

# Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

## GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 10373-428—Edn. 372-27-4, dated 27th March 1928.

### Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

Reviews the — for the year 1926-27.

#### READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1926-27, from the Director of Public Instruction, received with his letter No. L. Dis. 4013 of 27-28, dated 18th November 1927.

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#### Recorded.

2. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., continued as the Head of the Education Department till 18th May 1927, when he was sent on deputation to England as the State delegate to the Imperial Educational Conference held in London in June and July 1927. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Maharaja's College, officiated as Inspector-General of Education during Mr. Matthan's absence on deputation.

The organisation of the higher Inspectorate based on grades of education continued to work during the year. The itineration and inspection work of the Inspectors of Primary and Middle Schools, of the Secondary and Normal Schools, of the Inspector of Science Education and of the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools were fairly satisfactory. The itineration of the District Inspectors of Education, except that of the District Inspector of Urdu Education, Bangalore District, was satisfactory. Among the Assistant Inspectresses the touring work of Miss Yusuf Ali in charge of Urdu Schools in the Mysore Division continued to be unsatisfactory, in spite of the observation made by Government in their review on the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Channarayana, Malavalli, Ghamrajnagar, Hassan, Saklespur, Channagiri, Shikarpur, Hiriya and Tumkur (Urdu) and Bangalore (Urdu) Ranges was very inadequate. The Assistant Inspectors of Hassan, Shimoga, Sagar, Shikarpur and Tumkur (Urdu) Ranges did not inspect a number of schools in their direct charge. This is not satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the officers of the Revenue and other departments inspected as many as 1,137 schools and evinced interest in the improvement of those institutions.

Government are glad to observe that private munificence has been forthcoming in increased measure to provide school building, equipment and other facilities indicating a growing realisation on the part of the people that education is essential to real welfare.

3. *Statistics.*—The statistics furnished in the Report give the number and strength of the institutions as they stood on the 31st March 1927. The total number of institutions, both public and private, on 31st March 1927 was 8,212 with a strength on the rolls of 3,19,517, as against 8,066 institutions with 3,15,989 pupils on 30th June 1926. Of the total number of institutions, 4,901 were Government institutions with 2,26,562 pupils, 86 were municipal institutions with 10,118 pupils, 2,100 were aided institutions with 64,584 pupils, and 1,125 were unaided institutions with a strength of 18,253 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school going age was 36.35 as against 35.95 in the previous year; that of only boys to the male population of school going age was 57.71 as against 56.82; and the corresponding figures for girls to the total female population of school-going age was 14.16 as against 14.27 in the previous year.