to make farmers functional literates. The special feature of this project is the new academic approach to the problem of Adult Education. The farmers while receiving literacy lessons, will be enabled to prepare their farm plans, to maintain their accounts and to write simple letters for credit, supplies, etc. This project is launched during 1968-69 and is continued.

In order to lay down common approach in implementation of the programmes, it is proposed to convert the existing Mysore State Adult Education Council into a Statutory Body and extend its activities to the entire State of Mysore, so that there will be no duplication of work and there will be only one agency to carry on the activities in the State.

CHAPTER X

INSTITUTES, BUREAU AND UNITS

1. *State Institute of Education*

The State Institute of Education set up in the year 1963-64 at Dharwar is functioning with the objectives of bringing about qualitative improvement in Primary Education and Teachers' Training Institutions through inservice training of the Inspecting Officers and the staff of Training Institutions, conducting studies and investigations, revision of syllabus of Teachers' Training Institutions, syllabus for correspondence courses, writing of guide books, academic inspection of Teachers' Training Institutions, etc. It is also publishing a periodical newsletter in English and an educational monthly in Kannada. It has recently been shifted from Dharwar to Bangalore.

2. *State Institute of Science*

The State Institute of Science was started in 1964-65 under the centrally sponsored scheme for the improvement of science teaching in secondary schools. Besides attending to the proper utilisation of the Central Grants for strengthening Science Laboratories of Secondary

Schools, it has been conducting long-term courses for science teachers of the XI Standard, short-term inservice training courses, seminars and workshops in science for teachers, with the co-operation of the Universities, Colleges, the Visweswaraiah Industrial Museum and others. It has also been producing and publishing supplementary reading books in Kannada and issuing a printed monthly bulletin entitled "Vijnana Prabha" free of charge to all the high schools in the State.

Orientation Training Centre for Science Teachers

This was started during 1968-69 at Bangalore with a view to training Higher Primary school teachers in the new techniques of teaching science, particularly with inexpensive and improvised equipment. It is conducting a series of courses in batches of 40 teachers all through the year.

3. Audio Visual Education

The Audio Visual Education Section in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction reviews and purchases films and filmstrips, makes bulk purchase of film projectors and other teaching aids for distribution to schools, approves teaching aids like maps, charts, etc., services film projectors, radios, etc., of Government Schools, circulates films, gives technical advice on Audio Visual Education materials, trains projectionists, etc., A 16 m.m. Film Library consisting of more than 1,000 instructional films is maintained. Secondary Schools owning 16 m.m. projectors are borrowing films from the Library. Educational broadcasts are made by All India Radio on the advice of this unit.

Exhibitions :—The Department is participating in Mysore Dasara Exhibition since a long time. From 1966 the Department decided to participate in other Exhibitions also. For the first time in 1966 the Department

participated in the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition organised by Sri Siddaganga Mutt, Siddaganga, Tumkur District, and was awarded the first prize for the outstanding exhibits. The Department also participated in the Exhibitions at Gulbarga, Davanagere, Hubli and Hassan. From the year 1968 the Department is participating in the Congress Exhibition at Bangalore and the Department was awarded third prize in the Congress Exhibition 1969. In the years 1968 and 1969 the Department was awarded Gold Medals in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

The Department participated in the following exhibitions :

- (1) Mysore Dasara Exhibition
- (2) Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Siddaganga.
- (3) Cattle Fair, Hassan
- (4) Cattle Fair, Davanagere
- (5) Congress Exhibition, Hubli
- (6) "March of Mysore" Exhibition at Gulbarga
- (7) Congress Exhibition, Bangalore.

4. *State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance*

The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance started in 1959 is performing three important functions viz., providing leadership for guidance, development of tools and techniques of guidance and undertaking research and follow-up work. At present, the scope of work of the Bureau is limited to Secondary Schools only.

The Bureau has developed scholastic abilities test, besides psychological test materials and adaptation of test materials for Secondary Schools.

The Bureau collects and disseminates educational and occupational information. It has taken up orientation of Teacher administrators and parents guidance.

Cumulative Record cards evolved by the Bureau have been introduced in all High Schools. This card also includes S.S.L.C. Marks of the Public Examination.

The Bureau has set up six Pre-Vocational Training Centres for the children of age-group 11-14 who do not continue their general education beyond the Primary stage. In these centres, besides general education in core subjects, Pre-Vocational training in basic trades like fitting, turning, sheet metal work, smithy, etc., is given.

The Bureau publishes a monthly journal "Guidance News" and information series.

5. *State Educational Research Bureau*

The State Educational Research Bureau started in 1958 has a fourfold object of curriculum construction, preparation of text books for students, preparation of Guide Books for teachers and conduct of educational research and investigation.

There is a Text Book Officer to deal with nationalisation of Text Books.

A High Power Committee formulates policies in respect of production, printing, distribution and sale of nationalised text books. There is a Government Text Book Press at Mysore for Printing Nationalised Text Books.

The Bureau has been conducting workshops for training teachers authors in the technique of writing books for children and producing children's literature. A few books produced in these workshops have been published.

6. *State Evaluation Unit.*

The State Evaluation Unit has been functioning since 1963-64 with the main object of improving teaching and testing procedures through evaluation techniques at the secondary stage. Since then, the Unit has undertaken the conduct of (1) three work-shops for one batch of 60 selected senior Head masters of High Schools and lecturers of B.Ed., Colleges in the State in the techniques of setting better question papers (2) The Unit has also organised series of workshops of Head Masters of Secondary Schools in collaboration with the Departments of Extension Service Centres attached to the Colleges of Education, in the new concept of evaluation. (3) Now, the unit is engaged in orienting selected senior Assistant Teachers of High Schools (two from each High School), Language Teachers and Inspectors of Schools all over the State, in the new concept of Evaluation. Besides these, the unit is under-taking studies and investigations regarding the results of the following examinations :—

- i. S.S.L.C. Examination.
- ii. T.C.H. and T.C.L. Examinations.
- iii. Higher Secondary XI Standard Examination
- iv. Review of the question papers of the VII standard, District Level Common Examinations.

The Unit has also been engaged in the publication of booklets relating to evaluation and various workshops conducted from time to time. The following are the book-lets published so far by the Unit and they have

been supplied to the various institutions in the State for information and necessary guidance.

1. Performance of Students in the S.S.L.C Examinations—A factual study.
2. Understanding Evaluation Concept through Workshop Way.
3. Tests in General Mathematics for High School Classes.
4. Tests in General Science for High School classes.
5. Tests in Social Studies for High School classes
6. Tests in English for High School Classes
7. Evaluation Workshops (1965-66).
8. Unit Tests in General Science for High School Classes.
9. Unit Tests in General Mathematics
10. Unit Tests in Social Studies for High School Classes.
11. Evaluation workshops (1966-67)—A Consolidated Report.

The members of the staff of the Unit have been undertaking inspection of selected secondary schools to extend guidance in the improved methods of teaching and testing.

It is conducting workshops for paper-setters and for Head-Masters of secondary schools to orientate them to the new concept of evaluation. It is also conducting seminars for trainees of B.Ed., Colleges.

A few projects of study and investigation are undertaken by the Unit. Articles and pamphlets are also produced and published.

7. State Survey Unit:

The Survey Unit of this office was established with effect from 1st December 1965 as sanctioned in G.O. No. ED 270 DTO 65, dated 8th November 1965.

The Scope of the establishment was to revise the *data* of the many developments taken place since 1957, such as economic development, growth of population and increase in the habitations.

The detailed survey was conducted all over the State by the staff of the Survey Unit with the help and co-operation of the Officers of the Departments in general and the District Educational Survey Officers (Inspectors of Schools) in particular and Detailed Survey Report was published on 7th February 1967. Afterwards the District Development Plans as required by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi were prepared for all the Districts except Bangalore City. The Development Plans were prepared for guidance in respect of the opening of the new schools and improving the enrolment, Teacher Training and Construction of Buildings to the schools etc. For this purpose, the Unit was continued for one year from 1st March 1968 as per G.O. No. ED 7 MPE 68, of 24th February 1968, and integrated with Planning and Statistical Sections of this Office. On completing District Development Plans, the following schemes were taken up by the Unit.

1. Survey of Existing facilities to the Teacher Training Institutes.
2. Survey of facilities available for Teaching of Physical Education in High Schools.
3. Construction of Government Buildings for Offices.
4. Under utilisation of existing physical facilities in schools and consolidation of schools.

5. Steps to be taken for reducing Wastage and Stagnation at Primary level.

Out of the schemes, Sl. No. 2 is completed and the rest of the schemes have gone half way and for this purpose, the Government have further continued the Unit for a period of six months from 1-3-1969 as per G. O. No. ED 97 SEP 69 dated 8-4-1969. Since the schemes are not yet completed the Government have been continue the Unit for a period of one year from 1-9-1969.

8. *Vijnan Mandirs*

Vijnan Mandirs are centres to supplement the National efforts made by the Community Development and National Extension Service to remove ignorance and familiarise the rural folk with Scientific principles. There are eight Vijnana Mandirs in the State :

- (i) Mayasandra (Tumkur District).
- (ii) Moodabidri (South Kanara District).
- (iii) Devarayasamudra (Kolar District).
- (iv) Ilkal (Bijapur District).
- (v) Konanur (Hassan District).
- (vi) Shiralakoppa (Shimoga District).
- (vii) Basavakalyan (Bidar District).
- (viii) Hansabhavi (Dharwar District).

DIRECTORATE OF TEXT BOOKS

The work of production, printing, storage, distribution and sale of nationalised text books has registered an enormous increase in recent years. The existing administrative set up has proved grossly inadequate. The Government Text Book Press, is also to handle only about 10 per cent of the printing work involved. Therefore, the Government having regard to the exigencies of

work have (in their order No. ED 46 STB 69 dated 2nd August 1969) established an independent Directorate for Text Books to look after all kinds of work pertaining to the production, printing, storage, distribution and sale of text books. The new department will be headed by a Director and assisted by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and his staff at the State Educational Research Bureau, and the Joint Director and his staff at the Government Text Book Press, Mysore. A post of Chief Accounts Officer, has also been sanctioned. He is also an Ex-Officio Director of Literary and Cultural Development and Ex-Officio Secretary, State Sangeetha Nataka, Lalitha Khala and Sahitya Academies.

The Director of Text Books will exercise the powers hitherto exercised by the Director of Public Instruction, pending delegation of specific powers.

Text Book Committees

Prescription of Text Books for Primary and Secondary Standards

There is a Text Book Committee for recommending prescription of text-books both for primary and secondary standards. The Text Book Committee was reconstituted in Government Order No. ED 156 STB 67, dated 3rd January 1968. The main Committee consists of 24 members and in addition, there are 15 subject Committees for recommending prescription of text books. The Director of Text Books is the Chairman and the Deputy Director, State Educational Research Bureau is the Secretary.

Whenever text books are required to be prescribed, the same will be called for from private publishers and authors through Gazette Notifications. Each book received is reviewed, by three reviewers according to the criteria evolved by the Department. These reviews are

then scrutinised by subject committees to assign ranks in respect of all the books received in a particular subject. On the basis of opinions furnished by the reviewers as also subject Committees, the Text Book Committee recommends books for prescription as Text Books, for orders of Government.

(b) *Bulk Purchase of Books of Educational Value by the Department of School Libraries*

Government has constituted a committee for selecting books of Educational Value for purchase and distribution among school libraries.

The Committee consists of 13 members. The Director of Text Book is the Chairman and the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, Text Book Committee, is the Secretary. The Committee meets once or twice in a year. All the books received from authors placed before the and publishers for consideration of bulk purchase are committee for selection. The selected books will be got reviewed to ensure that the books are free from objectionable matter, factual errors and gross mistakes. The books selected by the committee will be purchased by the Department for distribution among school libraries free of cost after obtaining approval of Government.

(c) *Devaraj Bhadur Charity Literary Prize Competitions*

This Competition is held once in a year to award three prizes of Rs. 300 each and two prizes of Rs. 200 each to the best books in Kannada or Samskrita Literature. Books or manuscripts will be called for from the desirous persons in the month of July of every year.

All the works received will be reviewed by a Committee appointed by Government to judge the works and recommend award of prizes.

(d) Prize Competition for Children's Literature

The competition for children's literature in Kannada is sponsored by the Government of India and a prize of Rs. 1,000 will be awarded to the best book received for the competition.

State Government also awards five prizes for the best books at Rs. 500 each.

Books or manuscripts are to be submitted to the Director of Text Book when called for through a notification by the Government of India.

(e) Purchase of Books and Periodicals to School Libraries.

There is a scheme for recommending good and useful books and periodicals to school libraries for purchase and to suscribe. As per procedure laid down by Government all the books received will be got reviewed by two reviewers. The Committee appointed by the Director of Text Book will select books on the basis of the opinion of the reviewers. The committee meets once or twice a year depending on the number of books received during the year.

Educational Office Buildings.

The main office of the Director of Public Instruction is located in the First floor of the New Public Office building and in a few cellar rooms of the same building. All the Administration and Establishment sections dealing with Primary and Secondary Education, along with the Office Branch, Statistical, Planning, Compulsory Primary Education, Teachers Education, Commerce Education, Hindi and Samskrita Education, Audio Visual Education, Triple Benefit Scheme, Scholarships State Survey Unit Physical Education and the Accounts Branches are housed in this building with their respective officers.

Besides in order to provide more accomodation a small building at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 is put up near the main building and some sections are accomodated.

The following units of the Directorate are located in rented buildings outside the main building with their locations as noted under :

<i>Unit Office</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. State Institute of Science	.. No. 4, IV Block, Kumara Park West, Bangalore-20.
2. State Evaluation Unit	.. No. 29, Viswanath Rao Road, Madhava Nagar, Bangalore-1.
3. Literary and Cultural Development	do
4. Educational & Vocational Guidance	Kumara Park West, Bangalore-20.
5. Mid-day Meals Unit.	.. No. 5, Kumara Park West, Bangalore-20.
6. Text Book Committee	.. No. 14, Kumara Park West,
7. State Educational Research Bureau.	.. Block I, Kumara Park West, Bangalore-20.
8. Home Science Education	.. Kumara Park West, Bangalore-20.
9. Social Education	.. Seshadripuram, Bangalore.
10. State Educational Library	.. No. 256, II Cross Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore-20.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS

The Examinations Unit of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore was separated and converted into a Statutory Board with effect from 1966 as per the Act. The Board is called Mysore Secondary School Education Examination Board. The Board is conducting the following Public Examinations:--

1. S.S.L.C. Examination.
2. Various grades of Sanskrit Examinations.
3. Various grades of Drawing and Painting Examinations.
4. Various grades of Music, Dance and Dramatic Examinations.
5. Hindi Shikshak and Hindi Vidwath Examinations.
6. Diploma in Home Science Examinations.
7. Needle Work, Embroidery and Tailoring Examinations.
8. Certificate in Physical Education Examinations.
9. Diploma in Education (basic) Examinations.
10. Teachers Training Examinations.
11. Nursery Teachers Training Examinations.

Conditions of Eligibility to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination as a School Candidate. (1) No person shall be eligible to appear for the Examination as a School candidate unless he has:

- (1) completed the courses of study of Standard VIII, IX and X in one or more recognised high / higher secondary school in which he was studying.

- (ii) put in an attendance of not less than 75% of the number of working days or such other percentage of the number of working days as may be prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction as the minimum attendance required to be put in X standard of a recognised High School, provided deficiency, if any, in attendance has been condoned under Clause (a) below
- (iii) sent his application through a recognised High School in which he was studying as a regular student of the Xth standard at the time of sending his application for admission to the Examination.

(a) Where the attendance put in by a school candidate is less than 75 per cent or such percentage of the total number of working days in the Xth standard as prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction.

- (i) the Head of the Recognised High School may condone deficiency in attendance not exceeding 15 days;
- (ii) where the deficiency of 15 days or less has not been condoned by the head of the school or where the deficiency exceeds 15 days but does not exceed 30 days, the head of the recognised High School shall forward such cases of deficiency for condonation by the Chairman of the Board along with his recommendation or otherwise, Medical Certificate, if any, produced by the candidate and or any other relevant records ;
- (iii) the candidates who are deficient in attendance are eligible to take the examination only if

the deficiency in attendance is condoned by the Head of the Institution/Chairman of the Board as the case may be.

Note: 1. The Chairman of the Board may permit such of the candidates as have discontinued their studies in the second term for *bona fide* reasons either after obtaining Transfer Certificate or otherwise to take the Examination as School Candidates subject to the condition that they satisfy other rules governing the School candidates.

2. In the case of candidates who have been permitted to join the school late, by the Inspecting Officer competent to grant such permission, the attendance requirements of 75 per cent or such prescribed percentage may be reckoned from the actual date of admission of such candidates to the school. In all such cases, a copy of the order of the competent Inspecting Officer permitting late admission to the school should invariably be attached to the Attendance Report to be submitted by the Head of the School to the Chairman.

Conditions of eligibility to appear as Ex-School candidate.

No person shall be eligible to appear for the Examination as an Ex-School candidate unless he has :—

(i) once taken the Examination as a School Candidate and failed therein ;

Or

put in required attendance in the X standard as a regular school candidate but did not appear for Examination in that year though otherwise eligible.

And

(ii) registered himself as an ex-school candidate in a recognised High School after paying the

registration fee of Re. 1 to the Head of the School and sent his application through such school.

*Note :-*All ex-school candidates need not necessarily send the application for admission to the examination through the same school in which he/she originally studied. Such candidates who send their applications through the school other than the one in which they studied previously should attach three copies of their latest photographs of passport size not earlier than 3 months before the date of submission of the application and duly certified on the reverse by the Head of the School in which they studied previously.

Conditions of eligibility to appear as a Private candidate for the Examination. No candidate shall be eligible to appear for the Examination as a private candidate unless he/she.

(i) has completed 18 years of age on the 1st day of March of that year when the Examination is to be held during March/April and on the first day of September of that year when the Examination is to be held during September/October of that year and has passed the Primary VII Standard Examination conducted by or under the authority of the Department of Public Instruction or an Examination considered by the Board as equivalent or higher than the Primary VII Standard Examination or has passed an entrance test conducted by the Board.

(ii) has registered himself/herself as a Private candidate in a recognised high school teaching X standard by paying a registration fee of Rs. 3 to defray the administrative expenses of the school.

(iii) has applied to the Board in the prescribed form of application through the head of the School by paying to the Board an enrolment fee of Rs. 5 enclosing

to the application any one of the following documents as evidence of age—

- (a) extract of date of birth from the School last studied, or
- (b) extract from the Service Register if he is a Government Servant, or
- (c) extract from the Birth Register, or
- (d) affidavit of age, attested by a Magistrate or a notary; or
- (e) baptismal Certificate.

(iv) sends a certificate from the head of the School for having passed the VII Standard Examination through the recognised High School where he/she has registered himself/herself as a private candidate by paying the prescribed fee and attaching to the application form three copies of passport size photographs taken not earlier than 3 months before the date of submission of his/her application duly certified on the reverse by the Head of the School where he studied previously or by a Gazetted Officer who can identify the candidate.

Examination Fees.—The fee for admission to the Mysore S.S.L.C. Public Examination at the end of X Standard shall be Rs. 25 for the full Examination (*i.e.*, for all the four parts) Rs. 8.00 for each of I and II parts and Rs. 12 for each of the III and IV parts subject to maximum of Rs. 25. This fee of Rs. 25.00 shall include the cost of application forms and marks cards.

CHAPTER XII

SPECIAL FACILITIES

1. *Girls' Education*

At the Primary stage, separate schools for girls exist in most of the places. At the secondary stage, separate schools for girls are started wherever circumstances warrant. With the introduction of compulsory primary education, special incentives such as Attendance Scholarships, free gift of uniforms, books and slates, etc., are given. The age limit for recruitment of women teachers has been raised to 40. The State Social Welfare Board has been running condensed courses for women between the ages of 30 and 35 years, who are permitted to take the VII Standard Examination from a recognised school. Two years later they can appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination by private study.

2. *Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes are most backward educationally. With a view to bringing them on par with the rest of the advanced community, several ameliorative measures are undertaken by the department. The measures include the provision of educational concessions by way of free education, exemption from tuition fees, examination and other special fees at all levels of education, starting of residential ashram schools, hostels, award of scholarships, free supply of dress, books, slates and stationery, etc.

3. *Educational facilities for Linguistic Minorities*

(i) *Primary Stage*.—In all Primary Schools, the medium of instruction is ordinarily the regional language or the mother tongue of the child.

With a view to creating facilities for the linguistic minorities, provision is made for their instruction through their mother tongue subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There shall be a minimum strength of 10 pupils for each standard I to IV or 30 pupils in all standards I to IV together and a minimum strength of 10 pupils for each Standard V to VII.

(b) During the first four years after the commencement of the provision of the facilities, strength of 10 for each standard in which facilities are provided will be adequate and if the total strength of 30 is built up progressively.

(ii) *Secondary Stage.*—The regional language is the medium of instruction as a general rule.

With a view to creating facilities for the linguistic minorities, provision is made for the instruction through the medium of their mother tongue subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There ought to be at least 15 students in each of the Standards VIII to X and XI or a total of 45 or 60 students for standards VIII to X or VIII to XI put together respectively belonging to the minority language, in order to entitle the opening of a separate section with the minority language as medium of instruction.

(b) It would be sufficient if the total strength of 45 or 60 pupils referred to above is built up progressively during the 3 or 4 years.

(c) Previous permission of the Director of Public Instruction should be obtained to open sections with minority languages other than English, Marathi, Urdu Hindi, Tamil or Telugu.

CHAPTER XIII

WELFARE SCHEMES

District Association of Headmasters

Government approved the formation of District Association of Headmasters for a period of 4 years from 1968 in each District. The District Officer of the concerned District shall be the Chairman. The Association shall meet periodically, suggest ways and means of raising academic standards, review the progress made, and also arrange for academic Inspection of Schools.

School Betterment Committees

With a view to securing public co-operation in the matter of enrolment of children under the compulsory education, provision of amenities to school children like mid-day meals, supply of books, slates and clothing, construction of school buildings etc., a 'Betterment Committee' has been constituted for each primary School. These committees, in addition to devoting their attention to the above items, also see to the regular attendance of children and provision of other welfare activities. The School Betterment Committees started functioning since 1961. They have been doing good job all these years in the cause of Primary Education.

District School Advisory Committee

In order to co-ordinate the functions of the various school Betterment Committees of the Primary and Secondary Schools in a District, Government have recently passed orders for the formation of District School Advisory Committee for each District. The Composition of these School Advisory Committees except that of Bangalore City District will be as follows :—

- (1) All M.Ps., M.L.As., and M.L.Cs. of the District.

(2) Presidents of all the Taluk Development Boards in the District or their nominees.

(3) Two Presidents of Major Municipalities nominated by Government or their nominees.

(4) Two Presidents of Minor Municipalities nominated by Government.

(5) District Development Assistants of the District.

(6) Executive Engineer or Executive Engineers of the District.

(7) One Headmaster of Bcys' High School and one Head-Mistress of Girls' High School.

(8) One Headmaster of a Primary School and One Head-Mistress of a Primary Girls' School.

(9) Five persons interested in Education of whom at least one shall be woman.

(10) The concerned D.D.P.I. shall be the Chairman of the District School Improvement Committee.

(11) The E.O. shall be the Member-Secretary of the Committee.

The Composition of the Bangalore City District Committee will be as follows:—

(1) Minister for Education. (*Chairman*).

(2) Mayor, Bangalore City Corporation or Administrator, City Corporation. (*Vice-Chairman*).

(3) Commissioner of the Corporation.

(4) Educational Officer of the Corporation.

(5) Director of Public Instruction or his deputy.

(6) Ten persons interested in Education of whom at least two shall be women.

- (7) Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board.
- (8) Executive Engineer incharge of building construction.
- (9) The District Officer, City District, Bangalore (*Member-Secretary*).

The formation of these District School Advisory Committees is in active progress and it will come into existence and start functioning very shortly. The District School Advisory Committee will work in a broad sense and look to the improvement of education in the District as a whole. It will take suitable action with regard to the balanced spread of Primary and Secondary Educational needs, plans and review the implementation of School Improvement Programmes, procurement of lands, play-grounds, construction and maintenance of school buildings, supply of equipment, provision of beneficial schemes like Midday Meals, Medical inspection free distribution of books and uniforms to the poor and needy pupils, organisation of work experience, etc. The Committee will also advise the District Educational Officer on the suitable allotment of the lumpsum funds allotted to the District according to the Educational needs of the various taluks.

With the functioning of the School Betterment Committees and the District School Advisory Committee, it is quite certain that there is every scope for the steady improvement of Primary and Secondary Education in the State.

School Betterment Committee Collections.

The School Betterment Committees started functioning along with the Compulsory Primary Education Scheme since 1961. As Compulsory Primary Education is a scheme connected with the common man, the whole-hearted co-operation of all sections of society is enlisted

by the formation of these school Betterment Committees in each village. There are as many as 27,620 committees in the State and they have been doing good service in the cause of Education and Primary Education in particular. They have been assessing the needs of the school from time to time and with the enlisted co-operation of the local public, parents and other Departments they have been collecting funds, gifts, donations in cash, kind and labour.

From 1961 to the end of March 1969, donation of Rs. 4,62,51,627 has been collected—collections during 1968-69 being Rs. 72,14,807 as follows—

<i>in cash</i>	<i>in kind</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
36,53,950	35,60,857	72,14,807

Mid-day Meal Scheme.

The order to attract more children to schools and make free and compulsory primary education a success, the scheme of Midday meals is in vogue.

In order to augment the efforts of the Government in this scheme, the CARE aid was available to the State from the year 1963-64. The feeding programme under this aid was extended to five lakhs of children out of a total of 31 lakhs in the Primary Schools, in the year of introduction. In the year 1968-69, the programme covered about 18.00 lakhs of children out of a total of 37.5 lakhs. The CARE aid is 25 paise, the local contribution 2 paise and the Government 2 paise per meal. Each child is given 2 ozs. of corn meal, one oz. of milk powder converted into milk and half an ounce of hydrogenated oil or butter oil. This quantity of food forms almost a full meal for a child.

In Bangalore City under the Bottle Milk Scheme in collaboration with the Bangalore Dairy and CARE 12,000 children are getting $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk every day. Milk powder is supplied by CARE to the Dairy and Government pay 4 paise for $\frac{1}{4}$ litre as reconstitution, and processing charges.

School Honorary Visitors.

The Mysore State Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961 provides for free and compulsory education in the primary stage upto a particular level. Attendance officers and Inspectors have been appointed for enforcing the provisions of the Act. Government are also considering the posting of additional supervisory staff. In addition to this, Government feels that the co-operation of the representatives of the public is most essential to ensure effective implementation of the scheme. Therefore, Government are pleased to appoint all M.Ps., M.L.As., M.L.Cs., the Presidents and Members of the Taluk Development Boards, Municipalities and Panchayats as Honorary Visitors of Primary Schools in the State. The Honorary Visitors may visit any Primary School during working hours and record their impressions in the visit book of the school with reference to attendance of students, availability of teachers, general cleanliness, the working of Mid-day Meal Scheme, discipline of students and staff, adequacy of accommodation and furniture and other allied matters. Extracts of the record in the visit book made by these Honorary Visitors should be forwarded to the District Office by the Head-Master of the school. The District Officer should examine suggestions made by these visitors and implement them as early as possible.

3. *Mysore State Students' Welfare Fund*

The Government of Mysore have constituted the Mysore State Students' Welfare Fund' from the year 1963-64 with the following objectives :—

(a) to promote the welfare of students studying in educational institutions in the State by rendering assistance for the following purposes :—

- (i) to pay all kinds of fees like tuition fees Examination fees, etc., to deserving students.
- (ii) to purchase and supply necessary books and stationery.
- (iii) to supply uniforms including A.C.C. Scout and Guide uniforms.
- (iv) to provide essential medical treatment including supply of spectacles, hearing aids, etc.
- (v) to meet the maintenance charges.
- (vi) to meet the cost of transportation from and to educational institutions.

(b) to extend financial help to educational institutions promoting students' welfare such as midday meals, health and physical education, co-curricular activities and book banks.

The fund will comprise grants from the Government and local bodies, donations, receipts from benefit shows, concerts and contributions by students at Re. 1 per student per year and from teachers of educational institutions at the rate of Re. 1 per year.

Youth Activities.

There are Junior N.C.C. Units functioning in High Schools. The Mysore State Bharath Scouts and Guides and the Bharath Seva Dal are conducting activities, such as training programme for teachers, social service and manual labour, camps etc. They receive financial assistance from the Government.

The National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.

The foundation was set up in 1962 under Charitable Endowments Act 1890. The main objective of the scheme is to provide relief to teachers and dependents who may be in indigent circumstances. A general committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Union Education Minister for the Management and administration of the foundation. At the State Level, a working Committee has been appointed for similar work. Funds of the foundations are made up of the contributions paid by the Union and State Governments and the collections made by the State/Union Territories. A campaign for the collection of funds is generally initiated in the State on the occasion of the Teachers' Day which is celebrated on 5th September every year.

The programme of assistance under this foundation has been authorised and a sum of Rs. 59,563.62 has been released for disbursing as aid to the teachers in distress and also to make ex-gratia payments to such of the teachers upon their retirement as have done meritorious service of more than 30 years to their institutions.

Mysore State Teachers' Benefit Fund

This fund was formed in the year 1963-64 with the following objective :—

to give financial aid to teachers and their dependents who may be in financial distress, due to circumstances like untimely death or prolonged illness of the teacher.

Contributions to the above fund consist of grants from Government and local bodies, donations, receipts from benefit shows, etc., contributions by teachers and students of educational institutions at the rate of Re. 1. per individual per year. The rules for administration of the fund have been framed.

National and State Awards for Teachers

1. The State Level Selection Committee will have a nominee of the Government of India. The Composition will be as follows :—

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction—*Chairman*
- (2) Principal of a Training College—*Member*
- (3) A nominee of the Government of India—*Member*

The State Level Selection Committee will consider the proposals received from the District Level Selection Committees and will forward to the State Government for being transmitted to the Government of India for final selection.

2. The District Level Selection Committee will have the following members on its committee :—

- (1) The Deputy Director—(*Chairman*)
- (2) Head of a Primary Training Institute—*Member*
- (3) Headmaster of a Secondary Aided do
School.

The initial selection shall be made at the District Level by District Committee from among the names recommended by the District Officer.

Each District Committee shall recommend to the State Education authority not more than 3 names from its jurisdiction : one each for (i) Primary Teachers ; (ii) Secondary Teachers ; and (iii) Sanskrit Teachers.

The State Selection Committee shall scrutinise and sift the recommendations of the District Committees and recommend to the Central Government two names for each award allotted to the State and one or two names of Sanskrit teachers if found suitable. The State Committees of Union Territories shall recommend to the Central Government not more than three names :—one each for (1) Primary Teachers ; (ii) Secondary teachers ; and (iii) Sanskrit Teachers. The names of teachers selected by the State Committee shall be arranged in the order of merit before they are recommended to the Government of India.

The same procedure is applicable to State awards also. But the State Government is the final selection authority.

The following statement shows details of State and National Awards upto-date :—

i NATIONAL AWARDS UP TO DATE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Schools</i>				<i>Middle Schools</i>				<i>High Schools</i>				
	<i>Government</i>		<i>Aided</i>		<i>Government</i>		<i>Aided</i>		<i>Government</i>		<i>Aided</i>		
	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	<i>H.M.</i>	<i>A.M.</i>	
1958-59	2	..	1	..
1959-60
1960-61	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
1961-62
1962-63	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
1963-64	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
1964-65	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..
1965-66	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..
1966-67	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..
1967-68	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1968-69	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	..	13	..	1	..	7	4	3	..	4	3	20	..

Grand Total--55

STATE AWARDS

1962-63	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
1963-64	..	6	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	2	..	1	..	2	1
1965-66	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	3	1
1966-67	..	4	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	1
1967-68	..	5	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
1968-69	..	4	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Total	..	26	6	6	..	23	2	5	..	2	3	20	5

Grand Total—98

Notes: (i) National Award amount Rs. 500 each.

(ii) State Award amount Rs. 300 each in addition to Certificates.

The State and Central Governments make awards every year to teachers of outstanding merit and work, on the recommendations of a special committee appointed for this purpose and the award is in the form of cash of Rs. 500 per teacher.

Triple Benefit Scheme

The employees of the State Educational aided institutions, run by local bodies or private managements were not entitled to any retirement benefits, such as pension and gratuity except contributory provident fund prior to 1st April 1963. In some private aided schools, even this facility was not availed of. Government introduced a scheme of post retirement benefits called the Triple Benefit Scheme from 1st April 1963.

With the introduction of Triple Benefit Scheme from 1st April 1963, the teaching and non-teaching staff (other than the menial servants) permanent or temporary, serving in State Aided Schools whether run by local bodies or by private managements become entitled not only to Contributory Provident Fund but also to the compulsory insurance and pensionary benefits.

The main features of the Triple Benefit Scheme as it stood on 1st April 1963 are Contributory Provident Fund, Insurance and Pension.

Contributory Provident Fund.

Under Contributory Provident Fund, each employee has to contribute 6% of his pay towards his subscription, half of the subscriber's subscription has to be met by the managements and $\frac{1}{3}$ of the aggregate of these two has to be paid by Government contribution. The subscription paid by the employees and contribution paid by the managements monthly are credited to their account and the accumulations including Government contribution

and interest would be paid to them or to their heirs in the event of their retirement, termination or death. The individual ledger accounts of the employees are maintained in the Office of the Controller, State Accounts Department. The Government Contribution is credited to the fund account annually by the Controller, State Accounts Department after getting it adjusted by the Accountant General. Provision is made in the scheme for payment of advances and for allowing withdrawals as in the case of Government Provident Fund. The subscribers are expected to furnish their nomination within one month of their admission to the Scheme. The periodical annual interest is calculated at the close of each financial year and allocated to individual ledger accounts.

Insurance.

To make necessary provision to the teachers in their untimely death, compulsory Insurance is a part of the Triple Benefit Scheme. Each employee is required to compulsorily insure his life in the Life Insurance Corporation of India and keep the policy alive and unencumbered, covering the term of his period of superannuation.

Pension.

The pension or gratuity, which was once a dream to the employees of the aided school became a reality with the introduction of Triple Benefit Scheme. The quantum of pension that an employee would get would be $\frac{1}{4}$ of the average emoluments, limited to 75 rupees in the case of Headmasters and 60 rupees in the case of other employees. The amount of pension or gratuity payable to an employee is determined by the length of qualifying service.

Main changes made in the Government Order dated 24th October 1966 are as follows.

(1) In lieu of Government's contribution under Contributory Provident Fund, a gratuity equivalent to 15 days

pay for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months pay, was sanctioned. The limit of pension prescribed in the old Rules was fully relaxed in respect of all the employees except in case of Headmasters where the limit was raised from Rs. 75 to Rs. 1000 per month.

Revised Triple Benefit Scheme effective from 1st April 1967

The new scheme consists of the following three benefits, namely, Insurance, Pension and Gratuity equivalent to management contribution.

Insurance.

Employees who have completed 2 years of service shall insure their lives with the Life Insurance Corporation of India for a policy maturing at the age of compulsory retirement for the maximum amount of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ of their pay and keep the policies alive and unencumbered, provided that an employee who has already taken out such a policy need not take out a fresh one if the policy is alive and unencumbered.

Pension.

The quantum of pension which was fixed at the maximum of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the average emoluments has been raised to $\frac{3}{8}$ th of the average emoluments. This increase in the rate of pension has placed the teachers of private aided and local body schools on par with State Government Employees. With the raise in the amount of pension there is no distinction between Government employee and an aided school employee as far as pension benefit is concerned.

In addition, an employee would get a gratuity at the rate equal to 15 days pay for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 months pay. This amount is further restricted to the amount of management contribution recovered and credited to Government.

The share of management contribution at 3% of the pay of an employee shall be recovered from out of grant-in-aid bills due to the institutions by the concerned controlling authorities and credited to Government.

With the introduction of the revised Triple Benefit Scheme, with effect from 1st April 1967, the Contributory Provident Fund is deemed to have been superseded. However, the employees who are in service on 1st April 1967 have been given an option either to elect the old Triple Benefit Scheme or the revised one, in a prescribed form within 1st October 1968. In respect of employees who fail to give their option within the stipulated time, they are deemed to have elected the revised Triple Benefit Scheme. The revised Triple Benefit Scheme would be compulsory in respect of all the employees who have entered service after 1st April 1967. However those employees in service on 1st April 1967 who opt to the old rules shall be eligible to the gratuity upto a maximum of 15 months pay without any reference to management contribution.

In respect of employees who have retired during the period 24th October 1966 to 31st March 1967, the amount of pension and gratuity admissible to them shall be worked out at the rates prescribed in Government Order dated 24th October 1966.

Government have sanctioned Dearness allowance to Pensioners who are governed by the Mysore State aided school employees Contributory Provident Fund, Insurance and Pension rules and also the benefit of commutation of pension as per rules in the MCSR on the recommendation of the Pay Commission.

Extension of Triple Benefit Scheme to the Employees of D.S.B.S. and M.S.B.S. of Bombay Karnatak Area.

The Triple Benefit Scheme was not made applicable to the employees of District School Boards and Municipal

School Boards of Bombay Karnatak area: In view of a large number of representations received from the employees of the District School Boards and Municipal School Boards of Bombay Karnatak area, Government have extended the benefits of the Triple Benefit Scheme to teachers by amending the Bombay Primary Education Act vide Mysore Act No.13 of 1967 published in the Mysore Gazette on 7th September 1967.

Further more in the ordinance issued by the Governor, the District School Boards and Municipal School Boards of Bombay Karnatak area have been taken by Government with effect from 21st May 1969, and option has been given to the employees either to come over under the control of Government or to retire. In respect of those who have opted to retire it has been decided that the benefits contemplated under Mysore Triple Benefit Scheme have to be given.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY

The Society, viz., The Mysore State Education Offices Employees Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., New Public Offices, Bangalore-1, was registered and established in 1964.

All the permanent employees (both Ministerial and Administrative) of all offices under the control of the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore and who are in the limits of the State, Teachers and other staff members of the Government Schools except nursery schools in Bangalore Corporation area can become members of the Society.

The management of the Society vests in a Board of Directors consisting of thirteen members elected at the General Body Meeting to be held once in a year as per

Bye-laws of the Society. The Director of Public Instruction will be the *Ex-Officio* Chairman and any one of the joint Directors of Public Instruction will be the Vice-Chairman. The Honorary Secretary will be elected from among members elected as Directors. The Joint Secretary, Honorary Treasurer and the Auditors, and other office bearers as may be necessary will be elected/nominated by the Board of Directors.

The authorised share capital is Rs. 2.50 lakhs of 10,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

During the year 1964 there were only 75 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,128 and with a sum of Rs. 14,366—50 Ps. as deposit. As of September 1969, there were 320 members with a paid-up share capital of about Rs. 42,000 with a deposit of Rs. 5,020.

The Society has its aims in getting sites and built houses and to grant surety loans to their members. So far 22 sites from the City Improvement Trust Board and 2 built houses under Low Income Group Scheme from Mysore Housing Board were allotted to its members through the Society. A sum of Rs. 91,200 was sanctioned as surety loans by the Society since 1965 to September 1969 to its members towards the purchase of sites from City Improvement Trust Board, construction of houses, repairs, etc., and also for payments to Mysore Housing Board on allotment of built houses under Low Income Group Scheme.

CHAPTER XIV

LITERARY AND CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS

1. *Library Service.*

The State Educational Library has been functioning since 1958 to cater to the needs of teachers and students of Bangalore City. 1,500 teachers of different high and Sr. Primary Schools and staff Members of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction have been enrolled as members of this Library. Four branch libraries in the selected schools have been opened to circulate the children's books among pupils of nearby schools of the different area of Bangalore City.

The total number of books in the Library is about 32,000. One hundred and sixteen kinds of periodicals, magazines, newspapers, etc., of both Indian and foreign are subscribed, for.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes the Literary and Cultural Development Section is engaged in the following:—

1. *Preparation of Kannada—Kannada Dictionary.*

The Scheme costs Rs. 15—00 lakhs. The work is carried out through the agency of Kannada Sahitya Parishat. All the appointments including members of the Committee are approved by Government on recommendation of this Department. Annual inspection will be taken up and grant will be released after sanction of Government.

2. *Karnataka Through the Ages* (Kannada Translation)

This scheme costs Rs. 2.00 lakhs. This is taken up as per Government Order by a Committee of 6 members. The Special Officer, Literary and Cultural Development is the Convener. The publication will be released in 2 volumes.

3. *Kavi Sammelan.*

As per standing instructions of Government (Home Department) Kavi Sammelan will be conducted every year at Mysore in connection with Mysore Dasara Festivities. Applications for participation will be received from several Poets in different languages and the selection committee will select the poets. The Special Officer who is the Convener conducts the function.

4. It has also taken up the compilation of "Who is Who" in freedom struggle in Karnataka" and in this connection a Committee is appointed.

The Mysore State Sangeetha Nataka Academy

The Academy was started with the object of fostering and promoting the fine arts of Music, Dance and Drama in the State. It recognises institutions of Art and gives financial assistance for the purchase of equipment. The Minister for Education is the Chairman of the Academy. The Director of Text Books is the *Ex-Officio* Secretary of the Academy which consists of eminent artistes. The academy awards scholarships to meritorious students for undergoing training under eminent teachers and also deputed candidates for training in Dramatics in the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre, New Delhi and Natya Institute of Choreography, New Delhi. It conducts short term courses in Dramatics for High School teachers, besides introducing the system of giving awards each year to talented and reputed artistes. Its manifold activities include, among other things, sponsoring of shows of eminent artistes in Music and Dance, organising Cultural Programmes and sending

Mysore State Cultural Troupe to other States under the Government of India Scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes besides granting financial assistance to eminent artistes who are in indigent circumstances and immediate financial assistance to deserving ones. The Academy also grants subvention to books in Kannada on Dance, Drama and Music and undertakes publication of books on Art, Music, Dance and Drama in Kannada, Its sustenance is mainly from the grants received from Government of Mysore.

The Mysore State Lalitha Kala Academy

It was constituted by the Government of Mysore in 1961 for the purpose of encouraging and promoting study and research in the field of Fine Arts ; its Chairman is the Minister for Education, Government of Mysore, and the Director of Text Books is the *Ex-Officio* Secretary of the Academy. It organises State Level and Regional Art Exhibitions ; publishes literature on Art ancient, medieval and contemporary Art of Mysore State. It also arranges annual Exhibition of Fine Arts besides awarding scholarships to deserving artistes of Mysore. There is also provision under it to grant financial assistance to deserving artistes who are in indigent circumstances. A system of giving State Annual Awards to veteran painters and sculptors has also been introduced.

The Mysore State Sahitya Academy

The Mysore State Sahitya Academy was constituted by the Government of Mysore in the year 1961 with the object of developing Kannada Letters and encouraging men of letters in Mysore State. It is affiliated to the National Sahitya Academy, New Delhi. Its Chairman is the Minister for Education, Government of Mysore and the Director of Text Books is the *Ex-Officio* Secretary. The Academy arranges translations of literary works from other Indian and non-Indian languages into

Kannada, besides awarding prizes for Books every year and encouraging individual writers to publish books of outstanding merit. This Academy has also introduced a system of giving State Annual Awards to veteran literates.

CHAPTER XV

FINANCE AND PLAN SCHEMES

1. Finance

During 1969-70 the gross voted expenditure on Education was Rs. 46.18 crores out of the total gross voted revenue expenditure of Rs. 203.09 crores for the State roughly forming 22.7 per cent of the budget.

The Budget Estimates for 1969-70 under Primary and Secondary Education were Rs. 2305.95 lakhs and Rs. 936.02 lakhs respectively. The cost per pupil at the secondary and primary stages is Rs. 122.21 and Rs. 49.33 respectively. The sources of income are Government funds, education cess, tuition, examination and miscellaneous fees.

ANNUAL PLANS OF EDUCATION

The total outlay and expenditure for the three Annual Plans from 1966-67 to 1969-70 on Education are as follows:-

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Actual expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	123.00	89.39
1967-68	136.70	120.16
1968-69	163.60	122.85
1969-70	166.00	105.33

The following are the schemes implemented in the three Annual Plan Years :

1. Appointment of additional teachers and opening of Government High Schools.
2. Strengthening of existing Colleges of Education.
3. Stipends to Graduates under B.Ed., training.
4. Deputation of teachers to Post-Graduate Courses.
5. Supply of library books, equipment and furniture to Secondary Schools.
6. Development of College of Physical Education.
7. Deputation of teachers to B.Ed. training in the State.
8. Establishment of Summer-cum-correspondence Courses for inservice teachers.
9. Implementation of the recommendations of Education Commission including improvement of Science teaching in Primary Schools and Training Institutions with the aid of UNICEF.
10. Deputation of teachers to Hindi Teachers Training College, Mysore.
11. Orientation of School teachers in Community Development.
12. Appointment of additional teachers in Primary Schools.
13. Appointment of Graduate Head Masters for developing Model Schools.
14. Inservice Training for Primary School Teachers.
15. Training teachers in English.
16. Strengthening and developing of existing teachers training Institutes.

17. Additional accommodation to Teacher Training Institutions.
18. Midday Meal Feeding Programme.
19. Strengthening of existing of Pre-Primary Institution.
20. Grant-in-aid for construction of class rooms to Primary Schools.
21. Construction of Residential Quarters for Women Teachers.
22. Strengthening of Inspectorate and Educational Administration in the State.
23. Development of Sports and Grants to Sports Council.
24. Campus work Projects.
25. Conducting Physical Efficiency Drive.
26. Education of Physically handicapped and mentally retarded.
27. Establishment of institute of Modern Indian Languages.
28. Adult Literacy Programme including production of literature for Neo-Literates.
29. Production of books, reading materials and literature for Neo-Literates.
30. Social Education Schemes including New Vidyapeethas.
31. Expansion of Library Services.
32. Sangeetha Nataka Academy.
33. Sahitya and Lalitha Kala Academies.
34. Kannada—Kannada Dictionary.

35. Kannada Encyclopaedia.
36. Award of prizes to the best books in Kannada.
37. Publication of popular literature.
38. Publication of Children's literature.
39. Publication of Karnataka through the Ages.
40. Buildings and Hostels for teachers' training institutions (providing additional accommodation).
41. Construction of High School Buildings.
42. Construction of Girls Hostels.
43. Strengthening of existing colleges of Education
44. Starting of Gymnasia, Stadia etc.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

CONTENTS

PART I

Page No.

Statement	1	Area and Population in Mysore	..
	2	No. of literates in Mysore (1961)	..
	3	Nursery Schools—Number Enrolment and Teachers. 1969-70	..
	4	Number of Primary Schools by Grades and managements.	..
	5	Number of Secondary Schools by managements	..
	6	Enrolment in Lower Primary Standards	..
	7	Enrolment in Higher Primary Standards	..
	8	Enrolment in High School Standards	..
	9	Teachers in Schools	..
	10	Teachers Training Institutions	..
	11	Colleges for Education	..
	12	Examination Results	..
	13	Progress of compulsory Education	..
	14	Expenditure on Education	..
	15	Categories and pay scales of teachers	..

PART II

Table	I	Number of Pre-Primary, Primary, Secondary, Teachers Training Schools and Colleges 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1969-70.	
	II	Number of teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools.	
	III	Expenditure and per capita cost on Education	
	IV	Regionwise distribution of Institutions (Selected items).	
	V	Progress of enrolment in School Standards	..

STATEMENT I
Area and Population (1961)

Sl. No.	District	Area in Square miles	Population		Total
			Men	Women	
1	Bangalore City	193.5	6,44,047	5,62,914	12,06,961
2	Bangalore District	2,930.9	6,62,183	6,35,318	12,97,501
3	Kolar	3,180.1	6,55,645	6,34,499	12,90,144
4	Tumkur	4,073.7	6,99,191	6,68,211	13,67,402
5	Chitradurga	4,170.9	5,63,988	5,30,296	10,94,284
6	Chickmagalur	2,823.5	3,13,795	2,93,510	5,97,305
7	Hassan	2,679.7	4,55,055	4,40,792	8,95,847
8	Shimoga	4,058.4	5,36,103	4,81,265	10,17,368
9	Mysore	4,534.3	8,56,921	8,14,478	16,71,399
10	Mandya	1,872.9	4,57,143	4,42,067	8,99,210
11	Coorg	1,590.0	1,73,338	1,49,491	3,32,829
12	South Kanara	3,150.0	7,51,229	8,12,608	15,63,837
13	Dharwar	5,283.9	9,99,804	9,50,558	19,50,362
14	Belgaum	5,156.0	10,16,564	9,67,247	19,83,811
15	Bijapur	6,566.9	8,40,180	8,19,998	16,60,178
16	North Kanara	3,976.5	3,54,344	3,35,205	6,89,549
17	Bellary	3,820.8	4,66,923	4,48,338	9,15,261
18	Bidar	2,077.8	3,36,480	3,26,692	6,63,172
19	Gulbarga	6,271.2	7,03,447	6,96,010	13,99,457
20	Raichur	4,535.5	5,54,543	5,46,352	11,00,895
		7,38,46.5	1,20,40,923	1,15,45,849	2,35,86,772

STATEMENT 2

Number of Literates in Mysore by sex (1961)

Sl. No.	Districts	Population	Total No. of Literates	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore City ..	12,06,961	5,99,246	3,81,943	2,17,303
2	Bangalore Rural ..	12,97,501	2,58,439	1,97,445	60,994
3	Kolar ..	12,90,144	2,73,312	2,01,495	71,817
4	Tumkur ..	13,67,402	3,07,149	2,35,879	71,270
5	Chitradurga ..	10,94,284	2,73,193	2,06,600	66,593
6	Chickmagalur ..	5,97,305	1,03,563	1,17,519	46,044
7	Hassan ..	8,95,847	2,16,574	1,60,237	56,337
8	Shimoga ..	10,17,368	2,84,638	2,04,890	79,748
9	Mysore ..	16,71,339	3,53,344	2,50,640	1,02,704
10	Mandya ..	8,99,210	1,54,573	1,20,187	34,386
11	Coorg ..	3,32,829	1,16,534	74,678	41,856
12	South Kanara ..	15,63,837	5,05,180	3,09,936	1,95,244
13	Dharwar ..	19,50,362	6,50,071	4,73,377	1,76,694
14	Belgaum ..	19,83,811	5,12,628	3,82,481	1,30,147
15	Bijapur ..	16,60,178	4,05,062	3,18,131	86,931
16	North Kanara ..	6,89,549	2,29,147	1,52,710	76,437
17	Bellary ..	9,15,261	1,88,468	1,48,259	40,209
18	Bidar ..	6,63,172	93,960	79,117	14,843
19	Gulbarga ..	13,99,457	2,01,439	1,66,460	34,979
20	Raichur ..	11,00,895	1,69,475	1,42,059	27,416
	Total ..	2,35,86,772	59,55,905	43,24,013	16,31,952

ABSTRACT

Percentage of Literacy (1961)

		Mysore	India
For all ..	..	25.4	24.1
For Males ..	..	36.0	34.4
For Females ..	..	14.2	12.9

STATEMENT 3.

Nursery Schools—No. Enrolment and Teachers for the year 1969-70.

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Nursery Schools				Total Strength			No. of Teachers						
		Govt.	Local body	Private	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	TRAINED		UNTRAINED		TOTAL		
								Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1.	Bangalore City	..	2	12	226	240	8,156	6,715	14,871	2	198	4	310	6	508
2.	Bangalore District	..	..	2	132	134	3,561	3,005	6,566	17	120	5	18	22	138
3.	Kolar	..	1	7	21	29	818	695	1,513	..	29	..	15	..	44
4.	Tumkur	..	..	8	14	22	889	734	1,623	..	25	..	8	..	33
5.	Chitradurga	..	..	3	10	13	536	512	1,048	..	14	..	3	..	17
6.	Chickmagalur	..	..	7	12	19	756	800	1,556	..	17	..	9	..	26
7.	Shimoga	..	..	..	11	11	582	450	1,032	2	11	1	9	3	20
8.	Hassan	..	..	..	..	9	413	400	813	1	6	..	11	1	17
9.	Mysore	..	4	12	43	60	1,678	1,813	3,491	..	108	..	43	..	151
10.	Mandya	..	2	18	27	47	1,376	1,158	2,534	..	32	..	18	..	50
11.	South Kanara	..	..	..	6	6	186	162	348	..	4	..	2	..	6
12.	Coorg	..	..	4	..	4	176	168	344	..	11	..	1	..	12
13.	Gulbarga	..	2	1	6	9	518	213	731	..	3	..	18	..	21
14.	Bidar	..	..	..	2	2	95	49	144	..	1	..	1	..	2
15.	Raichur	..	..	..	1	1	22	13	35	..	..	..	1	..	1
16.	Bellary	..	1	3	6	10	384	312	696	1	5	..	7	1	12
17.	Dharwar	..	2	5	32	39	876	673	1,549	..	37	..	8	..	45
18.	Bijapur	..	..	1	6	7	456	211	667	..	7	..	17	..	24
19.	Belgaum	..	..	..	25	25	915	612	1,527	..	17	..	13	..	30
20.	North Kanara	..	..	..	16	16	532	476	1,008	..	15	..	16	..	31
Total		..	14	84	605	703	22,925	19,171	42,096	23	660	10	528	33	1,188

47

STATEMENT 4

Number of Primary Schools by Grades and Managements 1969-70.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Junior Primary			Senior Primary			Grand total
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	
1.	Bangalore City ..	177	183	360	214B	93	307	667
2.	Bangalore District ..	2,018	16	2,034	550	60	610	2,644
3.	Kolar ..	1,647	30	1,677	453	21	474	2,151
4.	Tumkur ..	1,997	2	1,999	552	7	559	2,558
5.	Mysore ..	1,661	26	1,687	467	53	520	2,207
6.	Mandya ..	1,143	13	1,156	313	5	318	1,474
7.	Goorg ..	181A	2	183	172	5	177	360
8.	South Kanara ..	407	9	416	673	479	1,152	1,568
9.	Chitradurga ..	1,159	6	1,165	479	..	479	1,644
10.	Chickmagalur ..	895	6	901	324	8	332	1,233
11.	Hassan ..	1,417	2	1,419	394	18	412	1,831
12.	Shimoga ..	1,294	8	1,302	536	13	549	1,851
13.	Gulbarga ..	1,232	..	1,232	304	5	309	1,541
14.	Raichur ..	1,063	3	1,066	327	2	329	1,395
15.	Bellary ..	657	8	665	571	24	595	1,260
16.	Bidar ..	448	3	451	262	1	263	714
17.	Dharwar ..	919	38	957	873	21	894	1,851
18.	Belgaum ..	931	17	948	999	23	1,022	1,970
19.	Bijapur ..	965	..	965	983	..	983	1,948
20.	North Kanara ..	948	16	964	486	9	495	1,459
	Grand Total ..	21,159	388	21,547	9,932	847	10,779	32,326

15

STATEMENT 5

Number of Secondary Schools by Management for 1969-70

Sl. No.	Name of District	Central	State		Municipal		Dist. Board and Taluk Board		Private		Total		All	Total No. of Hr. Sec. Schools out of the total
			B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.		
1.	Bangalore City ..	6	4	3	10	7	..	..	79	50	99	60	159	21
2.	Bangalore Rural ..	..	8	1	10	..	8	..	61	14	87	15	102	18
3.	Kolar ..	..	4	2	8	3	25	2	30	7	67	14	81	10
4.	Tumkur ..	..	8	3	4	..	17	1	74	8	103	12	115	13
5.	Chitradurga ..	..	8	2	8	..	7	..	62	8	85	10	95	12
6.	Chickmagalur ..	..	7	..	5	2	11	1	22	5	45	8	53	6
7.	Hassan ..	..	9	4	8	..	28	..	17	5	62	9	71	5
8.	Shimoga ..	..	10	..	8	4	23	3	35	6	76	13	89	14
9.	Dharwar ..	1	1	..	8	3	2	1	111	26	123	30	153	31
10.	Belgaum ..	1	2	2	3	1	..	..	123	17	129	20	149	25
11.	Bijapur ..	..	6	4	2	1	4	..	79	7	91	12	103	24
12.	North Kanara ..	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	88	13	97	13	110	14
13.	Gulbarga ..	..	23	1	..	1	27	..	22	5	72	7	79	15
14.	Raichur ..	..	16	2	..	1	21	..	17	2	54	5	59	7
15.	Bidar ..	..	9	1	..	..	21	1	16	1	46	3	49	6
16.	Bellary ..	..	3	2	4	1	24	2	24	4	55	9	64	9
17.	Mysore ..	..	7	2	6	4	36	2	40	17	89	25	114	22
18.	Mandya ..	..	7	..	6	1	20	..	27	5	60	6	66	9
19.	Coorg ..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	35	2	41	2	43	13
20.	South Kanara ..	1	15	3	1	..	33	1	79	28	129	32	161	50
Total ..		9	157	32	93	29	310	14	1,041	230	1,610	305	1,915	324

STATEMENT 6

Enrolment in Lower Primary Standards 1969-70

Sl. No.	Name of District	I year		II year		III year		IV year		Total		All
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	B'lore City ..	22,928	22,219	21,353	17,582	16,020	16,639	14,558	14,308	74,859	70,748	1,45,607
2.	B'lore Dist. ..	44,446	37,089	29,408	22,312	21,198	15,161	16,533	11,437	1,11,585	95,999	1,97,584
3.	Kolar ..	32,088	26,043	23,852	17,330	19,156	12,929	15,014	9,885	90,110	66,787	1,56,897
4.	Tumkur ..	37,737	34,924	24,867	20,096	18,752	13,467	14,772	10,935	96,128	79,422	1,75,550
5.	Mysore ..	360,11	32,934	26,039	20,392	19,212	14,337	14,881	10,139	96,143	77,802	1,73,945
6.	Mandya ..	27,142	24,166	17,861	13,521	12,951	9,098	10,333	6,682	68,287	53,467	1,21,754
7.	Coorg ..	7,566	6,472	4,887	3,931	4,532	3,669	3,881	3,105	20,866	17,177	38,043
8.	South Kanara	33,962	28,189	30,766	23,926	28,999	20,691	24,806	18,215	1,18,533	91,021	2,09,554
9.	Chitradurga ..	32,330	18,775	21,402	17,413	16,713	12,250	13,039	9,121	83,494	57,559	1,41,043
10.	Chickmagalur	16,985	16,222	12,202	9,533	8,903	7,234	7,504	5,613	45,654	38,642	84,296
11.	Hassan ..	25,151	24,166	17,016	14,541	12,512	9,833	11,222	9,289	65,961	57,829	1,23,790
12.	Shimoga ..	29,367	26,500	20,434	16,480	17,134	13,134	13,356	10,089	80,291	66,203	1,46,494
13.	Gulbarga ..	43,130	32,992	19,466	8,959	13,122	4,910	10,056	3,439	85,774	41,270	1,27,044
14.	Raichur ..	25,952	15,828	18,048	9,040	13,481	5,592	9,414	3,379	66,895	33,839	1,00,734
15.	Bellary ..	21,826	15,068	17,579	11,150	14,219	13,535	16,689	10,938	70,313	50,691	1,21,004
16.	Bidar ..	19,212	11,371	9,627	5,340	6,896	5,679	5,711	1,776	41,446	24,166	65,612
17.	Dharwar ..	53,409	47,582	41,761	40,274	32,119	24,675	25,266	17,095	1,52,555	1,29,626	2,82,181
18.	Belgaum ..	54,857	45,666	43,515	35,170	21,570	21,426	25,162	14,825	1,45,104	1,17,087	2,62,191
19.	Bijapur ..	43,504	34,180	36,582	27,529	29,402	20,332	23,220	14,808	1,32,708	96,849	2,29,557
20.	North Kanara	19,132	17,736	14,213	12,051	11,090	9,025	9,264	8,081	53,699	46,893	1,00,592
Total ..		6,26,735	5,097,32	4,50,938	3,46,570	3,38,041	2,53,616	2,84,681	1,93,159	17,00,395	13,03,077	30,03,472

STATEMENT 7

Enrolment in Higher Primary Standards

S. No.	Name of District	V Standard		VI Standard		VII Standard		Total		All
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1.	Bangalore City ..	11,547	11,490	10,846	10,242	11,223	10,311	33,616	32,043	65,659
2.	Bangalore Dist. ..	11,379	6,791	9,854	5,288	10,449	4,776	31,682	16,855	48,537
3.	Kolar ..	9,158	4,604	7,963	3,809	9,371	3,740	26,492	12,153	38,645
4.	Tumkur ..	11,127	5,867	9,254	4,618	9,909	4,510	30,290	14,995	45,285
5.	Mysore ..	10,356	6,600	8,601	5,739	9,538	5,462	28,495	17,801	46,296
6.	Mandya ..	7,331	4,086	5,891	3,090	6,688	2,447	19,910	9,623	29,533
7.	Coorg ..	3,880	3,209	3,574	2,791	3,369	2,803	10,823	8,803	19,626
8.	South Kanara ..	22,102	15,484	17,872	11,808	14,333	9,789	54,307	37,081	91,388
9.	Chitradurga ..	9,784	4,951	7,233	3,778	9,060	4,610	26,077	13,339	39,416
10.	Chickmagalur ..	5,552	3,733	4,811	3,055	4,747	1,569	15,110	8,757	23,867
11.	Hassan ..	7,682	4,238	6,212	3,503	7,351	3,355	21,245	11,096	32,341
12.	Shimoga ..	10,392	6,992	9,574	5,298	9,122	4,953	29,088	17,243	46,331
13.	Gulbarga ..	8,019	2,243	8,648	1,772	7,723	1,681	24,390	5,696	29,986
14.	Raichur ..	6,680	1,837	5,592	1,430	5,344	1,166	17,616	4,433	22,049
15.	Bellary ..	7,078	4,506	6,401	2,273	4,934	1,851	17,413	8,630	26,043
16.	Bidar ..	4,679	1,276	4,226	1,009	4,666	934	13,571	3,219	16,790
17.	Dharwar ..	18,155	9,661	14,120	6,904	13,099	5,614	45,374	22,179	67,553
18.	Belgaum ..	18,330	8,945	15,188	6,713	12,408	5,692	45,926	21,350	67,276
19.	Bijapur ..	13,809	5,852	11,931	4,207	10,416	3,320	36,156	13,379	49,535
20.	North Kanara ..	7,836	5,366	6,331	4,127	5,204	3,580	19,371	13,073	32,444
	Total ..	2,04,876	1,17,731	1,73,122	91,454	1,68,954	82,063	5,46,952	2,91,248	8,38,200

STATEMENT 8

Enrolment in High School Standards 1969-70

District	VIII Standard		IX Standard		X Standard		XI Standard		Total		Grand Total	No. of pupils per 10,000 popula- tion
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Bangalore City ..	11,615	9,340	19,877	7,980	7,988	5,387	1,223	549	31,703	23,256	54,959	363
2. Bangalore District ..	7,546	2,626	6,422	2,112	4,522	1,363	893	208	19,383	6,329	25,712	660
3. Kolar ..	5,995	2,696	5,302	2,333	4,028	1,744	622	108	15,947	6,881	22,828	143
4. Tumkur ..	7,827	2,409	6,468	2,019	5,166	1,581	966	108	20,427	6,117	26,544	157
5. Chitradurga ..	4,972	1,672	4,750	1,412	3,855	1,207	1,108	153	14,685	4,444	19,129	142
6. Chikmagalur ..	3,151	1,488	2,723	1,253	1,928	760	308	92	8,110	3,593	11,703	159
7. Hassan ..	4,438	1,931	3,785	1,464	2,502	976	519	138	11,244	4,509	15,753	130
3. Shimoga ..	6,235	2,771	4,985	2,139	3,866	1,670	1,519	415	16,605	6,995	23,600	188
9. Dharwar ..	10,677	3,844	8,914	3,206	7,276	2,564	1,889	605	23,756	10,219	38,975	162
10. Belgaum ..	10,155	3,386	8,867	2,644	7,368	2,044	1,168	369	27,558	8,443	36,001	147
11. Bijapur ..	9,184	2,050	7,607	1,650	6,311	1,358	1,792	306	23,894	5,364	29,258	143
12. North Kanara ..	4,219	2,722	3,795	2,413	3,037	1,875	502	260	11,553	7,270	18,723	220
13. Gulbarga ..	5,083	842	4,911	803	3,571	552	605	27	14,170	2,224	16,394	95
14. Bidar ..	2,961	414	2,735	355	2,202	305	205	46	8,103	1,120	9,223	113
15. Bellary ..	3,761	1,072	3,253	912	2,405	656	705	117	10,124	2,757	12,881	114
16. Raichur ..	3,478	656	3,307	571	2,386	336	674	66	98,45	1,629	11,474	84
17. Mysore ..	7,487	3,364	6,221	2,904	4,916	2,360	1,353	351	19,977	8,999	28,976	140
18. Mandya ..	3,997	1,145	3,963	902	3,070	709	368	83	11,398	2,839	14,237	128
19. Coorg ..	2,173	1,675	1,891	1,623	1,475	1,123	582	470	6,121	4,891	11,012	276
20. South Kanara ..	8,507	5,484	79,32	4,955	6,286	4,052	2,642	1,349	25,367	15,840	41,207	214
Grand Total ..	1,22,461	51,587	1,08,708	43,650	84,168	32,662	19,643	5,820	3,34,970	1,33,719	4,68,689	161

STATEMENT 9

Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools—1969-70

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Primary School				Total	Percentage of trained Teachers to total	Secondary Schools				Total	Percentage of trained Teachers to Total
		Trained		Untrained				Trained		Untrained			
		Men	Women	Men	Women			Men	Women	Men	Women		
1.	Bangalore City ..	946	2,348	599	1,114	5,007	65.8	836	1,106	354	276	2,572	75.5
2.	Bangalore District	3,145	680	1,919	520	6,264	61.1	528	69	360	71	1,028	65.3
3.	Kolar ..	2,169	441	2,175	675	5,460	47.8	366	50	325	63	804	51.7
4.	Tumkur	3,824	434	1,429	148	5,835	73.0	514	50	348	60	972	58.0
5.	Mysore ..	2,904	1,224	1,309	384	5,821	71.0	636	256	208	85	1,185	75.3
6.	Mandya ..	2,465	298	734	110	3,607	76.6	324	47	128	29	528	70.3
7.	Coorg ..	839	369	125	104	1,437	84.1	191	55	153	43	447	55.0
8.	South Kanara ..	4,093	2,826	475	51	7,445	92.9	933	508	426	105	2,022	73.2
9.	Chitradurga ..	2,782	247	1,319	249	4,597	65.9	406	39	276	41	762	58.5
10.	Chickmagalur ..	1,829	252	554	278	2,913	71.4	180	19	195	35	429	46.4
11.	Hassan ..	2,140	272	1,127	278	3,817	63.2	266	49	209	60	584	53.9
12.	Shimoga ..	2,449	391	1,086	695	4,621	61.4	433	49	310	40	829	57.8
13.	Gulbarga ..	1,371	188	2,012	186	3,757	41.5	504	58	388	49	999	56.3
14.	Raichur ..	1,840	98	903	153	2,994	64.7	332	59	246	23	660	59.2
15.	Bellary ..	2,544	323	218	112	3,197	89.7	521	90	142	17	770	79.4
16.	Bidar ..	1,229	116	521	85	1,950	68.9	234	40	234	30	538	50.9
17.	Dharwar ..	5,213	1,157	887	281	7,518	84.7	880	131	657	149	1,817	55.6
18.	Belgaum ..	4,586	1,033	1,623	502	7,744	72.6	896	159	610	101	1,766	59.7
19.	Bijapur ..	4,782	940	1,539	142	7,403	77.3	750	39	430	41	1,260	62.6
20.	North Kanara ..	2,096	915	365	66	3,442	87.5	432	67	297	99	895	55.1
Grand Total ..		53,246	14,551	20,899	6,133	94,829	71.5	10,212	2,937	6,301	1,417	20867	63.0

STATEMENT 10

Teachers Training Institutions 1969-70.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Institutions			Enrolment												Teachers		
		Government			Non-Govt.			TCH		TCL		Others		Total		Men	Women	Total	
		TCH	TCL	Others	TCH	Others	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
1.	Bangalore City	1	1	..	13	5	20	393	1,256	19	87	38	156	450	1,499	113	55	168	
2.	Bangalore Dist.	1	1	..	1	..	3	280	2	124	18	..	..	404	20	27	2	29
3.	Kolar ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	233	116	87	30	..	..	320	146	21	1	22
4.	Tumkur ..	2	..	..	3	..	5	925	104	139	22	..	..	1,064	126	58	2	60
5.	Chitradurga ..	3	1	..	1	..	5	233	96	89	7	..	..	372	103	43	2	45
6.	Chickmagalur	2	..	..	..	..	2	207	49	62	22	..	..	269	71	19	1	20
7.	Hassan ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	95	22	111	18	..	..	206	40	12	1	13
8.	Shimoga ..	1	1	..	..	1	3	114	..	120	20	..	10	234	30	17	3	20
9.	Mysore ..	3	1	1	3	1	9	606	393	218	166	135	114	959	673	89	27	116	
10.	Mandya ..	2	..	..	1	..	3	191	152	..	..	..	..	191	152	27	5	32
11.	Coorg ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	102	85	..	..	..	..	102	85	15	2	17
12.	South Kanara	3	..	..	3	..	6	119	427	..	..	..	..	119	427	10	17	27
13.	Dharwar ..	3	..	..	6	3	12	544	349	124	17	242	69	910	435	75	36	111
14.	Karwar ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	155	120	76	..	..	..	231	120	21	2	23
15.	Belgaum ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	337	191	90	23	..	..	427	214	33	13	46
16.	Bijapur ..	4	..	..	2	..	6	716	94	95	..	..	..	811	94	65	1	66
17.	Gulbarga ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	157	106	58	29	..	26	215	161	17	10	27
18.	Bidar ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	172	10	39	5	..	..	211	15	20	..	20
19.	Raichur ..	4	..	..	..	..	4	400	4	..	..	..	..	400	4	38	8	46
20.	Bellary ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	132	19	118	4	..	..	250	23	18	4	22
Total ..		38	5	1	41	10*	95	6,161	3,595	1,569	468*	415	375	8,145	4,438	738	192	930	

** 7 Nursery TTIs, 1 Drawing, 2 T.T.I. Fine Arts T.T.I.S.

STATEMENT 11

Statement of B.Ed., Colleges 1969-70

Sl. No.	Name of College	Management	Strength		Total	Teachers		Total	
			Boys	Girls		Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	R. V. Teachers' College, Bangalore.	Aided	..	61	50	111	7	1	8
2.	M.E.S. Teachers' College, Malkswaram, Bangalore-3.	do	..	60	51	111	8	..	8
3.	Vijaya Teachers' College, Bangalore.	do	..	55	33	88	4	1	5
4.	Government Teachers College, Mysore.	Government	..	82	33	115	8	4	12
5.	Regional College of Education, Mysore.	do	..	654	215	869	43	5	48
6.	Sharada Vilas Teachers' College, Mysore.	Aided	..	58	44	102	6	..	6
7.	Institute of Education, Nazarabad, Mysore.	do	..	83	66	149	10	2	12
8.	Government Teachers' Training College, Mangalore S.K.	Government	..	66	28	94	9	2	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
9.	Manipal College of Education, Udipi, South Kanara.	Aided	..	75	28	103	8	1	9.
10.	St. Ann's Training College, Mangalore.	do	..	..	89	89	3	5	8.
11.	Government College of Education, Davanagere, Chitradurg District.	Government	..	87	12	99	10	1	11
12.	National College of Education, Shimoga.	Aided	..	75	12	88	10	..	10.
13.	University College of Educa- tion, Dharwar.	do	..	149	35	184	16	1	17
14.	Government Teachers' Training College, Belgaum.	Government	..	88	18	106	9	2	11
15.	Government Teachers' Training College, Gulbarga.	do	..	86	14	100	9	1	10
16.	Government College of Education, Jamkhandi, Bijapur District	do	..	95	8	103	12	1	13.
17.	Kotturswamy College of Educa- tion, Bellary.	Aided	..	92	17	109	9	..	9.
Total			..	1,866	754	2,620	181	27	208

STATEMENT 12

Results of S.S.L.C. Examination, April 1970

Name of the Division and District	No. appeared	No. passed	Percentage of passes
Bangalore Division :			
1. Bangalore City	14,283	5,459	38.2
2. Bangalore District	5,728	1,537	26.8
3. Kolar	6,179	1,366	22.1
4. Tumkur	7,227	1,565	21.7
Mysore Division :			
5. Mysore	7,589	2,983	39.3
6. Mandya	3,918	1,171	29.9
7. South Kanara	10,731	7,841	73.1
8. Coorg	2,637	930	35.3
Chitradurga Division :			
9. Chitradurga	5,086	1,209	23.6
10. Chickmagalur	2,739	835	30.5
11. Shimoga	5,463	1,678	31.4
12. Hassan	3,591	1,015	28.3
Dharwar Division :			
13. Dharwar	9,489	4,950	52.2
14. Belgaum	9,146	5,129	56.1
15. Bijapur	7,359	3,515	48.2
16. North Kanara	4,677	2,569	54.9
Gulbarga Division :			
17. Gulbarga	4,031	1,258	31.2
18. Raichur	2,796	1,208	43.2
19. Bidar	2,482	794	32.0
20. Bellary	3,052	1,171	38.4
Total	1,18,204	48,405	41.0

STATEMENT 13

Progress of Compulsory Primary Education

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Number enumerated during 1969-70			Number enrolled during 1969-70			Percentage of enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Bangalore City ..	1,20,501	1,11,304	2,31,805	1,24,064	1,12,050	2,36,114	93	93	93
2.	Bangalore Dist. .	1,76,140	1,48,489	3,24,629	1,60,538	1,29,747	2,90,285	92	90	91
3.	Kolar ..	1,07,399	81,782	1,89,181	1,03,543	77,202	1,80,745	85	83	84
4.	Tumkur ..	1,88,416	1,60,896	3,47,312	1,64,600	1,38,496	3,03,096	95	94	94
5.	Mysore ..	1,84,626	1,53,707	3,38,333	1,00,830	79,887	1,80,717	89	85	87
6.	Mandya ..	1,03,881	78,943	1,82,824	1,00,792	76,041	1,76,833	98	96	97
7.	Coorg ..	21,117	18,667	39,784	19,865	16,678	36,543	94	87	91
8.	South Kanara ..	1,90,421	1,58,177	3,48,598	1,46,579	1,15,202	2,61,781	88	85	86
9.	Chitradurga ..	1,21,401	1,02,788	2,24,189	108,077	85,684	1,93,761	86	88	87
10.	Chickmagalur ..	72,942	65,706	1,38,648	66,214	59,375	1,25,589	93	91	92
11.	Shimoga ..	1,00,037	81,810	1,81,847	92,663	76,421	1,69,084	92	93	92
12.	Hassan ..	85,763	76,287	1,62,050	81,201	70,678	1,51,879	93	91	92
13.	Gulbarga ..	1,14,743	70,168	1,84,911	80,035	42,234	1,22,269	75	67	72
14.	Bidar ..	87,775	66,870	1,54,645	55,332	34,120	89,452	93	82	88
15.	Raichur ..	91,140	52,549	1,43,689	75,855	39,885	1,15,740	80	82	83
16.	Bellary ..	91,705	66,675	1,58,380	82,318	56,909	1,39,227	90	87	89
17.	Dharwar ..	2,07,917	1,60,942	3,68,859	1,66,618	1,30,020	2,96,638	98	98	98
18.	Bijapur ..	1,77,873	1,20,238	2,98,111	1,66,221	1,10,824	2,77,045	98	98	98
19.	Belgaum ..	1,62,688	1,12,919	2,65,607	1,39,922	1,05,242	2,45,164	98	97	97
20.	North Kanara ..	75,819	65,282	1,41,101	66,394	55,856	1,22,250	98	98	98
Grand Total ..		24,70,204	19,54,199	44,24,403	21,01,661	16,12,551	37,14,212	85	82	84

STATEMENT 14

Expenditure on Education

(To Government Funds in lakhs of Rupees.)

Items	1967-68 (Actuals)	1969-70 (Budgetted Revised)	1970-71 (Budgetted)
1	2	3	4
Primary Education :			
(a) On Government Schools ..	1,008.75	1,279.46	1,948.81
(b) On Local Board Schools ..	564.20	864.50	156.50
(c) Private Schools ..	135.83	161.99	232.45
Total ..	1,708.78	2,305.25	2,337.76
Secondary Education :			
(a) Government Schools ..	128.86	169.77	177.47
(b) On Local Board Schools ..	102.62	226.26	240.15
(c) Private Bodies Schools ..	318.25	540.00	603.20
Total ..	549.73	936.03	10,23.82
Special Schools ..	75.78	116.42	140.38
Scholarships ..	64.35	55.21	66.98
Miscellaneous ..	161.47	299.21	352.43
Total ..	301.60	470.84	459.79
Direction ..	23.79	22.25	21.24
Inspection ..	59.76	74.97	89.66
Total ..	83.55	97.22	110.90
Development Schemes ..	177.83	307.40	313.11
Grand Total ..	2,821.40	4,117.44	4,245.38

STATEMENT 15

Categories and Pay Scales of Teachers 1—1—70

Sl. No.	Kind and Management	Category of Teacher	Minimum Qualification	Scale of Pay
1	2	3	4	5
Teachers in Primary Schools :				
1.	Government/Local Board and Private Bodies.	Headmasters/Assistant Teachers.	Matriculation (Untrained)	Rs. 90—3—105—4—145—EB—5—200.
			For Selection Grade Teachers	Rs. 120—5—170—6—200—10—240
			Matriculates (Trained) ..	Rs. 100—4—140—5—190—6—220
			Non-S.S.L.C. (Trained) ..	Rs. 90—3—105—4—145—EB—5—200
			Non-S.S.L.C. (Untrained)	Rs. 80—2—90—3—120—4—140—5—145
Teachers in Middle Schools :				
2.	Government/Local Boards/Private Bodies.	Headmasters	Graduates (untrained) ..	Rs. 130—5—150—8—190—EB—10—260—15—290
		Headmasters/Assistant Masters/Pandits/Munshis (Language Teachers).	Graduates (Trained) ..	Rs. 175—10—275—15—350—EB—20—450
			Matriculates (Trained) ..	Rs. 100—4—140—5—190—EB—6—220
			Matriculates (Untrained)	Rs. 90—3—105—4—145—EB—5—200
			Non-S.S.L.C. (Trained) ..	Rs. 90—3—105—4—145—EB—5—200
			Non-S.S.L.C. (Untrained)	Rs. 80—2—90—3—120—4—140—5—145

Hindi Teachers	.. S.S.L.C. and pass in the Prवेशिका of Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha.	Rs. 90—3—105—4—145—E.B.—5—200.
Craft Teachers (Needle work, Embroidery, Tailoring, etc.).	A pass in the VIII standard and a certificate in the craft subject concerned.	Rs. 120—5—170—6—200—10—240.
Music Teachers	.. S.S.L.C. and a pass in the Music Examination of the Education Department (Senior Grade).	Rs. 100—4—140—5—190 E.B. 6—220.
Agriculture Instructors	.. S.S.L.C. and a Diploma in Agriculture.	Rs. 130—5—150—8—190—10—260—15—290.

91

TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS OR IN HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS :—

Government/Local Boards/ Private Bodies.	Headmaster Gazetted	.. B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T.	.. Grads I—Rs. 300—25—550 E.B. 30—700.
	Graduate Assistant Masters	B.A., B.Sc./B.Com.	.. Grade II—Rs. 275—20—375 E.B. 25—550 130—5—150—8—190 E.B. 10—250—15—290
	Do	.. B.A., B.T./B.Sc., B.T./ B.Com., B.T.	Grade II—Rs. 175—10—275—15—350 E.B. 20—450. Grade II—Rs. 225—10—275—15—350 E.B. 20—450 (Promotional Grade).

STATEMENT 15--(concl'd.)

St. Kind and Management No.	Category of Teacher	Minimum Qualification	Scale of Pay
1	2	3	4
	Pandits and Munshis	.. Pass in the Pandit or Munshi Examination.	Grade II--Rs. 175-10-275-15-350 E.B. 20-450. Grade I--Rs. 225-10-275-15-350 E.B. 20-450 (Promotional Grade).
	Drawing Teachers	.. S.S.L.C. with Art Masters Certificate.	Rs. 130-5-150-8-190 E.B. 10-260-15-290.
	Do	.. S.S.L.C. with Drawing Masters Certificate.	Rs. 120-5-170-6-200 E.B. 10-240.
		S.S.L.C. with Drawing Teachers Certificate.	Rs. 100-4-140-5-190 E.B. 6-220
	Music Teachers	.. S.S.L.C. and a pass in the Music Examination (Proficiency Grade) conducted by the Education Department.	Grade I--Rs. 160-8-200-10-260 E.B. 15-350. Grades II--Rs. 130-5-150-8-190 E.B. 10-260-15-290.
	Graduate Physical Education Instructors	A University Degree and Diploma in Physical Education.	Selection Grade I--Rs. 175-10-275-15-350 E.B. 20-450. Grade I--160-8-200-10-260 E.B. 15-350.

Drill Instructors	S.S.L.C. with a Certificate in Physical Education.	Rs. 100—4—140—5—190—EB—6—220
Chief Agriculture Instructors	B.Sc., (Agrl.)	Rs. 250—10—300—15—420—EB—20—500
Assistant Agriculture Instructors.	S.S.L.C. with Diploma in Agriculture.	Rs. 130—5—150—8—190—EB—10—260—15—290.
Craft Teachers (Weaving, Tailoring, Sericulture, Horticulture, Wood work, etc.).	S.S.L.C. with Diploma Certificate in the craft subject concerned.	Rs. 175—10—275—15—350—EB—20—450 (for Diploma holders). Rs. 120—5—170—6—200—EB—10—240 (for others). Grade II Rs. 90—3—105—4—145—EB—5—200
Chief Instructors in Technical Subjects.	Degree in Engineering	Rs. 275—20—375—EB—25—550.
Assistant Instructors in Technical Subjects.	S.S.L.C. and Diploma in Engineering.	Rs. 175—10—275—15—350—EB—20—450

53

N.B.—The Graduate teachers who possess Post-Graduate qualifications, viz., M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. will be given two advance increments with effect from the date following the last day of the Examinations Passed.

PART II

TABLE I

Number of Pre-Primary, Primary Secondary Teacher Training Schools and Colleges in the State—1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1969-70

Year	No. of Primary Schools (including Sr. Primary and Basic Schools)				Total increase over the Previous years	Total No. of High Schools	No. of Girls' High Schools out of the Total	Total increase over the previous year	Out of the total No. of Higher Secondary Schools	T.T.T.'s	Colleges of Education
	Primary			Total (3+4)							
	Pre-Primary	Lower Primary	Hr. Primary								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56 ..	95	20,692	1,558	22,250	..	486	83	..	..	47	9
1960-61 ..	201	21,102	5,948	27,050	4,800	778	114	292	..	66	10
1961-62 ..	239	21,976	6,948	28,924	1,874	875	127	97	..	70	10
1962-63 ..	303	22,100	7,440	29,540	616	1,026	147	150	..	73	11
1963-64 ..	397	21,614	8,758	30,372	832	1,225	165	199	..	71*	16
1964-65 ..	432	20,951	9,937	30,888	516	1,337	178	102	52	75	16
1965-66 ..	465	21,482	10,021	31,330	442	1,491	191	154	100	84	19
1966-67 ..	491	21,270	10,194	31,664	334	1,657	227	166	198	85	19
1967-68 ..	741	21,540	10,389	31,929	265	1,743	262	86	223	85	19
1968-69 ..	704	21,716	10,494	32,210	381	1,833	281	90	272	91	17
1969-70 ..	713	21,547	10,779	32,326	116	1,915	305	82	324	95	17

—One decrease is due to merger of some of the Teachers' Training Institutions.

TABLE II

Number of Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1969-70.

Year	In Primary Schools					In Secondary Schools					
	Trained	Un-trained	Total	Percentage of Trd. to Total	Increase in the No. of teachers over the previous years	Trained	Untrained	Total	Percentage of trained to total	Increase in the No. of teachers over the previous year/s	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1955-56	..	27,955	30,249	58,204	48.0	..	4,392	2,880	7,272	60.4	+..
1960-61	..	37,606	34,903	72,509	51.9	+14,345	6,873	3,761	10,634	64.6	+3,362
1961-62	..	42,593	35,567	78,165	54.5	+5,596	7,272	4,413	11,685	62.2	+1,051
1962-63	..	46,499	34,177	80,676	54.6	+2,511	7,546	4,938	12,484	60.4	+799
1963-64	..	51,474	33,879	85,353	60.3	+4,677	7,854	6,113	13,967	56.6	+1,483
1964-65	..	55,193	34,385	89,578	61.6	+4,225	8,749	7,531	16,280	53.7	+2,318
1965-66	..	56,250	33,931	90,181	62.4	+603	9,732	7,514	17,252	56.9	+972
1966-67	..	60,805	31,822	92,627	65.6	+1,446	10,493	8,281	18,774	55.9	+1,522
1967-68	..	62,140	31,147	93,287	66.6	+660	11,302	8,285	19,547	57.6	+773
1968-69	..	64,421	29,908	94,329	68.3	+1,042	12,729	7,869	20,598	61.8	+1,051
1969-70	..	67,797	27,032	94,829	71.5	+500	13,149	7,718	20,867	63.0	+269

TABLE III

Expenditure and per-capita cost etc., on Education 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1969-70

Year	Total expenditure (Direct + Indirect) In lakhs	Per capita cost on Educa- tion	Of the total, the direct expenditure on Pry. Education (In lakhs)	Cost per pupil on Pri- mary Edu- cation	Of the total the direct expenditure on Sec. Education (In lakhs)	Cost per pupil for sec. Education
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1955-56 ..	968.24	4.50	486.83	26.51	144.39	84.55
1960-61 ..	1,767.96	7.50	770.68	31.51	238.28	93.72
1961-62 ..	2,176.48	..	856.33	..	277.24	..
1962-63 ..	2,392.29	..	958.72	..	324.03	..
1963-64 ..	2,708.98	..	1,025.86	..	382.00	..
1964-65 ..	3,084.64	..	1,226.42	..	428.01	..
1965-66 ..	3,394.73	12.85	1,372.30	39.22	521.96	103.75
1966-67 A ..	2,971.50	..	1,488.17	..	428.75	..
1967-68A ..	3,347.98	..	1,744.74	..	537.93	..
1968-69A ..	3,608.12	12.67	1,851.13	49.33	639.48	122.21
1969-70 ..	4,606.47	15.80	2,306.20	61.01	936.12	176.45

A : Budget provision under "28 Education"—This excludes capital account.

TABLE IV

Region-wise Distribution of Institutions (Selected Items) 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 1969-70

Primary, Secondary Schools and Teachers Training Institutions and Colleges

Sl. No.	Region	Secondary Schools including Higher Secondary Schools							Primary Schools including Senior Primary Schools						
		1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1968-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ex-Mysore ..	266	362	795	857	907	962	997	12,553	15,502	18,824	18,912	19,091	19,239	19,374
2.	Bombay-Karnatak area.	128	240	379	437	463	492	515	6,086	6,996	7,153	7,213	7,222	7,268	7,228
3.	Hyderabad-Karnatak area.	18	74	147	162	167	171	187	2,092	2,822	3,471	3,515	3,561	3,642	3,650
4.	Coorg and Madras Karnatak.	74	102	170	201	206	208	216	1,519	1,730	1,882	2,024	2,055	2,061	2,074
	State Total ..	486	778	1,491	1,657	1,743	1,883	1,915	2,250	27,050	31,330	31,604	31,929	32,210	32,326

TABLE IV—(contd.)

No. No.	Region	Teachers Training Institutions							Colleges for General Education						
		1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1.	Ex-Mysore ..	15	33	48	46	47	50	54	26	27	41	44	54	68	68
2.	Bombay-Karnatak area.	18	17	20	33	23	55	25	8	12	22	29	36	41	47
3.	Hyderabad-Karnatak area.	2	7	8	8	8	8	8	3	5	7	9	9	10	10
4.	Coorg and Madras Karnatak.	11	9	8	8	7	8	8	5	8	12	13	16	19	21
	State Total ..	47	66	84	85	85	91	95	42	52	82	95	115	136	146

TABLE IV—(concl.)

Sl. No.	Region	Colleges for Professional Edn.							Polytechnics and Engineering Schools						
		1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1.	Ex-Mysore ..	21	26	47	49	49	52	57	8	14	16	16	16	16	16
2.	Bombay-Karnatak area.	8	9	15	16	16	16	19	..	2	6	6	6	6	6
3.	Hyderabad-Karnatak area.	1	3	6	6	6	6	7	..	1	3	3	3	3	3
4.	Coorg and Madras Karnatak.	5	8	8	9	9	9	11	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
State Total ..		35	46	76	80	80	83	94	9	18	27	27	27	27	27

TABLE V

Progress of Enrolment in School Standards (Figures in Lakhs)

Year		Enrolment in Stds. I to V	Enrolment in Standards VI to VII (new) VIII (old)	Enrolment in Stds. VIII (new) to XI (XI old)
1		2	3	4
1955-56	Boys ..	10.52	1.93	0.95
	Girls ..	5.81	0.59	0.22
	Total ..	16.33	2.52	1.17
1960-61	Boys ..	13.61	2.62	1.32
	Girls ..	8.07	1.01	0.37
	Total ..	21.68	3.66	1.69
1961-62	Boys ..	15.45	2.92	1.47
	Girls ..	16.06	1.13	0.43
	Total ..	25.51	4.05	3.90
1962-63	Boys ..	16.43	3.23	2.65
	Girls ..	11.32	1.28	0.51
	Total ..	27.75	4.51	2.16

		1	2	3	4
1963-64	Boys	..	16.80	2.79	2.65
	Girls	..	12.09	1.17	0.87
	Total	..	28.89	3.96	3.52
1964-65	Boys	..	17.58	2.89	3.07
	Girls	..	12.84	1.38	1.07
	Total	..	30.42	4.25	4.14
1965-66	Boys	..	18.36	3.06	3.30
	Girls	..	13.73	1.41	1.23
	Total	..	32.00	4.47	4.53
1966-67	Boys	..	18.61	3.15	3.12
	Girls	..	13.79	1.39	1.21
	Total	..	32.40	4.54	4.43
1967-68	Boys	..	18.46	3.22	3.26
	Girls	..	13.64	1.63	1.27
	Total	..	32.10	4.85	4.53
1968-69	Boys	..	18.84	3.15	3.29
	Girls	..	13.95	1.58	1.31
	Total	..	32.79	4.73	4.60
1969-70	Boys	..	19.05	3.42	3.35
	Girls	..	14.21	1.74	1.34
	Total	..	33.26	5.16	4.69