

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. E. 4580-640—Edn. 86-23-6, dated 22nd March 1924.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

Reviews the ——— for the year 1922-23.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1922-23, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore with his letters No. C. P. 49 of 23-24, dated the 27th October and 1st November 1923.

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Recorded.

Direction and Inspection.—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer continued in charge of the Office of the Inspector-General of Education throughout the year. He toured for 137 days and visited 410 institutions as against 68 days and 81 schools in the previous year.

Mr. D. Venkataramiah, Circle Inspector of the Bangalore Circle, toured for 149 days and inspected 17 out of 18 schools in his direct charge, 339 other institutions, 8 hostels and all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 57 days. Dr. Paul Chinnappa who assumed charge of the Mysore Circle on 18th July 1922, toured for 202 days and inspected all the 14 institutions in his direct charge, all the offices of the District Inspectors in the Circle and visited in addition 500 other institutions of the Primary and Middle School grades. Sri Srirangamma, Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 63 days from the date of her assumption of charge of the office on 18th January 1923, while she inspected all the 29 schools in her direct charge and visited in addition 52 other schools. Government hope that there will be an appreciable improvement in her touring during the current year.

There is a general improvement in the touring and inspection of the District Inspectors of Education as compared with the figures of last year, though the period of itineration fell short of the prescribed minimum except in a few cases. The itineration of the District Inspector of Tumkur (Mr. G. Sridhara Murthi) and of the two Urdu Circles of Bangalore and Mysore (Mr. Mahomed Beig and Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan) was inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 136, 142 and 141 respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali (Bangalore Range) was only 98 days out of 299 days she was in charge. The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Shimoga, Sagar, Tumkur, Nagamangala, Maddagiri and Doddballapur Ranges was very satisfactory being above the minimum prescribed, while that of the Assistant Inspectors of Closepet, Bangalore (Sanskrit), Davangere, Narasimharajapura and Hunsur ranges was very poor. The number of schools inspected by Mr. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector, Channarayana, and Mr. Mahomed Dastagir, Assistant Inspector, Shimoga, was only 46 and 98 respectively for 106 and 202 days of touring which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General has reported that suitable warnings have been administered to the Officers whose touring and inspection work was not satisfactory, and it is hoped that there will be further improvement in this respect during the current year.

During the year the number of Assistant Inspector's charges was raised from 27 to 45, thereby reducing the number of schools in each officer's charge to about 150. Government trust that with this increase in the strength of the subordinate inspectorate, there will be material improvement in the quality as well as in the frequency of inspections and that this will go a great way towards improving the efficiency of primary schools in rural parts and arrest the closing down of village-aided schools.

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Besides the inspection of the Departmental officers, 699 schools were visited by officers of Government belonging to other departments and others. His Highness the Maharaja was also graciously pleased to visit a few schools in the Malnad Districts during his tours in those places. The Dewan in his two provincial tours visited and inspected 43 schools and the members of Council inspected 38 schools.

3. *General Statistics.**—The number of institutions, both public and private, rose from 8,601 in 1921-22 to 8,792 in the year under report, but the number of scholars declined from 304,028 to 287,794 and the average monthly attendance fell from 273,697 to 263,940. The decrease in strength and attendance was due to the closing of all the practical instruction classes as a measure of retrenchment and of 753 village aided schools (viz., 355 day schools and 398 night schools for adults) which were not working satisfactorily. The net increase in the number of public institutions was mainly due to the re-modelling of the Middle schools by which the Primary classes maintained in them were detached and treated as separate institutions and to the opening of new schools in connection with the utilisation of the Education Cess in the Districts of Bangalore and Chitaldrug. The closing of a large number of inefficient and languishing village aided schools which was a feature of the previous year continued during the year under review. This is not a matter for surprise as these schools are dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all such schools into Government institutions. But this could not be carried into effect except to a very limited extent, as the resources relied upon for such conversion have not been available. With a view to arrest the further falling off and to ensure the stability and permanence of these institutions till they could be converted into Government institutions, it has been decided to increase the Government grants to these schools and a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for the purpose in the current years' budget.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total school-going population was 52.30 and 12.42 respectively as against 55.89 and 12.46 during the previous year, and that of both girls and boys to the total population of school-going age was 32.74 as against 34.59 in 1921-22. There was one institution for every 3.35 square miles of area and 666 of the population, and one out of every 3.05 of the school-going population was under instruction.

The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect decreased from Rs. 44,47,240 to Rs. 43,64,292, the reduction being due to certain retrenchments effected in the department. Of this, Rs. 37,04,634 was met from State Funds including the cess collections of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, Rs. 45,116 from Local Funds, Rs. 5,078 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,13,431 from fees and Rs. 2,90,043 from all other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education, Rs. 24,04,605 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,28,010 on aided institutions, Rs. 2,07,197 on buildings and equipment and Rs. 7,34,483 on other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-11-11 and of this Re. 0-10-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-7-10 in the previous year, the increase being due to the merging of the village school fund with State Funds.

Up to the end of the year under review, three out of the eight District Boards had consented to levy an Education Cess at the rate of 6 pies per rupee on the items of revenue on which local cess is collected. The proposals for the utilisation of the amounts realised were received and approved by Government in the case of Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The proposals for the utilisation of the cess in the Hassan District are under correspondence between the Department and the District Board concerned. Two more districts, viz., Tumkur and Shimoga have since agreed to raise the levy and proposals for the utilisation of the amounts are under the consideration of the department. The levy of Education Cess in some of the districts has facilitated the conversion of an appreciable number of village aided schools in these districts to Government Institutions. With a view to further accelerate the conversion of aided schools in these districts, Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to each of the districts and proposals for the utilisation of these grants in the case of Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts have been approved by Government. Sixty-three aided schools in the Bangalore District and 39 in the Chitaldrug District were converted into Government institutions out of the cess funds in addition to 58 and 55 schools in the Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts respectively out of the special grant of Rs. 10,000 referred to above. The Government trust that the District Boards of the remaining three districts will also agree to the levy of the cess at an early date and co-operate with Government in securing uniform development of education in all parts of the State.

4. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools as against 8 in the previous year of which 5 were Government and 4 aided. The increase in the number was due to the opening of an Entrance class in Science in the Vani Vilas

* These do not include statistics relating to the Mysore University.

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Institute for the benefit of girl students. Of 837 students sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 347 passed giving a percentage of 41.45 as against 232 with a percentage of 29.3 in the previous year. The percentage of passes was poor in the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore and particularly so in the Vani Vilas Institute, where out of 11 candidates sent up, only one passed.

The number of High Schools working during the year was 21 of which 2 were girls' schools. The number of pupils under instruction rose from 6,307 to 6,630. To relieve congestion in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, which had assumed unmanageable proportions, a new school was opened at Malleswaram from the beginning of the current school year. In spite of this, the strength of the Collegiate High School has increased from 941 to 969. Additional sections were also opened in some of the High Schools to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. The increasing pressure for admission to High Schools presents a serious problem. The opening of more High Schools is dependent on additional financial resources becoming available. Meantime the existing institutions should be made use of to their fullest capacity. One thousand eight hundred and sixty students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 904 were declared eligible for the College Course and the Public Service, giving a percentage of 49 as against 43 in the previous year. The results in the London Mission Girls' High School, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore and the Tumkur Collegiate High School were particularly good, while those of the Maharani's High School Mysore and the Chikballapur High School were poor.

5. *Middle Schools.*—The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplated the conversion of all the Middle Schools into a uniform bilingual type providing instruction in both English and Vernacular. In pursuance of the above orders, the Middle Schools have been remodelled, so as to constitute a four year's course, with effect from the current academical year. As a transitional measure, another type called the Incomplete Middle School has come into existence providing instruction in English up to the Second Year Standard of the full Middle School. These will be gradually developed into complete Middle Schools as funds become available. The number of Middle Schools according to the new classification was 172 with a strength of 20,280 and the number of incomplete Middle Schools was 273 with a strength of 7,976. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,119 and the number successful was 2,233 giving a percentage of 54.2. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-five candidates appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2,285 passed giving a percentage of 48.3. One hundred and forty-six girls appeared for the English and 495 for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examinations of whom 81 and 237 respectively came out successful. Sixteen Panchama students passed the English and 46 the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

6. *Primary Schools.*—The total number of primary schools for boys increased from 6,216 in 1921-22 to 6,504 in 1922-23 and the number of pupils from 1,75,301 to 1,96,359. The increase is partly due to the bifurcation of schools as per orders of Government on the remodelling of the Middle School grade of instruction according to which the primary classes of the old Anglo-Vernacular and Anglo-Hindustani, Rural Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools have been brought under primary education. Of the total strength 15,830 were girls attending the boys' schools. Of the total number of schools 2,442 were Government institutions as against 2,043 in the previous year. A large number of Adult Day and Night schools which were not working satisfactorily was closed temporarily during the year. Compulsory education was in force in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in these centres was 37,887 as against 44,009. It is disappointing to find that the compulsory School Committees have not shown much activity in spite of the grant of larger powers to them, and that District Boards and Municipalities have also not been showing sufficient interest in the working of the scheme.

7. *Training Institutions.*—In the 8 training schools for men, and 3 for women, there were in all 617 pupils under instruction as against 588 in the previous year. In the Collegiate, Secondary, Upper Secondary and Lower Secondary Grade Final Examinations, the number of passes was 2, 4, 8 and 107 respectively, of which 16 were girls who passed in the Lower Secondary Training Final Examination. The hostels attached to the institutions continued to be popular, the total number of boarders being 228, of whom 37 were Mahomedans. The provision made for the training of teachers is not adequate to meet the ever-growing needs of the Department. At present, the number of teachers who have undergone training is only 2,384 out of a total number of 7,015 teachers in the department, which works out to a percentage of 33. A high standard of instruction cannot be expected when the number of untrained teachers still predominates. The quality of training has also to be improved by

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lengthening the duration of the courses of study. Comprehensive proposals for the reorganisation of training institutions and courses have been received by Government, but have been deferred on account of financial stringency as the total cost of the scheme is prohibitive. But, with a view to increase as rapidly as possible the number of trained teachers under the existing organisation, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the current year's budget and proposals for its utilisation are under consideration of Government.

8. *Special Schools of Instruction.*—The Civil Engineering school attached to the Chamrajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was removed to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering School, under the name of 'The School of Engineering, Bangalore.' The popularity of the institution has been well maintained. The total number of pupils under instruction was 183 as against 160 in the previous year, and the number of candidates who passed the final examinations in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical branches was 35 out of 50 who appeared. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was three, of which two were Government and one aided, with a total strength of 400 pupils. Commercial subjects were also taught in 5 High Schools of the State. The practical instruction classes, numbering in all 260, which were not working satisfactorily were abolished as a measure of retrenchment. But as it was considered desirable to give an industrial bent to the instruction imparted to pupils of the Panchama community, 11 practical instruction classes were opened in select panchama schools for giving instruction in vocational subjects. Ten such schools were working during the year with a total strength of 779 pupils. The orders on the Education Memorandum contemplate the provision of instruction in an industrial subject in the Middle school grade of education, but a general revision of the courses of studies providing for such teaching in all the schools is not practicable at present owing to the prohibitive cost. As a preliminary step towards the opening of Poly-technic schools, however, practical instruction classes of an improved type have been opened in five centres providing instruction in carpentry in Boys' schools and tailoring in girls' schools. Practical instruction classes in agriculture have also been sanctioned in five centres. The weaving classes attached to 12 panchama schools were also continued and worked well with a total strength of 320.

The school for the deaf-mutes and the blind continued to be popular with a total strength of 61 comprising 23 deaf, and 36 blind pupils and 2 in the training section, as against 58 in the previous year.

The number of Sanskrit schools was 51 with a strength of 1,772 as against 1,698 in the previous year. In the reorganisation of the Inspectorate all the Sanskrit schools in the State, have been constituted into a separate charge under an Assistant Inspector and it is hoped that this will lead to appreciable improvement in the organisation and working of the existing schools.

9. *Women's Education.*—There were 4 English High Schools for girls with a total strength of 162, one Kannada High School with 18 pupils, 19 Middle schools with 1,367 pupils, 54 Incomplete Middle schools with 2,339 pupils, 692 Primary schools with 32,554 pupils, 3 training schools with 61 pupils under training and 4 industrial schools with a total strength of 161. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of school going age was 12.42 as against 12.46 in the previous year. The Vani Vilas Institute was raised to the status of a Collegiate High School by the opening of a University Entrance class in Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science. In the S.S.L.C. Examination 20 passed out of 38 examined; in the Upper Secondary 2 out of 8; and in the English Lower Secondary 81 out of 146 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary 237 out of 495. The results of the training examination of the Lower Secondary grade (preliminary) were 42 passed out of 77 and in the final, 16 out of 16. The total expenditure on the education of girls rose from Rs. 5,10,187 in 1921-22 to Rs. 5,44,399 of which Rs. 4,61,900 was met from State funds, Rs. 283 from Local funds, Rs. 15 from Municipal funds Rs. 2,335 from fees and Rs. 79,866 from other sources.

10. *Education of Special Communities.*—The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls was 950 with a total strength of 31,155 as against 863 with a strength of 30,341 in the previous year. Of the total number, 12 were Middle Schools, 76 Incomplete Middle Schools, 862 Primary Schools and one was Special School. There were also 7,761 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools which gives a total of 38,845 pupils under instruction as against 39,286 in the previous year. The percentage of Mahomedan boys at school to the total Mahomedan male population was 17.01 and that of girls to the female population was 6.93. To facilitate the education of Mahomedan girls in the higher grades of instruction, a boarding home attached to the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, has been recently sanctioned and this should attract girls desiring to pursue higher studies from the mofussil. The results of the public examinations in the case of boys were 118 passes out of 257 candidates for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 252 out of 505 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 38 out of 46 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination,

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while the number of passes among girls was 21 out of 27 in the 'Teachers' Certificate Examination and 55 out of 143 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination. A Mahomedan Educational Conference was held during the year under the Presidency of the Dewan (and was followed up by meetings in the Office of the Inspector-General of Education) when the educational requirements of the community were thoroughly discussed and a number of resolutions passed. These resolutions are under the consideration of the department and the Government.

11. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for depressed classes decreased from 608 to 582, the reduction being due almost entirely to the closing of languishing Aided Schools. The total strength also decreased from 13,706 to 12,837 of whom 1,800 were girls. Of the total number of institutions, one was a Kannada High School attached to the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, 3 were Middle Schools and 576 were Primary Schools. The Panchama Boarding Schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The results of examination for the Boarding School at Tumkur were particularly good as all the 6 boys that appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination passed with two in the first class. As a measure of encouragement, students of the Panchama Community had been exempted from paying admission and examination fees for a period of three years till 1923 and this concession has been further extended by three more years. To create facilities for the students who read in the High School Classes, Government have recently passed orders sanctioning a Boarding Home at Bangalore with provision for 12 students and it is reported that the Home has commenced working with 11 on the rolls. It is gratifying to learn that the sentiment against the admission of Panchama pupils to general schools is weakening in most places and that there were 3,035 such pupils in general schools as against 2,385 in the previous year.

12. *Scholarships and Freeships.*—The grant of scholarships and free-studentships on a liberal scale was continued during the year. The scheme of free-studentships was re-examined during the year and it has now been ordered that all holders of State scholarships need not pay fees, and that of the remaining number of students, 30 per cent in the University Classes, 25 per cent in the Entrance Classes and 20 per cent in the High School Classes shall be free students. As some practical difficulties were experienced in the administration of scholarships for the education of backward classes, the rules were slightly revised according to which communities of similar social and economic conditions have been grouped together so that scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group. The scheme of scholarships for Panchamas and other Depressed Classes was also revised providing for the grant of scholarships in all stages from the infant class upwards and fixing the rates of scholarships at a higher level than those of the corresponding grades of the backward class scholarships. The administration of the technical and professional scholarships was transferred to the respective Heads of Departments with the result that only scholarships relating to education proper were left to be administered by the Education Department. No foreign scholarships for study of educational subjects were sanctioned during the year.

13. *Other Activities.*—The Scout Movement continued to be very popular. Forty one new troops were started during the year and excluding the 8 troops which had to be subsequently disbanded the total number of scout troops at the end of the period was 119 with a total strength of 2,924. The Sri Krishnaraja Rally held at Channarayana was presided over by His Highness the Yuvaraja, the Chief Scout, and attracted a large gathering of scouts from and outside the State.

14. *Educational Buildings and equipment.*—A sum of Rs. 1,52,127 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,93,483 in the year 1921-22. Of this amount Rs. 1,31,847 was spent on general schools, Rs. 15,695 on Mahomedan schools and Rs. 4,585 on Panchama schools. The amount paid as grant-in-aid for building works was Rs. 33,466. In spite of the large grants made for the purpose during the last decade varying from Rs. 3,90,238 in 1916-17, to Rs. 1,52,127 during the year of report, the accommodation in many of the schools in the mofussil is insufficient and is in urgent need of improvement. The contribution paid by the villagers in the past years has remained unutilised, as the department was unable to pay its quota of contribution from the reduced grants placed at its disposal. Instructions have been issued regarding the disposal of the contributions already received and the circumstances under which contributions may be received in future.

The total amount spent from State Funds on equipment of schools was Rs. 55,020 and from cess funds Rs. 21,410. The standard of equipment in the middle and primary schools has been laid down. An officer was deputed to inspect all the High School Laboratories and submit a report as to their requirements to bring them up-to-date. The report has been received, but its consideration has been deferred pending the revision of the S. S. L. C. and

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the Entrance courses. Orders have been issued requiring the District Boards to contribute a portion of the accumulated balances on account of Mohatarfa and Local Fund general which were transferred to them in 1917, aggregating to Rs. 2,00,000 to be mainly spent on non-recurring expenditure such as buildings. The amount so contributed is proposed to be utilised on buildings and equipment in the proportion of 3:1 and it is hoped that this would improve the situation to some extent.

15. *Hostels*.—There was a slight decline in both the number and strength of the hostels, as there were only 44 hostels with 2,222 boarders during the year against 51 hostels with a strength of 2,240 boarders in 1921-22. Of these hostels, 19 were Government, 19 aided and 6 were unaided. With a view to afford boarding facilities for boys in Middle School classes, instructions have been issued to start hostels attached to some of these institutions on trial and it is reported that one such institution has been opened at Ayanur in Shimoga District and its working is watched with interest. The number of boarders in the hostels is very small when compared to the number undergoing instruction in the secondary schools and this is understood to be partly due to the high rates prevailing in the hostels which prevent poor boys from coming in. The question of popularising these institutions by attracting a large number of pupils is of great importance and the problem of reducing the level of rates so as to induce students of ordinary means to live in these institutions, should receive the earnest attention of the Department.

16. The Government are glad to note that the work of the Department during the year under review was on the whole satisfactory and the Department exhibited marked zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year and in working out the several sanctioned schemes.

K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.

The Other Heads of Departments.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

PRESS TABLE.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

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REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1923.

CHAPTER I.

The important events of the year are given below, arranged under various heads and are treated in detail in the Chapters connected therewith.

I. Important events.

1. The Birthday of H. H. the Maharaja was celebrated in all the schools in the State, as usual.
2. H. H. the Maharaja was pleased to visit some of the schools in the districts of Hassan and Kadur, during his tour in those districts.
3. The Sri Krishnaraja All India Scout Rally, in which Scouts from several parts in and outside the State took part, was held at Channapatna in May last under the Presidency of H. H. the Yuvaraja, the Chief Scout.
4. A Conference of Departmental Officers and representatives of aided agencies engaged in education was held in November 1922. There was also a Mahomedan Educational Conference attended by Educational Officers as well as by select Mahomedan gentlemen interested in Education. Both conferences were presided over by the Dewan.

II. Progress of Education.

1. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

(a) *Direction.*—(1) The appointments of the Deputy Inspector-General of Education and of the Technical Assistant to the Inspector-General were abolished.

Mr. Dasappa, Deputy Inspector-General of Education was obliged, owing to ill health, to proceed on long leave preparatory to retirement and Mr. M. Venkatakrishna Rao, who was working temporarily as Technical Assistant, reverted to the P. W. D.

(2) The Inspector-General of Education was empowered to sanction rents for buildings up to Rs. 50 per month and remuneration to examiners within the budget allotment. His powers *re* construction, repairs and grants for buildings were also enhanced as detailed below.—

1. Repairs to buildings from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.
2. Original works from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.
3. Building grants from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.

(3) Arrangements were made to prepare a report on Education from 1st July 1916 to 30th June 1922.

(4) The temporary establishment sanctioned for this office for the preparation of the Educational Manual and the revision of the Educational Rules and Codes ceased from 1st July 1923 and the work has since been entrusted to one of the Superintendents of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

(b) *Inspection.*—(1) The number of Assistant Inspectors was increased from 27 to 45, by the creation of 12 new appointments and by the withdrawal of 6 Office Assistants of the District Inspectors, for charge of ranges.

(2) The charges of Assistant Inspectors and of some of the District Inspectors were rearranged consequent on the increase in the number of Assistant Inspectors.

(3) A Special Assistant Inspector was temporarily appointed till the end of December 1923, for attending to the starting of Practical Instruction Classes.

(4) The powers of Circle Inspectors and the Inspectress in the matter of sanctioning repairs to school buildings were enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and the District Inspectors were also empowered to sanction repairs to the extent of Rs. 50.

(5) On Miss Park's retirement, the Office of the Inspectress of Girls' schools was reconstituted under Sri Srirangamma and the charge of Girls' Schools was taken over by her from the Circle Inspectors.

(c) *Collegiate Education*.—(1) The Vani Vilas Institute was raised to the status of a Collegiate High School by opening Entrance Classes in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science.

(2) An additional Science Section of the University Entrance Class was opened in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, at the end of June 1923, on account of the large number of applications for admission to that class.

(d) *Secondary Education*.—(1) *High Schools*. The Head Masters of High Schools were empowered to sanction repairs to their school buildings up to the extent of Rs. 50.

(2) Additional sections of the High School classes were opened at Davangere, Hassan, Kolar, Bangalore and Chitaldrug on account of the large number of admissions to these classes in July 1922.

(3) Mr. K. N. Kini, M.A., was deputed to inspect and report on all the High School laboratories with a view to take stock of their equipment and forecast their requirements, so that improvement could be effected on a definite plan.

(4) The needs of the State in the matter of High School Education were examined and a programme for the starting of new schools in various places was laid down. In accordance with this programme, a High School was opened in Malleswaram, Bangalore City, providing instruction in Mathematics, Science and History.

(5) The grants-in-aid of High Schools were revised with effect from 1st July 1922 in accordance with the revised grant-in-aid rules, the revision resulting in an increased expenditure of Rs. 10,991 per annum.

(6) A Special Committee, representative of various interests, was appointed for the revision of the S. S. L. C. Course and it has submitted its final report to Government, the chief feature of which is the replacement of the present specialised course in the High School, by a general common course in certain specified subjects, including a technical or industrial subject, to be studied by all the pupils uniformly.

(7) Even with the opening of an additional High School in the Malleswaram Extension at Bangalore early in June 1923, the number of applications for admission to the High School classes was so large that additional sections of the High School classes had to be opened at the end of June 1923 in the following High Schools, (1) Bangalore, (2) Tumkur, (3) Chikmagalur, (4) Shimoga, (5) Channapatna, (6) Mysore, (7) Chikballapur and (8) Malleswaram. With much difficulty arrangements were made to provide seats to all the fresh applicants, and in some of the classes more than 50 students have had to be admitted. With all this, admission had to be refused to many of the second year students in the Government High Schools.

(e) *Middle Schools*.—(1) The III Form was separated from the Chikballapur High School and added to the A. V. School.

(2) The Aided Mission A. V. School at Nanjangud was converted into a Government institution as the Mission Authorities expressed a desire to withdraw from that centre.

(3) The special English classes, now held in some of the A. V. Schools were ordered to be continued for a further period of 2 years.

(4) The bifurcation of Primary from Middle Schools and the remodelling of Primary and Middle School education on a 4 and 4 years' basis, was brought into effect from the new academical year beginning at the end of May 1923.

(5) A revised curricula of studies for Middle Schools, with a four years' course was issued.

(6) Elementary Science and Domestic Economy were transferred from the group of optional subjects for the Lower Secondary Examination to the group of compulsory subjects, the former being made obligatory upon all boy candidates and the latter upon all girl candidates.

(7) The revised grants to Middle and Primary Schools were ordered to be given effect to from 1st July 1923 instead of from 1st July 1922.

(8) Pavagada and Kunigal were constituted as additional centres for the Lower Secondary Examination.

(f) *Primary Education*.—(1) The control of Primary Schools in the City of Bangalore was transferred to the Local Municipal Council from the 1st July 1923 and the relations in this respect between the Municipality and the Department were defined suitably.

(2) The separate budget called "The Village School Fund Budget" was abolished and all the Village schools which were hitherto being paid out of that Budget were ordered to be paid from the State Fund Budget.

(3) Revised rules were issued *re* the constitution, powers and duties of rural school committees. According to the revised rules these committees have been given more powers and responsibility.

(g) *Special Instruction*.—(1) Eleven Practical Instruction classes were reopened in certain Panchama schools, in order to give a vocational bias to the education imparted in these schools. At the end of the year, ten of these classes were working.

(2) In connection with the Education Cess paid by the people of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, five practical instruction classes in Agriculture, three in the Bangalore District and two in the Chitaldrug District and one class in lacquer work at Channapatna in the Bangalore District were ordered to be opened and arrangements are being made to start them.

(3) Practical Instruction classes of an improved type were sanctioned in the following five centres, as a preliminary step to the introduction of the polytechnic scheme.—

For boys.—Carpentry.—

1. A. H. School and A. V. School, Sultanpet, Bangalore.
2. A. V. and A. H. Practising Schools, Mysore.
3. A. V. School, Tumkur.

For girls.—Tailoring.—

1. Girls' school, Lakshmipuram, Mysore.
2. Girls' school Chamarajpet, Bangalore.

(4) From 1st July 1922, the control of all Government and Aided Industrial schools was transferred from the Education Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce, except the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore and the Engineering School of Mysore, which were amalgamated and continued in Bangalore under the designation of "The School of Engineering, Bangalore."

(h) *Physical Culture*.—Scouting continued to receive special attention.

(1) The Sri Krishnaraja All India Scout Rally was held at Channapatna in May-June 1923, presided over by H. H. the Yuvaraja, the Chief Scout, when the 10th Bangalore Troop won the Sri Krishnaraja Mace for the second time, having topped the list of competing teams.

(2) The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Head Quarter Council and the Dasara Rally were held at Mysore, when H. H. the Maharaja reviewed the scouts and presented a flag to the most efficient troop in the State *viz.*, 27th and 28th (combined) Prahlada Troop of Bangalore.

(3) Four Training camps and the regular Quarterly Rallies were conducted in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

(4) His Highness the Chief Scout has recently issued an appeal for a scout fund and a good beginning has been made.

(i) *Training of Teachers*.—(1) A special vacation class was held in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore for training 40 teachers of A. V. Schools in the teaching of Elementary Science so that they might easily and efficiently handle the subject, which finds a place under the compulsory group in the syllabus of Middle Schools.

(2) The Elementary English Training Class in the Training College, Mysore was ordered to be continued during 1923-24.

(j) *Mahomedan Education*.—(1) The whole of the Wellington Lodge at Mysore was transferred to the Education Department for locating the Practising A. H. School.

(2) The Hindustani schools at Doddballapur, Closepet and Davangere were converted into Anglo-Hindustani Middle Schools.

(3) The scale of carts, cart-hire and conductresses to Hindustani Girls' Schools was revised.

(4) A separate Assistant Inspectress was appointed for the Hindustani Girls' Schools in the Bangalore Circle and the control of all these schools was transferred from the Urdu District Inspectors to the Assistant Inspectress, there being already one such Assistant Inspectress for the Urdu Girls' Schools of the Mysore Circle.

(5) A Mahomedan Educational Conference was convened in April last under the Presidency of the Dewan and attended by several Mahomedan gentlemen and Departmental Officers. After a preliminary session in which several important matters were considered, the conference met again for 3 days with the Inspector-General of Education in the chair and

all important questions relating to Mahomedan Education were discussed and a report submitted to government.

(k) WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

(1) A Special Examination in Music for the Music teachers of Girls' schools was held with a view to improve the teaching of that subject in the Girls' schools.

(2) Four scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each were sanctioned for girls studying in the University Entrance Class of the Vani Vilas Institute.

(3) A History section for the S. S. L. C. examination was opened in the Vani Vilas Institute, in addition to the existing class in Science and Mathematics.

(4) Sri Nanjamma, B. A., Assistant Mistress, Vani Vilas Institute was deputed to study for the L. T. Degree Examination in the Lady Wellington's College, Madras for a period of one year.

(5) Girl candidates have been given the concession to appear for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination without having undergone the school course.

(6) High school classes were opened in the Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' A. V. School, Kolar.

(7) Polytechnic instruction was started by opening tailoring classes in two of the important girls' schools at Chamarajapet, Bangalore and in Krishnaraja Balika Patasala, Mysore.

(l) SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREE-SHIPS.

(1) The percentage of free studentships in the different grades of Educational Institutions was revised as given below.—

(i) All scholarships holders, including holders of backward class scholarships to be free.

(ii) Of the remaining number, free-studentships have been fixed as follows.—

(a) 30 per cent in Colleges

(b) 25 per cent in University Entrance Class

(c) 20 per cent in High Schools

(2) The tenure of all local Government scholarships was fixed at 10 months instead of at 12 months in the year.

(3) The scholarship of Sri Kanakalakshamma, M. A., Free Government scholar, studying in England was extended to the end of June 1923.

(4) The rules in regard to backward class scholarships were slightly modified by Government in their order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41—dated 17th February 1923 by grouping together two or more smaller communities of similar social and economic conditions, so that the scholarships lapsing for want of candidates in one community comprised in one group, might be awarded to pupils of other communities included in that group.

(5) To facilitate the full utilisation of backward class scholarship allotments, Government have also ordered that lapses that occur in one grade, after satisfying the needs for the lower grades of that community, might be utilised for awarding scholarships to other communities.

(6) Government have in their order No. E. 6220-1—Edn. 457-22-1 dated 21st May 1923 been pleased to order the separation of the provision meant for depressed classes under the backward class scheme, the rates being fixed slightly higher than those under backward class scheme. They have also instituted the grant of 500 scholarships of annas 8 each to the children of the depressed classes reading in Infant classes.

(m) EDUCATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

(1) Half a dozen Panchama teachers of the Mysore District were selected to undergo Lower Secondary Training in the District Normal School, Tumkur.

(2) A boarding Home for Panchama students studying in the High school classes was ordered to be opened in Bangalore, admission being limited to 12 pupils. The Home was opened in June last and is managed at present by a committee consisting of four Departmental Officers and 4 non-official gentlemen who are interested in the movement.

(3) Exemption from the payment of admission and class fees by Panchama pupils was extended for a further period of 3 years from 1923.

(4) Pupils of the depressed classes have been exempted from paying application fees for the Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary, S. S. L. C. and Teachers' Certificate Examinations for a further period up to and inclusive of the examinations of 1927.

(5) Practical Instruction classes were reopened in 11 Panchama schools in order to give a vocational bias to the education imparted in these schools.

(6) A recurring grant of Rs. 50 per mensem and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 100 were sanctioned for the Panchama hostel at Chitaldrug for the convenience of Panchama students in the middle and high schools there.

(n) GENERAL

(1) A Departmental committee was appointed for the revision and simplification of the Departmental forms.

(2) Government issued an order on the subject of Revenue Officers co-operating with Educational Officers in the spread and improvement of education by taking more interest in matters Educational and by visiting as many schools as possible in their charges and noting the same in their annual reports.

(3) A scheme for Provident Fund for the benefit of Aided School Masters was sanctioned, according to which a sum equal to that contributed by the teachers will be paid equally by the managers and Government.

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS.

(a) NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

The total number of both public and private institutions rose from 8,601 in 1921-22 to 8,792 in 1922-23 or by 191, but the number of scholars fell from 304,028 to 287,794 or by 16,234. The number of Public institutions was 7,839 with a strength of 272,650 as against 7,663 with a strength of 290,574 in the previous year, and that of private institutions was 953 with 15,144 pupils as against 938 with 13,454 pupils. The average monthly attendance in public institutions fell from 273,697 in 1921-22 to 263,940 in 1922-23. The average strength per institution in both the public and private institutions was 33 as against 35 in 1921-22 and that in public institutions only was 35 as against 37 in 1921-22. As usual, the statistics of private institutions are furnished by the Revenue Department and information was received from all the districts except Tumkur, in which case, the figures of the previous year have been taken. There has been an increase both in the number and strength of private institutions and the average strength of a private school was 16 as against 14 in the previous year.

The following is a comparative table of schools and scholars in 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Comparative table of schools and scholars for 1922-23.

Particulars	No. of institutions		No. of pupils		Difference	
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						
University Education—						
Colleges Oriental for men ...	4	4	351	324	Minus	27
Colleges Teaching for men ...	1	1	6	11	Plus	5
Total ...	5	5	357	335	Minus	22
Secondary Education—			*			
High Schools, English for boys ...	18	19	6,307	6,630	...	*
High Schools, Kannada for boys ...	4	4	247	254	Plus	7
Middle Schools for boys ...	388	172	62,274	20,280	Minus	34,018
Incomplete Middle schools for boys ...		273		7,976	...	...
High schools, English for girls ...	3	4	106	162	Plus	56
High schools, Kannada for girls ...	1	1	19	18	Minus	1
Middle schools for girls ...		19		1,367	...	...
Incomplete middle schools for girls ...	107	54	12,856	2,339	Minus	9,150
Total ...	521	546	81,809	39,026	Minus	42,783

* +323 of the 7,690 pupils shown in 1921-22 under High Schools only 6,307 were in the High school classes and the other 1,383 who were in Anglo-Vernacular classes attached to the aided High schools have been taken under middle schools.

Particulars	No. of institutions		No. of pupils		Difference	
	1921-22	1922-23	1921-22	1922-23		
Primary schools—						
Primary schools for boys ...	6,216	6,504	1,75,301	1,96,359	Plus	21,058
Primary schools for girls ...	566	692	22,451	32,554	Plus	10,103
Total ...	6,782	7,196	1,97,752	2,28,913	Plus	31,161
School Education, (Special)—						
Training school for masters ...	7	7	512	545	Plus	33
Training school for mistresses ...	3	3	70	61	Minus	9
Industrial schools for men ...	20	18	902	1,071	Plus	169
Industrial schools for women ...	4	4	149	161	Plus	12
Sanskrit schools ...	51	51	1,698	1,772	Plus	74
Commercial schools ...	3	3	185	400	Plus	215
Schools of the Deaf and the Blind ...	2	3	58	61	Plus	3
Medical and Forest schools ...	2	1	128	125	Minus	3
School of Engineering, Bangalore† ...	2	1	174	157	Minus	17
Agricultural schools ...	1	1	18	23	Plus	5
Practical instruction classes (abolished in June 1922) ...	260	...	6,762	..	Minus	6,762
Total ...	355	92	10,656	4,376	Minus	6,280
Total Public institutions ...	7,663	7,839	2,90,574	2,72,650	Minus	17,924
Total Private institutions ...	938	953	13,454	15,144	Plus	1,690
Grand total of all institutions in the State	8,601	8,792	3,04,028	2,87,794	Minus	16,234

† Engineering school, Mysore was amalgamated with the M. E. school, Bangalore and the new school is styled as the School of Engineering, Bangalore.

From the above table, it will be seen that there has been an increase of 176 school, during the year under public institutions, though the number of students fell by 17,924. The rise in the number of schools is due to the bifurcation of the old Anglo-Vernacular Rural Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Middle Schools, according to which, there has been an increase of over 400 schools and to the addition of a few schools that were opened afresh in connection with levy of Education Cess. Against this increase there was a decrease of 250 schools under special schools, due to the abolition of all Practical Instruction classes with a total strength of 6,762, which were being counted as separate institutions. Thus the net increase was about 176 schools. The fall in the strength is due to the circumstance that 753 aided Day and Night schools have not been working and have been closed temporarily for want of qualified teachers, houses for the teachers to live in or other causes. The attendance in such schools dwindled to nothing at the close of the year and this fact is responsible for the fall in attendance. These schools have been closed only temporarily and attempts are being made to revive them as soon as qualified men become available. The chief disadvantage under which the teachers of these schools are labouring is the question of pay. These teachers are paid a monthly grant of Rs. 5 to 7 according to qualifications and people in villages where they take some interest pay their quota and the teachers somehow manage to keep the school going. But in places where the villagers do not take interest, the teachers have to be satisfied with the Government grant, while they see that the teachers of the neighbouring Government schools, of almost the same qualifications draw a pay of Rs. 15 or 17 going up to Rs. 20 and 25. In such state of things, the teacher of the aided school feels dissatisfied and is always on the look out for a better paid job and the school deserted by him has to be closed till another teacher is secured. Unless the condition of these teachers is improved, it is feared that several of these aided schools will share the same fate as the other schools which are being closed year after year. In the districts which are levying the Education Cess, a certain number of these aided schools will be converted into Government schools, and steps are also being taken to increase the grants-in-aid, for which a small provision has been made in the current year's budget.

Want of sufficient supervision was another cause for the deterioration of these schools. Now that Government have deputed an additional batch of 18 Assistant Inspectors for inspection work, Inspecting Officers can devote more time to these schools and instructions have been issued to them for reviving these schools as early as possible.

Of the number of 753 schools not working temporarily, 355 were day schools and 398 were adult schools. Of the 385 day schools temporarily not working, 85 were Hindi schools 28 for Depressed classes and the rest were Kannada schools. It is however a source of satisfaction that the number of pupils in the High school classes is increasing year by year and the strength, as taken on the first of August 1923 was 6,803, i.e., 175 more than what it was on the 30th June 1923 and 498 more than it was on the 30th June 1922. The strength in the old Anglo-Vernacular Schools (now called Middle schools) is also gradually increasing every year, but it is not possible to show these figures separately this year on account of the bifurcation.

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

The percentage of boys at school to the total male population of school going age according to the Census of 1921 was 52.30 as against 55.89 in 1921-22, that of girls to the total female population of school-going age was 12.42 as against 12.46 and that of both boys and girls to the total population of school-age was 32.74 as against 34.59 in 1921-22.

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

The average monthly number on the rolls in all public institutions was 263,940 as against 273,697 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 184,763 against 203,403 or 70.0 per cent of the average monthly roll as against 74.32 last year. The fall in the average attendance is due to the closing of 260 practical instruction classes with 6,762 pupils and to the fact that 753 schools were not working temporarily at the close of the year and also to the prevalence of epidemics in various parts of the State.

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

On the average, there was one institution for every 3.35 square miles of area and for 666 persons of total population and one out of every 3.05 of the school-going population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 20 as against 1 in 19 in the previous year.

Percentage of scholars in each grade of school to the total number of scholars.

Grade of schools				Boys	Girls
High schools—English	..	..	..	3'07	'32
High schools—Kannada	..	..	..	'12	'03
Middle schools	..	..	..	9'38	2'72
Incomplete middle schools	..	..	..	3'62	4'79
Primary schools	..	..	..	83'81	92'14
Total ..				100	100

(e) EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(1) The classified statement given below shows the net direct expenditure on the different grades of institutions as well as the indirect expenditure and the sources of the two kinds of expenditure. The total expenditure both direct and indirect amounted to Rs. 43,64,292 or Rs. 82,948 less than that of the previous year, the decrease being due to certain retrenchments effected during the year.

The direct expenditure alone amounted to Rs. 31,19,791 or 71.47 per cent of the total expenditure and of this amount Rs. 60,389 was spent on College Education in Oriental Colleges, Rs. 30,357 in Professional College, Rs. 13,25,263 on Secondary Education, Rs. 13,36,937 on Primary Education for boys and girls, and Rs. 3,66,785 on schools for special instruction. The percentages of expenditure from State Funds on Direction and

Inspection to the total cost from State Funds for the year under report were 2.20 per cent and 8.60 per cent respectively.

Institutions	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total annual expenditure	Percentages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Oriental College for boys ...	59,589	...	...	...	600	60,989	1.89
College Teaching, Training College ...	30,530	...	...	...	27	30,857	.69
English High schools for boys, ...	2,81,945	...	...	1,89,677	32,117	4,03,739	9.24
Kannada do ...	16,864	...	...	...	...	16,864	.39
Middle school for boys, Kannada ...	4,85,497	4,240	2,027	6,923	18,915	5,18,602	11.89
Do Urdu ...	39,057	...	...	116	...	39,173	.89
Incomplete middle schools for boys, Kannada ...	85,514	...	1,180	242	5,518	92,454	2.11
Incomplete middle schools for boys, Urdu ...	88,708	...	...	...	...	88,708	.89
Primary schools for boys ...	10,84,544	240	460	873	15,738	10,51,855	24.09
English High school for girls ...	45,292	...	...	1,787	5,929	53,008	1.23
Kannada do ...	5,728	...	...	...	...	5,728	.13
Middle schools for girls, Kannada ...	39,228	...	...	171	19,367	58,766	1.35
Do Urdu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incomplete Middle schools for girls, Kannada ...	49,291	163	15	173	29,391	79,023	1.82
Incomplete Middle schools for girls, Urdu ...	19,188	...	...	...	...	19,188	.43
Primary schools for girls ...	2,68,449	120	...	24	17,049	2,85,612	6.53
Technical schools for boys ...	2,63,600	1,675	896	14,368	64,037	3,44,076	7.83
Do girls ...	14,685	...	...	180	7,644	22,709	.52
Total ...	27,27,709	6,438	5,078	1,64,034	2,16,532	81,19,791	71.47
Buildings ...	1,33,016	38,069 (a)	...	...	12,781	1,83,866	4.23
Furniture and apparatus ...	1,49,817	...	...	...	8,020	1,52,837	3.51
Direction ...	81,483	...	...	...	...	81,483	1.86
Inspection ...	3,18,827	...	...	...	...	3,18,827	7.31
Scholarships ...	1,20,714	...	...	...	1,229	1,21,943	2.79
Miscellaneous ...	1,73,068	609	...	1,55,397	56,471	3,85,545	8.83
Total indirect expenditure ...	9,76,925	38,678	...	1,55,397	73,501	12,44,501	28.53
Grand Total ...	37,04,634 (b)	45,116	5,078	3,19,431	2,90,033	43,64,292	100
Grand Total for 1921-22 ...	28,71,355	10,04,725	5,245	2,86,749	2,79,168	44,47,242	...
Institutions	Number of institutions	Average daily attendance	Annual average expenditure per institution	Average annual expenditure per student	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Oriental College for boys ...	4	223	15,097	270	...	...	...
College Teaching, Training College ...	1	5	30,357	...	...	...	...
English High schools for boys ...	19	5,181	21,249	77	1,822	884	49
Kannada do ...	4	144	4,216	117	75	37	50
Middle school for boys, Kannada ...	161	15,702	3,221	33	3,159	1,858	58.8
Do Urdu ...	11	643	3,561	61	180	94	62
Incomplete Middle schools for boys, Kannada ...	214	5,639	432	17	1,710	902	52.7
Incomplete Middle schools for boys, Urdu ...	59	473	656	82	613	280	54.6
Primary schools for boys ...	6,504	1,29,500	162	8	1,210	598	49.4
English High school for girls ...	4	143	13,227	871	38	20	63
Kannada do ...	1	116	5,728	357	7	2	28.6
Middle schools for girls, Kannada ...	19	1,166	3,093	60	209	138	66
Do Urdu ...	...	...	...	...	10	7	70
Incomplete Middle schools for girls, Kannada ...	37	1,425	2,136	55	204	90	44
Incomplete Middle schools for girls, Urdu ...	17	160	1,126	106	92	38	41.3
Primary schools for girls ...	692	20,877	412	13	14	6	43
Technical schools for boys ...	85	3,158	4,048	109	536	272	51 (c)
Do girls ...	7	188	3,244	120	...	...	...
Total ...	7,839	1,84,763	396	16	...	...	...

(a) Spent on village school buildings out of State Funds.

(b) The figures given in the above statement include the amount spent out of the Educational Cess. A statement showing the sums spent out of the Cess amount is given separately under para "Educational Cess."

(c) Commercial school.

(2) *Expenditure from Cess Funds.*—Education cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee was levied in the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts during the year. The estimated annual income for the three districts was Rs. 90,000, Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 39,000 respectively. The actual collections in the light of figures available in this office are as follows:—

District					Collections during 1922-23			
					Rs.	a.	p.	
Bangalore District	...	...	...	...	91,738	13	0	
Chitaldrug District	...	...	...	...	57,159	13	3	
Hassan District	...	...	...	...	44,615	15	0	
Total					196,514	9	3	

Proposals *re* the utilisation of the funds had been submitted to Government and they have been pleased to pass orders sanctioning the following items of expenditure, in consultation with the District Boards concerned.

Items					Expenditure	
					Recurring per annum	Non-recurring
Bangalore District.					Rs.	Rs.
1. Conversion of aided primary schools into Government institutions.					12,750	8,510
2. Improvement of staff and equipment of existing schools.					2,880	1,800
3. Opening fresh schools	...	...	...		5,148	1,986
4. Conversion of Vernacular Middle schools into Middle schools of the new type.					9,986	1,400
5. Providing school buildings	...	...	...		.....	6,000
6. Introduction of Practical Instruction classes					.....	....
Total					30,764	19,696
Chitaldrug District.						
1. Conversion of aided Primary schools into Government institutions.					8,396	5,230
2. Improving the staff and equipment of existing schools	...				4,644	1,000
3. Providing school buildings	...	...	...		.....	3,800
4. Conversion of Vernacular Middle schools into Middle schools of the new type.					8,326	1,400
5. Introduction of Practical Instruction classes					1,200	1,840
Total					22,566	13,270

Hassan District.

No expenditure has yet been sanctioned since the District Board have not communicated their decision as to the manner in which the amounts are to be spent.

Expenditure to be distributed over the several cess districts.

Cess Accountant attached to this office.

Nil.

The actual expenditure up to the 30th June 1923 and the balance available on the 1st July 1923 from the cess funds are as follows.—

District					Expenditure	Balance available			
					Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	19,316	75,422	13	0	
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	13,704	43,455	13	3	
Hassan	...	...	...	...	.....	44,615	15	0	
Total					33,020	1,63,494	9	3	

Proposals *re* the utilisation of the balances available are under preparation.

(3) *Conversion of schools.*—The following statement shows the number of aided primary schools that have been converted into Government institutions by districts. There are a very large number of schools that deserve to be so converted, but it is mainly a question of

funds. In the districts where Education Cess is being levied it will, be possible to convert the more important schools, but in the other districts, the process may be said to be non-operative on account of want of budget provisions for the purpose. It is hoped that all the District Boards will soon consent to the levy of the cess and thus help in giving effect to the orders on the Educational Memo in this respect at an early date.

Statement showing the total number of Aided Primary Schools converted into Government institutions up to October 1923, in each of the districts since the issue of Memo orders, viz., May 1921.

No.	Name of district	Total number of schools						Total	Remarks
		Kannada boys	Urdu boys	Panchama boys	Kannada girls	Urdu girls	Panchama girls		
1	Bangalore ...	30	9	10	10	4	...	63	From the cess funds.
2	Kolar ...	3	..	...	1	...	..	4	By transfer of provision from existing schools.
3	Chitaldrug ...	20	9	4	5	1	...	39	From cess funds.
	Do ...	47	3	6	2	...	..	58	From the special grant of Rs. 10,000.
4	Shimoga ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	As per 2 above.
5	Kadur ...	2	...	...	..	...	...	2	Do
6	Hassan ...	3	...	..	...	...	...	3	Do
	Do ..	22	12	14	4	2	1	55	From the special grant of Rs. 10,000.
7	Tumkur ...	2	..	1	...	...	...	3	As per 2 above.
8	Mysore ..	4	...	...	..	...	...	4	Do
	Total ...	135	33	35	23	7	1	234	

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

Of the total expenditure on Education 84.88 per cent was met from State Funds, 1.03 per cent from Local Funds, 12 per cent from Municipal Funds, 7.32 per cent from Fees, 6.65 per cent from all other sources.

(g) THE SHARE OF EACH CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS TO TOTAL COST.

Of the total amount spent on Education, Rs. 24,04,605 were spent on Government institutions, Rs. 9,28,010 on Aided institutions, Rs. 2,97,197 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,34,483 under the head "General" which includes the cost of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, and miscellaneous charges, such as the Government Central Book Depot, Educational Library, etc.

(h) FEES.

The receipts from fees increased from Rs. 2,86,748 to Rs. 3,19,431. Of the fees realised Rs. 1,70,886 were credited to State Funds and Rs. 1,48,545 to private funds. The amount credited to State Funds includes the fees collected for the different Local Examinations also.

Institutions	21-22	22-23	Increase or decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease
English High schools for boys ...	1,29,812	1,39,677	plus 9,865	7.59
Vernacular High schools ...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	8,913	7,039	minus 874	9.80
Incomplete Middle schools for boys ...	261	242	" 19	7.28
Primary schools for boys ...	1,027	373	" 654	63.68
English High schools for girls ..	1,887	1,787	" 100	5.29
Vernacular do ...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools for girls ...	5,090	171	" 4,919	96.65
Incomplete do ...	163	173	plus 10	6.13
Primary schools for girls ...	18	24	" 6	33.33
Schools for special instruction ...	15,231	14,548	minus 683	4.69
Miscellaneous (includes Hostels and Local Examinations).	1,24,346	1,55,397	plus 31,051	25.04
Total ...	2,86,748	3,19,431	plus 32,683	11.40

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

The fee income shown under miscellaneous includes examination fees of the S. S. L. C., Government Technical and other Local Examinations, as well as the fees realised from hostels, the reason for the rise being the increase in the number of examinees and increased realisations under Boarding charges from hostels.

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

The average cost of Education per head of population was Re. 0-11-11 as against Re. 0-12-11 in the previous year. Of this cost Re. 0-10-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-7-10 in the previous year due to the abolition of the village school fund. The average cost of education per head of population in other parts of India is given below.—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Travancore	1	2	0	
Hyderabad	0	6	9	
Bombay (British District)	1	3	0	N. B.—Old figures
Bombay (Native District)	0	6	0	repeated since latest
Madras	0	12	0	reports not received.
Bengal	0	10	7	

Annual cost per head of the number on the rolls in the different grades of boys' and girls' institutions (Government schools only).

Kind of institutions	No. of institutions	No. on rolls	Annual expenditure	Cost per institution	Average cost per pupil on the rolls
Training College	1	11	30,357	30,357	..
Oriental College for boys	4	324	56,964	14,241	175 13 0
English High schools for boys	12	4,047	2,32,151	19,346	57 5 7
Vernacular do	4	254	16,864	4,216	66 6 3
Middle schools for boys, Kannada	138	16,352	4,65,468	3,373	28 7 5
Do Urdu	11	740	39,172	3,561	52 14 11
Incomplete Middle schools for boys, Kannada	207	6,874	77,647	375	11 4 9
Do Urdu	59	694	38,709	656	55 12 5
Primary schools for boys	2,442	1,22,372	7,92,920	324	6 7 8
English High schools for girls	2	102	40,458	20,229	396 10 4
Vernacular do	1	18	5,728	5,728	318 3 6
Middle schools for girls Kannada	12	701	33,822	2,818	48 3 9
Do Urdu	..	..	..	..	..
Incomplete Middle schools for girls, Kannada	27	1,431	34,004	1,259	23 12 2
Do Urdu	14	171	19,188	1,370	112 7 1
Primary schools for girls	485	26,114	2,42,981	501	9 4 6
Technical schools for boys	21	1,698	2,65,982	12,666	157 3 9
Do girls	3	39	12,190	4,063	312 9 0
Total	3,443	1,81,942	24,04,605	698	13 3 4

(j) AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

The total expenditure on aided institutions was Rs. 9,28,010 of which a sum of Rs. 5,00,158 was contributed from State Funds as grants-in-aid, Rs. 7,047 from Local Funds, Rs. 5,043 from Municipal funds, Rs. 1,48,545 from fees and Rs. 2,67,217 from all other sources. Of the State grant, a sum of Rs. 88,125 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 34,595 for Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for boys, Rs. 20,775 for Middle and Incomplete Middle Schools for girls, Rs. 2,41,646 for Primary Schools for boys, Rs. 25,469 for Primary Schools for girls, Rs. 9,598 for Sanskrit Schools and Rs. 79,950 to special institutions and grants towards buildings, furniture, etc.

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

A sum of Rs. 36,486 was spent from State funds towards building and other lumpsum grants, of which Rs. 33,466 were paid for building works and Rs. 3,020 for furniture and other appliances.

(l) EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,52,127 was incurred on Educational buildings during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 67,157 was spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 84,970 by the Education Department.

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

Institutions	By Public Works Department	By Education Department	Total	Total of each	Grand Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Schools-boys ...	52,669	61,528	1,14,497	1,31,847	.....
Do girls ...	3,244	14,106	17,350		
Urdu Schools-boys ...	10,214	2,849	13,063	15,695	.....
Do girls ...	.....	2,632	2,632		
Depressed class Schools for boys	730	3,855	4,585	4,585	.....
Total ...	67,157	84,970	1,52,127	.....	1,52,127

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 1,52,127, a sum of Rs. 41,644 was spent solely on Village school buildings and Rs. 1,10,533 on other buildings and repairs. Of the latter sum, Rs. 38,389 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 36,643 on Taluk schools, Rs. 13,013 on Special Institutions, and Rs. 22,438 on repairs to existing buildings.

The following are the items of expenditure incurred during 1922-23 on important buildings by the Public Works Department.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—

1. Constructing a Hostel building for the High School at Channapatna ... 3649
2. Constructing a Science Laboratory for the Collegiate High School, Bangalore ... 7,455
3. Constructing a Collegiate High School, at Mysore ... 7,066
4. Constructing a seasoning kiln in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore ... 3,063
5. Constructing a Sloyd Hall for the High School, Chikballapur ... 1,081

A. V. SCHOOLS.—

1. Constructing an A. V. School at Hole-Narsipur ... 1,904
2. Constructing an additional block for the A. V. School at Arkalgud ... 3,126
3. Constructing an A. V. School at Molakalmuru ... 1,315
4. Constructing an A. V. School at Mulbagal ... 5,003
5. Constructing a building for the Model A. H. School at Bangalore ... 10,038
6. Constructing an A. V. School at Pavagada ... 2,799

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—

7. Constructing a girls' school at Shimoga ... 2,310

Government having, during the year, reduced the grant for Primary school building from one lakh to Rs. 50,000, it was not possible to take up many fresh works for construction. Of the amount sanctioned, a sum of Rs. 7,286 was spent by the Public Works Department on Incomplete works.

A sum of Rs. 84,970 was spent departmentally as against an allotment of Rs. 94,570 sanctioned for the year. Of this amount, Rs. 58,122 was spent on original works, Rs. 16,921 on repairs and Rs. 9,927 on grants-in-aid towards the construction of school houses for which contributions had been paid by the people.

The following table shows the chief items of work on which expenditure was incurred by the Department.

HIGH SCHOOLS.—

1. Improving the Katcha building attached to the High School, Tumkur ... 5,512
2. Special improvements to the High School, Shimoga ... 508
3. Improving the additional hostel block attached to the High School, Chikmagalur ... 1,449
4. Improving the portion of the Jaganmohan Palace occupied by the Collegiate High School, Mysore ... 7,978
5. Improving the kitchen block attached to the High School Hostel, Chikmagalur ... 1,200
6. Raising the compound wall of the hostel attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore ... 1,079
7. Raising the compound wall of the Women's Home, Mysore ... 929

A.-V. SCHOOLS.—

1.	Improving the A.-V. School at Tumkur	...	...	650
2.	Improving the A.-V. School at French Rocks	...	...	2,180
3.	Improving the A.-V. School at Maddigiri	...	...	1,399
4.	Constructing a Carpentry shed in the compound of the Government A.-V. School, Sultanpet, Bangalore	...	...	1,000
5.	Constructing a Carpentry shed at Tumkur	...	...	1,000
6.	Constructing a Carpentry shed in the compound of the Training College, Mysore	...	...	1,000
7.	Improving the Assistant Inspector's Office, Tarikere	...	...	1,313
8.	Constructing a portion of the compound wall of the Training College, Mysore	...	...	440
9.	Improving the Government A.-V. School, Sultanpet, Bangalore City	...	...	1,200
10.	Special repairs to the A.-V. School, Hosadurga	...	...	703
11.	Improving the A.-V. School at Nyamati, Honnali Taluk	...	...	1,000
12.	Constructing an A.-V. School at Hebbur, Tumkur Taluk	...	...	800

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—

1.	Improving the Girls' School at Tirthahalli	...	...	540
2.	Constructing a Tailoring shed for the Chamarajpet girls school, Bangalore City	...	...	1,000
3.	Improving the Girls' School at Closepet	...	...	877

HINDI BOYS' SCHOOLS.—

1.	Improving the Hindi Boys' School at Hiriya	...	...	600
2.	Improving the Hindi Boys' School at Shimoga	...	...	630

HINDI GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—

1.	Constructing a Hindi Girls' School at Hiriya	...	...	1,107
2.	Constructing a Hindi Girls' School at Bowringpet	...	...	700
3.	Purchasing the Female Dispensary for locating the Hindi Girls' School at Hassan	...	...	4,553

VILLAGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS —

1.	Constructing the V. E. School at Sarvamanya Hoskote, Nanjangud Taluk	...	...	1,420
2.	Improving the V. E. School at Sondarapalya, Bowringpet Taluk	...	...	879
3.	Constructing the V. E. School at Hoodi, Bangalore Taluk	...	...	1,233
4.	Improving the Primary Boys' School at Dandibagal, Maddagiri Taluk	...	...	400

PANCHAMA SCHOOLS.

1.	Improving the Panchama Boarding Institute, Mysore	...	...	1,570
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(m) ACCOMMODATION FOR SCHOOLS.

Proper accommodation in schools has a direct bearing on the efficient working of Educational institutions. A very large number of schools are held in rented buildings, which were constructed for the residential requirements of small families, and are necessarily and obviously unfitted for the needs of Educational institutions. Most of the rooms are very small, the lighting is very inadequate and unevenly distributed and the ventilation is even less satisfactory. The use of such small dark buildings for holding crowded classes seriously affects the health of the students and particularly their eye sight. Well ventilated and evenly lighted school buildings, with sufficiently large play-grounds are absolutely necessary not only in the case of children but even more in the case of growing boys and girls in the Middle and High School stages. Government have been providing large sums of money in the budgets every year in order to provide for the erection of such buildings as can be seen from the following table.

Expenditure on buildings constructed both by the Public Works Department and the Education Department.

					Rs.
1910-11	...	...	...	...	2,44,127
1911-12	...	...	...	...	2,59,915
1912-13	...	...	...	...	2,66,623
1913-14	...	...	...	...	2,97,989
1914-15	...	...	...	...	1,65,673
1915-16	...	...	...	...	2,00,700
1916-17	...	...	...	...	3,90,238
1917-18	...	...	...	...	2,04,491
1918-19	...	...	...	...	2,97,867
1919-20	...	...	...	...	2,79,954
1920-21	...	...	...	...	2,86,376
1921-22	...	...	...	...	1,93,483
1922-23	...	...	...	...	1,52,127

N.B.— It may be remarked that these sums include amounts spent on Colleges and College Hostels, up to the year 1915-16. From then on to 1921-22, the sanctioned sums were spent mainly on the larger school buildings in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and it was proportionately a small sum that was made available for Middle and Primary Schools.

In 1914-15 a programme for works to be undertaken in future years by the Public Works Department was sanctioned but unfortunately it was not found possible to adhere to it. The amount sanctioned every year was being supplemented by the contribution from villagers for school buildings, but in recent years the amount utilised for this purpose was curtailed, with the result that the contributions paid by the people have been lying idle and there has been much dissatisfaction among the people. The amounts allotted for school buildings have been gradually reduced during the last 2 or three years so much so that during 1922-23, a sum of Rs. 1,52,127 only was sanctioned for this purpose and the amount was fully utilised. Besides putting up school buildings separate grants were also paid to aided agencies for providing buildings for schools and hostels. During the recent years the major portion of such grants has been taken away by Aided Hostels, especially in the larger cities and very little has been paid towards the construction of school buildings. It will thus be seen that for a number of years it has not been possible to satisfy the needs of Government and Aided Schools in the rural and mofussil stations. In a large number of cases even the existing buildings are insanitary and are in a bad state of repairs. The necessity for putting up new buildings and keeping the existing ones in a good state of repair is increasing and the question is mainly one of funds and organisation. There are very few Girls' schools which have got walled compounds to provide for play, etc. In 1920-21 Government observed that the preparation of a programme of buildings in advance for a period of five years was not feasible and consequently the programme for the year is being submitted to Government after the allotment for the year is fixed.

Unless Government provide liberal funds for this purpose, want of better accommodation will have to continue. I would recommend an allotment of at least Rs. 2,00,000, per annum in the Departmental Budget for school buildings for the next 5 years in addition to special provision for large buildings in the Public Works Department budget.

(ii) EQUIPMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Government in their orders on the Education Memorandum were pleased to direct that the equipment of schools of all grades should be standardised and lists of standard articles of equipment were accordingly drawn up and were submitted to Government. They have been pleased to approve the recommendations in consultations with the Board of Education. Proposals for equipping all the schools up to the standards fixed in the Government Order have been called for from the Inspecting Officers and estimates as to the cost involved are being prepared and will be submitted to Government in due course. As however a very large sum of money will be required for this purpose, the needs of all the schools can be met only in about 5 or 6 years, in case Government are pleased to sanction a sufficiently large amount for the purpose every year. Up-to-date maps, globes, charts, etc., are all printed in English and are not of much use in the Primary and the lower Middle School classes. The manufacturers of these articles are prepared to supply the same with explanations, etc., printed in Kannada if the purchase of a fairly large number of each article, spread over a number of years, can be guaranteed. The Department cannot enter into such an agreement unless Government are pleased to guarantee a suitable provision in the annual budgets for a few years to come. Government during 1922-23 were pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 76,430 from different sources for the purchase of articles of furniture and equipment, of which Rs. 21,410 was met from the Education Cess. Articles were purchased and distributed among the Middle and Primary schools. In the case of existing schools the fresh supply was intended to bring the existing equipment up to the standard and in the case of newly opened schools, the schools have been equipped very nearly up to the standard. As regards the equipment of High schools, particularly with regard to the Science Department an Officer of the Department was deputed to inspect all the High school laboratories. He has submitted a comprehensive report in the matter and the same has been submitted to Government for orders. A provision of Rs. 50,000 was recommended to be provided in the budget of 1923-24 for Science equipment to High schools and Government were pleased to provide a sum of Rs. 29,000 for the purpose.

Out of a sum of 2 lakhs ordered to be contributed by the District Boards to this Department during the current year, viz., 1923-24 for buildings and equipment, a sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be utilised for equipment of Primary and Middle Schools. Action is being taken to utilise all possible savings in sanctioned recurring grants for the year towards the purchase and supply of school equipment. All these steps will no doubt result in rendering the equipment a little more satisfactory, but the only satisfactory solution to the problem lies in making a steady and sufficient provision for school equipment in the annual budgets to be supplemented by such funds as may be available from other sanctioned grants for the year. A provision of at least Rs. 1,00,000, per annum is recommended for the next 5 years.

CHAPTER. III.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

A. DIRECTION.

1. *Inspector-General*.—I continued to be in charge of the Department throughout the year under report. My attention was during this period chiefly devoted towards giving effect to some of the important items of the Educational Memorandum on which detailed proposals were submitted to Government and their sanction obtained. Owing to financial stringency several of the important proposals have however had to be deferred, while several of those that could be brought into operation with little additional expenditure have been given effect to. In addition to the District Boards of Bangalore and Chitaldurg which have levied the Education Cess, the District Board of Hassan and quite recently those of Shimoga and Tumkur have also agreed to the levy of the cess and proposals regarding the utilisation of the funds thus made available for the improvement of education in the Hassan District have already been sent to the President of that Board and are now under consideration by the Board, Government and the Department.

Much of my time was also taken up at Head Quarters by other work of a routine nature which devolved on me owing to the abolition of the post of Deputy Inspector-General and in attending meetings of various committees.

I was out on tour for 137 days and visited 410 institutions. I also presided over a number of Conferences and Meetings both at Head Quarters and in the mofussil and attended as a member, meetings of the University and Legislative Councils, the Retrenchment Committee, the Central Recruitment Board, Economic Development Board, etc., numbering in all, 110 sittings.

2. *Deputy Inspector-General*.—Mr. B. Dasappa, Deputy Inspector-General, who was on 3 months' combined leave from 3rd April 1922 returned to duty on the 3rd July 1922 and worked in that capacity till the 24th July 1922 when he had again to go on combined leave till the 17th January 1924, preparatory to retirement. The place was not filled up after Mr. Dasappa availed himself of the leave from the 24th July and it was finally ordered to be abolished, *vide* Government Order No. 3196-7—Edn. 234-22-6, dated 9th November 1922, Mr. Dasappa who was on combined leave, being according to the above orders, treated as the Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore Circle. During the time that Mr. Dasappa worked as Deputy Inspector-General he was of considerable help to me in getting through the work of the office and by his retirement, the Department loses the services of an officer of high ability and varied experience.

3. *Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General*.—Mr. B. Tirumalachar, continued as Personal Assistant throughout the year. His work during this period was heavier than usual, on account of the absence of the Deputy Inspector-General on combined leave, during which period he was in charge of the duties of the Deputy Inspector-General in addition to his own and on account of the abolition of the post itself in November 1922 and that of the Technical Assistant, a couple of months earlier. The abolition of these appointments has added considerably to the already heavy work of the Personal Assistant and that Mr. Tirumalachar has been able to cope with this large volume of work speaks of his untiring industry and patience not to mention his intimate knowledge of departmental details.

4. *Technical Assistant*.—Mr. M. Venkatakrishna Rao continued as Technical Assistant and was in charge of the Practical Instruction and the buildings section, till August 1922 when, on account of the abolition of all Practical Instruction classes and the transfer of Industrial schools to the Department of Industries and Commerce, the post was ordered to be abolished and Mr. Venkatakrishna Rao was reverted to the P. W. D.

Library Organiser.—This appointment was abolished from 1st July 1922 and in its place the post of a Kannada Translator was sanctioned. Mr. A. Narasimhaiya, B. A., L. T., Assistant Master of the Training College, Mysore, was appointed to the post and he joined duty in April 1923.

Secretary, Local Examinations Board.—Mr. K. T. Sudarsana Iyengar, B. A., continued as Secretary, Local Examinations Board. The very large growth in the volume of examinations work, during the practically short period of the past five years, within which the total candidatures increased from 8,000 to 12,700 has thrown an increased burden of responsibility on the Secretary, both in regard to routine and confidential work. The modifications and revision of the rules of all the important examination.—The S. S. L. C., Teachers' Certificate, Lower Secondary and the Commercial Examinations—with consequent adjustment for periods of transition, have added greatly to his onerous duties. His work has been marked by efficiency and promptitude.

Special Officer.—Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao continued to be in charge of the Special Communities Education, and Memo and Manuals sections of this office throughout the year. In addition he has worked out several cases and schemes referred to him by me and has assisted me in connection with the Conference of Educational Officers held in November last and the Mahomedan Educational Conference held in April and May last. He has also served as a member on two of the Sub-committees appointed by the Board of Education and the Committee appointed by Government for revising the educational forms and registers. Reorganisation of the Inspectorate and the territorial re-distribution of charges and ranges; preparation of detailed proposals regarding the utilisation of cess realisations in the Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts; working out details connected with the remodelling of Primary and Middle schools and the re-allocation of staff; tabulating the information available as a result of the Educational Survey and drawing up the report thereon and the 5 year programme of conversion of aided Primary schools; revision of inspection booklets; collection of information as a preliminary to the revision of the Departmental codes and rules; working out details connected with the transfer of control over primary Education in the Bangalore City to the City Municipality; standardisation of equipment in schools are some of the more important items of work attended to by him during the year. Throughout his work has been characterised by thoroughness, close attention to details, accuracy and promptitude.

The Organising Scout Commissioner.—Mr. Sanjiva Kamath, M. A., B. L., having resigned his office from the beginning of the year under report, Mr. C. Subba Rao, M. A. (Hons.) who was working as Assistant Director was appointed as Organising Scout Commissioner and he continued in charge of the work during the year. Mr. Subba Rao toured for 176 days and inspected 67 troops in several centres, mostly at Taluk Head Quarters. He started or re-organised 19 Local Scout Associations, delivered public lectures on Scouting and visited parents and other elders in each place in order to make them take more interest in the aims and methods of the Scout Movement and to win their sympathy and support for the cause. He started 41 new troops, 8 of which had however to be since disbanded owing to the transfer of Scout Masters and for want of proper leadership. He conducted 3 Training Camps for training Scout Masters and 2 Winter Camps for Scouts. In addition he attended to several activities at Head Quarters also and has been issuing a new Magazine called the "Mysore Scouter".

The Departmental Overseer.—Mr. A. Bapu Rao, the Departmental Overseer, continued to be in charge of the building section. He toured for 166 days in the year and inspected 260 buildings. Original works at a cost of Rs. 58,122 and repair works at a cost of Rs. 16,921 were carried out Departmentally, besides the construction of a number of school houses undertaken by the people for which a sum of Rs. 9,927 was paid as grants-in-aid. Many original works were completed departmentally during the year and the Budget Grants were fully utilised. All these were well looked after by the Overseer with the help of only three Sub-Overseers. The work was satisfactory. The details are given under Chapter III, Building works.

B. INSPECTING AGENCIES.

In connection with the retrenchments, Government ordered the abolition of the Posts of the Deputy Inspector General and the office Assistants to the District Inspectors were drafted for charge of ranges. The number of Inspecting Officers was further added to by the sanction of a fresh batch of 12 Assistant Inspectors, making the total number of Assistant Inspectors available for inspection work 45 as against 27 obtaining heretofore. This increase in the number of Inspecting Officers has given much relief to several of the overworked officers, some of whom had more than 400 schools under their control. According to the re-distribution of work among the District and Assistant Inspectors made after this increase, very few officers will have more than 150 schools under their direct charge. To facilitate the work of Inspection of Hindustani Girls' schools, an Assistant Inspectress was appointed for the charge of the Bangalore Circle.

The powers of the Circle Inspectors re sanction of repairs to school buildings were enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and the District Inspectors have been given powers to sanction repairs to school buildings up to Rs. 50 in each case.

1. CIRCLE INSPECTORS.

(1) *Bangalore.*—Mr. D. Venkatramaiya continued as Circle Inspector of the Bangalore Circle throughout the year. He was also in charge of the Girls' schools in the Circle till 18th January 1923, when Sri Srirangamma took charge of the office of the Inspectress of Girls' schools and relieved him of the charge of those schools. He was out on tour for 149 days during the year and inspected 17 out of 18 direct charge schools, 8 hostels attached to the High and District Normal schools and all the offices of the District Inspectors in his circle. He could not inspect the newly sanctioned High school at Malleswaram which was opened only in June 1923. In addition, he visited 339 Middle, Primary and Special Institutions and attended and

presided over a large number of Educational meetings and conferences. Much of his time which could have been devoted for inspection in the moffusil had to be spent at Head Quarters in attending several meetings, particularly in connection with the revision of forms and registers.

(2) *Mysore*.—Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthy, B.A., Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore, was permitted to retire from service from 1st July 1922. His successor Dr. Paul Chinnappa took charge of his duties on the 18th July 1922 and continued in charge of the circle throughout the year. He was also in charge of the girls' schools in the Mysore Circle till the 8th January 1923. He was on tour for 202 days and inspected all the 14 institutions in his direct charge as well as all the offices of the District Inspectors in his circle. In addition he visited 500 Middle and Primary schools and the offices of the Assistant Inspectors he came across during his inspection tours. He attended all the conferences that were held in his circle during the year and also accompanied the Inspector-General during his tours in all the four Districts of his Circle. He devoted particular attention to methods of teaching in schools and whenever possible he gave model lessons himself for the benefit of the teachers as well as the taught.

2. INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Miss Park, Inspectress of Girls' schools, who was on combined leave for 11 months from 13th November 1921 retired from service on the expiry of the leave and Sri Srirangamma B.A., Head Mistress of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was appointed in her stead. She joined duty on the 18th January 1923 and took charge of the Girls' schools from both the Circle Inspectors, who were in charge of these schools since Miss Park went on leave. Since taking charge, she was out on tour for 63 days and inspected all the 29 schools in her direct charge and in addition visited 52 other schools. She presided over the meetings of the Ladies' Conference held in connection with the District conference at Kolar and attended the District Conferences of Kolar and Hassan. She also addressed the ladies' assembly at Davangere and Chickmagalur during the prize distribution of the Girls' schools at those places and at a Social Conference at Mysore got up exclusively for women teachers at the Capital.

The following table shows the work done by the Circle Inspectors and the Inspectress.

Statement showing the direct charge schools, number of days on tour and the number of schools inspected by the Circle Inspectors and the Inspectress during the year 1922-1923.

No.	Circle	Name	No. of days the officer was in charge of the Circle	No. of days on tour	Direct charge schools			No. of schools inspected or visited in addition to direct charge schools	Total number of schools inspected and visited	No. of offices inspected	Remarks
					No.	Inspected	Uninspected				
1	Bangalore ...	Mr. D. Venkataramaiya, B.A.L.T.	363	149	18	17	1x	339	356	5	x. Institution started at the end of the year. Also inspected 8 Hostels.
2	Mysore ...	Dr. Paul Chinnappa.	358	202	14	14	...	500	514	6	
3	Bangalore ...	Sri. Srirangamma.	164	63	29	29	...	52	81	7	

3. DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Bangalore.—Mr. M. Venkatasubbaiya, B.A., continued in charge of the District throughout the year. He was out on tour for 153 days and inspected 118 out of 139 schools in his direct charge. In addition to his regular inspection Mr. Venkatasubbaiya visited 155 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectors. On 66 days he was engaged in work connected with the Central Book Depot, Educational Museum and various committees and conferences. Considering the large volume of special work that fell to his share his itineration was satisfactory and was better than in the previous year.

Kolar.—Mr. P. Ananta Subba Rao continued in charge of the District during the whole of the year. He was on tour for 178 days and inspected all his direct charge schools numbering 74 and in addition visited 90 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectors. He also organised an Educational Conference and Exhibition and took part in the deliberations of the District and Taluk Boards at all their meetings, besides attending the other educational activities of the District.

Shimoga.—Mr. Venkatakrishnaiya was in charge of the District during the whole of the year. He toured for 182 days and inspected all the 108 schools in his direct charge. He also visited 104 Village Elementary schools in charge of Assistant Inspectors. He also took part in all the activities of the District, viz., Teachers' Conferences, District Board Meetings,

the District and Taluk Conferences at Tirthahalli and Shikarpur and the District Officers' Meeting at Agumbi.

Chitaldrug.—Mr. C. Subba Rao, B.A., District Inspector of Education, Shimoga was transferred to the Chitaldrug District in July 1922 and was in charge of the District. He was out on tour for 165 days and inspected all the 38 schools in his direct charge and visited 135 other schools. He was in charge of the Challakere and Chitaldrug ranges during the month of June 1923.

Mysore.—Mr. R. Krishna Iyengar, B.A., was in charge of the District during the year and was also in charge of the Mysore Circle Inspector's office for a week after the retirement of Mr. H. R. Krishnamurti from 1st July 1922. He toured for 168 days and inspected all the 108 schools in his direct charge, and in addition visited 40 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectors. He attended all the meetings of the Central Panchama Institute and the District Board and read a paper on Educational Activities in the District at the District Conference, putting forth a strong plea for the levy of the Educational cess. The Circle Inspector remarks that "the quality of work done by him was always characterised by thoroughness and care." He also inspected all the Branch Book Depots and recognised Book Agencies.

Tumkur.—Mr. G. Sridharamurthi, B.A., was in charge of the District during the year. He was out on tour for 136 days and inspected all the 67 direct charge schools. In addition he inspected and visited 59 other schools under the charge of his Assistants and revisited 25 of his direct charge schools. He states that he could have toured for 50 days more, but for the fact that he was held up at Head Quarters for a long time in connection with the preparations for the District Educational Conference and the Teachers' Conference. He was also the Sub-Chairman of the Teachers' Certificate Examinations Board, which necessitated a stay at Head Quarters for over 20 days. He was on privilege leave for one month.

Kadur.—Mr. G. Anantha Rao, B.A., was in charge of the District during the year. He toured for 156 days and inspected 103 out of 128 direct charge schools, leaving 25 schools uninspected as they were not working temporarily. He inspected 6 schools in the Old Tarikere Range and visited 103 schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectors.

Hassan.—Mr. Krishnaswamaiya was in charge of the District from 1st July to 17th August 1922, when he went on combined leave preparatory to retirement and was succeeded by Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Assistant Inspector of schools, Bangalore City Range, who remained in charge of the District during the remaining portion of the year. Mr. Krishnaswamaiya could not do any touring work as he was busy with the preparation of the annual accounts and reports. Mr. Srinivasa Rao toured for 176 days and inspected all the 37 schools under his direct charge and visited 153 schools in charge of his Assistants. He organised the Teachers' Conference at Ramanathapur which was presided over by the Inspector-General of Education and also attended 15 District Board and other meetings and conferences.

URDU DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

Mysore Range.—Mr. Mahomed Beig, B.A., continued in charge of the Mysore Range comprising the Districts of Mysore and Tumkur. The District of Hassan was added to his charge at the end of June 1923. He toured for 142 days, inspected 46 out of 58 schools in his direct charge and left 12 schools uninspected as they were not working and also visited 69 schools in charge of his Assistants besides 21 Hindi Girls' schools. He continued to be a member of the Text-book Committee and the Local Examination Board. He also attended several of the meetings and conferences in his range.

Bangalore Range.—Mr. Pir Sahib Miyan, B.A., continued in charge of the Range, comprising the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug, which latter was transferred to the charge of the Malnad District Inspector at the end of the official year. He toured for 141 days and inspected all the 60 schools in his direct charge. In addition he visited 89 schools in charge of his Assistants as well as some A. V. Schools and revisited 31 of his direct charge schools. He reports that he was obliged to stay at Head Quarters for several months during the year on account of the meetings of the various committees especially of the committee for the revision of forms and registers of which he happens to be a member.

Malnad Range.—Mr. Ahmed Hussain was in charge of the range comprising the Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga throughout the year. At the close of the year the District of Hassan was taken away from him and added on to the Urdu District Inspector of Mysore and in its stead the district of Chitaldrug was transferred to him. He toured for 200 days and inspected all the 30 schools in his direct charge. In addition he visited 59 village Hindi schools and 15 Kannada and A. V. Schools.

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

Bangalore.—Sri Vengadamma was in charge of the Bangalore District. She toured for 199 days and inspected all the 98 schools in her direct charge and inspected for the second time 37 of these schools. In addition she inspected 4 schools and visited 111 schools includ-

ing Kannada boys' and Urdu boys' and girls' schools. She delivered lectures on various subjects connected with the education of women and also attended the Bangalore District Conference and read a brief report on the progress of women's education in the Bangalore District. She also assisted the Inspectress in the inspection of 3 of her direct charge schools in the City.

Tumkur and Kolar Districts.—Sri Nanjamma continued in charge of these Districts. She was out on tour for 194 days and inspected 87 schools out of 105 in her direct charge, and left 18 schools uninspected, as they were closed temporarily. She attended the District Conference, Ladies' Conference and the Boys' Union.

Shimoga and Chitaldrug.—Sri Channamma was in charge of these Districts during the year. She was on tour for 172 days and inspected 87 out of 91 schools in her direct charge, leaving 4 aided schools uninspected as they were closed temporarily at the time of inspection. In addition she visited 32 schools. She attended the District Conference at Shimoga and another in Davangere.

Mysore.—Miss. E. S. David was in charge of the Girls' schools in the Mysore District throughout the year. She was out on tour for 167 days and inspected all the 122 schools in her direct charge, besides visiting 60 schools a second time. She attended the District Conference and the Panchama Conference and Exhibition held at Mysore.

Hassan and Kadur Districts.—Sri Rangamma continued in charge of the Districts during the year. She toured for 205 days and inspected all the 64 schools under her charge and re-inspected 17 of them. In addition she also visited 74 other schools of which 8 were Middle schools. She attended the meetings of the Educational Sub-Committees of the District Economic Board, Hassan, and certain Educational Conferences, presided over a few meetings of the Teachers' Associations and organised a Ladies' Association and a Debating Society for Ladies at Chikmagalur.

ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF URDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Mysore Circle.—Miss. Guanakan was in charge of the Hindi Girls' Schools in the Mysore Circle. She toured for 161 days and inspected 68 schools out of 69 in her charge, leaving one school uninspected as it was closed at the time of inspection for want of a teacher. She visited 20 other schools and attended the Educational Conference at Kadur and Tumkur. She organised a Teachers' Association for the benefit of Zenana Ladies.

Bangalore Circle.—Miss. Yusuf Ali, B.A., was appointed as Assistant Inspectress and she opened her office at Bangalore on 5th September 1922. She was out on tour for 98 days and inspected 95 schools out of 105 schools in her charge, leaving 10 schools uninspected. Of these 10 schools, 3 were temporarily closed for want of mistresses, 2 were closed for plague at the time of inspection and the remaining 5, which were opened in the months of May and June 1923 could not be inspected for want of time. In addition she visited 16 other schools. She attended the Educational Conference and the Mahomedan Educational Conference held at Bangalore.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF EDUCATION.—City Ranges.

Bangalore City Range.—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, B.A., Assistant Inspector, City Range, Bangalore, was in charge of this Range from the beginning of the year and was transferred as District Inspector, Hassan, in August 1922 and Mr. M. A. Tirumalachar succeeded him and was in charge of the Range during the remaining part of the year. Mr. Tirumalachar inspected all the 48 schools in the Bangalore City in his charge and 13 schools in the Bangalore Taluk allotted to him by the District Inspector in June 1923, and visited 40 girls' schools. He spent 160 days in inspection work. He served as Secretary of the Taluk Ad Hoc scholarship committee and the committee for the revision of Departmental forms and registers.

Mysore City Range.—Mr. K. Narasimha Iyengar was in charge of the Mysore City Range till the end of May 1923 when he was transferred from that Range and Mr. M. Sridharamurthi, B.A., succeeded him. Mr. Narasimha Iyengar inspected 48 schools out of 55 in his charge and Mr. Sridharamurthi inspected the remaining 7 schools. As the 50 uninspected schools in the Mysore Taluk passed on to his jurisdiction on the 15th June 1923, he inspected 4 of these schools and 45 schools in the Mysore Taluk were left uninspected.

The following statement shows the work done by the District Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Mysore and Bangalore Cities and the Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools, as these are also classed and have the same powers as the District Inspectors.

Statement showing the direct charge schools, number of days on tour, the number of schools inspected by District Inspectors, City Assistant Inspectors and Assistant Inspectresses of Girls schools during 1922-23.

No.	Name of District or Range	Name of Officer	No. of days the officer was in charge of the District or Range	No. of days on tour	Direct charge schools			No. of schools inspected or revisited in addition to direct charge schools	No. of schools inspected and visited	No. of offices inspected	Remarks
					Number	Inspected	Uninspected				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT INSPECTORS.											
1	Bangalore	Mr. Venkatasubbaiah	365	153	139	118	21	155	273	2	
2	Kolar	" P. Ananthasubba Rao.	365	176	74	74	...	90	164	4	
8	Chitaldrug	" C. Subba Rao	365	165	38	38	...	135	173	1	
4	Shimoga	" K. Venkatakrishnaiah.	365	182	108	108	...	104	212	2	25 schools were not working.
5	Kadur	" G. Anantha Rao	365	166	128	103	25	109	212	1	25 schools were not working.
6	Hassan	" K. Krishnaswamiya.	365	176	37	37	...	153	190	4	
7	Tumkur	" S. Srinivasa Rao	329	136	67	67	...	84	151	4	
8	Mysore	" G. Sridharamurti	365	168	108	108	...	64	172	4	
9	Bangalore (Urdu).	" B. Mahomed Beig	365	141	60	60	...	120	160	2	
10	Mysore (Urdu)	" B. Mahomed Beig	365	142	58	46	12	90	136	2	12 schools were not working.
11	Chikmagalur (Urdu)	" Ahmed Hussain	365	200	30	30	...	74	104	1	
ASSISTANT INSPECTRESSES OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS.											
1	Bangalore	Sri. Vengadamma	365	199	98	98	...	115	250	...	
2	Mysore	Miss E. S. David	365	167	122	122	...	37 revisits 55 revisits 5 boys' schools	162	...	
3	Kolar	Sri. Nanjamma	345	194	105	87	18	...	87	...	x Not working.
4	Hassan	" Rangamma	365	205	64	64	...	74 other schools 17 revisits	155	...	
5	Shimoga	" Channamma	365	172	91	87	4x	32	119	...	x 4 aided schools not working.
6	Bangalore (Urdu)	Miss Yusuf Ali	299	98	105	95	10x	16 visited	111	...	x 5 were closed temporarily.
7	Mysore (Urdu)	" Gnanakan	365	161	69	68	1x	20	88	...	x closed temporarily.
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF CITY RANGES.											
8	Bangalore	Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao	318	7	49	61	...	40 girls' schools	101	...	x allotted to him in June 1923.
		" M. A. Tirumalachar.									
9	Mysore	" K. Narasimhaiengar.	336	x	55	48	46	28	88	...	Only the City schools were in charge till 1-3-1923 and 50 uninspected schools in Mysore Taluk were added to him in June 1923.
		" M. Sridharamurti	29	3	50	7					

Compared with last year there has been a certain amount of improvement both in touring and in inspection. As regards touring, it is still a matter for dissatisfaction that only a few officers have reached the minimum limit of 200 days of camping out required of them. It is significant that many of the women Inspectors were out on tour longer than several of the men Inspectors inspite of the obvious inconveniences of travelling incidental to the weaker sex. This they attribute to the fact that they had to stay at Head Quarters in connection with several meetings and the work in connection with the bifurcation of schools as well as to the fact that the amount of cart-hire and travelling allowance allowed to them was not sufficient to enable them to go out longer. Though there is some force in these arguments yet there is a great deal of scope for betterment in this respect. As regards inspection better work has been done and most of the schools have been inspected and the number left uninspected is small. It is hoped that the current year will show considerable advance both in the quantity and quality of work turned out.

5. ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF EDUCATION (KANNADA AND URDU).

On account of the employment of 18 additional Assistant Inspectors for Inspection work in June 1923, 18 additional ranges were formed. The taluks attached to each of the old

ranges were re-distributed among the 45 Ranges resulting out of this addition to the Inspectorate. Besides by the remodelling of the old grades of schools into Middle and Primary schools the number of Primary schools under each Assistant Inspector was increased. Further, all the Primary schools hitherto under the District Inspectors were transferred to the Assistant Inspectors. Thus during this transitory period the number of schools under the direct control of each officer and the number of schools inspected and those left uninspected according to the newly formed ranges could not be exactly fixed. Hence the number of direct charge schools and the number left uninspected in each range have been omitted in the statement of the work of the Assistant Inspectors for the year under report but the total number of schools uninspected has been given below :—

Excluding 753 schools not working temporarily out of 7,839 Public Institutions there were 7,086 schools, of which 5,791 schools were inspected by all the Inspecting Officers, leaving 1,295 schools uninspected during the year, as against 2,023 schools in the previous year. Several of the 1,295 uninspected schools were however visited by the Circle and District Inspectors, though not examined in detail, as can be seen from the statement showing the work of those officers, according to which 2,017 schools under the control of their subordinates were visited by them. The appointment of this additional batch of Assistant Inspectors for inspection work in June 1923 will greatly facilitate the inspection of schools with the result that very few schools may be left uninspected during the current year and several of the schools will have been inspected a second time.

The following table shows the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors during 1922-23

Statement showing the touring and inspection work done by the Assistant Inspectors of Education during the year 1922-23.

No.	Name of Range	Name of Officers	No. of days the officer was in charge of the range	No. of days on tour	No. of schools inspected	Remarks
1	Devanhalli	Mr. P. Venkata Rao	24	21	11	New Range
2	Dodballapur	" D. Suryanarayana Rao	314	182	157	
		" D. Lakshminarasimh	33	19	19	
3	Nelamangala	" M. Siddalingaiya	23	9	7	do
4	Channapatna (Old Closepet)	" M. Krishna Rao	344	106	48	
		" H. N. Lakshminpathiah	21	16	39	
5	Kankanhalli	" K. Madhava Rao	16	12	11	do
6	Sanskrit Assistant Inspector, Bangalore.	" K. Subba Rao	365	108	103	
7	Kolar	" B. Dasappa	344	150	97	
		" K. Krishna Sastry	18	16	26	
8	Srinivasapur	" J. Krishna Sastry	30	26	24	do
9	Sidlaghatta (Old Chintamani)	" B. Lakshminarain Rao	190	120	106	
		" S. V. Subbaiah	347	145	123	
10	Goribidnur (Old Chikballapur)	" L. Narasimhamurthi	166	42	22	
		" B. Lakshminarain Rao	189	120	103	
		" D. Lakshminarasimh	10	...	...	
11	Challakere	" R. Rama Iyengar	333	145	142	
12	Hiriyur	" B. Krishna Rao	30	19	20	do
13	Davangere	" Y. K. Setaramiah	257	93	95	
		" K. Venkataramaiah	61	35	41	
		" H. P. Ramanna	27	14	20	
14	Chitaldrug	"	...	...	...	do
15	Shimoga	" D. S. Venkatesaiah	30	18	39	
		" N. Venkata Rao	335	226	245	
16	Channagiri	" N. Venkata Rao	20	14	18	do
17	Shikarpur	" H. Vasudeva Rao	25	12	13	do
18	Sagar	" A. Srikanthiah	365	223	263	
19	Tirthahalli	" L. Krishna Rao	26	19	18	do
20	Chikmagalur	" B. Chaluvaiengar	30	7	7	do
21	Narasimharajapura (Old Tarikere)	" T. V. Krishna Rao	332	127	93	
		" V. C. Gundappa	27	25	23	
22	Kadur	" H. Srinivasachar	29	20	28	do
23	Hassan	" T. Narasinga Rao	335	154	142	
		" H. K. Mallappa	30	15	16	
24	Arsikere	" A. L. Suryanarayana Rao	20	8	12	do
25	Saklespur	" D. V. Venkatasubbiah	30	14	24	do
26	Hole-Narsipur	" K. Srinivasiengar	365	190	192	
27	Tumkur	" C. R. Madhava Rao	365	206	172	
28	Maddagiri	" H. Nagappa	365	212	218	
29	Sira	" K. Venkata Rao	30	17	12	do
30	Gubbi	" B. K. Venkatarama Iyengar	154	39	39	
		" K. Puttanna	211	138	159	
31	Chiknayakanahalli	" H. Srinivasachar	275	142	74	
		" H. K. Mallappa	57	19	10	
		" R. Rama Iyengar	28	18	15	
32	Malvalli	" M. Srinivasan	365	180	151	
33	Mandya	" S. Sundara	24	11	21	do
34	Nagamaugala	" P. Venkata Rao	335	190	162	
		" K. Narasimha Iyengar	29	15	20	
35	Krishnarajpete	" M. Subba Rao	24	9	11	do
36	Chamrajnagar	" J. B. Mallaradhya	22	...	12	do
37	Gundlupet (Old Nanjangud)	" Sridharanurthy	336	169	89	
		" T. Rangaswamiengar	29	27	36	
38	Hunsur	" T. K. Srinivasa Rao	365	125	125	
39	Bangalore	" Ahmed Hussain	344	146	137	
40	Kolar	" Mahomed Khan Ghor	356	179	121	
41	Mysore	" Gulam Dastagir	365	168	126	
42	Tumkur	" Syed Ahmed	30	9	18	do
43	Shimoga	" Mahomed Dastagir	365	202	98	

It will be seen from the above statement that the itineration work of the Dodballapur, Sagar and Shimoga (both Kannada and Hindustani) Ranges in the Bangalore Circle and Nagamangala, Tumkur, Maddagiri Ranges in the Mysore Circle were satisfactory while that of the other ranges fell short of the required number of days of touring.

The District Inspector, Malnad Circle, states that though the touring work of Mr. Mahomed Dastagir, Urdu Assistant Inspector, Shimoga Range, was satisfactory, he has yet to learn a great deal to make himself a more popular Inspecting Officer. The itineration work of the old Closepet, and Chintamani, ranges and Challakere, Hunsur and the Kolar Urdu Ranges was particularly bad. Mr. M. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector of Closepet, who was out on tour for only 106 days and inspected only 46 schools has been granted furlough preparatory to retirement. Mr. K. Subba Rao, Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools and Anekal Range who was out on tour for 108 days only has retired from the 1st July 1923. The itineration work of the other ranges was also not quite satisfactory and the officers concerned have been warned that unless they show better work in the next year, severe notice will be taken of their conduct, either by withholding their increments or by reducing them to a lower grade till they show better work. Taking individual officers, Messrs. D. Suryanarayana Rao of Dodballapur, N. Venkata Rao of Shimoga, A. Srikantiah of Sagar, Mahomed Dastagir of Shimoga (Urdu), C. R. Madhava Rao of Tumkur and H. Nagappa of Maddagiri have put in the required number of days of touring. Taking the number of schools inspected Messrs. N. Venkata Rao of Shimoga, A. Srikantiah of Sagar, and H. Nagappa of Maddagiri deserve mention as each of them have inspected more than 200 schools.

As Government sanctioned an additional batch of 12 Assistant Inspectors and also deputed for inspection work the 6 Assistant Inspectors who were working as Office Assistants to the District Inspectors of Education, 18 additional Ranges have been formed and the number of schools under the control of each Assistant Inspector has been very much reduced, each officer having now 120 schools on an average under his direct control. It is hoped that during the next official year every one of the Inspecting Officers will be able to inspect all his direct charge schools once and several schools twice during the year, though the second inspection need not be as detailed as the first one.

C. VILLAGE SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

These bodies have been evincing the usual amount of interest in the welfare of their schools and in the spread of education in general. The revised rules issued during the year under review have fixed their rights and duties in the management of their schools and it is expected that they will under the new arrangements become more useful agents in the spread of education in rural areas. As usual, individual members of these committees and in some cases the committees as a whole have contributed funds for the construction of school buildings and for the better equipment of schools. While some of these bodies have shown commendable interest in their schools, the majority have been indifferent. A list of more important of such benefactions is given in the next para.

D. PUBLIC CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.

Though, on account of financial stringency, Government have not been able to devote much funds for the construction of school houses in rural areas, and though departmental officers have suspended their activities in collecting contributions from public, yet people have been coming forward of their own accord with contributions or with buildings constructed at their own cost for school purposes, for which the thanks of the Department are due to them.

(a) The following are some of the more important benefactions made by the people for school buildings:—

1. The people of Mayakonda, Davangere Taluk, Rs. 1,000.
2. A sum of Rs. 6,000 paid by Mr. Ramasanjeeva Reddy of Channapatna towards the cost of a Hostel for the High School, Channapatna. The construction of this building has been completed by Government at a cost of about Rs. 18,000 and it has since been occupied by the students.
3. A donation of Rs. 1,300 for teachers' quarters by Mr. Giddappa Reddy of Maradihally, Hiriya Taluk, Chitaldrug District.

(b) School buildings have been constructed and made over to the Department as a free gift by the people in the following places:—

1. A building for the boys' school at Benachanahalli, Nelamangala Taluk, by Mr. Patre, Angadi Virabhadrapa at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,000.
2. A building worth Rs. 1,500 at Muthalli, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, by Mr. Shantappa Patel.
3. A site and one old building worth Rs. 2,000 at Bijjahalli, Kankanahalli Taluk, Bangalore District by Mr. Sahukar Malaiya.

4. A large site in Hoskote town for school purposes has been given by certain people and a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been promised by Mr. Settara Basappa of Hoskote towards the construction of a building for the A. V. School at that place, towards which a sum of Rs. 1,430 has since been deposited in the local treasury.

5. A building for the village-school at Somanahalli in Mandya Taluk worth about Rs. 2,500 by Mr. M. C. Malliah of Nidaghatta, Mandya Taluk.

6. A school house by Mr. Kempegowda of Hemmanahalli Mandya Taluk.

(c) Among promises which are expected to become accomplished facts in the near future may be mentioned the following.

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

2. A building for the Girls' school at Saklespur has been promised to be built at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

3. A building for the Hindustani Middle school at Arehalli, Belur Taluk, has been promised at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

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

5. A building for the Girls' school at Anekal.

E. VISITS OF REVENUE AND OTHER OFFICERS.

The following table shows the number of visits paid to Educational institutions by the Revenue and other non-departmental officers of the State during 1922-23.

Officers	Bangalore	Kolar	Tumkur	Mysore	Hassan	Kadur	Shimoga	Chitaldrug	Total
The Dewan of Mysore	...	7	17	...	2	7	6	4	43
Members of Council	11	1	...	22	2	...	1	1	38
Deputy Commissioners	11	3	14	13	1	6	7	11	66
Assistant Commissioners	24	7	25	23	4	10	4	20	117
Amildars and Deputy Amildars	40	11	58	38	4	25	21	98	295
Other Government officers including Medical officers.	...	2	29	55	2	9	2	5	104
Others	9	5	1	3	1	5	11	1	36
Total	95	36	144	154	16	62	52	140	699

In addition to the above H. H. the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit a few schools during his tour in the Malnad Districts. Such visits of high personages as well as those of the higher officers of Government are of great value to the cause of educational progress and are highly appreciated by the people especially in the Malnad parts. Government have in their order No. E. 5066-76—Edn. 414-22-1, dated 20th February 1923 issued instructions on the subject of Revenue Officers co-operating with the Educational Officers in the spread of education by taking more interest in educational matters and by visiting as many schools as possible in their charges. It is hoped that in accordance with the above order the number of visits by Revenue Officers will show a perceptible increase in the current year.

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

The following statement shows the developments contemplated, the action taken thereon by this office and the final orders of Government and further action taken thereon. It will be seen that action has been taken on every point raised in the Memo Orders and that suitable recommendations have been submitted for orders of Government. Government have been pleased to pass orders on most of the questions and several proposals have been sanctioned and a consideration of the rest have been postponed owing to want of funds. The following are among the most important items the consideration of which have been so postponed. The revision of Training courses and the re-organisation of the Training institutions, the revision of the scale of pay of educational officers in the several grades, the development of Panchama Boarding institutions, opening of a Boarding Home for Panchama girls, institution of an agency for the medical inspection of schools, etc.

Educational developments with reference to orders issued on the Educational Memorandum.

No.	Reference to Memo Orders	Developments contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
1	Page 2 para 4 ...	A regular census of schools should be taken with the help of the Revenue Department.	Such a census was taken in the first half of the year 1922. A report based on the census returns has been submitted to Government, <i>vide</i> letter No. D. 1 Dis. 17 of 23-24, dated 13-14 July 1923.	The statements being the enclosures to the report are being printed in the Government Press, <i>vide</i> letter No. E. 300—Edn. 58-23-2, dated 23rd July 1923, from the Chief Secretary to Government.
2	Page 2 para 5 ...	A suitable 5 year programme should be prepared for the conversion of 250 aided primary schools into Government institutions every year.	Such a programme has been prepared and has been submitted to Government with the report on Educational Survey, <i>vide</i> item 1 above.	The conversion of 63 schools in the Bangalore District and 97 schools in the Chitaldrug District has been ordered from the cess funds and the special grants and the conversions have been given effect to.
3	Page 3 para 6 ...	Revised grant-in-aid rules will be issued.	Suitable proposals in the matter were submitted to Government.	The matter was referred to the Board of Education. A draft set of rules as accepted by them was published in the Gazette and the opinion of the public was invited thereon. The rules as finally approved by Government were issued with Government Order No. 4557-8—Edn. 188-19-19, dated 29th May 1922. The new rules were given effect to from 1st July 1922, except in the case of Middle and Primary Schools which will come under the new rules from 1st July 1923.
4	Page 3 para 6 ...	The Primary schools should be remodelled so as to provide for a 4 years' course in the Vernacular.	Suitable proposals in the matter were submitted to Government, indicating the actual financial aspects.	The remodelling was ordered to be given effect to from the commencement of the school year 1923-24, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 50-40-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923 and has been given effect to from 1st June 1923.
5	Page 3 para 7 ...	Improvement of the staff in Primary schools.	The scale of staff laid down in the Memo orders have been adhered to in framing the detailed proposals the <i>re</i> allocation of staff submitted to Government with this office letter No. C. 766 of 21-22, dated 8th June 1923, making deviations only to keep the total cost within the amount available.	This office proposals have been sanctioned recently.

6	Page 3, para 7 ...	Every Primary school will be equipped with a standard of furniture and equipment costing about Rs. 200.	Lists of standard furniture and equipment to be supplied to schools were submitted to Government.	Standards have been fixed in consultation with the Board of Education, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 5710-13—Edn. 487-20-7, dated 6th April 1923. Every resource is being utilised to bring the equipment up to the standard, but the process is necessarily slow on account of the heavy cost involved.
7	Page 3, para 8 ...	Improving the scale of pay of teachers in Primary schools and sanctioning allowances to teachers serving in particular localities, etc.	Statements showing the approximate cost involved in allocating the existing teachers into the scales of pay as in Memo orders, etc., have been submitted to Government.	
8	Page 4, para 9 ...	Formation of school committees.	Revised rules <i>re</i> , the constitution, powers and duties of rural school committees were drawn up and submitted to Government.	The revised rules have been approved by Government, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 1212-14—Edn. 83-22-2, dated 17th August 1922. The committees have been formed.
9	Page 4, para 9 ...	Special committees appointed by the District Boards to co-operate with the Education Department in organising Primary education.	.....	The education sub-committees appointed by the District Boards are scrutinising the proposals, etc., framed by this office and referred to the District Boards for their opinion and are otherwise helping the District Boards concerned to deal with educational matters.
10	Page 4, para 10 ...	Extension of the scheme of compulsory education to ten more centres.	This has not yet been attended to for want of funds. Moreover the scheme has not been working satisfactorily in the older centres and after this is rectified the question of these additional centres will be taken up.	
11	Page 5, para 10 ...	Levy of educational cess in all Municipalities.	A circular letter was sent to all the Municipalities with a view to ascertain how many Municipalities were prepared to levy the cess and how many were prepared to take over the control over Primary education by contributing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cost and the results have been communicated to Government.	Steps do not appear to have been taken by any of the Municipalities to levy the cess. It does not look as if they will do it voluntarily.
12	Page 5, para 10 ...	Transfer of control over Primary education to Municipalities that contribute $\frac{1}{3}$ the cost or amount collected as cess should be credited towards educational expenditure.	1. Details connected with the transfer of control over Primary education in the Bangalore City under the conditions prescribed were worked out and submitted to Government. 2. The Mysore City Municipality has been exercising part control over Primary education in the Mysore City for some years past.	1. Transfer of control over Primary education in the Bangalore City with effect from 1st July 1923, has been ordered <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 4886-9—Edn. 131-22-4, dated 9th February 1923. The orders have been given effect to. Since no Municipality is collecting the cess, no such contributions as those contemplated in the Memo orders are being made by the other Municipalities towards educational expenditure.

Educational developments with reference to orders issued on the Educational Memorandum—*contd.*

No.	Reference to Memo orders	Development contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
13	Page 5, para 10 ...	The Primary schools should be treated as independent sections with separate accounts of expenditure.	Necessary statements showing the reallocation of staff, etc., has been submitted to Government, <i>vide</i> letter No. C. 766 of 21-22, dated 8th June 1923. Temporary arrangements have been made, <i>re</i> the maintenance of separate accounts, etc., from 1st July 1923.	The proposals of this office have since been sanctioned by Government.
14	Page 5, para 11 ...	Revision of the curricula of Primary schools to suit a four years' course.	Suitable courses of studies and curricula were prepared and submitted to Government for orders.	They were referred to the Board of Education and have finally received the approval of Government— <i>vide</i> Government Orders Nos. 3474-5—Edn. 201-21-6, 3980-2—Edn. 201-21-10 and 4005-6—Edn. 201-21-11, dated 3rd March 1922, 29th April 1922, 3rd May 1922 respectively, and the schools are following the new courses from the beginning of the academical year 1923-24, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923.
15	Page 5, para 12 ...	Abolition of the village school fund as a separate fund.	Necessary proposals were submitted to Government.	Village school fund as such was ordered to be abolished,— <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 4575-6—Edn. 392-21-2, dated 2nd June 1922. The orders have been given effect to.
16	Page 6, para 15 ...	The distinction between A.-V. and Vernacular Middle schools should be done away with and all Middle schools remodelled on a uniform type.	It was pointed out that the uniform type contemplated would be the ultimate aim but an intermediate type would be necessary during the interim period until all the schools involved could be fully developed, the difficulties in the way of developing all such schools together being the additional cost involved, want of satisfactory staff, etc.	Government in their Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923 have been pleased to order that the schools may be remodelled so as to provide for two types of schools, Middle schools, and Incomplete Middle schools, providing four years and two years courses, respectively and the schools have accordingly been remodelled with effect from 1st June 1923.
17	Page 6, para 15 ...	250 Rural A.-V. and Vernacular Middle schools should be developed into full type Middle schools at the rate of 50 per year.	1. Necessary proposals for the development of 40 such schools as the first instalment were submitted to Government. No orders have been issued in the matter except as shown in the next column. 2. Proposals for the development of the District Headquarter Vernacular Middle Girls' schools have been submitted to Government.	7. Such schools in the Bangalore District and 7 in the Chitaldrug District have been so developed meeting the additional cost from the cess funds. Since sanctioned by Government.

			3. Proposals for the development of about 220 Vernacular Middle schools into Incomplete Middle schools have been submitted to Government as part of the remodelling proposals. This will serve as a first step towards their ultimate development into Middle schools.	Do	do
18	Page 6, para 16 ...	The Middle and Primary sections should be separated and placed under separate Head Masters.	Necessary proposals have been submitted. Pending final orders of Government on the reallocation proposals, the bifurcation has been given effect to from 1st June 1923, on the existing basis.	Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 1212-1-87, dated 17th February 1923 ordering the bifurcation completely in full type Middle schools and partly in Incomplete Middle schools. The orders have been given effect to from 1st June 1923.	
19	Page 6, para 17 ...	Middle schools should be re-modelled so as to provide for a four years' course.	Necessary proposals for the ultimate type of Middle schools providing a four years' course and an interim type of Incomplete Middle schools providing for a two years' course were submitted to Government.	Proposals sanctioned, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923. The orders have been given effect to from 1st June 1923.	
20	Page 6, para 17 ...	The medium of instruction in Middle schools should be the vernacular.	Necessary instructions have been issued to the schools and the point has been kept in view in drawing up the curricula of studies.		
21	Page 7, para 18 ...	Revision of curricula in Middle schools to provide for a four years' course and to include Drawing and Elementary Science as compulsory subject.	Drawing and Elementary Science have been included in the compulsory group and the revised syllabuses were submitted to Government for orders.	The syllabuses, etc., were approved, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 873-5—Edn. 121-21-71, dated 2nd August 1922 as modified in Government Order No. 5252-3—Edn. 200-22-7, dated 27th February 1923 and the revised syllabuses are being followed except with reference to Elementary Science from 1st June 1923.	
22	Page 7, para 18 ...	Publication of suitable Kannada Text Books	We have many manuscripts in the office which are to be published. Government have ordered that no new manuscripts should be taken by the Department for publication. New books on the basis of the fresh curricula of studies have to be written, but funds do not permit the Department to call for such books. Unless Government is pleased to sanction about Rs. 15,000 at least suitable books as per memorandum orders cannot be published.		
23	Page 7, para 19 ...	Revising the scale of staff and scale of pay of teachers in Middle schools.	1. Necessary proposals showing the details of cost, etc., involved in giving effect to the revision ordered, have been submitted to Government 2. A far more modest scale has been adopted in the proposals connected with the reallocation of staff consequent on the remodelling of schools ordered in the Government Order dated 17th February 1923.	The proposals have since been sanctioned by Government.	

Educational developments with reference to orders issued on the Educational Memorandum—contd.

No.	Reference to Memo orders	Developments contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
24	Page 8, para 20 ...	Opening one more High school in Bangalore.	Necessary proposals were submitted to Government.	The opening of an additional High school at Malle-swaram, Bangalore was sanctioned, <i>vide</i> Government Order Camp No. E. 3-4—Edn. 275-22, dated 25th June 1923 and the school was opened with effect from the commencement of the academic year 1923-24.
25	Page 8, para 20 ...	Indicates certain general lines on which High schools in the State should be developed.	The question was further discussed at the Conference of Educational Officers held by the Dewan in November 1922 and certain decisions arrived at regarding the number of High schools required and the maximum strength of each class, etc. Suitable proposals in the light of the decisions reached were submitted to Government.	Government in Government Order No. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15 dated 8th March 1923 have passed orders laying down a programme of development of High schools in the State.
26	Page 8, para 21 ...	Recruitment of staff in High schools ...	The proportion of men with high qualifications, <i>e. g.</i> B. A. Hons., M. A., B. Sc., etc., has been considerably increased since the issue of Memo orders.	
27	Page 8, para 21 ...	Extension of accommodation in High schools	1. The Science Hall in Bangalore is complete and is being used. 2. Wherever additional accommodation was required it has been provided either by renting 'houses or by extending the buildings suitably. 3. Proposals, <i>re</i> Davangere High school building have been submitted to Government.	
28	Page 8, para 21 ...	Improvement of equipment of High schools	1. Proposals, <i>re</i> the standardisation of the general equipment of schools were submitted to Government. 2. An Officer was deputed to draw up a report on the Science equipment in High schools and the report has been submitted to Government.	Final orders issued in Government Order No. 5710-13—Edn. 487-20-7, dated 6th April 1923.
29	Page 8, para 22 ...	Opening of new Optional sections in High schools.	1. Proposals, <i>re</i> the opening of the Science section in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore were submitted to Government.	The scheme was sanctioned and is in operation since the commencement of the academical year 1922-23.
30	Page 8, para 23 ...	Revision of the entire curriculum of the S. S. C. L. Course.	1. The University was consulted in the matter and suitable proposals, <i>re</i> the formation of a committee was submitted to Government.	The formation of the committee as proposed was sanctioned, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. E. 346-7—Edn. 121-21-63, dated 13th July 1922.

31	Page 9, para 24 ...	Revision of the scales of establishment and scales of pay of teachers in High schools.	2. The committees report was submitted to Government for orders.	2. The report has been published in the Gazette for the information of the public and opinions, etc., are invited, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. E.581—Edn. 61-23-3, dated 22nd August 1923.
32	Page 9, para 25 ...	Introduction of Polytechnic courses in High schools.	1. Necessary detailed proposals have been submitted to Government <i>vide</i> H. C. 234 of 21-22, dated 20th-22nd December 1921. 2. The scales of establishment laid down in the Memo orders are generally being adhered to. 3. Necessary proposals regarding the introduction of the scale of pay of 125-175 are under preparation.	Government have been pleased to make a provision of Rs. 4,000 for this purpose in the budget for 1923-24.
33	Page 10, para 27 ...	Issues certain general instructions <i>re</i> opening of fresh Primary schools for girls.	1. Proposals were partly ready, but they were not completed and submitted to Government on account of the very heavy additional cost involved which makes it practically impossible to introduce the courses in the present financial conditions 2. But references to the Practical courses have however been made in the report of the special S.S.L.C. committee now under consideration of Government.	
34	Page 10, para 28 ...	Conversion of Vernacular Middle schools into Middle schools of the new type.	The instructions issued have been borne in mind in preparing the programme of conversions referred to in 2 above and in framing proposals for the utilisation of the cess realisations. Proposals for the conversion of 12 Vernacular Girls' Middle schools into Middle schools and 45 such schools into Incomplete Middle schools were submitted to Government.	Sanctioned with slight modifications in Government Order No. 1164-6--Edn. 421-22-33, dated 6th October 1923.
35	Page 10, para 28 ...	All Girls' schools should be staffed entirely with women teachers.	Every effort is being made to give effect to the directions of Government in this respect and it is being done as far as women candidates are available for employment.	
36	Page 10, para 28 ...	Special Industrial classes should be attached to Girls' schools.	1. Special tailoring classes are attached to two Girls' schools under the Practical Instruction Scheme. 2. Sewing is made part of the curricula in Middle and Primary Girls' schools and since every woman teacher knows a little sewing, instructions to the effect that sewing should be taught by the ordinary school mistresses have been issued.	<i>Vide</i> Government Order No. 1270-1—Edn. 48-22-2, dated 21st August 1922.

Educational developments with reference to orders issued on the Educational Memorandum—*contd.*

No.	Reference to Memo orders	Development contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
37	Page 10, para 29 ...	Opening of a women's Normal school in Bangalore to provide for the training of 100 teachers.	3 Attaching special Industrial classes to every Girls' school is a very costly proposition and may perhaps be considered not practicable for the present. 4. In fact even the practical instruction classes that were working have been abolished as a result of retrenchments at the end of the official year 1921-22. 1. It has been pointed out that it is not necessary to open an additional Normal school at Bangalore for women until the institution at Mysore is developed sufficiently to train the full number of women teachers that could be trained in one school <i>vide</i> this office letter No.—H. C. 446 of 1922-23. 2. Necessary proposals for the development of the Normal section of the Maharani's High school forms part of the general proposals, <i>re</i> general reorganisation of training courses, etc., submitted to Government in correspondence ending with this office letter H. C. 234 of 22-23, dated 20th-23rd September 1922.	<i>Vide</i> Government Order No. 3784—5—Edn. 85-21-4, dated 10th April 1922. This question among others has been deferred for consideration while passing the educational budget for 1923-24. <i>Vide</i> Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923.
38	Page 10, para 29 ...	The development of the Training section of the Maharani's High school, Mysore so as to provide for the training of passed S.S. L.C's.	Do ...	Do
39	Page 10, para 29 ...	Amalgamation of the Zenana Normal school with the Training section of the Maharani's High school.	Suitable proposals in the matter had been submitted to Government.	(i) Consideration of the question deferred for the present, <i>vide</i> letter No. 3476—Edn. 339-21-2, dated 3rd March 1922, from the Chief Secretary to Government. (ii) Government Order No. 1115-6—Edn. 194-22-5, dated 4th October 1923, sanctioning the development of the Zenana Normal school, Mysore into a Boarding Middle school with a Training section attached.

40	Page 10, para 30 ...	Special allotment of Rs. 30,000 for the construction of Girls' school buildings.	Annual allotments for Girls' school buildings depends on the total allotments for buildings. Girls, schools are being shown a preference as a rule. A sum of about Rs. 25,928 is allotted for Girls' school buildings in the current year, viz., 1923-24.	
41	Page 10, para 30 ...	Standardisation of equipment in Girls, schools.	Necessary proposals had been submitted to Government.	Proposals sanctioned in Government Order No. 5710-13--Edn. 487-20-7, dated 6th April 1923. Action is being taken to prepare general estimates as to the cost involved to bring the equipment in existing schools up to the standard.
42	Page 11, para 31 ...	Revision of the scales of pay of women teachers.	Necessary statements showing the cost involved have been submitted for orders of Government	
43	Page 11, para 32 ...	Revision of curricula of Girls' schools	Revised syllabuses had been submitted for orders of Government.	Revised curricula have been issued and are being followed.
44	Page 12, para 34 ...	Nature Study, Drawing, etc., should form the essential part of the Primary school curricula.	These subjects were given prominence in the syllabus of studies that had been submitted to Government.	The curricula as sent by this office have been approved by Government and are being adopted by the schools. Efforts are being made to facilitate the teaching of such subjects as Nature Study, Drawing, etc., by providing the necessary equipment, etc.
45	Do ...	Introduction of practical instruction classes in Middle schools.	Necessary proposals had been submitted to Government.	Introduction of such classes in connection with five Middle schools have been sanctioned in Government Order No. 1270-1--Edn. 48-22-2, dated 21st August 1922. These classes and five others sanctioned as part of the cess proposals have been opened.
46	Pages 12 and 13, paras 35-38.	Development of Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, Training of Weaving Instructors, opening of District Industrial schools, opening of Taluk Industrial schools and Trades schools and transfer of control over these institutions to the Director of Industries and Commerce.	Necessary proposals, re the transfer of control over the several Industrial schools and other allied questions were submitted to Government.	The transfer of control, etc., were finally ordered in Government Order No. 4660-90--Edn. 121-20-60, dated 20th June 1922 and the same has been given effect to.
47	Page 14, para 39 ...	The development of the Mechanical Engineering school into a School of Engineering with provision of Civil Engineering section also.	Necessary proposals had been submitted to Government,	Final orders have been passed in Government Order No. 4429-31--Edn. 406-21-2, dated 20th May 1922 to the effect that the Civil Engineering section in Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore may be transferred to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering school and the orders passed have been given effect to.

Educational development with reference to orders issued on the Educational Memorandum.—*contd.*

No.	Reference to Memo orders	Developments contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
48	Page 14, para 40 ...	Development of Agricultural education ...	It is a matter for the Agricultural Department to take action.	
49	Page 15, para 42 ...	Systematisation of the award of backward class scholarships.	Necessary proposals had been submitted to Government.	Final orders have been passed in Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923 and the revised rules are being followed at present.
50	Page 15, para 43 ...	Education of Mahomedan boys ...	The whole question was further examined at the Conference of Educational Officers in November 1922 and again in April and May 1923 at the Mahomedan Education Conference and the resolutions were submitted to Government.	Government have called for individual recommendations on each of the resolutions and several proposals have already been submitted and the rest are being worked out.
51	Page 16, para 43 ...	Development of Hindustani Middle schools into the Anglo-Vernacular Type.	In pursuance of the orders of Government, dated 17th February 1923 most of the Hindustani Middle schools were proposed to be converted into Incomplete Middle schools with provision for teaching English.	1. The proposals of this office have been sanctioned. 2. Three such schools have been converted into Middle schools of the new type under the cess sanctions.
52	Page 16, para 44 ...	Development of one of the Hindustani Girls' Middle schools into a Boarding A.-H. School.	Suitable proposals for converting the Zenana Normal school into a Boarding A.-H. school with training section attached had been submitted.	The proposals have been sanctioned, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 1115-6—Edn. 194-22-5, dated 4th October 1923 and the orders have been given effect to.
53	Page 16, para 44 ...	Staffing of Girls' High schools entirely with lady teachers.	Steps are being taken to secure as many lady teachers as possible, but for some time to come science and Mathematics will have to be taught by men teachers, since ladies qualified to teach these subjects are not available.	
54	Page 17, para 45 ...	Opening of special Primary schools for Panchamas.	This is kept in view in working out the cess proposals and a scheme for the opening of 1,000 Panchama schools in the State had been submitted to Government.	The scheme for the opening of 1,000 Panchama schools is deferred owing to want of funds, <i>vide</i> letter No. E. 6383—Edn. 373-22-6, dated 6th June 1923, from the Chief Secretary to Government.
55	Page 17, para 45 ...	Development of the three Panchama Boarding institutions and the opening of such institutions.	Necessary proposals had been submitted to Government for orders.	Question deferred for the present, <i>vide</i> letter No. 4203—121-21, dated 11th May 1922, from the Chief Secretary to Government.
56	Page 17, para 45 ...	Opening of a Panchama Boarding school for girls.	Suitable proposals had been submitted to Government.	Question deferred for the present, <i>vide</i> letter No. E. 6406—Edn. 339-22-4, dated 9th June 1923, from the Chief Secretary to Government.

57	Page 17, para 45 ...	Provision for Practical instruction in Panchama schools.	Though the scheme for Practical instruction in general Primary schools was abolished such classes and weaving classes attached to Panchama schools were recommended to be continued.	Government have been pleased to sanction the proposals of this office, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. E. 4817-9—Edn. 241-22-2, dated 6th February 1923. Eleven such classes have since been opened. Twelve weaving classes which were sanctioned for a period of three years in 1921 are also working.
58	Page 17, para 46 ...	Extension of the Lower Secondary Training course two years.	Comprehensive proposals have been submitted to Government for orders.	Government have been pleased to defer consideration of the question at the time of fixing the Departmental budget for 1924-25.
59	Page 18, para 46 ...	Opening of ten more Normal schools ...	Suitable proposals will be worked out and submitted after the question of reorganisation of the Training courses is finally decided.	
60	Page 18, para 46 ...	The organisation of the teaching faculty in the University.	It is a matter for the University	
61	Page 18, para 47 ...	Abolition of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Education, and the appointment of a Circle Inspector for the Malnad Districts.	Suitable proposals in the matter had been submitted to Government.	Government in their Order No. 3196-7—Edn. 234-22-6, dated 9th November 1922 have been pleased to order the abolition of the post of the Deputy Inspector-General and the continuance of the two Circle Inspectors on the existing basis.
62	Do ...	Reconstitution of the charges of District Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.	Suitable proposals in the matter had been submitted to Government.	Final orders passed in Government Order No. 5640-1—Edn. 421-22-8, dated 4th April 1923, and the orders passed have been given effect to.
63	Do ...	Increasing the number of Assistant Inspectors to 60.	Necessary proposals in the matter had been submitted and at the desire of Government proposals for increasing the number of Assistant Inspectors to 45 were submitted.	Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923 fixes the number of Assistant Inspectors at 45 and their ranges have been reconstituted.
64	Do ..	Deputation of a commission to test the efficiency of teaching in High schools, etc.	The question is reserved for consideration after the revision of the S. S. L. C. Scheme is finally decided.	
65	Do ...	Revision of pay of the Inspecting Officers ...	Suitable proposals in the matter had been submitted to Government.	Government have been pleased to defer consideration of the question at the time of fixing the Departmental budget for 1924-25.
66	Page 18, para 48 ...	The Inspection Code should be revised ...	A special agency for carrying on this work along with the revision of Educational Manuals, etc., was recommended and had been sanctioned by Government. When the work had been partly done Government have been pleased to order the abolition of the special agency attached to this office and the transfer of the papers to one of the Superintendents in the Secretariat.	

Educational development with reference to orders issued on the Educational Memorandum—*contd.*

No.	Reference to Memo orders	Developments contemplated in the Memo orders	Action taken by this office	Orders of Government and further action thereon
67	Page 19, para 48 ...	Revision of the forms for Inspecting Officers Diaries.	Revised forms are ready and will be submitted to Government shortly.	
68	Page 19, para 49 ...	Institution of an Educational Service Proficiency examination.	The examination can only be instituted after the Departmental Codes and Rules, etc., are revised and issued.	
69	Page 20, para 51 ...	Simplification of designs for school buildings.	Modified designs have been submitted to Government in this office No. 237—18 of 20th February 1923 and their final orders are awaited.	
70	Do ...	Revised programme of buildings in Primary schools for five years.	The lists are awaited from the Inspecting Officers.	
71	Do ...	Revision of procedure to be adopted in the construction, etc. of school buildings.	Proposals for strengthening the establishment for giving effect to the suggestions were submitted to Government but they were not pleased to sanction the same. Revised proposals have recently been submitted.	
72	Do ...	The starting of private hostels on a grant-in-aid basis.	Suitable proposals had been submitted to Government in the matter.	Revised rules to regulate the grants to private hostels were issued in Government Order No. 4566-8—Edn. 268-20-8, dated 1st June 1922 and they are now in operation.
73	Page 21, para 51 ...	Special facilities to hostels attached to training institutions, hostels meant for girls, etc.	The whole question is receiving attention and the cost involved is being worked out.	.....
74	Do ..	Opening of special hostels for Panchamas ...	(1) A provisional scheme had been submitted to Government for orders. (2) As an initial step the opening of a Boarding Home in Bangalore and arrangements for free boarding for 25 Panchama students in High school classes in the three Panchama Boarding institutions had been recommended.	Deferred for future consideration.
75	Page 21, para 52 ...	Recognition of Adult schools ...	i. The question was discussed in detail in the Conference of Inspecting Officers held in September last and it is under contemplation to appoint a committee to work out the details ii. The inefficient adult schools have been closed with the previous approval of Government.	Government have been pleased to accord sanction to the proposals made and the scheme is in operation.

76	Page 22, para 53 ...	Revision of grant-in-aid rules ...	Necessary proposals were submitted for orders of Government.	Revised grant-in-aid rules have been issued, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 4557-8—Edn. 188-19-19, dated 29th May 1922.
77	Page 22, para 54 ...	Revision of the scholarship scheme ...	The committee appointed for the purpose submitted their recommendations.	Government have passed final orders, <i>re</i> the systematisation of scholarships to boys' and girls <i>vide</i> Government Orders Nos. 2210-24—Edn. 532-20-4 and 4634-7—Edn. 431-21-1, dated 3rd December 1921 and 16th June 1922 respectively.
78	Page 22, para 55 ...	Suitable provision for direct Religious and Moral instruction in schools.	The instructions and orders issued by Government have been adopted.	
79	Page 23, para 56 ...	Appointment of Director of Physical Culture, etc.	Necessary proposals had been submitted to Government.	Government have been pleased to order that a consideration of the question may be postponed, <i>vide</i> letter No. 3625—Edn. 121-11-29, dated 14th March 1922.
80	Page 24, para 57 ...	Medical Inspection of schools ...	Necessary proposals were worked out in consultation with the Senior Surgeon.	Government have been pleased to order that a consideration of the question may be deferred.
81	Page 24, para 59 ...	Issues of rules, <i>re</i> grant-in-aid to Public Libraries, etc.	.....	
82	Page 25, para 61 ...	Resumption of Mohatarfa, etc., which had been made over to District Boards to meet expenditure on education.	.....	Orders passed in this respect in the Memo orders have been cancelled, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 6311-21—Edn. 459-22-1, dated 30th May 1923.
83	Page 25, para 61 ...	Revision of the rates of Mohatarfa taxes ...	The matter has been referred to the Revenue Commissioner by Government.	
84	Do ...	Accumulated surpluses of Local Funds General transferred to District Boards in 1917 will be utilised to meet non-recurring items of expenditure on education.	.....	Orders passed in this respect have been modified and Rs. 2,00,000 out of this fund is made available to the Education Department, <i>vide</i> Government Order quoted in 82 above.
85	Do ...	Levy of of Education cess by District Boards at the rate of one anna in the rupee.	.....	Levy of Education cess at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in the rupee has been ordered in all the Districts except Mysore, Kadur and Kolar.
86	Page 26, para 62 ...	Submission of detailed proposals, <i>re</i> urgent items of reforms mentioned in the para, subject to limitations of funds available.	The funds were further curtailed to 1 lakh. Proposals restricting the additional expenditure to 3 lakhs, 1 lakh, etc., had been submitted.	Programme <i>re</i> Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned, <i>vide</i> Government Order No. 5040-9—Edn. 121-21-87, dated 17th February 1923 and all the consequential action has been taken on the orders passed.
87	Page 26, para 63 ...	Working out details and seeking orders on individual questions.	This statement shows that every point has received attention and that necessary detailed proposals have been submitted to Government.	Government have passed orders on most of the questions, sanctioning the proposals so far as they could be sanctioned in the light of existing financial conditions and all the sanctioned schemes have been given effect to.

CHAPTER IV.

1. *A. Collegiate Education.—(English.)*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools maintaining the University Entrance Class, during the year, of which five were Government and four Aided. Of the five Government Institutions one was for girls, viz., the Vani Vilas Institute.

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

No.	Schools	Attendance on 30th June 1923 in the University Entrance Class	Optional subjects taught
GOVERNMENT.			
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	344	History, Physical Science, Natural Science, Mathematics.
2	Do Mysore	229	Do
3	Do Tumkur	110	History, Mathematics and Physics.
4	Do Shimoga	32	History.
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	14	Mathematics, Physical and Natural Science.
AIDED.			
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ..	56	Physics and Mathematics.
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ..	56	History.
8	Do Mysore ..	22	Do
9	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore ..	50	Do

3. These classes were examined as usual by the Professors of the Mysore University deputed for the purpose. In addition to the nine regular Collegiate High Schools, the National High School, Bangalore, held a special private tuition class during the mornings to coach up students for the University Entrance Examination, who had once failed in that examination and were not able to procure seats in the Collegiate High Schools. The strength of that class was 57.

Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven students sent up their applications for the University Entrance Examination from all the nine Collegiate High Schools and the Private tuition class of the National High School of whom 347 passed, giving a percentage of 41.45.

The number of students sent up for the University Entrance Examination of April 1923 from each of the Collegiate High Schools and the number that passed are given in the following table:—

No.	School	Number sent up for the examination of April 1923	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
GOVERNMENT.					
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	254	124	49%	(i) Including private candidates who ap- peared through the school.
2	Do Mysore	223	82	37%	
3	Do Tumkur	115 (i)	46	40%	
4	Do Shimoga	27	9	33%	
5	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore	11	1	9%	
AIDED.					
6	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ..	49	23	47%	
7	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore ..	45	17	38%	
8	Do Mysore	19	5	26%	
9	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore ..	37	19	51%	
10	Private tuition class of the National High School, Ban- galore.	57	21	37%	
Total ..		837	347	41.45	

It will be seen from the above table that the results of the Banumiah's High School, Government High School, Bangalore and the London Mission High School, Bangalore were good and those of the Government High School, Tumkur, Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore, Government High School, Mysore and the Private tuition class of the National High School, Bangalore were fair. The results of the High School, Shimoga and the Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore were not satisfactory. The Vani Vilas Institute sent up 11 candidates but only one passed. This was the first year of its working and it is hoped the Institute will show better results during the current year.

The opening of a Science section in the Collegiate High School, Shimoga, which is being urged by the people of that place and the opening of University Entrance Classes in the High School at Kolar or Chitaldrug has been deferred on account of financial stringency. The question of providing seats, in Collegiate High Schools especially for Science students, is becoming a problem difficult to solve on account of the necessary additional accommodation required for the purpose not to speak of the initial cost of furniture and equipment for practical work.

The holding of the Science Classes in the Collegiate High School, Mysore, in the old Jaganmohan Palace is not at all convenient and much of the students' time is wasted in walking to and fro. A new laboratory close to the present new building, as in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, is quite necessary for this school also and has to be constructed as early as possible.

B. Collegiate Education (Oriental) Pandits and Moulvis Classes.—Classes for Pandits and Moulvis are maintained only in the Training College, Mysore. Twice in 3 years selections are made for the Pandit and Moulvis classes at 4 for each class from among the teachers who apply for admission to these classes, on the results of a selection examination of the applicants. Scarcely any private candidates join the classes as the prospects of those that pass the examination are very limited. During the year under report, there were 9 students in the two Pandits' Classes and 8 in the Moulvis' Classes. Teachers from the Training College as well as those that failed during the previous years appear for these examinations. There were no examinations in April 1923, as the examination is held only twice in 3 years.

CHAPTER V.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A. High Schools.—1. *English (Government for boys.)*—There were in all 19 High Schools for boys in the State during the year, with a total attendance of 6,630 including the University Entrance Class on 30th June 1923 as against 18 Schools with 6,307 pupils in the previous year. The attendance has since gone up to 6,805. Of the 19 High Schools, 12 were Government and 7 Aided. As applications were being received from several places for English High Schools, Government after carefully examining the question laid down a programme for the opening of additional High Schools, as funds permit. In accordance with this programme a new High School was sanctioned for the Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City in order to relieve congestion in the local Government Collegiate High School. Accordingly the new school was opened in the first week of June 1923, with 2 sections of each of the High School Classes providing instruction in Mathematics, Science and History. Even with the opening of this additional High School, the number of applications for admission to the High School Classes was so large that additional sections of these classes had to be opened at the end of June 1923 in the Malleswaram High School as well as in the following Government Schools: High Schools, Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Channapatna, and Chikballapur numbering in all 11 sections. In spite of opening these additional sections much difficulty was felt in providing seats for all the fresh applicants so much so, that in some of the classes, especially in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore more than 50 boys had had to be admitted. The strength of each of the High Schools and the average daily attendance including the University Entrance Classes of Collegiate High Schools as on 30th June 1923 are given in the following table:—

No.	School	Number on the roll	Average daily attendance
1	Collegiate High School, Bangalore	903	615
2	Do Mysore	633	502
3	Do Tumkur	547	436
4	Do Shimoga	358	302
5	High School, Bangalore, Malleswaram	269	210
6	Do Kolar	223	178
7	Do Hassan	229	169
8	Do Chikmagalur	171	144
9	Do Chitaldrug	204	164
10	Do Channapatna	168	139
11	Do Chikballapur	139	99
12	Do Davangere	203	141
AIDED.			
13	London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	442	281
14	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore	585	463
15	Do Mysore	332	300
16	Banumiah's Collegiate High School, Mysore	406	311
17	National High School, Bangalore	315	312
18	Sarada Vikas High School, Mysore	315	230
19	Marimallappa's High School, Mysore	188	185
Total ..		6,630	5,181

1. *Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiva, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Collegiate High School, Bangalore, was transferred as Principal of the Training College in October 1922 and was succeeded by Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., from the Collegiate High School, Shimoga. This is the largest Collegiate High School in the State with a strength of 903 on the 30th June 1923, including the University Entrance Class (which has since risen to 969) against 941 in the previous year, divided into 7 sections of the University Entrance Class and 11 of the High School Classes. With a view to relieve the congestion in the High School forms of this school, an additional High School was ordered to be opened in Malleswaram but on account of the large number of applications for admission, this object could not be realised and the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, had to maintain its usual 11 sections. For the S. S. L. C. Examination 280 were sent up, 277 sat for the examination and 157 of these passed, giving a percentage of 57. In addition 54 others passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were good. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was sanctioned for the purchase of instruments and books for practical Mathematics. The school has a very well equipped Science Laboratory, which was completed during the previous year and the practical work of this school as well as that of the High School, Malleswaram and the University Entrance Classes of the Vani Vilas Institute is done in this laboratory. A Teachers' Association was started for the benefit of the teachers and the school magazine was continued. The discipline of the school was satisfactory. A residential Hostel is a great necessity for this premier High School and when one is established the institution is bound to become more useful and popular. Drill, Scouting, Cricket, Tennis and Foot ball were popular among the boys. The School Cricket team won the cup finally at Mysore and the Rotatory shield of the Y. M. C. A. tournament. The Physical Culture Instructor of the school is also training a selected number of students in Ju-Jitsu. The Natural Science students were taken by their teachers on an excursion to the Malnad Districts and the Chemistry students to Ranipet to visit the "Sulphuric Acid Factory."

2. *Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—Mr. R. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer continued as the Head Master of the school during the year. The strength of the school, including the University Entrance Class was 633 on the 30th June 1923. This is the second largest school in the State and has 5 sections of the University Entrance Class and 9 sections of the High School Classes. One hundred and three candidates appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 75 of these passed giving a percentage of 73. In addition 20 others passed in one of the groups. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination of this school was very good. A separate Science laboratory close to the school building is a great necessity and has to be sanctioned as early as possible. Cricket, Tennis and Foot-ball were the favourite games of the students and drill and scouting were also practised.

3. *Collegiate High School, Tumkur.*—Mr. K. A. Krishnaswamy Iyer, B.A., the Head Master of the school having retired from 1st July 1922, Mr. S. Rama Rao, B.A., succeeded him, and was in charge of the school throughout the year. The number on the roll on the 30th June 1923, was 547 including the University Entrance Class, and has since gone up to 584 against 476 in the previous year. Out of 132 candidates sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination 88 passed, giving a percentage of 67, and in addition 19 passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were very good. The question of accommodation for this growing school cannot be easily solved unless suitable additions to the existing building are made early.

—The school has received a supply of chemicals, apparatus and furniture worth about Rs. 6,000. Students took part in drill and scouting as well as in cricket, foot-ball and tennis. The school team competed for the Cricket Tournament at Mysore during the last Dasara. The Headmaster reports that the annual sports competition was held on the occasion of the visit to Tumkur of the Dewah, Mr. A. R. Banerji, who while giving away the prizes to the winners in the several competitions, graciously promised to give two cups every year, to all round sports men, one senior and one junior.

4. *Collegiate High School, Shimoga.*—Mr. B. Vasudeva Rao, M.A., Head Master of the School was transferred to the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, at the close of the first term and Mr. K. Krishna Rao, B.A., L.T., Acting Vice Principal of the Training College, Mysore, succeeded him as Head Master. The strength of the school including the University Entrance class on the 30th June 1923 was 377 as against 345 in the previous year. The question of additional accommodation for the school has to be settled as early as possible. Eighty six candidates appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination. Out of these 35 were successful, giving a percentage of 41 which fell far below the average of passes (49%). In addition to this 18 passed in one or other of the branches. There is a Hostel attached to this school with 20 boarders and the students played cricket and foot-ball.

5. *Government High School, Kolar.*—Mr. A. Venkanna, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of the school during the year. There were 223 students on the rolls on the 30th June 1923. Seventy four students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 38 of them passed, giving a percentage of 53. In addition 14 passed in one of the groups. The results of the school were good. For want of sufficient accommodation a separate building was

rented for the Science class and laboratory. As usual foot-ball, cricket and badminton were played by the boys. The discipline of the school was all that could be desired.

6. *Government High School, Hassan.*—Mr. K. Narayana Rao, B.A., continued as Head Master of the school during the year. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923 was 229. Fifty eight students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination but only 56 sat and 28 of them were successful, giving a percentage of 50. In addition 17 others passed in one or other of the groups. The results were fair. The school work was disturbed to some extent by the outbreak of plague in the town. Adequate provision has been made for sports. The building is too small for the needs of the school and a separate Science laboratory has to be built as early as possible.

7. *Government High School, Chikmagalur.*—Mr. H. Krishnachar, B.A., was in charge of the school during the year. The number on the rolls on the 30th June 1923 was 171. Forty two candidates appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom 20 passed, giving a percentage of 48, and 12 passed in one or other of the groups. The results were fair. Cricket, foot-ball and volley ball were played by the students.

8. *Government High School, Chitaldrug.*—Mr. M. Venkataramaiya continued as Head Master of the school. On the 30th June 1923 there were 204 students on the rolls. The people have been requesting for the conversion of this school into a Collegiate High School but the question is deferred on account of the financial stingency. The Head Master states that 50% of the boys come from other districts and from the outlying British Districts. Sixty four students were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 32 passed giving a percentage of 50, and 15 passed in one or other of the groups. The results of the school were satisfactory. Foot-ball, cricket and badminton were played by the students.

9. *Government High School, Davangere.*—Mr. Mahomed Davood, B.A., who was Head Master of this school since its inception was transferred to the new Malleswaram High School, Bangalore in June 1923 and Mr. Madhava Rao, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Collegiate High School, Bangalore succeeded him. The strength of the school has been increasing year by year and it was 203 on the 30th June 1923 against 162 in the previous year. Thirty six candidates sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 16 passed fully, giving a percentage of 46 and in addition 7 passed in Group A. The results were fair. The accommodation in the present school building is quite insufficient and as it will be some years before the new building could be constructed some additions to the present building are quite necessary. Some more furniture and Science apparatus are also necessary for this school. The students play cricket, foot-ball, badminton and hockey.

10. *Government High School, Chikballapur.*—Mr. M. Sivaramakrishna Iyer continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923 was 139 as against 147 in the previous year. All the 29 students of the VI form were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination but only 9 of them passed, giving a percentage of 31 and 11 passed in one or other of the groups. The work of the school suffered to some extent owing to the prevalence of plague in the town. The sloyd hall was completed and handed over to the school in June 1923. The building has been utilised for locating the Science classes and the laboratory as much inconvenience was felt for want of sufficient accommodation in the main building. Foot-ball was played by the students.

11. *Government High School, Channarayana.*—Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao, M.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of this school. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923, was 168 as against 143 in the previous year. Out of 33 students that appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination 17 passed fully, giving a percentage of a little over 50 and 8 students passed in one or other of the groups. The results were good. Cricket, foot-ball, badminton, volley ball and tennis were played by the students. Additional accommodation is urgently required for the school and as a temporary measure, the Head Master and his office staff are using two rooms of the new hostel building. As the newly constructed hostel becomes popular these rooms will be required for the Hostel and additional accommodation will have to be provided for the High school urgently. The hostel towards the construction of which Mr. Ramasanjiva Reddy contributed a liberal sum of Rs. 6,000 was formally opened by the Inspector-General on the 21st June 1923 and there are now 15 regular boarders.

12. *Government High School, Malleswaram, Bangalore.*—This High School was newly opened to provide for the large number of applicants seeking admissions to the High Schools in the City, as well as to remove the congestion in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore. The school began with about 150 boys in 6 sections early in June when it was formally opened by the Inspector-General of Education on the 19th June 1923. By the end of that month however the numbers went up to 269, so that two additional sections had to be opened. The attendance has since reached 300 in 8 sections. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by Government for the opening of this school, of which 11,000 was spent on furniture and apparatus and 3,000 on the library. The Government buildings of the Anglo-Vernacular and the girls' schools at Malleswaram have been utilised for the High School and the former have been removed to rented buildings. For want of accommodation and additional funds for providing practical work, arrangements have been made for this part of the

school work in the Laboratory of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, where the students go for 2 hours a week. Cricket and foot-ball are the only games played by the students for the present. Being a new school, there are several wants, which will have to be supplied gradually. The construction of a building of its own in a convenient locality has to receive early attention.

(B) HIGH SCHOOLS—ENGLISH (b) AIDED.

1. *The Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the High School classes including the University Entrance class was 585 on the 30th June 1923. Mr. A. Seshagiri Rao, the Head Master of the school, retired after having served in the school for more than half a century. One hundred and fifty-eight students appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and 67 passed giving a percentage of 42 and in addition 54 passed in one or other of the groups. The grant of the school was raised from Rs. 8,850 to 9,806 per annum from 1st July 1922. The students played cricket, foot-ball, and volley ball and they won the volley ball tournament in Mysore and Bangalore.

2. *London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore.*—The school had on its rolls 442 students on the 30th June 1923, including those in the U. E. class. Eighty-five appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 43 passed fully, giving a percentage of 51 and in addition 20 passed in one of the groups. The results of the S. S. L. C. examination were good. The grant-in-aid of the school was raised from Rs. 8,100 to Rs. 10,280 per annum from 1st July 1922. The Principal is taking a keen interest in sports and organised and held a competition in athletics and games between the several sports groups known as "Houses."

3. *National High School, Bangalore.*—The strength of the school was 366 on the 30th June 1923 with 2 sections of each form. Mr. K. Sampathgiri Rao, M.A., continued as Head Master. The school continues to be held in the same building amidst an insanitary environment. The Governing Council of the school state that the Bangalore City Municipality have recommended to Government the grant of a site measuring 2 acres for the school in the public square at Basavangudi and that they hope to put up a decent building there in the course of three years. One hundred students were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 34 of them passed fully, giving a percentage of 34 and 33 passed in one of the groups. The results fell far short of the average passes. In addition to the S. S. L. C. Examination, the school had a private tuition class in the mornings for coaching up for the U. E. examination, students that had once failed in that examination. Several of the teachers in Colleges and High Schools rendered Honorary services in the teaching of this class during mornings. The grant of the school was raised from Rs. 3,960 to Rs. 5,662 per annum from 1st July 1922. For want of a play ground, sport activities are not as well organised as they ought to be. Yet foot-ball and hockey were played by the boys in available places in the various parts of the City and Physical exercise classes were held in the compound of the Sanskrit College.

4. *Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923, was 332 including the U. E. class. The school sent up 107 candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom 52 passed, giving a percentage of 49. The results were fair, being just equal to the State average of passes. Twenty-four others passed in one of the groups. The grant of the school was raised from Rs. 9,804 to Rs. 10,620 per annum from the 1st July 1922. The attendance in the U. E. class was only 22. Cricket and foot-ball were played by the students.

5. *Dharmaprakasa Banuniah's Collegiate High School, Mysore.*—This school had 406 boys on its rolls on the 30th June 1923, including those in the U. E. class. Eighty-six appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination from this school and 48 of them passed fully, giving a percentage of 56. In addition 28 others passed in one of the groups. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were very good. The grant of the school was raised from Rs. 9,004 to Rs. 9,829. The school has no play ground of its own and consequently there is not as much sports activity as is expected in a High School.

6. *Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.*—The strength of the High school classes on the 30th June 1923 was 185. The strength of this school is gradually going down, which is a pity. The school is under the rules entitled to an annual grant of Rs. 5,514 as against the present grant of Rs. 6,480. But as a special case the grant was ordered to be continued for one year from 1st July 1922 to allow the management an opportunity to improve the finances of the school. Seventy-five students appeared, 72 sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 26 passed fully, giving a percentage of 37. The results were not satisfactory having fallen far below the State average of passes (49 per cent). In addition 12 passed in one of the groups. Cricket, foot-ball and Badminton were played by the students. The management of the school ought seriously to take up the question of enhancing the popularity and strength of the institution in the coming year.

7. *Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore.*—There were 315 boys in the High School section on 30th June 1923. Fifty-nine candidates were sent up for the S. S. L. C. Examination and 23 of them passed giving a percentage of 39. The results were not satisfactory

as they fell short of the State average (49 per cent). In addition 22 passed in one or the other of the groups. An annual grant of Rs. 2,965 was newly sanctioned for the school with effect from the 1st July 1922. The school which is held in some of the upstairs rooms of the Lansdown Bazaar, has no compound or play ground attached to it and consequently the physical education of the boys has not been attended to as much as should be expected.

High Schools—(b) Kannada.—The Kannada High Schools at Nanjangud and Hole-Narsipur were abolished from 1st July 1922. During the year provision was made for the teaching of the Upper Secondary classes in the following 4 institutions. The strength of both the Junior and Senior classes of each of these schools is given below:—

		Strength.
1.	U. S. class attached to the Training College ...	146
2.	Do District Normal School, Tumkur ...	53
3.	Do do Shimoga ...	43
4.	Do Central Panchama Institute, Mysore ...	12
		254

The total number of students in these classes was 254, of whom 42 were Mahomedans, and 12 belonged to the Depressed classes. One hundred and twenty-three of these sat for the U. S. Examination of 1923 and 49 passed, the percentage being 39·8. Of these schools the District Normal School, Tumkur and the Training College, Mysore, did well in the examination. The main object of these classes is to furnish qualified teachers in the vernaculars for the Department and the supply is limited by the demand for such men and the prospects held out which are not at present very attractive.

B. Middle Schools.—As per orders on the Educational Memorandum all the old A.-V. and A.-H. Schools were remodelled according to the 4 years' courses, into Middle, Incomplete Middle and Primary Schools, with effect from the beginning of June 1923. Owing to this remodelling the number of schools has increased to a certain extent. The old classification of schools according to A.-V., Rural A.-V., A.-H., Taluk Vernacular Schools, etc., has been done away with and the figures now given are according to the new method of classification and as such it is not possible to compare them with the figures of the previous years. The total number of Middle Schools for boys, which have taken the place of the old A.-V. and A.-H. Schools, was 172, with a strength of 20,280 and that of Incomplete Middle Schools, which have taken the place of Rural A.-V. Schools and some Vernacular Middle Schools where English classes have been started, was 273, with a strength of 7,976. These Incomplete Middle Schools for which there is a very great demand, have to be gradually converted into Middle Schools as funds become available and the levy of the Educational Cess will go some way in effecting such conversion. The special English classes which were held in 20 centres to enable students who had passed the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination to appear for the English Lower Secondary Examination within a period of 2 years, were ordered to be continued for another 2 years.

Of the 172 Middle Schools, 11 were Urdu Middle Schools, 3 Tamil and the remaining 158 were Kannada Middle Schools. Of these 158 schools in which Kannada was taught 3 were for the children of the Depressed classes. The bifurcation of these schools, according to which the remodelled schools have to be placed under separate Headmasters necessitate the construction of additional buildings in several places. As however Government are not in a position, at present to put up additional buildings such of the buildings as are available will have to be taken up for rent to provide accommodation for such schools.

Three thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three boys appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination of whom 2,155 were successful giving a percentage of 54. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 4,240 boys appeared and 2,048 passed, the percentage being 48. Details regarding castes to which the candidates belonged are given under Public Examinations.

English Education in the Malnad is not progressing as satisfactorily as in the maidan parts and the retardation is attributed by the Circle Inspector of Education, Mysore to a few of the following drawbacks:—

1. The scale of pay of the establishment sanctioned for these schools is not sufficiently attractive for men with higher qualifications, with the result that local men of meagre qualifications have to be appointed.
2. Even if qualified men are sent there from the maidan parts they do not stay there long on account of the difficulty in procuring lodgings for themselves.
3. The appointment of substitutes on small allowances, hardly enough to keep body and soul together, when permanent men are sent out for training.
4. Frequent out breaks of epidemics almost every year.
5. Absence of any inducement in the shape of malnad allowances to all the teachers of the department unlike the officials of the other departments.

C. Hostels.—There were 44 hostels in the State during the year with a strength of 2,222 boarders, against 51 hostels and 2,240 boarders in 1921-22. Of these hostels, 19 were Government, 19 aided and 6 unaided. Again, of the Government hostels, 7 were attached to High Schools for boys, 2 to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 6 to District Normal Schools and 3 to the Training College, Mysore. The strength of the Government Hostels was 1,050.

Of the aided and unaided hostels,

5 were for lingayets,
3 were for Mahomedans,
2 for Vakkaligars,
1 was for Maharattas,

and the rest were general hostels open to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hostels was 1,172.

Government in their Order No. 4566-8—Edn. 268-20-8, dated 1st June 1923, issued a set of revised rules regulating grants-in-aid of private hostels and accordingly the grants of 22 private hostels were revised at an extra cost of Rs. 976 per annum with effect from 1st July 1923.

In order to benefit students of the Middle School stage one or two hostels were ordered to be opened on trial in places where there were teachers who were willing to take up the work of running a hostel in return for a suitable allowance, the entire rent and establishment charges being borne by Government. A hostel on the above lines was opened at Ayanur in Shimoga Taluk with a monthly grant of Rs. 47 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 100. This hostel had 14 borders, all lingayets, to start with.

Owing to an abnormally low attendance, the hostels attached to the Government High Schools at Davangere and Chikballapur have been closed temporarily.

D. PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

(i) *Scout Movement.*—The Scout Movement continued to be popular. The total number of Scout troops on 30th June 1923 was 119 and the number of members was 2,924. During the year 41 new troops were started of which 8 had to be subsequently disbanded owing to the transfer of scout masters and for want of proper leadership. Five training camps were held during the year and 97 men were trained to work as scout masters. Most of the masters thus trained are now actively engaged in the movement. Three of these classes were conducted by the Organising Scout Commissioner and the other 2 by the Assistant Organising Scout Commissioner. There were nearly 140 Scout masters and Assistant Scout masters taking active interest in the movement.

The Sri Krishnaraja All India Rally was held at Channapatna at the end of May last and was presided over by the H. H. the Yuvaraja, Chief Scout, when more than 500 scouts attended and representatives from outside Mysore were also present. The people of Channapatna heartily co-operated in every detailed of the arrangement in connection with the Rally. The 10th Bangalore Troop won, for the second time, the Sri Krishnaraja Mace having stood first among the competing teams. The Dasara Scout Rally was held in Mysore during the Dasara of 1922 when H. H. the Maharaja reviewed the Scouts and presented a flag to the most efficient troop in the State *viz.*, 27th and 28th (combined) Prahalada Troop of Bangalore. The fourth annual meeting of the Head Quarter Council was also held in Mysore during the Dasara.

The several activities at the Headquarters were thoroughly reorganised and considerable additions and improvements were effected in the Physical Culture section, Ambulance, Music and Fine arts sections and in the Central Scout Club. In addition to the "School and Scout Magazine" a new journal called the "Mysore Scouter" was started for the benefit of scout masters. The progress made by the movement during the year may be gauged from the fact that there has been an addition of 853 scouts and a number of scout masters and other scouters, 2 corps of senior scouts and two packs of cubs. Corresponding to the increase in the numbers, efficiency has also improved considerably as can be seen from the fact that over 500 proficiency badges and other awards and decorations were earned by boys all over the State. H. H. the Chief Scout has recently issued an appeal for a scout fund and a good beginning has been made and a sum of about Rs. 15,000 collected up-to date.

D. (ii) Excursions.—In addition to the occasional rambles in connection with the Scout Movement, several High and Middle schools organised regular excursions. The Chief of such were those undertaken by the Natural Science students of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore who went out on an excursion to the Malnad Districts and by the Chemistry students of the same school who went to the Sulphuric acid factory at Itanipet. Such excursions serve a very useful purpose and the Department has recognised this by sanctioning grants where necessary.

(iii) Physical Culture.—The Physical education of school children goes hand in hand with the other forms of education and provision more or less adequate, has been made for this purpose in all grades of schools. Drill is being taught in all institutions beginning with

the Primary schools and it has been made compulsory for the S. S. L. C. Examination. There are scout troops in the High schools. In addition to drill and scouting boys play cricket, foot-ball, badminton, volley ball and in a few schools tennis and hockey also. There is a Gymnastic Instructor attached to each High School who in addition to teaching drill, trains students in Gymnastic exercises and in a few places in *Ju-Jitsu*. In most of the Middle schools in addition to drill, provision has been made for playing cricket and foot-ball. But the want of spacious playgrounds is very much felt in several of the schools and consequently the physical side of education especially out-door games, has not been receiving as much attention as is necessary.

The Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore continues to be under the control of this Department. It is an aided institution in which instruction is given in the following subjects on all days except Sundays, from 5-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M.

1. Health and Strength exercises on the system introduced by the Director of the Institute and as approved by the Medical officers who examined the students under the orders of Government.

2. *Wrestling*—Thrice a week.

3. *Parallel Bars*—Twice a week.

4. *Demonstration*—Four times a week by the Director.

5. Games.—Volley-Ball, Badminton, Kok and Padmavyuha on all Sundays.

Instruction is given in musical drill and club exercises also. The Institution is getting a monthly grant of Rs. 208-5-4.

(iv) *Literary activities*.—Every High school has its own reading room, Literary and debating Societies and a few have Dramatic Societies in addition, and give occasional performances on their school days and on other important occasions like the District Conferences, etc. Several of the Middle schools also have their Debating Societies and Reading Rooms. The Collegiate High school, Bangalore has a well conducted magazine of its own. So also D. Banumayya's Collegiate High School, Mysore and the National High School, Bangalore.

(v) *Statistics regarding Secondary Schools for boys*.—The total number of secondary schools including the High schools (both English and Kannada) Middle and Incomplete Middle schools on the 30th June 1923 was 468 with a total strength of 35,140. It is not possible to compare the figures of 1922-23 with those of 1921-22 as on account of the bifurcation of schools, several schools which were included under Secondary schools in 1921-22 having now gone under Primary Education. Of the total number of Secondary schools 19 were English High schools, with a strength of 6,630, 4 Kannada High schools with 254 pupils, 172 Middle schools with 20,280 pupils and 273 Incomplete Middle schools with 7,976 pupils. The percentage of pupils in boys secondary schools to the total male population of school going age was 7.84.

E. Public Examinations for Secondary schools.—During the year under review Government appointed a Special Committee in their order No. E. 346-7—Edn. 121-21-63, dated the 13th July 1922, to revise the S. S. L. C. courses and curricula and the proposals of this body are before Government. The Chief feature of the revised scheme is the replacement of the present system of specialization from the V form by a three year High school course, in certain specified subjects, including a Technical or Industrial subject to be studied uniformly by all pupils. Apart from this general revision which is receiving consideration at the hands of Government, girl candidates have been granted the concession of appearing for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination without having undergone the school course.

As a means of relieving the pressure at the Bangalore Centre, Channapatna has been made a centre for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination from 1924, and Pavagada and Kunigal were made centres for the L. S. Examination from 1923, as a relief to candidates from these taluks who had till now to make long road journeys to reach the nearest examination centres. Elementary Science and Domestic Economy have been transferred from the group of optional subjects to the group of Compulsory subjects for Lower Secondary candidates, the former being made obligatory upon all boy candidates and the latter upon all girl candidates. As according to the remodelling of Primary and Middle School Education in the State there will be no school preparing pupils for the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and as this was likely to be felt as a great hardship by certain classes of schools, such as Urdu girls' schools, Hindu girls' schools and a few Kannada Primary schools, which were till now presenting candidates for that examination, certain classes of schools have under certain conditions, been permitted to continue to prepare candidates for the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

RESULTS OF PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS 1923.

1. *University Entrance Examinations.*—In all 1,110 candidates sat for the University Entrance Examination of 1923, of whom 443 passed, giving a percentage of 39·91. Of the 1,110 that were examined 837 belonged to the 9 Collegiate High schools and the Private Tuition class of the National High school, Bangalore and 347 of them passed giving a percentage of 41·45 as given in para 4 of Chapter IV Collegiate Education. Of the others 4 belonged to the Maharani's College of whom 2 passed and the remaining 271 were private candidates of whom 94 passed. In the statement of passes in the University Entrance examination given by the University the private candidates have not been shown separately but have been added on to the schools in which the candidates studied in the previous years, though they appeared in private during 1923.

2. *S. S. L. C. Examination.*—For the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1923, 1,898 candidates were registered, 1,492 for the full examination and 406 for either of the two groups and 1,860 were examined. Of the total number examined 904 were declared eligible for College course and Public Service, the percentage of "Eligibles" being 49 against 43 last year. Out of the partial passes, 189 passed in the Compulsory Group only and 222 in the Optional Group only, 14 candidates were declared eligible for the public service. Of the 904 candidates declared E. C. & P. S. 621 were Brahmmins, 40 Mohamedans, 17 Christians, 1 Parsi, 10 Jains and 215 other Hindus, of whom 3 belonged to the Depressed class. Among those examined, there were 38 girl candidates of whom 20 got E. C. & P. S., 3 passed in the Compulsory Group only and 4 in the Optional Group only.

In all 21 High schools including the two High schools for girls sent up candidates for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1923. The performance of 3 schools was excellent, the percentage of passes in those institutions ranging between 67 and 88, school did well with a percentage of passes ranging between 51 and 58, while 3 schools secured the State Average of passes, viz., 49 per cent. Among the Government schools, the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore and Government Collegiate High School, Tumkur did very well, having passed 73 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. The results of the Maharani's High School, Mysore and Government High school, Chikballapur were poor, being only 36 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. Among the Aided schools the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore did brilliantly well, getting 88 per cent. The Banumiahs Collegiate High School, Mysore and the London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore got 56 per cent and 51 per cent respectively, and the Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Mysore, secured the State Average of passes (49 per cent). The results of private candidates were better than in 1921-22 although the percentage of their passes fell far below the State Average of passes. An analysis of results is appended.

MYSORE S. S. L. C. PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF 1923.

Analysis of the results of the examination.

Number	Name of school	No. Registered	No. examined	No. of full passes	E. C. & P. S.		Compartmental		Total No. of E. C. & P. S.	Percentage	E. P. S.	Remarks.
					No. of Compartmental passes eligible for College course		No. of compartmental passes not eligible for college course					
					"A" Group	"B" Group	"A" Group	"B" Group				
1	Govt. Collegiate High school, Bangalore.	280	277	99	31	27	33	21	157	57	1	* Two of the Examinees in this school are girls and they have failed.
2	Govt. High school Channapattana.	33	33	13	1	3	1	7	17	52	...	
3	Govt. High school, Chikballapur.	29	29	6	1	2	4	6	9	31	3	
4	Govt. High school, Chikmagalur.	43	42	18	1	1	3	9	20	48	...	
5	Govt. High school, Chitaldrug.	64	64	28	2	2	7	8	32	50	2	
6	do Davangere.	86	85	13	1	2	7	...	16	46	...	
7	do Hassan ...	53	56	24	1	3	7	10	28	50	2	
8	do Kolar ...	74	72	32	2	4	8	6	38	53	1	
9	Maharaja's Collegiate High school, Mysore.	103	102	63	4	7	4	16	74	73	1	
10	Maharani's High school, Mysore.	14	14	3	1	1	1	3	5	36	...	† One of the examinees in this school is a girl and she has failed.
11	Govt. Collegiate High school, Shimoga.	86	85	28	3	4	13	5	35	41	...	
12	Govt. Collegiate High school, Tumkur.	132	132	72	6	10	6	13	69	67	...	
13	Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.	13	12	7	...	...	1	1	7	58	...	
14	Banumiah's High school, Mysore.	86	86	38	5	5	11	17	48	56	...	
15	London Mission Collegiate High school, Bangalore.	85	85	38	2	4	10	10	43	51	1	
16	London Mission Girls' High school, Bangalore.	8	8	5	...	2	1	...	7	88	...	
17	Marimallappa's High school, Mysore.	75	71	21	2	2	6	6	26	37	1	
18	National High school, Bangalore.	100	100	25	6	3	11	22	34	34	...		‡ One of these is a girl candidate and she has passed.
19	Sarada Vilas High school, Mysore.	59	59	16	2	5	12	10	23	39	1	
20	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High school, Bangalore.	158	158	47	11	9	17	37	67	42	1	
21	Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High school, Mysore.	107	107	37	7	8	14	11	52	49	...	
22	Private candidates ...	255	233†	1	17	60	12	2	78†	33	...	
	For the State ...	1,898	1,860	633	107	164	163	222	904	49	14	
1	Total for Govt. Institutions ...	965	953	406	54	66	95	107	526	55	12	
2	Total for Aided Institutions ...	678	674	226	36	38	82	113	300	45	4	
3	Private candidates ...	255	233	1	17	60	12	2	78	33	...	

3. *Upper Secondary Examination of 1923.*—I. Out of 128 candidates registered for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1923. One hundred and twenty six were examined and 49 passed, the percentage of passes being 39·8. Of the 49 successful candidates, 27, were Brahmins, 1 Kshatriya, 3 Lingayets, 14 Mahomedans, 1 Panchama and 3 other Hindus.

II. Of the 4 Government Institutions which sent up candidates for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1923, the District Normal School, Tumkur and the Government Training College, Mysore, did well, the percentage of passes being 53 and 52 respectively.

III. Out of the 49 successful candidates, 47 were male candidates and 2 were Brahmin girl candidates.

4. *Lower Secondary Examination of 1923.*—For the Lower Secondary Examination of 1923, there were 9,088 candidates registered, 4,194 for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 4,894 for the Vernacular Lower Secondary. The percentage of passes at the English Lower Secondary Examination was 54·2 and at the Vernacular Examination 48·3.

No.	Particulars	English Lower Secondary Examination	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination
1	Number registered ..	4,194	4,894
2	Number examined ...	4,119	4,735
3	Number passed ...	2,223	2,285
4	Percentage of passes to the No. examined ..	54·2	48·3

At the English Lower Secondary Examination of 1923, the percentage of passes for school candidates was 57.2 and that for private candidates was 32.4. Out of 146 girl candidates who were examined at the English Lower Secondary Examination 81 came out successful. Of the 2,233 successful candidates, 3 were Europeans, 63 Native Christians, 119 Mahomedans, 1,394 Brahmins, 72 Kshatriyas, 56 Vaisyas, 183 Lingayets, 104 Vokkaligas, 32 Jains, 16 Panchamas and 151 other Hindus.

At the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination of 1923 the percentage of passes for school pupils was 52.7 and that for private candidates was 32.8. Out of 495 girl candidates who were examined 237 came out successful. Of the 2,285 successful candidates, 1 was a European, 53 Native Christians, 307 Mahomedans 761 Brahmins, 31 Kshatriyas, 42 Vaisyas, 497 Lingayets, 209 Vokkaligas, 13 Jains, 325, other Hindus and 46 Panchamas.

F. Teaching and quality of instruction in schools.—The syllabuses and curricula of studies for Primary and Middle schools have been revised quite recently and the revised curricula are being followed since the commencement of this year. The whole of the S. S. L. C. scheme has under gone re-examination and the recommendations of the committee appointed for the purpose are before Government. Hence the question of the curricula of studies so far as it affects the teaching in schools has already received or is receiving consideration. In this connection it may be pointed out that there is a general tendency to multiply the number of subjects taught in the schools so as to correlate school education with the variety of communal, industrial and commercial and vocational interests of the work-a-day world for which education serves as the preparation. As a result there is a chance of the school work being overcrowded with various subjects and topics leading to the danger of the instruction imparted being very superficial and very nearly useless. This is a point always to be borne in mind and a danger to be guarded against in prescribing the curricula of studies in the different grades of schools. There are some persons who consider that the curricula of studies now prescribed for Middle and Primary schools is overcrowded but seeing that they were prescribed quite recently and have not been given a trial in schools sufficiently long, it is too early to think of making any change. But this point of view will not be neglected and the Departmental officers will be requested to watch how the new curricula works and suggest modifications, if and when necessary.

Coming to actual teaching in schools, the quality of teaching in schools depends (1) on the teacher's knowledge of the subjects he is teaching (2) on the methods he adopts in presenting the lessons, (3) on his willingness to utilise his knowledge in this respect in his daily work and in the preparation of his lessons (4) on the regularity of the pupils attending the schools and (5) lastly on the general environment of the school.

(1) Speaking generally it may be said that the average teacher now in service, is fairly well equipped with sufficient knowledge in the subjects that he has to teach. This statement will have to be modified to some extent in the case of teachers in the Primary schools where we have as teachers generally, men and women who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination and in the case of several Hindustani Girls' schools which have unpassed women. The Lower Secondary Examination cannot be said to have given a man sufficient attainments to befit him for the post of a teacher. The ideal certainly is to take a pass in the Upper Secondary Examination the minimum qualifications for a teacher but the time is far distant, when the ideal can be achieved. For a considerable time to come the department will have to be satisfied with the services of passed Lower Secondary men and make the best of such material as is available. The only remedy which can be applied immediately is to take men in service and give them an additional course in general subjects so as to enlarge their general knowledge. This can be done if the course of training of the Lower Secondary Grade is extended to two years. In the case of Middle schools also the failed S. S. L. C. is an inevitable element in the teaching staff. A good mixture of passed Upper Secondary men and fully qualified S. S. L. C's would be quite ample to satisfy the needs of the Middle schools. This ideal is more easy of attainment and efforts are being made to achieve this result at an early date, but unless the facilities for getting men and women to go through the Upper Secondary course in larger numbers are enhanced, the results hoped for cannot be realised. In the case of the larger Middle schools it is absolutely necessary to have graduate Head Masters. As it now happens a graduate Head Master of a Middle School has no chance of earning a promotion in service in Middle schools and has to be taken over to a High School or the Inspectorate to give him promotion when he has earned it. Thus the time when a graduate teacher has gained some experience and his usefulness in Middle Schools is increasing synchronises with the time of his transfer from the Middle School. It is therefore necessary to make some provision for the promotion of graduate masters in Middle schools in the same grade of schools in order that the experience gained in such schools may not be altogether lost, and the Middle schools may not permanently be consigned to the charge of fresh young and raw graduates only. The existing staff in Middle and Primary school is hardly qualified to teach Nature Study, Elementary Science and allied subjects which now form part of the compulsory portion of the Middle and Primary school work and it is therefore absolutely necessary to provide for imparting instructions in these subjects to the existing staff by means of vacation classes for a fairly large number of

years to come, in order that the teachers may not be asked to teach that which they themselves do not know. In the case of High and Normal schools it may safely be said that the staff are well equipped with the knowledge of subjects they have to teach. The proportion of M.A's, B.Sc's and the first class B.A's is gradually rising and conditions which are already fairly satisfactory are quite likely to improve in the very near future.

2. The following statement shows the number of trained and untrained teachers in service in the Department.

Unpassed	..	..	330
Passed Lower Secondary	..	..	3,171
Passed Upper Secondary	..	..	586
Passed Lower Secondary Teachers Certificates	..	..	2,229
Passed Upper Secondary Teachers Certificates	..	..	
Passed S. S. L. C.	..	..	370
Passed Under graduates Training	..	..	93
Graduates (Untrained)	..	..	174
Trained Graduate	..	..	62

The statement furnished above makes it clear that the number of untrained teachers still predominates and that it is very necessary to make efforts to train people as fast as possible. It is acknowledged in all quarters that however good the general attainments of a person may be, his ability to teach will depend to a large measure on his knowledge of pedagogy and methodology and application of the same in actual work. A knowledge of the child mind is a primary necessity for a teacher in the primary schools and the same with a greater or less force applies even to the higher classes. It is superfluous to harp on the necessity for the creation of greater facilities for the training of teachers. The first requisite in this respect is the revision of the training courses to suit the new requirements, proposals in regard to which are already before Government, and then to provide a sufficient number of normal schools and substitutes' allowances so that a larger number of men and women in service may be trained every year. The principles and methods of teaching can never said to be static and fresh principles and methods are being promulgated almost every year. The teacher trained in any year will practically be a "back history" in the course of 10 years and it is therefore necessary to collect trained men once in 5 years at least and to brush up their knowledge in the light of new theory and practice on up-to-date lines. This is a point to which sufficient attention has not been bestowed till now, but which in my opinion deserves serious consideration.

(3) It does not need lengthy argument to prove that the willingness of a person to put his best into his work depends, to a very considerable extent on keeping him contented and making his remuneration roughly proportionate to the work assigned to him and to his general qualifications relatively to other services in the State. The Departmental staff are, as a rule a hard worked lot of officials who are comparatively poorly-paid and the revision of the scale of pay of the staff appears to be absolutely necessary in the interests of efficiency of daily work in schools.

(4) So far as the Middle and High Schools are concerned, particularly in Urban parts, there is very little trouble about getting the pupils to be regular in attendance but in Rural areas the seasonal conditions, Agricultural operations and the economic conditions of the people very often lead the parents to keep their children away from schools for long periods at frequent intervals. The schools will have to suit themselves to the local conditions until the necessity for education is better recognised and people learn to make other considerations yield to this important need of their children. But in the absence of such a sense of responsibility on the part of parents and where parents either deliberately or of necessity keep large number of children from attending schools regularly, it is necessary to examine the causes for such forced truancy on the part of the pupils and to apply suitable remedies. This question has been discussed in more than one Conference, but on account of the very magnitude of the problem and the complications likely to arise, no satisfactory solution has yet been arrived at. The question is receiving my attention and I hope to be able to submit certain proposals in the matter for orders of Government shortly which I trust will, at least, serve as partial palliatives.

(5) Difficulties arising out of deficiencies in the equipment of schools, school buildings etc., have been dealt with under appropriate heads in this report.

It will thus be seen that the existing defects in this respect are inadequacy of fully qualified staff generally in Primary schools and particularly in Hindustani Girls' Schools want of a sufficiently large number of trained teachers, want of sufficient preparation and study on the part of the teacher and to some extent discontent in some ranks of service etc., These are all large problems which can only find solution slowly. The best that could be done with the existing resources is being done. The departmental Inspecting Officers and the more responsible part of the staff by precept and example are doing their best to infuse enthusiasm and a missionary spirit into the teaching staff. Right methods of teaching and school organisation are the subjects of a number of circulars issued by the Department.

The quality of teaching, such as it is, is being more than maintained as is evidenced by the results in public examinations, etc. It may perhaps not be out of place to point out that Several of our young men who have had their school and college careers inside the State have entered public and professional life inside and outside the State and are doing quite well, thus bearing a living testimony to the efficiency of our Educational organisation. There is every reason to be optimistic and to look forward to an era of further improvement and increased efficiency. The revision of courses of training and provision for training a larger number of teachers every year improvement in the prospects of teaching and inspecting staff are sure to yield a considerable amount of benefit almost immediately.

The following extract from the report of the Circle Inspector, Mysore, (Dr. S. P. Chinappa) discusses certain aspects of the question in detail and I am in general agreement with his observations.—

A. HIGH SCHOOLS.

(1) *The work of Head Masters.*—(a) *His own teaching work.*—“All Head Masters are taking as many periods of teaching work a week as Inspector-General's Circular No. GI. C. 452 dated 15th October 1920 lays down. In most cases their work is confined to the highest class or in some cases to the V Form. These periods in my opinion ought to be spread over as many classes as possible. It is unfair for both the Head Masters and pupils that the Head Master should fail to teach all classes at least once a week. This is not an easy matter to arrange for seeing that the Head Masters are required to take up 15 to 18 periods of teaching work. The following suggestion may however go a long way to overcome some of the difficulties. Every Head Master would surely like to teach a subject of his speciality in one of the top classes. Given a maximum of 3 periods for it, the remaining 12 to 15 periods may be spread over other classes. The idea that the Head Masters should also take English in one or more High school classes was conceived at a time when there were no English language specialists available. Now that all High schools have full provision of specialists in all subjects the Head Masters might satisfy themselves by taking one subject or a branch of it, either English or any other subject and entrust the rest of the work to specialists. I am sure that no High school contains more than 13 sections exclusive of the Entrance Classes and it may not be impossible for the Head Master to give one or more periods for each class. If this principle is accepted, the matter of time tabling may be left to them.

(b) *Supervision work.*—“If there is any supervision at all in the High school by the Head Master, it is simply to peep in or go into a class room just to satisfy himself that a teacher is there and that he is taking some subject. The teaching of the Assistant Masters is not examined, much less is their faulty teaching corrected. It would be in the interest of the school and the pupils for the Head Masters to maintain a regular book in which they record the faulty teaching of their Assistants and the guidance they have given them for improvement. If this is not done, I cannot guarantee that all goes well with the High school work.

(c) *Inspection of Note Book.*—This is to some extent done in all High schools; but scrutiny of the work of the pupils and the correction of the masters are found wanting. Further, attention does not seem to have been paid for the neatness of execution of both the pupils and masters' work in Note Books. This has allowed bad and inaccurate habits to develop in pupils not to say that masters' work is allowed to be perfunctory. If too much of work is complained of, I would say that it is far better to confine attention to quality rather than quantity.

(ii) *School Councils.*—Doubtless the Time-table of a school distributes the work among masters and this may be ordered by the Head Master without the consultation of the Assistant Masters. It may further be presumed that everything is going on smoothly and well and in time. But time tables and orders cannot be expected to achieve the desired results in a school. An active school presents a hundred and one problem, which cannot be grappled with and solved by a single individual (the Head Master) however able he may think himself to be. There is wisdom in securing the counsel of all those who are directly responsible for the school work. Further, consultation by the Head Master with his Assistants while bestowing a certain privilege upon them will also invest them with real responsibility and the Assistant Masters while enjoying the privilege of being consulted, will necessarily discharge their responsibilities.

With this subject in view I would propose the institution of councils in all High schools and would suggest that all questions relating to school instruction, physical and social life of pupils may be discussed freely in them.

III. *Fitness and preparation of teachers.*—“It has invariably struck me that some masters have mistaken their calling in life by becoming teachers. But now that they have become teachers, I would suggest that they may make themselves fit and prepare for their profession. I do not want to emphasise certain personal and human elements which are

absolutely necessary to be in possession of all teachers. For, these are more or less born in them and can only be acquired if at all, after years. But nothing prevents them from preparing themselves for the work they have to do every day and to add to the corpus of their knowledge of both subject-matter and methods of teaching as a general equipment for them. I find that their daily preparation and general equipment are very poor and I have not failed to talk to them on the subject individually and collectively during my inspections. It is desirable and necessary that this serious want in teachers should be supplied not by mere exhortations, but by a departmental rule. That they should prepare the notes of the lessons they have to give every day has already been circularised. There is nothing at present that demands the teachers' readings to keep themselves up-to-date. I would suggest a periodical examination of their readings to rate them according to the account they can give of themselves in such an examination. This may apply both to the trained and untrained teachers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

B. Middle Schools and Primary schools.—"A careful examination of the actual classroom teaching in the schools of various grades discloses the fact that the teaching that obtains in our schools leaves much to be desired. The inefficiency of teaching may be attributed among other things to three important causes, namely inadequate and insufficient preparation on the part of the teacher, the lack, if not the absence of the Head Masters' supervision and the absence of the direction to masters by the Head Masters and most of the Inspecting Officers.

I. Preparation of teachers.—"The preparation of most teachers seems to consist in the maintenance of what are called the diaries. The diaries are nothing but a copy of the time table except in some cases where a mention is also made against a lesson as to how much of it is attempted or done. As to notes of lessons, they are, as a rule, not written. Some very worthy exceptions have been found, but the generality of teachers do not take the trouble to prepare previously the lessons they have to teach. They need not make elaborate notes as the students do in the training institutions. But an intelligent summary of the main points of lessons that they emphasise may be drawn to help the teachers themselves in the first place to present them in an interesting manner to their pupils.

II. Supervision of Head Masters.—"Except (in High schools) and in some Middle schools, I do not find any indication of a Head Master going round the classes to inspect the actual teaching. Neither do I find as a rule, the Head Masters' going through the notes of lessons prepared by their Assistant Masters; and, rarely is guidance given by them when their Assistants employ faulty methods of teaching. In many schools, the Head Master minds his own class while his Assistants mind theirs. There is not the co-ordination and unification of the work of an institution as such. As a corrective measure, the Head Master ought to be held responsible for the merits and the defects of the institutions and a more or less tangible cognisance has to be taken of their work. Much of the good work depends upon the ability of the Head Master to guide his Assistants. Therefore in the selection of the Head Masters, especially of the Middle schools and Primary schools, preference may be given to men whose work has been found to be satisfactory in all respects irrespective of the place they hold in the cadre. Appointing a person to the Head Master's place, because he is a senior has many evils which cannot be eradicated easily.

Transfers.—"The evils of changes in the staff of the schools effected by frequent transfers become only obvious when a careful examination of the progress made by pupils in each class is instituted. Many boys in many schools have been kept unduly long in each class. The retardation of pupils is attributed to mostly other causes than the real. It is true that in the village schools, the attendance of the pupils is irregular. But this irregularity is greatly encouraged by either the master not being on the spot always or his frequent changes. It is obvious that according to the present regulations, a teacher cannot be in a place to which he is transferred immediately after the transfer nor his place taken by the new incumbent equally soon. What with the apathy of the people and the truant inclination of the boys, a transfer would always mean folds of sheep without shepherds and to gather them again is a tremendous job. In fact, since the gathering is not always enmasse, no systematic work can go on in the school. Further, there is no practice in existence by which the work that an out-going master has done up to the time of his transfer is taken notice of and where the incoming master had to begin. By the time the transferred masters reconcile to their new habitation, the little that the boys would have been taught is forgotten and the incoming man starts all afresh. It can be imagined what little progress is possible in a school where transfers of master are frequent. A common reply from most masters to the question as to why the boys are backward, is that they have been in charge of the class "Only recently". Fixing a man for a number of years is looked upon as an evil. But I do not know if frequent transfers are not greater evils. It seems to me that in order to fix responsibility upon masters for progress and retardation of pupils in schools, they ought to be kept in a place for a certain number of years. If the progress of the boys is found wanting, the masters may be treated suitably.

I have not spoken of the advantage of fixing men to places yet. If character building should form at least a part of our educational aim, surely, the time that a master spends in an institution is a very great factor for consideration. Frequent transfers of masters from place to place and institution to institution deprive them of one of the best chances of moulding their pupils' character. It is very unfortunate that millions of our boys should be rendered unable to say with meaning and significance of an institution "This is Mr. so and so's school" or any of their masters. "This is my master". Neither is it a fact that any tradition attaches to any of our schools by virtue of their having more or less not permanent teachers. Thanks to the few exception that we still have amidst us of some worthy-masters after whose names some of our institutions still go by. Our schools have seldom the stamp of any one master and consequently seldom is a tradition built round them. Foreign examples may not be odious here. Rugby is Rugby for its masters, so is Eton, so is Harrow, and so is every other big and small school in Europe and America.

Schools are built and developed gradually to eminence by the consistent work of the Head Master and his Assistants, so much so that oftener than not, every school stands for something definite. Whereas our schools on account of the frequent incomings and out-going of masters are rendered incapable of possessing individuality. It seems to me that the amount of irresponsibility that characterises a very large number of our masters is the outcome of the frequent migration of masters.

Change of institutions for a master in my opinion renders his chances of improvement of himself and of his institution remote. When he does not know where he will be next month, it is not likely, that he will exert himself either for his improvement or for that of his school to any remarkable extent. This kind of narrowing down of the usefulness of a master is going on unconsciously for years. People who have no chances of knowing what a master might be and what an institution might be reconcile themselves very complacently to the idea "everything is alright". But a comparative knowledge of masters and institutions in countries where Education has made great strides will enable one to declare that our institutions and masters are not what they might be.

If transfers on the scale that is in vogue should be destined to continue a system of auditing the master's work before he is transferred may be instituted at least. That is, when a master is transferred, he will make a statement of the progress made by his pupils in each subject taught and presented to the Head Master if that school contains more than one master. The Head Master will forthwith examine the boys and assure himself that the statement is true before he relieves the master. The new incumbent will attest the statement before he starts his work.

In single master schools in the interests of public service, no transfers should be effected during the year. But if there be transfers at the end or the beginning of the year, the Inspecting Officer will act just as the Head Master should, as described in the previous paragraph.

Granting Leave.—"The evil of retardation of progress of pupils in schools is no less the product of constant leave taking on the part of the teachers than their transfers effected by the Inspecting Officers. In a single teacher school when the master takes leave, the whole village sleeps. A great and a serious set back is given to what little might have been achieved. I am inclined to believe the inordinate clamouring for leave is also due to the masters' being transferred to places of which they are not natives. When a man is fixed at his place or near by for a certain number of years, the present practice of granting either privilege leave or leave without allowances will become unnecessary. At all events, some administrative expedient must be operated in order to prevent school masters especially of single master schools from taking leave. If this prevention cannot be effected, no master should be given leave until his place is taken by a substitute."

Chapter VI.

PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

1 NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

On account of the bifurcation of schools as per orders of Government on the Educational Memorandum, the Primary classes of the old A. V., A. H., Rural A. V. and Vernacular Middle schools, which were hitherto classed under Middle schools have all been now taken under Primary education and consequently there has been an increase both in the number of such schools and scholars. The number of schools has increased from 6,126 in 1921-22 to 6,504 in 1922-23 or by 378 and the number of scholars from 1,75,301 in 1921-22 to 1,96,359 in 1922-23 or by 21,058.

The total strength of 1,96,359, comprised 38,152 Lingayets, 27,568 Mahomedans, 16,456 Brahmins 12,802 Depressed class students and 1,01,381 others, as against 1,75,301, comprising 38,059 Lingayets, 21,838 Mahomedans, 11,328 Brahmins and 1,04,076 others in 1921-22. Of the total strength 15,830 were girls attending boys' schools. Of the 6,504 Primary schools 2,442 were Government, 25 Municipal, 4,023 aided and 14 unaided. Out of 2,442, Departmental Primary schools, 2,156 were Kannada schools, 1 was a Telugu school, 1 was a Mahratta school and 284 Hindustani schools. Of the 2,156 Kannada schools, 297 were for the Depressed classes. The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of school-age was 43.3.

As already stated in Chapter I, 753 of the aided Day and Night or Adult schools have not been working temporarily and the total strength of Primary schools has therefore fallen short by the attendance in these schools. The reasons for this have been given in Chapter I, and with the recent addition of 18 Assistant Inspectors who can now devote more time for propagandist work also and the increase of grants that is under consideration, it is expected that all the schools that have now been closed temporarily will be revived and some new schools also opened during the current year.

2. *Adult or Night schools.*—These schools are held during nights to educate artisans and others who are engaged in their avocations during the day. The majority of the students that attend these schools are boys above 15 years of age and grown-up men. The teachers of the day schools as a rule, conduct these classes. These schools suffer from the same difficulties as the aided day schools, though in some favourable localities a certain number of them are doing useful work. With the closing of an aided day school, the night school also disappears automatically. There were 1,257 adult schools during the year under report, with a strength of 13,713. As already stated, several of these schools were not working temporarily and the number of such schools was 398. Steps are being taken to reorganise this branch of education by strengthening the good and promising schools and closing down very bad ones.

3. *Compulsory Education.*—There was 240 centres as in the previous year, but the scheme was in active operation only in about half the number of these centres. Even with the grant of larger powers to the committees, they have not been showing much activity, especially in rural areas and the scheme on the whole cannot be said to be working satisfactorily. The chief reasons for this state of things are the following:—

1. Want of a suitable agency for taking the census of boys of compulsory age every year. The local bodies, District Board or Municipality on whom the duty is now laid, are in most places utterly supine in this matter.

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

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

The total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in Compulsory centres was 37,887 on the 30th June 1923 as against 44,009 in 1922. Exemptions were granted in 142 cases and warnings issued in 1,553 cases. Prosecutions were instituted in 44 cases and penalties awarded in 15 instances, 12 cases were pending at the end of the year.

4. *Visual Instruction.*—The appointments of Visual Instruction Lecturers having been abolished from the 1st July 1922, no work was done in this connection.

5. *Educational Census.*—In pursuance of the orders conveyed in para 4 of Government Order No. 11180-250-Edn. 498-20-1, dated 25th May 1921 an Education Survey in the State was conducted with the help of the officials of the Revenue Department in the earlier part of the Calendar year 1922. Though the actual census operations were commenced early in 1922, the forms duly filled in were actually received in this office sometime in August 1922. The information thus collected has been compiled with special reference to Rural Aided Primary Day schools since the information *re.* such schools was most urgently required in connection with the preparation of the programme of conversion of aided Primary schools into Government institutions, etc. Further, the information compiled was scrutinised in the light of the information available in this office from departmental returns, etc., and a detailed report in the matter was submitted to Government in this office letter No. D 1 Dis. 17 of 23-24 dated 13-14th July 1923. It was found, that out of 3,393 aided day institutions included in the returns so many as 1,046 or 30.8 per cent were reported to have been closed either on account of want of teachers or want of suitable accommodation or the indifference of local people, etc. There are 953 villages, with a population of over 500, in the whole State which have no schools either Government or Aided. So many as 2,740 schools are reported to have no satisfactory building for school purposes. There is one school for every

5.60 square miles and for 1,094 in population for the whole State. This average cannot by any means be considered satisfactory and taking that one day school is required for an area with a radius of one mile, the total number of day schools required would come to 9,370; on the basis that one school is required for a population of 500, the total number of schools required would be about 11,550. It will thus be seen that the survey has disclosed the necessity for very vigorous efforts for expansion in Primary Education and that every effort has to be made in order to find the funds necessary for opening the necessary number of schools and providing the necessary accommodation, equipment and such other conveniences. The existing schools are more or less evenly distributed so far as their location is concerned and the number of schools that may be transferred to other places on account of their being situated close together is exceedingly small. In fact, there are a number of large tracts of the country with no schools whatsoever in them and with the exception of the Bangalore District which has got one school for every 3.81 square miles, the rest of the Districts are extremely badly served. The survey also disclosed that the tendency towards aided Primary schools ceasing to work is increasing enormously and the reasons are not very far to seek. When these institutions were started, Government consented to pay a grant of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 or 7 per mensem to the teacher on the understanding that the villagers concerned would contribute a small sum in order to make up each teacher's emoluments to Rs. 10 per mensem. For the first few years this was fairly easy, but after a time, the villagers gave up contributing their quota and the teacher who saw the master in the Government school in the neighbouring villages getting a salary of Rs. 15 or Rs. 17 per mensem not unnaturally gave up working in the aided institutions, since the Rs. 5 or Rs. 7 he was getting cannot be considered to be even living wages to a single individual. It may be possible to partly check the tendency towards the aided institutions dying out with the special grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned during the year 1923-24, but as the detailed report referred to above makes it clear, it will be impossible to stop this tendency altogether unless at least an equal sum is found in the course of the next year.

Chapter VII.

Special Instruction.—In this Chapter all kinds of schools of a special nature *i.e.*, other than the schools in which only arts courses are adopted, are dealt with. The following are the important among such schools.—(1) Training Institutions, (2) Industrial schools, (3) Engineering school, (4) Commercial schools, (5) Practical Instruction classes, (6) Schools for the Deaf Mutes and the Blind, other special schools such as Sanskrit schools, etc.

1. *Training Institutions.*—Under this head, there are different grades of training given to school masters and mistresses as well as to such of the private candidates as wish to undergo training. The highest of these is that of the Graduate Training Class which corresponds to the L. T. class of the Teachers' College, Saidapet. As the name indicates only Graduates are admitted to this class, which is maintained only in the Training College, Mysore. The length of the course is one year, during which the students have not only to attend lectures in the College, but also do actual teaching in the High school classes of the Government Collegiate High School, Mysore. Six teachers employed in Government schools were being sent for training in this class every year, but this number has since been raised to 12. In June 1923, the number of teachers thus sent was 11 and 1 lady graduate teacher was sent for training in the Lady Wellington College, Madras, to appear for the L. T. Degree Examination. Next to the Graduates' Training, comes the Under Graduates' Training Class which is also maintained only in the Training College, Mysore. There is provision for training 35 teachers for this course which is also of one year. Those that have passed the Matriculation or the S. S. L. C. Examination are selected for this class.

Then comes the Upper Secondary Training Class. Teachers who have passed the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination are selected for this course which is also of one year. Proposals for converting this course into one of two years duration are before Government. This class is also attached to the Training College, Mysore and 40 teachers including Mahomedans, for whom a separate section is maintained, are selected for this class. The teaching is all in Vernaculars *viz.*, Kannada and Urdu. In addition, the Maharani's High School maintains a training class where school mistresses are trained for the Upper Secondary Training Examination.

The lowest grade of training is that of the Lower Secondary Training Class where also separate sections are maintained for Kannada and Urdu. Those that have passed the Vernacular or English Lower Secondary Examination are selected for these classes which are held not only in the Training College, Mysore, but in other 6 district Normal Schools and the class attached to the Maharani's High School, the Government Zenana Normal School, Mysore, and the Aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. Sixty students including teachers and private students are selected for each of the District Normal schools. The total attendance of these classes on the 30th June 1923 was 538, of whom 60 were

women. This course is also of one year, but proposals for the revision of this course and for converting it also into one of two years duration have been submitted to Government along with other proposals for the reorganisation of these schools in connection with the Memorandum proposals vide this office No. H. C. 234 of 21-22 dated 25th March 1922.

A special Vacation Class was held this year in the Collegiate High School, Bangalore, where 40 teachers from different A. V. Schools were trained in the teaching of Elementary Science which finds a place under the compulsory group in the syllabus of Middle School.

(a) *Number and strength.*—The number of training institutions on the 30th June 1923 was 11 of which, 9 were Government and 2 aided. Of the 11 institutions, 8 were for the training of school masters and 3 for school mistresses.

For the different grades of training of school masters, there were 1 Training College with the Graduate, Under Graduate and the Upper Secondary Training Classes attached to it and 7 Lower Secondary Training classes at each of the District Head Quarters except at Chikmagalur, the Lower Secondary Training class of the Training College being treated as a separate school for this purpose. The total attendance in all the training classes on the 30th June 1923, including those for women, was 617 as against 588 in the previous year. For the training of school mistresses, there were three schools (1) Training Class attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore, (2) The Government Zenana Normal School for Mahomedan School mistresses, Mysore and (3) the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore.

(b) *The Training College, Mysore.*—There were changes in the staff of the College. Dr. S. P. Chinnappa (Principal) and Mr. K. Krishna Rao, Vice Principal, left the College, their places being taken by Mr. Sri Narasimhaiya, M.A., L.T. and Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., M. E. D. respectively.

The strength of the College was 337 as against 337 in the previous year. Of these 163 were in the General Section *i.e.*, Pandits, Moulvis and the Upper Secondary Classes and 164 in the Training Sections.

The attendance in each of the different sections is given below :—

1. Graduate Training Class	..	..	..	11
2. Pandits and Moulvis classes	...	..	...	17
3. Under Graduate Training Class	..	...	...	29
4. Upper Secondary Classes	..	...	...	146
5. Upper Secondary Training Class	...	...	..	38
6. Lower Secondary Training Class	..	..	...	86
Total				327

Of the 327 students, 192 were Brahmins, 2 Christians, 8 Lingayets, 1 Jain, 85 Mahomedans and 39 other Hindus.

The following table gives the results of the Training College in the several Examinations of 1923 :—

No.	Examinations	No. examined	No. passed	Percentage of passes
1	Graduates' Training Examination ..	6	5	per cent 83
2	Under do do ...	28	12	43
3	Upper Secondary Training Examination (Kannada) ..	30	12	40
4	Upper Secondary Training Examination (Urdu)	6	4	66
5	Lower Secondary Training Examination (Kannada) ..	56	25	44
6	Lower Secondary Training Examination (Urdu)	28	24	86
7	Upper Secondary Examination (Kannada) ..	29	12	41
8	do do (Urdu) ..	10	9	90
9	Pandits and Moulvis Examinations ..	No examination this year.		

From the above, it will be seen that the results of the Under Graduate Training, Upper Secondary Training Examination in Kannada and the Upper Secondary Kannada Examinations were not satisfactory.

The following are some of the special features of the daily College work :—

1. Reintroduction of regular Kindergarten work in the 2 Practising schools and the improvement of school garden.

2. Regular lessons in Kindergarten principles and methods in the Graduate Training Class and Kindergarten games and songs in the Upper Secondary Training and Lower Secondary Training classes.

3. Teaching of card board work in the English and Kannada sections in addition to the Urdu classes and Drawing in all the Training Classes.

4. Regular courses for all the teachers and students in all the Training Classes including the Graduate Training Class in clay modelling, free hand drawing and model drawing.

5. Instruction in Drill to all the classes except the Pandits and Moulvis.

6. Teaching Poetry Reading of the Bharata and other classical works in Kannada Literature to a special class of 40 teachers selected from the different classes.

The College had a reading room attached to it. Tennis, Foot-ball and badminton were played by the teacher students. There were 3 hostels attached to the College, one for Brahmins one for Non-brahmin Hindus and one for Mahomedans. There were 90 boarders in all in the 3 hostels of whom 37 were Mahomedans. The old and the new boys of the College celebrated the College Day for the first time, when an exhibition was also held.

The immediate needs of the College are :—

1. Adequate accommodation with a Practising English High School.

2. A co-ordination and correlation of the work of this institution with the mofussil Normal Schools.

3. The increase in the number of scholarships to private students in the Under Graduate Training Class.

The two Practising schools attached to the Training College viz., the Kannada Middle School and the Urdu Middle School had a strength of 329 and 274 respectively. Thirty five and 27 were sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 15 passed from each of the schools. For the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 21 and 11 sat and 15 and 1 passed respectively. The accommodation for the Mahomedan Practising School not having been sufficient, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to hand over permanently for this purpose, the whole of the Wellington Lodge, in a portion of which the Hindi Practising School was being held for some years.

(c) *District Normal Schools*.—There were 7 District Normal Schools for the training of school masters of the Lower Secondary Grade, including the Lower Secondary Training class of the Training College, Mysore and 3 for the training of school mistresses as in the previous year. There were in all 538 under training in the Lower Secondary classes of whom 60 were school mistresses.

(1) *District Normal School, Bangalore*.—Mr. R. Krishna Rao, B.A., was in charge of the school during the year. The strength of the school was 71 against 56 in the previous year. Sixty six were sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination and 37 passed giving a percentage of 56 per cent which is satisfactory. Two excursions were, undertaken by the teachers under training. In connection with the school, a teachers' service League has been started and it met 9 times in the year and arranged for 4 Model lessons and 4 lectures.

(2) *District Normal School, Kolar*.—Mr. M. Subba Rao, was in charge of the school. The strength of the school was 58 of whom 6 were mistresses and 27 private candidates. Out of 57 that appeared for the Lower Secondary Training Examination, 33 passed giving a percentage of 58 per cent. The results were satisfactory.

(3) *District Normal School, Chitaldrug*.—Mr. Vedavyasachar, B.A., continued as Head Master of the School. The strength of the school was 76. Of these, 43 were Lingayets, 61 were sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination and 30 passed giving a percentage of 50 per cent which is good. A separate practising school and a suitable building for the school are immediate necessities.

(4) *District Normal School, Shimoga*.—Mr. D. S. Venkatesaiya, B.A., continued as Head Master of the school. The strength was 71. Fifty five were sent up for the examination and only 9 of them passed giving a percentage of 16.36. The results of the school were very unsatisfactory. The Bangalore Circle Inspector reports that the explanation given by the Head Master is not satisfactory. In addition to the Lower Secondary Training Class Upper Secondary Classes were also maintained in this school and the result of that examination was equally bad.

(5) *District Normal School, Tumkur*.—Mr. L. Koneri Rao, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of the Lower Secondary Training Class on 30th June 1923 was 58. Sixty eight sat for the Lower Secondary Training Examination of April 1923 and 49 passed giving a percentage of 70. The results of the school were very satisfactory and the school continued to maintain its high level of efficiency. Upper Secondary

classes were also maintained in this school with a strength of 53. A separate practising school is very necessary for this training institution. In addition to regular drill classes, the students played foot-ball and badminton.

(6) *District Normal School, Hassan.*—Mr. Puttannasastry, B.A., L.T., continued as Head Master of the school, which had a strength of 59, which is satisfactory. Of these, 57 were sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination and 29 passed, giving a percentage of 50.9 which is satisfactory. The students played foot-ball and badminton in addition to attending the regular drill classes.

(7) *Lower Secondary Training Class of the Training College, Mysore.*—Information re this section has been given under that College.

The following table shows the attendance in the Lower Secondary Training Classes of the District Normal schools and the Training College on 30th June 1923 and the number of candidates that sat for and passed the Lower Secondary Training Examination of April 1923.

No.	School	No. on the roll on 30th June 1923	No. sent up for the L. S. Training Examination of April 1923	No. passed (Preliminary Examination)	Percentage
					per cent
1	Bangalore	71	66	37	56
2	Kolar	58	57	33	58
3	Chitaldrug	76	61	30	50
4	Shimoga	71	55	9	16
5	Tumkur	58	68	49	70
6	Hassan	58	57	29	50
7	Lower Secondary Training Class of the Training College. ..	86	84	49	58

The results of the several training examinations of 1923 are given in the following statements. —

Training Examinations of 1923.

No.	Particulars	No. examined	No. passed
1	Graduates Training (Preliminary)	6	5
2	Graduates Training (Final 1922)	2	2
3	Under Graduate Training (Preliminary)	31	12
4	Under Graduate Training (Final 1922)	5	4

Teachers' Certificate Examinations 1923.

No.	Name of Examination	No. Examined			No. passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	U.S. Training (Preliminary Examination)	38	1	39	17	1	18
2	U. S. Training (Final Examination 1922)	10	...	10	8	...	8
3	L. S. Training (Preliminary Examination)	535	77	612	258	42	300
4	L. S. Training (Final Examination 1922)	123	16	139	91	16	107

(d) *Hostels attached to Training Institutions.*—All the training institutions had hostels attached to them, some maintaining more than one section according to communal needs.

The Training College had accordingly 3 hostels attached to it, one for Mahomedans, one for Brahmins and a third for Non-Brahmin Hindus. Similarly, the District Normal Schools at Shimoga and Chitaldrug maintain separate sections for Brahmins and Lingayets. The total number of boarders in all the above hostels was 228 and 37 of these were Maho-

medans. The Maharani's High School and the Zenana Normal School for Hindi Mistresses, both at Mysore and Wesleyan Mission Normal School for Girls' Bangalore, had also a hostel attached to each of them.

(2) *Industrial Education.*—(a) All the Industrial schools were transferred from this Department to the Department of Industries and Commerce from 1st July 1922 except a few schools for girls. There were in all 18 Industrial schools for men, with a strength of 1,071 as against 20 with a strength of 902 in 1921-22. Details regarding these schools will be found in the report of the Industries and Commerce Department.

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

(3) *School of Engineering, Bangalore.*—The Engineering School attached to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore was separated from the Institute and transferred to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore in July 1922 under the name of the "School of Engineering, Bangalore". Mr. Govinda Pillay continued as Superintendent of the amalgamated school. The strength of the different sections of the school of Engineering was 183 as detailed below against 160 in the previous year:—

Civil Engineering Section	11
Mechanical Engineering Section	146
Students undergoing Practical training.. .. .	26
Total	183

Of these, 99 were Brahmmins, 4 were Kshatriyas, 7 Vaisyas, 7 Lingayets, 2 Eurasians, 20 Christians, 5 Mahomedans and the other 39 were other high caste Hindus.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for the Technical Board Examinations held in December 1922 for the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Students and the number that came out successful in each. All the four that appeared for the Civil Engineering Examination held in June 1923, passed.

			No. appeared			No. passed		
			Electrical	Mechanical	Total	Electrical	Mechanical	Total
Higher	14	9	23	9	8	17		
Lower	12	11	23	8	6	14		
Total	26	20	46	17	14	31		

Power House.—The erection of the Power House, towards which Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,000 in 1921-22 could not be finished even by the end of the year under report owing to the delay in the construction of the building for housing the plant.

The Special Committee appointed to submit draft proposals for the reorganisation of the school has almost completed their work and the report will be ready for submission shortly.

The Physical side of the school is progressing well. Foot-ball, cricket, hockey and basket ball were played by the students. The school team competed for a number of tournaments and won a foot ball silver cup. In the inter-school sports open events, organised by the Y. M. C. A., City Branch, the majority of the competitions were won by the students of this school. A second year student of the school competed for the All India Tournaments held at Baroda and stood first in the races.

(4) *Commercial Schools.*—There were 3 Commercial schools in the State during the year, two of which were Government schools, one in Bangalore and the other in Mysore and the third was an Aided school at Bangalore. The total number of subject pupils in all these schools was 400. As Commerce has been introduced as an optional subject for the S. S. L. C. Examination, Commerce teachers have been attached to the High Schools at Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Davangere and Channapatna. In addition to teaching the Commercial subjects in the High School classes, these teachers hold special classes for the teaching of Commercial subjects out of regular school hours. In connection with the retrenchments, the posts of language and other teachers were abolished in both the Government commercial schools and only the minimum necessary staff has been kept on in both these schools.

(1) *Government Commercial School, Mysore.*—This school which was attached to the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, was separated from it and formed into a separate school under a committee, of which the Circle Inspector is the President. Mr. G. S. Subba Rao continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923 was 67 individually. As regards commercial schools, the strength on the 30th June is misleading. Few students join these schools by that time and they generally join in July and the highest attendance is always reached at the end of July. The attendance in these schools is also misleading in another way. The same student takes up 2 or more subjects and for classification as per subjects, he is counted twice and even thrice. Thus the number of subject-students is always greater than the actual number of individuals reading in the school. The subjects taught in the school and the results of the school in the various examinations are given in the following table.—

Subject	Grade	No. sent up	No. passed		Total
			1st class	2nd class	
Typewriting	Junior ..	23	1	10	11
	Senior ...	6	.....	2	2
Shorthand	Junior ..	20	2	4	6
	Senior ...	4	1	.....	1
Accountancy and Auditing ..	Junior ...	24	.....	14	14
	Senior ...	9	.....	3	3
Banking and Economics ..	Junior ...	15	.....	3	3
	Senior ...	5	.....	5	5
Methods and Machinery of business	Junior ...	16	....	8	8
	Senior ...	7	....	2	2
Commercial History and Economic Geography	Junior ...	4	.....	4	4
	Senior ...	2	.....	1	1
English Composition ...	Junior ..	.....	....	.....	.....
	Senior ...	3	.....	.....	.....

(2) *Government Commercial School, Bangalore.*—The Managing Committee of the school was reorganised during the year with the Circle Inspector, Bangalore as the President. Mr. K. Manjaiya continued as Head Master. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923 consisted of 150 students individually. The same remarks as regards attendance being the highest at the end of July applies to this school also. The strength of the school was made up of, 25 Government employees, 6 other employees, 4 merchants, 67 commercial students and 48 students of other schools. The subjects taught and the results of the school in the various examinations are given in the accompanying table.

Subjects	Grade	No. appeared	No. present	No. of passes in		Total passes
				1st Class	2nd Class	
Accountancy and Auditing ..	Junior	23	23	1	15	16
Do do ..	Senior	6	6	..	2	2
Banking and Economics ..	Junior	10	10	..	8	8
Do do ..	Senior	6	5	..	4	4
Methods and Machinery of Business.	Junior	18	18	1	15	16
Do do ..	Senior	7	7	..	4	4
Shorthand ..	Junior	29	26	1	10	11
Do ..	Senior	6	6	..	2	2
Typewriting Theory ..	Junior	46	42	..	20	20
Do Practical ..	..	20	18	..	15	15
Do Theory ..	Senior	6	6	..	3	3
Do Practical ..	..	3	3	..	3	3

(3) *Aided Commercial School, Bangalore.*—This is an Aided Commercial School conducted by Mr. G. C. Lakshminarayanaya and held in the London Mission High. School, EDN.

Bangalore. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923 was 57 individually. The subjects taught in the school and the results of the various examinations are given below:—

Subject	Grade	No, sent up	Examined	Passed		Total
				1st Class	2nd Class	
<i>Mysore Government</i>						
<i>Commercial Examinations.</i>						
Typewriting	Senior	1	1	..	1	1
	Junior	14	12	..	3	3
Shorthand	Junior	10	9	..	2	2
Book-keeping	Junior	13	13	..	6	6
Correspondence	Junior	12	12	..	6	6
Banking	Junior	12	12	..	4	4
Commercial Arithmetic	Junior	3	3	3	..	3
Economic Geography	Junior	3	3	..	3	3
<i>Madras Government</i>						
<i>Technical Examinations.</i>						
	Advanced	1	1	..	..	..
Typewriting	Inter.	3	3	..	1	1
	Elementary	9	7	..	3	..
Shorthand	Inter.	1	1	..	..	..
	Elementary	1	1	..	..	..
Book-keeping	Elementary	12	12	1	8	9
Correspondence	Inter.	1	1	..	1	1
	Elementary	5	5	..	4	4
Banking	Elementary	7	7	1	4	5
<i>National Union</i>						
<i>of Teacher's London.</i>						
Shorthand	Advanced	1	1	1	..	1
	Inter,	2	2	..	1	1

5. Practical Instruction classes.—From July 1922, all the 260 Practical Instruction classes were abolished in connection with retrenchments.

As it has however found desirable to give an industrial bias to the instruction imparted in the schools for the Depressed classes, 11 Practical Instruction classes were ordered to be opened in certain select Panchama Schools in leather work, smithy, mat making and basket making and 10 of them were working at the end of June 1923, with a strength of 779 pupils. As these students are all taken into account in their respective schools, the attendance in these Practical Instruction classes is not taken again into account.

Further, as a preliminary step towards the opening of Polytechnic Schools, Practical Instruction classes of an improved type were opened in 5 centres to begin with. 3 for carpentry in Boys' schools and 2 for tailoring in Girls' schools. Accordingly, these classes were opened in the following centres in June 1923.

CARPENTRY.

1. The Kannada and Hindi Middle Schools, Sultanpet, Bangalore, (A.-V. & A.-H.)
2. Do Practising Schools (Mysore, A.-V. and A.-H.)
3. The Kannada Middle School, Tumkur (A.-V.)

TAILORING.

1. Krishnarajabalikapatasala, Chamarajpet, Mysore.
2. The Chamarajapet Girls' School, Bangalore.

The total number of students attending the carpentry classes was 225 and that in the tailoring classes was 133.

Government were also pleased to sanction in connection with the levy of Education Cess, the opening of Practical Instruction classes in Agriculture in 5 places and wood turning and lacquer work in one centre and arrangements are being made to open these classes early. The difficulty in the case of Agricultural classes is the securing of suitable lands close to the schools to which these classes are attached.

In addition to the above, 12 weaving classes were attached to 12 Panchama schools in the State. All these classes were working and the strength of these classes was 320.

6. OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

(a) Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind.—The school is under the management of a committee. Mr. Venkata Rao continued as Head Master of the school. The strength of

the school on the 30th June 1923 was 61, comprising 23 deaf and 36 blind pupils and 2 in the training section. Of the total number, 3 were females, one in each section. Admission had to be refused in a few cases for want of accommodation as well as adequate staff and funds. Of the 61 pupils, 52 belonged to the Mysore State and were distributed as follows:—

Mysore City, 23, Mysore District, 8 Hassan District, 5, Kadur District, 1, Shimoga District, 1, Chitaldrug District, 2, Tumkur District, 2, Kolar District, 2, Bangalore District, 3, Bangalore City 5.

Two came from the Bombay Presidency and 6 from the Madras Presidency, the latter province having instituted scholarships for the purpose. The Deaf pupils in addition to being trained in speech, were taught rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. The blind numbering 36 were in 5 classes of different stages and in addition to reading the books specially prepared for them, were taught vocal Music, vīna, Violin, Harmonium, Tabala and Braille composing. All the pupils took great interest in their lessons. The Braille Plant in the school has been working well. This is the only institution in India which has such a printing plant. The calendars printed here were greatly appreciated in the Indian Conference of workers for the Blind and the Deaf, held in Bombay in January 1923. Besides these, there were 2 teachers undergoing training in the teaching of defectives.

In the hostel attached to the school, there were 32 boarders, of whom 10 were deaf and 22 blind. The hostel accommodation being very limited, it was not possible to admit any more. The total expenditure of the hostel was Rs. 2,408 and the cost per head was Rs. 8-1-5. The total receipts and expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 10,188 and Rs. 7,981 respectively, the increase in the receipts being due to the help received on account of the pupils from the Madras Presidency. The Head Master states that the total expenditure on the school proper was Rs. 6,858 and that Government contributed Rs. 5,891 i.e., only Rs. 977 less than the full amount. In other words, Government bear 85 per cent of the expenditure of the school proper and only 15 per cent is met out of income from outside the Department. He requests that, considering the above fact, Government may be pleased to take over the institution and convert it into a regular Government institution, so as to give the staff the benefits of pension, etc. The prayer seems not unreasonable and deserves the consideration of Government.

(b) Sanskrit Schools.—These schools were in charge of the Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit Schools who was also in charge of the Kannada Village Elementary Boys' Schools in the Anekal and Hoskote Taluks and was not therefore able to devote as much time as was necessary to these schools. Now that a separate officer has been appointed entirely for Sanskrit Schools, it is hoped that he will give his full attention to the organisation and development of the existing schools and show a perceptible improvement in them. Mr. K. Subba Rao who was in charge of these schools retired from 1st July 1923 and Mr. Yoganarasimhan, M.A., was appointed in his place.

The number of Sanskrit schools on the 30th June 1923 was 51 with a strength of 1,772 as against 1,698 in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—

Bangalore District 4, Kolar District 12, Shimoga District 3, Chitaldrug District 2, Mysore District 12, Hassan District 12, Tumkur District 4 and Kadur District 2.

Of the total number of 1,772 attending these schools, 1,347 were Brahmin boys, 37 were Brahmin girls, 22 Vaisya boys, 132 Lingayet boys, 38 Jain boys, 13 Jain girls, 4 Mahomedan boys and 169 were other Hindu caste boys and 10 girls. Besides these, there were 3,277 reading Sanskrit in the general schools. Thus the total number of pupils reading Sanskrit was 5,049 against 5,145 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Women's Education.—I. Administration.—The scheme of a separate Inspectorate for Girls' schools which had been under trial since 1919 has been found to be generally successful and proposals for its being made permanent are under submission to Government. There are at present One Inspectress with the powers of Circle Inspectors, 5 Assistant Inspectresses for Kannada Girls' schools and 2 for Urdu Girls' schools with the powers of District Inspectors. Of the two Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' schools, the place in the Bangalore Circle was vacant, as no qualified lady was available, till the early part of September 1922 when Miss. Yusuf Ali, B.A., who was appointed to the place joined duty and the control of all Urdu Girls' schools in the Bangalore Circle, which continued under the respective Urdu District Inspectors till then, was transferred to the Assistant Inspectress. The work done by these officers during the year is given in Chapter III.

Miss Park, Inspectress of Girls' schools who continued on combined leave was permitted to retire from service *vide* Government Order No. E. 2300-1 G. S. 80-21 dated 30th October 1922 and the charge of these schools continued to be under the two Circle Inspectors as in the previous year till January 1923, when Sri Srirangamma, B.A., Head Mistress of the

Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore who was appointed as Inspectress in place of Miss Park took charge of these schools from the Circle Inspectors.

The number of passed women available for taking up appointments being still small, many of the schools continued under the charge of men teachers and so long as this state of things continues, most of the grown up girls cannot be expected to attend schools and the education of girls is thus very much handicapped as they leave school when they are 12 or 13. This want of qualified women teachers continues to be more felt in the moffusil than in the towns as the few available for employment prefer appointments mostly in the bigger cities. For want of qualified women graduates in certain subjects, even the high schools could not be staffed entirely by women teachers. In the Malnad, especially the services of women teachers with qualifications higher than the Lower Secondary cannot be secured easily. As a first step, arrangements are being made to raise the District Head Quarter Girls' schools to the English Middle school standard, so that a certain number of students passing out of these schools might be able to join High schools and pursue higher education.

2. *Girls' School Committees.*—Committees consisting of influential gentlemen who take interest in the cause of women's education are appointed for all Government Girls' schools in the State. Several of these committees have been heartily co-operating with the Department in improving both the attendance and general condition of the schools in their charge for which the Department is highly indebted to them. In the case of Urdu Girls' schools where the Gosha system is observed and especially in the moffusil, it is difficult to find suitable persons to serve on the committee. Consequently, the Honorary Secretary of the school committee, who is in most cases the husband of the school mistress and the Head Master of the Urdu Boys' school, discharges all the functions of the committee by himself. This has its obvious drawbacks and unless there is a strong committee, the member of which take an interest in the work of the school, the condition of these schools cannot improve in most cases. The Inspectress, the District Inspector of Urdu Schools and the Assistant Inspectress of these Girls' schools have to do a good deal of propagandist work by educating the people and inducing them to take more interest in the education of their girls.

3. *Number of schools and scholars.*—There were 777 Girls' schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 36,662 on the 30th June 1923, as against 727 with a strength of 36,866 girls in 1921-22. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools including 1,003 in private schools, was 53,571 against 53,741 in the previous year. Of the 777 Girls' schools, 4 were English High schools 1 was a Kannada High school, 19 were Middle schools 54 incomplete Middle schools, 692 Primary schools, 3 Training schools for mistresses and 4 Industrial schools for women. Of the 777 schools, 544 were Government, 232 aided and 1 was unaided.

1. *High schools.*—There were 4 English High schools with a strength of 162 as against 3 with 106 pupils in the previous year and 1 Kannada High school attached to the Maharani's High school with a strength of 18 pupils. The Methodist Episcopal Mission at Kolar have raised the standard of their Girls' Middle school to that of a complete High school and have added a VI form during the year under report.

2. *English schools—(i) Maharani's High School, Mysore.*—Sri K. Subbamma, B.A., continued as Head Mistress of the school. The Managing Committee of the school was reconstituted during the year.

The strength of the school was 331. Of these, 31 belonged to the English High School, 18 to the Kannada High school, 20 to the Normal school, 90 to the Middle school 169 to the Primary and 3 to the Industrial classes.

The fall in the attendance is attributed to the abolition of the class for babies as a result of the bifurcation.

The following table shows the number of candidates sent up from the school for various examinations of April 1923 and the number that passed in each.—

No.	Examination	No. sent up	Number passed
1	S. S. L. C. Examination	14	5, 4 passed in one of the groups in addition.
2	Upper Secondary Examination	7	2
3	Upper Secondary Training Examination	1	1
4	Lower Secondary Training Examination	19	5
5	English Lower Secondary Examination	24	10
6	Kannada Lower Secondary Examination	20	11
7	Proficiency in sewing	10	1

Of the 331 students, 3 were Kshatriyas, 3 Vaisyas, 15 Lingayets, 3 Jains, 2 Mahomedans 1 Eurasian, 28 Native Christians, 42 other caste Hindus and the remaining 234 were Brahmins.

As regards the unsatisfactory results of the Upper Secondary examination, the Head Mistress states that by experience, it has been found that the women teachers studying for the Upper Secondary Examination require unlike the men teachers, at least one more year to pass the examination, the first year being devoted to training in the Second Language, Mathematics and such other subjects which do not change periodically. She also suggests that a larger number of teachers may be deputed for the Upper Secondary and the Lower Secondary Training classes.

The school is still labouring under the difficulty of inadequate accommodation as the College classes continue to be held in the same building.

The Hostel and the Widows' Home attached to the school have been working satisfactorily. There were 28 inmates in the Widows' Home on the 30th June 1923, including 9 of the Hostel. Of the 19 students of the Home, 2 were in the English High school, 1 in the Kannada High school, 9 in the Middle and 7 in the Primary classes.

(ii) *Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore*.—Sri Srirangamma, B.A., continued as Head Mistress of this Institute till the beginning of January 1923, when she was appointed as Inspector of Girls' schools and in her place Miss Z. Lazarus, B.A., L.T., who returned from her deputation for higher educational studies in England in July 1922 was appointed as Head Mistress. This Institute which till June 1922 had only the High school classes, was raised to the status of a Coll. High. school by opening the University Entrance Class with Physics, Mathematics and Natural Science as optionals.

The strength of the institution was 91. Of these 14 were in the University Entrance class; 57 were in the High school classes and 20 in the Middle school classes. Of the total strength of 91, 3 were Kshatriyas, 3 Lingayets, 18 Indian Christians, 12 other High Caste Hindus and 5 Europeans and Eurasians, 1 Mahomedan and 48 Brahmins.

The following table shows the number of students sent up for each of the examinations and the number passed:—

No.	Examination	No. sent up	No. passed
1	University Entrance	11	1
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	12	7 in addition 2 passed in one of the groups.
3	English Lower Secondary Examination	26	13

The results of the University Entrance Examination were not satisfactory, this being the first year in which the class was started and candidates sent up for the Examination. Better results may be expected during the current year. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination and those of the English Lower Secondary Examination were satisfactory. A Sports Club was attached to the school and tennis, badminton and rounders were the chief games played by the students regularly and one of the Lady Teachers of the superintends the games every day. The students were taken on an excursion to Sivasamudram along with some of the Lady Teachers and the trip was of a great benefit, especially to the Physics and Natural Science students of the University Entrance Class. As the school has not been provided with facilities for practical work, the students attend the Collegiate High School Laboratory for practical work and on account of the distance, Government have been pleased to sanction a carriage allowance for the purpose. The school had a hostel attached to it and there were 15 boarders in it on the 30 June 1923.

(iii) *London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore*.—This is an aided institution with a strength of 216. Of these, 51 were in the High School classes. Eight students appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination of whom, 7 passed fully and one passed in one group. Of the 21 students that were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination, 15 passed with 2 in the First Class. The results of the school were very good in both the examinations. The girls played badminton and also had drill in which competitions were held and a shield was won by the First Form. This school also had a hostel attached to it with 70 boarders.

(iv) *Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' High School, Kolar*.—This also is an aided school in which the High school classes were started newly. It had a strength of 9 in the 3 High school forms and 85 in the Middle school classes. Out of 6 sent up for the English Lower Secondary Examination, 5 passed and in the Kannada Examination 13 passed out of 15 sent up. The results were very good.

(b) *Kannada High schools*.—There was only one Kannada High school for girls which was attached to the Maharani's High School, Mysore. There were 18 students studying in the first and second year Upper Secondary Classes. Seven were sent up for the Upper Secondary Examination of 1923 and 2 passed.

2. *Middle and Incomplete Middle schools for girls.*—There were 19 Middle schools and 54 Incomplete Middle schools for girls on the 30th June 1923, with a strength of 1,367 in the former and 2,339 in the latter. Of the 54 Incomplete Middle Schools, 17 were for Mahomedans with a strength of 272.

The following are some of the important Girls' schools in the State which have shown good work during the year and done well in the last Lower Secondary Examination, the results of which are given below :—

No.	School	English		Kannada	
		No. sent up	No. passed	No. sent up	No. passed
Government schools.					
1	Chikmagalur	...	...	12	11
2	Kolar	...	...	10	8
3	Empress Girls' School, Tumkur	...	...	6	2
4	Krishnaraja Balika Patasala, Mysore	...	...	7	4
5	Zenana Normal School, Mysore	...	...	12	5
6	Dodballapur	...	...	6	6
7	Davangere	...	...	6	3
8	Hole-Narsipur	...	...	6	5
Aided Schools.					
9	Mahilaseva Samaja, Bangalore	...	...	14	10
10	M. E. Mission Girls' School, Kolar	6	5	15	13
11	St. Joseph's Convent School, Mysore	2	2	...	...
12	Wesleyan Mission Victoria Girls' School, Mysore ...	...	...	7	6

Government have recently ordered that English classes for Mahomedan girls with boarding facilities should be opened in the Zenana Normal School, Mysore.

3. *Primary Schools for girls.*—There were 692 Primary Girls' schools with a strength of 32,554 on the 30th June 1923, against 566 with a strength of 22,451 in 1921-22. The increase both in number and strength is due to the opening of a few new schools for girls in connection with the Education Cess and to the bifurcation of schools.

4. *Women's Training institutions.*—There were 3 Training schools for mistresses of which, 2 were Government and 1 aided. These were, the Maharani's High School, Training Section, Zenana Normal School, Mysore and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls, Bangalore. The total strength of all these 3 schools was 61. From the Maharani's High School, the single candidate sent up for the Upper Secondary Training Examination passed and 5 passed out of 19 sent up for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The Zenana Normal School passed all the 16 Mahomedan school mistresses sent up and the Wesleyan Mission Normal school passed 11 out of 17 sent up, in the Preliminary Examination. Proposals for revising the scale of pay of teachers in Training schools for women as sanctioned in the Memo Order as well as for increasing the number of women under training were submitted to Government in the beginning of 1922 and are still under the consideration of Government.

5. *Industrial schools for girls.*—There were 4 Industrial schools for girls with a strength of 161 as given below :—

1. Maharani's High School Industrial class	...	...	...	3
2. Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, Hassan	...	...	...	84
3. Depressed Class Mission Industrial school, Mysore	...	...	...	28
4. St. Ignatius Industrial School, Mysore	...	...	...	46
Total				161

In the Maharani's High School, Rattan work, Drawing and Needle-work were taught.

4. *Percentage of girls under instruction.*—The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going-age was 12.42 as against 12.46 in the previous year.

Results of Public Examinations.—The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examination of 1923 and the number passed in each, under the different sects:—

No.	Examination	No. examined	Number passed				
			Euro-peans	Native Xians	Maho-medans	Hindus	Total
1	University Entrance Examination	11	...	...	...	1	1
2	S. S. L. C. Examination ...	38	...	9	...	11	20
3	U. S. Examination	8	...	...	...	2	2
4	English L. S. Examination ...	146	2	34	...	45	81
5	Vernacular do ...	495	1	40	55	141	237
6	T. C. U. S. Grade (Preliminary).	1	...	...	...	1	1
7	T. C. L. S. Grade do ...	77	...	13	21	8	42
8	do Final (1922) ...	16	...	10	2	4	16
9	Special Sewing ...	16	...	5	1	...	6

5. The following table gives the number of institutions for girls, their attendance, expenditure, etc., in the different grades of schools:—

Institution			No. of Institution	Average daily attendance	Annual expenditure	Average annual expenditure per institution	Average annula expenditure per pupil
English High schools	...	...	4	143	53,009	13,252	371
Kannada do	...	...	1	16	5,728	5,728	358
Middle schools	...	...	19	1,166	58,766	3,092	50
Incomplete Middle schools	...	...	37	1,425	79,033	1,136	55
Do Kannada	...	...					
Do Urdu	...	...					
Primary schools	...	...	692	20,977	22,85,643	412	13
Technical schools	...	...	7	188	22,709	3,244	121

The total expenditure on the Education of girls during the year 1922-23 was Rs. 5,44,399 and was met out of the different sources as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	4,61,900
Local Funds	283
Municipal Funds	15
Fees	2,335
Other sources	79,866
Total	5,44,399*

* including educational cess amount.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

(a) *Number and strength.*—There were 3 schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the State. These were all mixed schools with a total strength of 478 as against 491 in the previous year, of whom 175 were boys and 303 girls. Of the total number, 435 were Europeans or Eurasians, 2 Mahomedans, 15 Native Christians and 26 were Hindus. There were also 47 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools, making a total of 482 as against 495 in the previous year.

Of the 3 schools referred to above, 2 were in the Kolar Gold Fields area, one in the Nandidurg Camp and the other in the Champion Reefs and were chiefly intended for the children of the employees of the Gold Fields. The third was the Convent English Girls' school, Mysore, which was chiefly intended for the children of Europeans and Eurasians, but others were also admitted. Of the 116 pupils on the rolls of this school, 9 boys and 67 girls belonged to the European or Eurasian communities.

The strength of these schools as well as the number of students sent up for the Local Examinations are given in the following table:—

No.	School	Strength			No. appeared for the Examination	No. passed	Remarks
		Boys	Girls	Total			
1	Nandidurg Camp School, Kolar Gold Fields.	82	84	166	16	8	5 of them were girls
2	St. Joseph's Convent Girls' school, Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Fields.	74	122	196	6	6	All girls
3	Convent English Girls' School, Mysore.	19	97	116	2	2	Both girls

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

1. *Administrative measures.*—In the General Reorganisation and Revision of the Inspectorate, one more Urdu Assistant Inspector was sanctioned from June 1923 and the Inspecting staff for Urdu boys' schools on the 30th June 1923 was 3 District Inspectors and 5 Assistant Inspectors. The ranges of these officers were also slightly altered. As a result of this revision, the Chitaldrug District which was under the District Inspector, Bangalore Range was transferred to the District Inspector, Malnad Range, the Hassan District which was under him being added on to the District Inspector, Mysore Range. The Head Quarters of these officers continued at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The five Assistant Inspectors had their offices at Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga. Thus each of the District Head Quarters, except Hassan and Chitaldrug had located in it, the office of either the District Inspector or the Assistant Inspector of Urdu schools. Besides these, there were two Assistant Inspectresses for Urdu Girls' schools.

2. *Number and strength.*—The total number of Urdu schools both for boys and girls was 950 with a strength of 31,155 as against 863 with a strength of 30,341 in the previous year. For boys, there were 12 Middle schools, 59 Incomplete Middle and 687 Primary schools with a strength of 740, 694 and 22,080 respectively. It is gratifying to note that both the number of schools and students in Urdu schools are gradually increasing.

For girls, there were 17 Incomplete Middle schools and 175 Primary schools and 1 special school with a strength of 272, 3,753 and 16 respectively.

Besides these, there were 7,761 Mahomedan pupils reading in schools other than those maintained exclusively for Mahomedans, making a total of 38,845 (28,648 and 10,197 girls) against 39,286 (29,188 boys and 10,098 girls) in the previous year.

Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils, 8 were in Colleges, 438 in High schools, 1,609 in Middle schools, 1,261 in Incomplete Middle schools, 34,961 in Primary schools, 218 in Technical schools and 350 in Village Indigenous schools.

3. *Percentage.*—The percentage of Mahomedan boys to the total Mahomedan male population of school-going-age was 113.41 and that of girls to the total Mahomedan female population of school-age was 46.25 and that of both boys and girls to the total Mahomedan population was, 17.01 and 6.93 respectively.

4. *Middle (Old Anglo Hindustani) schools for boys.*—The number of such schools has risen from 9 to 12, the increase being due to the raising of the schools at Closepet, Doddballapur and Davangere to the new Middle standard. Of these schools, the Model Middle school, Bangalore continues to be the largest and most efficient. It had an attendance of 160 on the 30th June 1923. Sixteen boys appeared for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination from this school and 13 passed, of whom 1 was placed in the first class, and 2 more were declared eligible to join the IV form. A new building is under construction for the school and this will give it more ample accommodation and permit of expansion.

5. *Training.*—Arrangements have been made for the training of Mahomedan teachers for the U. G. T., U. S. and Lower Secondary Training Examinations in the Training College, Mysore. There is a Zenana Normal school for training Mahomedan school mistresses for the Lower Secondary Training Examination. The number of teachers under training in each of the different training classes is given below:—

U. G. T. class	... Nil (This year)	L. S. Training classes for masters	... 45
U. S. Training	... 6	L. S. Training for mistresses	... 16

In addition, there are general education classes attached to the Training College for preparing candidates for the Moulvi and the U. S. Examinations, the number under instruction in each of these classes being 8 and 42 respectively.

6. The following table gives the results of Mahomedan students in the various public examinations:—

No.	Examination	Number examined	Number passed
1	Moulvis' Examination	No examination this year	
2	U. S. Examination boys	20	15
	girls	..	...
3	<i>T. C. Examination for boys—</i>		
	(i) Collegiate Grade	..	...
	(ii) Secondary Grade	2	1
	(iii) U. S. Grade	7	5
	(iv) L. S. Grade	37	32
	<i>T. C. Examination for girls—</i>		
	L. S. Grade	27	21
4	<i>English L. S. Examination for boys—</i>		
	(i) A. H. schools	101	52
	(ii) A. V. schools	93	41
	(iii) Other Institutions	22	13
	(iv) Private	41	12
	<i>English L. S. Examination for girls—</i>		
	Private study	2	...
	<i>Urdu L. S. Examination for boys—</i>		
	(i) A. H. schools	305	164
	(ii) A. V. schools	36	15
	(iii) Other Institutions	35	14
	(iv) Private study	129	59
	<i>Urdu L. S. Examination for girls—</i>		
	(i) Hindustani schools	102	45
	(ii) Private study	41	10

7. A Mahomedan Educational Conference attended both by Educational and other officers and non-official gentleman presided over by the Dewan was held in April last, when several important questions were discussed. As however a more detailed discussion of several other subjects were desired, the conference again met for 3 days in May under the presidency of the Inspector-General, and all important questions regarding Mahomedan Education were discussed and a report sent up to Government. Detailed recommendations on the various points are being sent up to Government for consideration.

CHAPTER XI.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND ENDOWMENTS.

1. *Scholarships.*—The important Government orders *re* scholarships passed during the year under report were:—

(i) Fixing the percentage of freeships at 25 per cent in High School classes, calculated on the total number of students excluding the Government scholarship holders, Depressed class students and girls who are all free.

(ii) Approving of certain modifications in regard to the distribution of Backward class scholarships. The main features of this order are (a) communities of similar social and economic conditions are grouped together so that the scholarships lapsing for want of candidates of a particular community comprised in one group, may be awarded to pupils of other communities included in the same group. (b) Scholarships lapsing for want of deserving candidates in one group are allowed to be utilised for awarding scholarships to the needy students of other groups, provided the requirements of the original group in the respective lower grades are satisfied.

(iii) *Revising the scheme of Depressed Class scholarships.*—The important changes in the above Government order are (a) 500 scholarships of Re. 0-8-0 each per mensem have been instituted for the Depressed Class students of the Infant classes (b) the Depressed class scholarships in all grades are fixed at higher rates than those under the Backward class scheme. (c) The amount due to the Depressed classes under the Backward class scholarships scheme and the amount set apart for Depressed class English Education are pooled together into a separate fund for Depressed class scholarships. (d) The existing provision of Rs. 2,000 for clothing to pupils of these classes is reserved for pupils of all grades who are not scholarship holders, the rate of clothing allowance being not more than Rs. 5 per pupil.

The last two Government orders were passed only in the latter part of the year under report and have therefore been given effect to from 1923-24.

As per Government order No. 3470-620—Edn. 154-20-21, dated 24th March 1922, the administration of all the following Technical, Professional and Foreign scholarships were transferred to the Heads of the different departments and as a result thereof, only the scholarships relating to Education, were under the administration of this Department.

Scholarships	To whom transferred
1. Technical scholarships	The Director of Industries and Commerce.
2. The Indian Institute scholarships	Do
3. Medical scholarships	The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
4. Agricultural do	The Director of Agriculture.
5. Veterinary do	Do
6. Mining do	The Director of Mines in Mysore.

The number of Educational scholarships available and the number utilised during the year 1922-23, etc., are given in the following statement. The scholarships available within the State are tenable only for 10 months in the year :—

No.	Scholarships	Number available	Value of each scholarship per month	Class in which tenable	Number awarded during 1922-23	Remarks (To whom awarded and for what purpose)
GENERAL EDUCATION.						
1	Merit scholarships	5	Rs. 10	U. E. Class of Coll. High Schools.	5	The first 5 students that top the list of S. S. I. C. candidates and study in the U. E. class.
2	Vernacular High school scholarships.	75	12	U. S. classes of Kan-nada High schools.	59	For private men students that read for the U. S. Examination in Kan-nada High schools.
	.....	40	10	.....	...	For private women students that read in the U. S. class of the Maharani's High school.
3	Pallegar scholarships ...	...	315 Lumpsum	All High school and lower classes.	4 varying from Rs. 4 to 8.	Sons of Pallegar Pensionaries.
4	Scholarship for women.	200	Varying from Rs. 3 to 12.	A. V. and H. S. classes.	142	.....
	Do	150	2	Vernacular IV and V classes.	150 plus 99 at Rs. 2.	Out of the lapses of A. V. and High school scholarships.
	Do special scholarships.	...	25 and 30	Queen Mary's College and Christian do Madras.	2	To girls prosecuting higher studies outside the State with a view to pursue courses for which there is no provision in the State.
5	Scholarships for Mahomedans.	5	25	M. A. O. College Aligarh.	5	In addition to the Backward and other scholarships open to the Mahomedan pupils, five scholarships were awarded for these pupils for higher studies at Aligarh.
	Gumbuz scholarships ...	A few varying from Rs. 2 to 8.	A lumpsum of Rs. 20 for boys and 30 for girls per month.	All classes.	Fully utilised.	The scholarships are paid out of the Gumbaz funds to Mahomedan boys only.
6	Military scholarships ...	Varying from Rs. 2 to 10 per month.	Lumpsum of 5060 & Rs. 2,000.	All classes.	149 fully utilised.	Rs. 5,060 to the children of those employed in the Mysore regiments and 2,000 to the children of those that served in the late war, irrespective of their being sons of those employed in Mysore Military service.
	Backward and Depressed class scholarships.	...	Lumpsum of 83,000 per annum.	Do.	1,483 at cost of Rs. 69,660.	Detailed statement given in Chapter XII.
8	Kadayatha scholarships.	Scholarships varying from Rs. 10 to 25 per mensem	...	Available for students of the Khadayat community in the Colleges of the Bombay Presidency.	22 varying from Rs. 10 Rs. 25.	The scholarships given out of the interest on the endowment made by Government in the name of the late Damodar Dass are managed by an Advisory Committee consisting of gentlemen of the Khadayat community in Bombay.
9	Special family scholarships.	...	...	.....	6 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 5 to 25.	These were specially sanctioned by Government in consideration of the services rendered by the family of the scholarship holders.
TRAINING.						
10	Training scholarships ..	50	12	L. S. Training class.	41	For private male students joining the L. S. Training class in the District Normal schools and the Training College.
	.....	6	12	U. S. Training class in the Maharani's High school.	...	These are for private women students studying in the classes.
	.....	15	12	L. S. Training class.	...	Do.
	.....	6	10	L. S. Training class in the Zenana Normal school, Mysore for Mahomedan women.	...	
EDUCATIONAL.						
11	Foreign scholarships ...	...	Varying £ 200 to 300 per annum.	Foreign countries for Professional higher studies for periods varying from 2 to 3 years.	...	No fresh scholarships were awarded during the year. There were 4 scholars studying Educational subjects under the control of this Department. Details are given below.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS.

During the year under report, no Educational Foreign scholarship (free or loan) was awarded. The Technical and Professional scholarships under the Foreign scholarships having been transferred to the Heads of Departments concerned, there were only four scholars under the control of this Department, studying in Foreign countries for the different subjects as shown in the following statement:—

No.	Name of scholars	Subject	Nature of scholarship	Period of scholarship	Place of study
1	Sri Kanakalakshamma, M.A. (a).	English Literature.	Free ...	2 years ...	London.
2	Miss Mary Chandy, B.A. (b).	General Education.	Loan ...	2 years ...	London.
3	Mr. A. Subba Rao, B.A. M. Sc. (c).	Zoology ...	Loan ...	2 years ...	London.
4	Mr. Abdul Wahab, M.A. (d).	Education ...	Loan ...	2 years ...	London.

- (a) The scholarship was further continued till the end of June 1923 and the scholar has since returned after completing her course of studies.
 (b) Continued her studies during the year.
 (c) Government have sanctioned the extension of the period of loan scholarship by another year terminating with January 1924 to study for the D. Sc. Examination.
 (d) The scholar is reported to have presented himself twice for the examination for a Diploma in Education, but was unsuccessful on both occasions.

A statement showing the endowments and amount spent on scholarships and prizes from the interest of the several endowments made in the Education Department for the year 1922-23 together with a list of new endowments accepted by Government during the year is given below:—

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment	Amount spent out of interest realised	Remarks
	<i>Scholarships and Prizes.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	The Janopakari Doddanna Setty's endowment.	24,000 0 0	1,132 0 0	
2	Rao Bahadur Arcot Narainsamy Modliar's endowment.	1,53,200 0 0	6,410 0 0	
3	Mr. Navinam Ramanujachar's endowment.	2,000 0 0	100 0 0	
4	Mari Mallappa's Charities fund ...	30,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	
5	Khanbahadur Md. Badrudin Sahib's Prize.	1,000 0 0	15 0 0	
6	Sravanabelagola Poor scholars' fund ...	3,000 0 0	136 0 0	
7	Sri Krishnaraja Educational Association Prize fund.	500 0 0	15 8 0	
8	H. H. The Maharaja's scholarship fund.	4,592 4 0	288 0 0	
9	L. S. Iyengar's endowment ...	10,000 0 0	505 0 0	
10	Thirthaballi Jubilee scholarship fund ...	3,600 0 0	72 0 0	
11	Davood Khan's prize fund ...	500 0 0	17 0 0	
12	Major Kensington's prize fund ...	600 0 0	15 0 0	
13	Chitaldrug High school prize fund ...	300 0 0	10 0 0	
14	Empress Girls' school fund ...	5,299 12 4	200 0 0	
15	Kanale Devappa's endowment ...	3,000 0 0	150 0 0	
16	Ponnajani Kamma's prize fund. ...	300 0 0	12 0 0	
17	Lingayat Education fund and Papanna's memorial fund.	25,000 0 0	1,250 0 0	
18	Nanjangud Jubilee Sanskrit Patasala fund.	3,000 0 0	50 0 0	
19	Mardani Gaib's Annual purse. ...	466 0 0	15 0 0	
20	S. R. Nanjundiah's Memorial fund ...	1,500 0 0	90 0 0	
21	Bandi Rangamma's fund ...	1,350 0 0	110 0 0	
22	Sulugodu Shankarayya's endowment ...	1,200 0 0	48 0 0	
23	N. Gopala Iyengar's prize fund. ...	150 0 0	6 0 0	
24	Y. Aswathanarayana Rao prize fund ...	125 0 0	5 0 0	
25	Sri Bhagirathamma's endowment ...	3,080 0 0	.....	

New endowments during 1922-23.

No.	Endowment	Amount of endowment		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Mr. K. Siddaramappa's prize fund	112	8	0
2	B. Tirumalamma's scholarship fund	800	0	0
3	Mr. Venkatavarada Iyengar's endowment	500	0	0
4	Mr. G. Kesava Rao's prize fund	50	0	0

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES:—

1. Government have been pleased to make liberal provision for the encouragement and improvement of education among the children of the Backward and Depressed classes by providing liberal scholarships and in other ways and the people are availing themselves of the full benefit of the opportunity afforded to them, not only in the lower grades of education, but in the higher grades, as well as under technical education. For the education of the children of the Depressed classes, there was a Kannada High school attached to the Central Panchama Institute, Mysore, in addition to the 3 Middle schools at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur, all having boarding facilities attached to them. There were also 576 Primary schools scattered all over the State. The Mission Authorities, the Depressed Class Missions at Mysore and Robertsonpet and the Civic and Social Progress Association, Bangalore also worked for the benefit of these classes. As there was much difficulty for Panchama students, studying in the High-school classes at Bangalore, Government sanctioned a Free Panchama Boarding Home for such Panchama students at Bangalore, with free clothing and books. The admission being restricted to 12 students to start with and the home was opened in June 1923 with 11 boarders. Provision has also been made at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur for admitting High school students, free of charge into the hostels attached to the local Panchama Boarding schools, the number of such admissions not exceeding 15, 5 and 5 respectively. Students of these communities were given free education, and were also exempted from paying admission and examination fees for the public examinations for a period of three years and this period has since been further extended by 3 years. The sentiment against the admission of Panchamas into general schools is weakening in most places, and there were 3,035 Panchama students reading in schools other than those maintained solely for these classes. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided for giving clothing to some of the students.

II. NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF SCHOOLS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

There were 582 schools in all for the education of the children of Depressed classes with a strength of 12,837 as against 603 schools with a strength of 13,706 in the previous year. Of these schools, 306 were Government and 276 aided. Of the total strength, 1,800 were girls. So many as 28 were temporarily not working for reasons already stated in Chapter II. Of the 306 Government institutions, one was a Kannada High school at Mysore and 3 were Middle schools and 302 Primary. There were 12 Weaving classes specially sanctioned for these schools, which were all working during the year and 11 practical instruction classes in certain selected Panchama schools giving instruction in leather work, smithy, mat making and basket making.

It is impossible that aided schools (except those maintained by organised bodies like the Missions) can be supported by the Panchama Community and if these schools are not to die out, there is no course open, but to convert them into pakka Government schools. Such conversion is being undertaken as far as possible in the Districts raising the Education cess, but further progress depends on more funds being made available.

(a) *The Central Panchama Institute, Mysore.*—The institution continued under the fostering care of the influential committee, of which Lokahithishi H. Nanjundaraj Urs continued as President and the Superintendent of the Institute Mr. Thampiran, B.A., as Secretary. The strength of the school was 216 as against 193 in the previous year. For the English Lower Secondary Examination, 13 students sat and 9 passed. For the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, 38 appeared 29 passed, 2 being placed in the first class. The results of the school were very good. A special feature of this institution is that it has on its staff

a Superintendent and an Assistant Master (now Head Master) belonging to the Depressed classes, who are both graduates.

In addition to general education, the following industrial subjects were taught in the school:—

1. Boot and shoe making, 2. Weaving and mat making, 3. Carpentry, 4. Smithy, 5. Rattan work and 6. Tailoring.

The management of the Boarding Home attached to the institute was quite satisfactory. The cost per each pupil including establishment charges, came up to Rs. 6-3-4 and without establishment charges, to Rs. 5-3-11. The tender system was abolished and articles were purchased wholesale during the harvest season and stored in the institute. The institute had 2 Scout troops and the students played foot-ball in addition to undergoing regular drill. The Adi Dravida Patrike was being continued. The school also maintained a Dramatic Association.

(b) *Panchama Boarding School, Tunkur.*—The school is under the management of a Committee of which the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Zahiruddin Mecci is the President and the Head Master of the District Normal school, Mr. L. Koneri Rao, B.A., L. T., the Secretary. The strength of the school on the 30th June 1923 was 65. It is gratifying to note that all the 6 boys that appeared for the English Lower Secondary Examination passed with 2 in the First class and all these are prosecuting their studies in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore. Two boys who appeared for the Madras Technical Examination in Elementary Drawing also passed. In addition to general education, the following Industrial subject were taught (1) carpentry, (2) leather stitching and (3) tailoring. The Boarding Home was managed economically, the average monthly cost per head being Rs. 6-3-0. The boys were given 2 meals a day and a light lunch early in the morning. The boys besides playing foot-ball, took part in wrestling and indigenous games. As accommodation was not sufficient, some of the students who wished to join the institution had to be refused admission.

(c) *Panchama Boarding School, Chikmagalur.*—The strength of this institution was 57, but the average attendance was only 30. The Lower Secondary class was opened in June 1923 for the first time and students will appear for that examination in March 1924. In addition to general education, the students attended the local Industrial school in the mornings where they were taught smithy, carpentry and rattan work. Out of the amount of Rs. 2,400 sanctioned for boarding charges, only Rs. 1,410 was utilised by observing strict economy, and of the balance, a sum of Rs. 667-9-6 was utilised for purchasing clothing and books for the students.

III. SCHOOL FOR LAMBANIS AND OTHER HILL TRIBES.

Besides the schools for the Depressed class communities, there were 23 schools for Lambanis with a strength of 432, 3 schools for Hill tribes, 2 for Kunbis and 2 for Woddars, with a total strength of 98. Of the 23 Lambani schools, 14 were Government and 9 aided.

IV. BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The usual provision of one lakh of rupees per annum had been reduced by $\frac{1}{6}$ as the tenure of all Government scholarships tenable in the State was fixed at 10 months (*vide* Government Order No. E. 1875-82—Edn. 134-21-57 of 9-9-22) and this sum has since been supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 17,000—*vide* Government Order No. F1. 724-73—G. F. 184-22-2 of 31-7-1923 making the total one lakh of rupees as before. On the whole 1,483 scholarships were awarded during the year at a total cost of Rs. 69,660. The full amount of Rs. 83,334 set apart for these scholarships, could not be utilised owing to the fact that the allotments were confined to certain communities in which there was not a sufficient number of qualified applicants and the same could not be transferred to other communities under the rules then in force. But under para 5(iii) of Government Order of February 1923, modifying the rules for the administration of Backward class scholarships, referred to, above, this difficulty will disappear from the current year as the lapses under one community can be utilised for giving scholarships to other communities in which there is a large number of applicants.

The following statement gives the details of the scholarships given during the year:—

Grade of scholarships	Monthly rate	Number of Schps.	Amount	Number awarded	Number of lapses
	Rs.				
II Grade	10	100	10,000	73	27
III Grade	8	350	28,000	279	73
IV Grade	4	595	23,800	472	123
D. C. SCHOLARSHIPS.					
Vernacular	A 2	250	5,000	331	5
Do	B 4	100	4,000	57	43
These 43 scholarships were utilised for awarding 81 additional scholarships of D. C. A. Grade. 271					
Scholarships in English classes (boys)	230	11,050			
As there was provision for only 230 scholarships under D. C. English Scholarships Scheme, the extra sum required for granting 41 scholarships in English I and II classes was taken from the portion set apart for D. C. students under B. C. IV grade.					
Do (girls)			5,000		
The amount spent was only Rs. 700 and the balance was made use of by reappropriation in connection with the additional grant on account of increasing the tenure of all scholarships to 10 months as provision had been made for only 9 months in the Departmental budget of 1922-1923.					

CHAPTER XIII.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS (VILLAGE INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS).

These schools are maintained in some villages by teachers who in most cases possess no special literary or technical qualifications, and they do not come under departmental supervision. Information regarding these schools is obtained through the Revenue Department and as a rule, it is not furnished in time for the report, by all the districts. This year, however, statistics have been obtained from all the districts except Tumkur and for that District, the figures of the previous year have been taken as usual.

There were in all 953 schools with a strength of 15,144, including 1,003 girls, as against 938 schools with a strength of 13,454 inclusive of 1,059 girls in the previous year. The number of these schools has increased by 15 and the number of scholars by 1,690, showing perhaps that many of the students of the aided day schools which have not been working temporarily have joined these private institutions. Most of these schools followed the departmental curriculum, except 84 schools, with the hope that they would be converted into aided day schools. All these were of the Primary stage and Kannada, Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani were the languages taught. If qualified teachers could be had for these schools, most of them might be easily converted into aided day schools in place of those that have not been working temporarily.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICATION AND LIBRARIES.

1. *The Text Book Committee.*—The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Text Book Committee, which was to have come off during the year, could not be held as the Secretary's place was vacant till March 1923, when Mr. A. Narasimhayya, was appointed Kannada Translator and *ex-officio* Secretary.

The meetings of the Sub-Committees.—There were four meetings of the sub-committees during the year under report, at which text books were prescribed in all the languages for

the several Primary and Middle school classes for 1923-24 and for the several departmental public examinations of 1924-25.

2. *Books reviewed.*—Two hundred and eighty-two books were received for patronage during the year as against 321 during the previous year. A majority of these were reviewed by the several sub-committees and a few by gentlemen who have specialised in the subjects dealt with in the books under review and the thanks of the Department are due to them for their co-operation with the Department. The printing of Indian History Part III, Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya's Geography Parts 1 and 2, English and Kannada Technological Glossary and the Kannada Lower Secondary Text for 1924 were completed during the year under report. Books on Geometry, Instruction, Organisation and Discipline are being printed.

3. *Books under preparation.*—No new manuscripts were received during the year. Government were pleased to sanction a small sum of Rs. 1,076 towards the payment of remuneration to several authors who wrote books for the department. Eighteen departmental publications were reprinted during the year under report and twenty-eight books sent for printing were in the press at the close of the year.

4. *Encouragement to Authors.*—Among the books and journals patronised during the year, out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 set apart for the encouragement of authors, the following may be mentioned :—

BOOKS.

25 copies of Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee's Comparative Economics.
Prof. A. R. Wadia's Manuscripts on Moral Education.
200 copies of Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iyengar's Mahabharata.

JOURNALS.

12 copies of Mythic Society's Journal.
15 „ of Social Service Quarterly.
25 „ of Saraswathi.
39 „ of Light to the Blind.
100 „ of Mahilasakhi.
200 „ of Karnatakagranthamala.
100 „ of Karnataka Chandrike.
25 „ of Karnataka Nandini.

Government have as a measure of retrenchment ordered that the subscriptions to the Social Service Quarterly, Mahilasakhi, Karnataka Chandrike and Karnataka Nandini be discontinued and the encouragement to other magazines may be reduced by 50% from the current official year (1923-24).

5. *School Journals.*—The annual grant of Rs. 2,000 to the vernacular school journal, Vidyadayini, which was discontinued since the death of the late Mr. Bapu Subba Rao two years back, was ordered by Government to be retrenched. The other journal "Karnataka Granthamala" was published by Mr. B. Krishnappa, M.A., Assistant Professor of Kannada, Maharaja's College, Mysore as in the previous year.

6. *The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.*—The value of books and maps, etc., in stock in the Central Book Depot on the 30th June 1923 was Rs. 2,90,820.

During the year, books, maps, etc., of the value of Rs. 1,22,905 were added to the stock of the Depot. The number of private agencies for the sale of departmental publications was 44, against 42 in the previous year. In addition to these private agencies, there were 66 Government Branch Depots in various parts of the State. The stock on hand on the 30th June 1923 with the agencies was Rs. 9,234 and in the Branch Book Depots Rs. 12,697 and in the Central Book Depot Rs. 2,68,892. The net amount realised by the sale of books, etc., during the year at the Central Depot was Rs. 27,855, that by the agencies was Rs. 24,455 and that by the Branch Book Depots was Rs. 14,983. Rupees 3,819 were paid as commission to the wholesale purchasers at the Central Book Depot, Rs. 4,043 to Agents and Rs. 2,265 to the Branch Depot Keepers.

Books of the value of Rs. 20,077 were supplied free of cost to the various Government Departments, etc., of which Rs. 7,144 was the value of Educational publications.

In addition to the supply of books, the Depot undertakes the supply of furniture and appliances such as Clocks, Bells, Ball Frames, Harmoniums, Agricultural implements, etc., purchased by the Department and stocked in the Depot for distribution.

7. *Libraries.*—In connection with the reorganisation of the Library Section of this office, the appointment of the Library Organiser and the Library Inspectors were retrenched and in their place, the appointment of a Kannada Translator was sanctioned and he has been placed in charge of both the publication and Library branches of this office.

The libraries under the Education Department were the Education and office libraries, (located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education) office libraries of Inspecting offices, libraries of Middle schools, High schools, Collegiate High schools, Training schools and the Training College.

The total number of volumes in the two libraries of this office was 11,905. One hundred and eighty-three books were added to the Educational Library. The number of books lent out during the year was 447. A sum of Rs. 490 was set apart for the improvement of the office libraries of the Inspecting officers. A sum of Rs. 5,730 was allotted for making additions to all school libraries and the amount was fully utilised during the year.

Public Libraries.—The two aided public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore were each managed by committees of fifteen members, eight of whom were nominated by Government and the rest elected from among the subscribers.

(a) *Public Library, Bangalore.*—The total number of members at the end of the year was 550 as against 452 in the previous year. The amount of subscriptions collected during the year was Rs. 6,092-8-0 as against Rs. 4,814-0-0 in the previous year. At the end of the year, there were 10,774 volumes of which 2,325 were purchased during the year. The Sir K. Seshadri Iyer Memorial section was organised and thrown open to the public during the year. One hundred and twenty newspapers and periodicals were subscribed for, of which 67 were Indian and 53 foreign. There was an increase in the total number of visitors to the library this year by over 500, this year's figure being 86,772. The number of books issued was 59,278 as against 43,557 in the previous year. The total income during the year amounted to Rs. 12,298-0-0 of which Government contributed Rs. 4,500, the Civil and Military Station Municipality contributed Rs. 500 and the City Municipality Rs. 600 and the total expenditure was Rs. 10,762-0-0 leaving a net cash balance of Rs. 1,535-0-0. The receipts of the Seshadri Memorial section came to Rs. 22,751-0-0 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,144-0-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,607-0-0. The work and management of the library have been satisfactory.

(b) *Public Library, Mysore.*—The total number of members at the end of the year was 153, which fell short of last year's number by 65. The amount of subscriptions collected was Rs. 2,050-0-0 as against Rs. 2,909-0-0 in the previous year. At the end of the year, there were 9,030 volumes as against 8,708 in the previous year. Three hundred and twenty-two volumes were added during the year. One hundred and fourteen newspapers and periodicals were subscribed for, of which 41 were foreign, 25 local and the rest Indian. The number of books issued from the library was 41,931 as against 30,871 in the previous year. The number of visitors rose from 84,290 in the previous year to 85,321 during the year under review.

The income during the year including the Government grant of Rs. 3,500 amounted to Rs. 7,525-1-10 and the expenditure came to Rs. 7,278-5-10.

Rural and Urban Libraries.—There were 49 Districts, Taluk and Town Libraries in the State, of which 17 stocked purely Kannada books and the remaining 32 stocked both English and Kannada books.

These libraries were distributed among the following districts:—

Bangalore	...	...	...	...	5
Kolar	...	...	...	...	6
Tumkur	...	...	...	...	7
Mysore	...	...	...	...	11
Hassan	...	...	...	...	9
Kadur	...	...	...	...	3
Shimoga	...	...	...	...	7
Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	1

All these were managed by Managing Committees, some of the members being nominated by the District Board Presidents, subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Education and the rest being elected by the subscribers. In spite of the lack of funds to improve the various libraries, these did good work during the year.

8. *Printing Presses and Periodicals.*—Including the two Government Printing Presses there were during the year under report 88 Printing Presses as against 73 at the close of 1921-22. Of these, 37 were in the Bangalore District, 25 in the Mysore District, 9 in the Kolar District, 4 in the Kadur and 7 in the Shimoga Districts and 2 each in the Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. Four of these Presses were not working temporarily.

9. *Newspapers and Periodicals.*—Excluding the *Mysore Gazette* and the Police Gazette issued by the Police Department, there were 16 newspapers and 36 periodicals in circulation during the official year 1922-23, of which 22 were in English, 26 in Kanarese, 1 in Urdu and 3 in more than one language. Of the 36 periodicals, 3 were quarterly and 33 monthly. One was a comic journal, two dealt with Mining and Scientific topics, one with medicine, 15 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, Educational, temperance and other miscellaneous matters.

CHAPTER XY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Moral and Religious Instruction.*—The question as to whether Religious Instruction should be imparted in schools is yet under consideration and no final solution has yet been found. In Middle and Primary schools, all the boys are assembled in the hall and some general prayers are offered before the classes begin their day's work. A period or two per week are also set apart for the narration of moral tales. Further, moral lessons though not taught regularly as such, are at present given in all classes of schools in connection with the English or Vernacular lessons.

2. *Medical Inspection.*—A revised scheme for the working of which proposals were formulated was under the consideration of the Department and the Board of Education. Government were in the meanwhile requested to provide a sum of Rs. 15,000 for expenditure in connection with the scheme, but in consideration of the financial stringency, the question was ordered to be put off for the present.

3. *Non-Co-operation Movement.*—It is satisfactory to note that there was no disturbance to the work of the schools arising out of the non-co-operation movement.

CONCLUSION.

During the year under report, attention has been concentrated on the consolidation of work done in previous years and the preparation and submission of detailed proposals to give effect to the several items of reform laid down in the orders on the Education Memorandum and in carrying out the several orders of Government passed in this behalf. A statement showing the work done in this respect is furnished in Chapter III. It will be seen that all the questions have received the attention of the Department and that several proposals submitted by me have already been sanctioned by Government. A detailed examination of the several schemes in operation with a view to revising them in the light of present requirements and the ways and means for curtailment of expenditure to suit financial conditions also engaged attention throughout the year. In several cases, it was found that schemes good in themselves were not yielding as beneficial results as they ought to, mainly because, they were not adequately financed. In such cases, the temporary suspension of such schemes was recommended and has been sanctioned until times become more favourable for their being put into operation again with sufficient chances of success. Some schemes which were abolished as measures of retrenchment were found to be absolutely necessary and their revival in modified forms has been recommended to Government. The Dewan in the Conference of Educational Officers held in November 1922, observed that every rupee spent by the State should be made to go as far as possible and yield the greatest benefit to the State. This aspect has always been kept in view in formulating the proposals and in utilising the sanctioned grants.

It is very gratifying to note that the keenness for education is fully maintained and is spreading among all classes and communities both in Urban and Rural parts. There is a general demand for more schools and for the development of existing schools into Institutions imparting a higher grade of education. The activities of the department are increasing and the wants of the schools are calling for immediate satisfaction. The Dewan and other Members of Government have obtained a first hand knowledge of the condition and needs of various classes of institutions in their tours and inspections and their notes and observations convey a good impression of the existing conditions and show the need for improvement in all respects. The first important want is better accommodation both in point of extent and quality. All grades of schools are over-crowded and in a very large number of cases, the existing accommodation is insanitary and there is an immediate necessity for constructing a large number of buildings of a suitable type and improving the existing ones. The question is receiving my attention and a properly laid out programme of building constructing is being prepared. But carrying out the programme depends on a continuous supply of funds and a provision of at least Rs. 2 lakhs per annum for several years to come would be required for putting up school buildings.

Another important need of Educational institutions is the improvement of equipment. The existing supply in the schools falls far short of the standards fixed. The matter is receiving attention and all available resources are being utilised to effect improvement. But spasmodic grants varying from year to year and made available in the latter half of the financial year are not likely to tend towards a systematic supply of equipment. Equipment of the kind of maps and globes and other charts, etc., with explanations printed in Kannada and prepared by up-to-date manufacturers can be obtained if some sort of guarantee for the purchase of large numbers of such maps, etc., spread over a number of years can be given. Hence, I would strongly urge that a provision of at least Rs. 1 lakh per year may be made available for equipment for the next 5 years to come, in order that the expanding needs of the schools may be satisfied and suitable arrangements may be made to obtain the kind of article that is most useful in our Educational institutions.

As I have brought to the notice of Government repeatedly, the efficiency of the Department depends to a very considerable extent on employing a well qualified staff and keeping them contented. Further, the number of pupils in all grades of Government schools is steadily increasing and the scale of staff will have to progress steadily in order to keep pace with the increase in the strength of the schools. This is mainly a question of funds. Government in several orders passed have been pleased to recognise the necessity for the revision of the scales of pay of teachers, the Inspecting Staff, etc., and I earnestly hope that they will be pleased to make sufficient provision for this vital need of the Department in Budgets of successive years.

The Malnad parts of the State have their own problems and the organisation and arrangements in that region require a different treatment in certain respects from those in the Maidan tracts. The questions of providing teachers in Malnad parts with dwelling houses, improving their prospects, opening a sufficient number of schools to satisfy the scattered population of the Malnad, drawing up rules which will suit the peculiar conditions of the Malnad are all engaging attention, but it will be seen that a satisfactory solution to the problem is again a question, mainly of funds. I am grateful to Government for the consideration shown to the Education Department in spite of the financial stringency and in the interests of development of education in the State and in the light of the growing demand for educational progress, I request that the financial needs of the Department may receive continuous and generous consideration in the years to come.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Inspector-General of Education.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Mysore State at the end of the official year 1922-23.
(For details, see General Table III.)

Area and population			.....	Public Institutions							Private Institutions		Grand Total	Percentage of	Remarks		
Total area in square miles	No. of towns* and villages	Population		University Education		School Education, General		School Education, Special		Total of Public Institutions	Advanced	Elementary					
				Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14	15	16		
29,456	Towns 104 ... Villages 16,568... Total 16,672 ...	Males 2,985,541 Females 2,874,411 Total 5,859,952	Institutions ... { For Males ... 4 1 468 6,504 7 78 7,062 ... 953 8,015 For Females... 78 692 3 4 777 777											Institutions to number of towns and villages.	School-going population.		
			Total ... 4 1 546 7,196 10 62 7,899 ... 953 8,792														
			Scholars ... { Males ... 324 11 34,917 1,80,755 539 3,556 2,20,082 ... 14,141 2,34,223 Females 4,109 48,168 67 234 52,568 ... 1,003 53,571														Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 52.30. Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 12.42.
			Total ... 324 11 39,026 2,28,913 606 3,770 2,72,650 ... 15,144 2,87,794														32.74	8,78,993

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

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction						
	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Art colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ... { For males ...	60,889	30,357	11,09,540	10,51,355	1,22,640	2,21,436	25,95,717
{ For females ...	...	...	2,15,724	2,85,642	16,147	6,562	5,24,075
Total ...	60,889	30,357	13,25,264	13,36,997	1,38,787	2,27,998	31,19,792
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1.62	.83	28.51	85.15	3.66	3.85	73.62
(b) Percentages* of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	9.76	.79	...	3.72	14.27
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-7 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	...	...	83.15	9.06	...	7.79	100
(d) Percentages* of total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	1.39	.69	30.37	80.62	3.18	5.22	71.47
3. Average Annual Cost† of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	469 9 2	5,055 0 0	22 14 3	7 6 7	241 7 2	115 6 0	12 10 3
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	474 8 6	5,059 8 0	25 2 7	7 6 7	241 8 0	134 7 6	13 4 2
Local Fund Schools { Cost of Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cost to Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Schools† { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Institutions in Native States. { Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided Institutions { Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	16 0 7	...	19 13 7	3 13 6	18 14 5	8 12 9	5 7 11
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	1 3 1	0 0 2	...	0 14 3	0 2 8
Total ...	16 15 8	...	44 8 10	4 5 4	61 10 1	67 4 1	9 0 4
Unaided Institutions, Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All Institutions { Cost to Province Revenues ...	185 0 11	5,055 0 0	22 6 10	5 0 9	215 8 3	69 4 8	10 7 6
{ Cost to Local and Municipal Funds ...	...	...	0 2 11	0 0 1	...	0 8 3	0 0 8
Total	187 8 8	5,059 8 0	23 2 2	6 6 4	220 10 4	90 4 2	11 15 7

TABLE II.

State for the official year 1922-23. (For details, see General Table IV.)

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction§								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	Remarks
University	Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. ...	Rs. 81,493	Rs. 3,18,827	Rs. 1,01,619	Rs. 1,83,866	Rs. 1,52,837	Rs. 3,85,545	Rs. 12,24,177	Rs. 38,19,894	
...	...	...	20,324	...	...	...	20,324	5,44,399	
...	81,433	3,18,827	1,21,943	1,83,866	1,52,837	3,85,545	12,44,501	43,64,293	
...	2.20	8.60	3.28	3.59	4.04	4.67	26.38	100	
...	...	...	...	84.37	...	1.36	85.73	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	1.68	7.32	2.79	4.22	3.49	8.83	28.53	100	

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Mysore State

Public								
Under Public Management								
Class of institutions	Managed by Government				Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards			
	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1922	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1922	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ARTS COLLEGES.								
University Education.	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	123	120	88	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
	Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1	11	6	5	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	134	126	93	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys ...	High schools ...	English ...	12	4,047	3,447	3,099	...
			Vernacular ...	4	251	166	144	...
			149	17,092	26,654	13,360	...	...
		Middle schools ...	English ...	266	7,568	7,232	5,762	...
			Incomplete ...	266	7,568	7,232	5,762	...
			2	102	104	92	...	...
		High schools ...	Vernacular ...	1	18	18	16	...
			English ...	12	701	692	587	...
		Middle schools ...	Incomplete ...	41	1,602	1,555	1,071	...
			41	1,602	1,555	1,071	...	...
	Total ...	487	31,384	39,869	24,131	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General.	For boys ...	2,442	12,237	11,536	76,279	25	2,829	2,649
	For girls ...	485	26,114	24,315	16,703	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,927	1,48,486	1,39,677	92,982	25	2,829	2,649
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS								
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	7	545	519	445	...	...	...
	Do mistresses	2	86	37	33	...	...	...
	Schools for the Deaf and Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural schools	1	23	23	23	...	...	...
	Medical schools	1	125	114	118	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools	1	157	190	166	...	...	...
	Industrial schools ...	9	505	490	351	...	...	...
		1	3	2	2	...	...	...
	Other schools ...	2	343	261	256	...	...	...
		2	343	261	256	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	1,737	1,626	1,393	...	...	...
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction								
	3,441	161,741	1,81,298	1,18,599	25	2,829	2,619	2,031

TABLE III.
for the official year 1922-23.

Institutions								Grand total of Public Institutions	Grand total of scholars on 30th June 1922	Number of scholars on the 30th June, learning		
Under Private Management										English	A.-Classical language	A.-Vernacular language
Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards				Unaided								
Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1922	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June 1922	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance					
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2	201	202	135	...	...	...	...	4	324	47	244	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	...
2	201	202	135	...	...	...	...	5	355	58	244	32
7	2,583	2,441	2,082	...	...	...	...	19	6,630	6,630	1,621	4,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	254	36	56	258
20	2,918	3,057	2,729	3	270	276	256	172	20,280	20,224	1,423	19,634
7	408	427	350	...	...	...	...	273	7,976	5,055	331	7,961
2	60	64	51	...	...	...	...	4	162	102	18	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	11	7	18
6	591	539	518	1	75	74	61	19	1,367	1,234	103	1,036
13	737	701	534	...	...	...	...	54	2,339	546	78	2,330
55	7,297	7,229	6,264	4	345	350	317	546	39,026	33,638	3,637	36,191
4,023	70,738	63,909	50,825	14	420	402	365	6,054	1,96,359	229	2,485	1,96,938
207	6,440	5,608	4,274	...	...	...	...	692	32,554	80	1,656	30,892
4,230	77,178	69,417	55,099	14	420	402	365	*7,196	*2,29,913	259	4,141	2,27,830
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	545	...	...	545
1	25	19	18	...	...	...	...	3	61	...	...	61
3	61	54	40	...	...	...	...	3	61	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	157	...	...	...
9	556	517	441	...	...	...	...	18	1,071	...	...	...
3	158	146	135	...	...	...	...	4	161	...	...	...
51	1,772	1,623	1,289	...	...	...	...	51	1,772	74	1,712	55
1	57	34	30	...	...	...	...	3	400	...	...	...
68	2,639	2,393	1,953	...	...	...	...	92	4,376	74	1,712	661
4,355	87,115	79,241	63,451	18	765	752	682	7,839	2,72,650	34,029	9,724	2,64,714
Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian							...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Sanskrit							...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Any other oriental classic							...	...	...	...	...
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly							686	13,932	74	38	13,820
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran							1	42	...	...	42
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards							84	1,170	6	...	1,164
Total							...	953	15,144	80	38	15,026
Grand Total							...	8,792	2,87,794	34,109	9,762	2,79,740

* Included 1,259 Night School attended by 13,713 pupils.

1. The term Classical Language in column 21 includes European and Oriental Classical Languages

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III—concl'd.

Class of institutions		Classification of scholars on 30th June according to race or creed					Number of girls in Boys' Schools	Number of boys in Girls' Schools	Remarks
		Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Muhammadans	Parsis and others			
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ARTS COLLEGES.									
University Education	English	...	...	316	8	...	...	...	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.								
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	327	8	...	...	...	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
School Education, General	For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	High schools ...	English ... 3	99	5,826	392	310	3	...	
	Vernacular ...	...	2	210	42	...	...	...	
	Middle schools ...	English ... 168	337	17,808	1,606	361	149	...	
	Incomplete ...	...	69	6,846	957	114	164	...	
	For girls ...	English ... 3	60	95	4	...	...	...	
	High schools ...	English ...	...	18	...	...	...	...	
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle schools ...	English ... 278	186	859	3	41	...	93	
	Incomplete ...	...	112	1,910	274	43	...	...	
	Total	452	865	33,532	3,308	869	316	93	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For boys ...	...	1,847	1,60,093	27,568	6,851	15,830	...	
	For girls ...	1	789	23,549	7,393	872	...	226	
	Total	1	2,586	1,83,642	34,961	7,723	15,830	226	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
School Education, Special	Training schools for masters ...	...	6	494	45	...	...	...	
	Training schools for mistresses ...	...	29	16	16	...	...	...	
	Schools for the Deaf and Blind ...	...	1	60	...	...	3	...	
	Agricultural schools ...	...	...	22	1	...	7	...	
	Medical schools ...	...	8	113	4	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying schools ...	2	17	133	5	...	...	...	
	Industrial schools ...	2	206	708	138	17	3	...	
	For boys ...	25	105	31	...	...	...	...	
	For girls ...	...	1	1,726	4	41	60	...	
	Other schools ...	...	8	875	3	14	...	...	
	Total	29	381	3,678	216	72	79	...	
Total for Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		481	3,832	221,179	38,493	9,664	16,225	319	
Private Institutions.	1. Advanced, teaching—(a) Arabic or Persian.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(c) Any other oriental classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2. Elementary, teaching vernacular only or mainly ...	...	170	13,024	306	432	916	...	
	For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	For girls ...	...	...	...	42	...	14	...	
	3. Elementary, teaching the Koran.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	For boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards.	...	...	1,168	2	...	73	...	
	Total	...	170	14,192	350	432	1,003	...	
Grand Total ...		482	4,002	235,371	38,843	9,996	17,228	319	

II. The Sub-divisions of columns 23-27 regarding races or creeds will vary according to circumstances.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Mysore State for the official year 1922-23.

Objects of expenditure				Public Institutions							
				Under Public Management							
				Managed by Government							
				Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
ARTS COLLEGES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	56,964	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	30,557	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	642	...	87,321	
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General.	For boys	High schools	English	...	...	...	82,805	...	618	2,32,152	
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	16,864		
		Middle schools	English	...	...	20	6,549	52	164	5,04,640	
			Vernacular	...	...	...	30	...	...	1,16,356	
	For girls	High schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	74	40,458	
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,728	
		Middle schools	English	...	...	...	62	...	...	33,822	
			Vernacular	...	...	15	4	...	...	53,192	
	Total	...	...	...	35	89,450	52	856	...	10,03,212	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General.	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,92,920	
	For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,960	
	Total	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	10,35,900	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				...	...	...	...	...	...		
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	1	...	40	...	1,22,639	
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,649	
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	6,274	...	...	...	19,155	
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	3,189	...	...	...	34,807	
	Industrial schools (boys' and girls' included)	...	...	...	...	1,714	...	7,216	...	68,120	
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	3,037	...	...	...	21,800	
	Total	...	...	...	...	14,215	...	7,256	...	2,78,170	
	Buildings				...	99 550	38,069	...	...	...	1,50,400
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)				...	1,46,796	...	...	...	...	1,46,796	
Total	...	...	...	...	2,46,346	38,069	...	...	12,781	2,97,196	
Scholarships held in	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction				...	25,38,421	38,069	35	1,03,687	52	21,505	27,01,799

EDUCATIONAL, GENERAL

Objects of expenditure				Public Institutions						
				Under Public Management						
				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards						
				Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowment and other sources	Total
				9	10	11	12	13	14	15
University Education.	ARTS COLLEGES.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, General	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
	For boys ...	High schools	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools		{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls ...	High schools	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle schools		{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School Education, Special	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	For boys			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For girls			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Industrial schools (boys and girls included)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buildings			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in	University			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts colleges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional colleges			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special schools other than Training schools			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on Public Instruction				...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV—*contd.*

Public Institutions										
Under Private Management										
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards							Unaided			
Provincial Re- venues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,210	...	...	...	...	185	3,425	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,210	...	...	...	...	185	3,425	...	...	...	...
83,216	...	...	56,872	16,303	15,196	1,71,537	...	...	...	...
26,699	4,240	3,007	490	1,493	17,207	53,136	...	...	...	...
7,896	...	1,180	212	...	5,518	14,806	...	...	...	...
4,909	...	...	1,787	5,247	608	12,551	...	...	...	...
5,468	...	...	109	...	19,367	24,944	...	...	...	...
15,306	163	...	169	2,429	26,962	45,029	...	...	...	...
1,13,494	4,403	4,187	53,639	25,472	84,858	3,22,053	...	...	...	...
2,41,546	210	460	351	920	14,818	2,59,435	...	...	...	...
25,469	120	...	24	729	16,320	42,662	...	...	...	...
2,67,115	360	460	375	1,649	31,133	3,01,097	...	...	...	...
1,375	...	...	160	...	2,944	4,499	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,816	...	...	...	9,630	49,322	65,768	...	...	...	...
13,595	1,675	396	153	678	1,851	18,318	...	...	...	...
21,785	1,675	396	333	10,308	51,117	83,615	...	...	...	...
33,466	...	...	...	...	...	33,466	...	...	...	...
3,021	...	...	...	...	3,021	6,042	...	...	...	...
36,487	...	...	...	...	3,021	39,508	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,72,122	6,438	5,013	60,317	37,429	1,73,319	7,54,698	...	...	...	...

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV--concl'd.

Objects of expenditure				Total expenditure from					Grand Total	
				Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources		
				27	28	29	30	31	32	
ARTS COLLEGES.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
University Education.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General.	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	827	...	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.										
School Education, General.	For boys	High schools	English	...	...	...	1,39,677	32,117	...	
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...		
		Middle schools	English	...	4,240	3,027	7,039	18,916	...	
			Vernacular	...	1,180	242	5,518	...		
	For girls	High schools	English	...	...	1,787	5,529	...		
			Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...		
		Middle schools	English	...	...	171	19,367	...		
			Vernacular	...	15	173	29,391	...		
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
	School Education, General.	For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	180	2,944	...	
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	6,274	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	3,189	...	...	
	Industrial schools (boys and girls included)	...	...	...	...	...	1,714	66,108	...	
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	3,190	2,529	...	
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,781	...	
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,021	...		
Total			...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scholarships held in.	University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,229	...	
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special schools other than Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction				...	...	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Mysore State at the end of the official year 1922-23.

Class of schools				Number of schools	Number of pupils on the rolls on 30th June	High stage			
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			
						1			
						Boys	Girls	Total	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	English	...	161	21,139	3,329	3	3,332	
		Vernacular	...	270	7,822	254	...	254	
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	English	...	27	5,501	2,399	...	2,399	
		Vernacular	...	7	409	...	...	...	
Unaided	English	...	3	270	...	...	...		
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total				468	35,140	5,982	3	5,985	
For girls	Departmental	English	...	14	803	...	88	88	
		Vernacular	...	42	1,620	...	18	18	
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	English	...	8	651	...	60	60	
		Vernacular	...	13	737	...	...	...	
Unaided	English	...	1	75	...	...	...		
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total				78	3,886	...	166	166	
Total Secondary Schools				546	3,926	5,982	169	6,151	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS									
For boys	Departmental	...	...	2,442	1,22,372	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	...	25	2,529	...	...	...	
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	...	...	4,023	70,738	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	...	14	420	...	...	...	
Total				6,504	1,96,359	...	...	...	
For girls	Departmental	...	...	485	26,114	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Aided	...	...	207	6,440	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				692	32,554	...	...	...	
Total Primary Schools				7,196	2,28,913	...	...	...	
Grand Total				7,742	2,67,939	5,982	169	6,151	

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Class of schools				Middle Stage			Upper Primary Stage		
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary Middle Stage			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage		
				2			3		
				Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	English	...	17,034	58	17,092	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	6,186	81	6,267	369	10	379
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	2,838	90	2,918	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	393	15	408	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	269	1	270	...	...	...	
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				26,710	245	26,955	369	10	379
For girls	Departmental	English	...	...	701	701	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	472	472	...	472	472
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	English	...	93	498	591	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	298	298	...	330	330
Unaided	English	...	...	75	75	...	...	...	
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total				93	2,044	2,137	...	602	602
Total Secondary Schools				26,803	2,289	29,092	369	812	1,181
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
For boys	Departmental	...	...	10,026	214	10,240	33,576	1,801	35,379
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	217	5	222	823	27	850
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	2,438	91	2,529	18,845	841	19,686
	Unaided	...	...	40	...	40	173	2	175
Total				12,721	310	13,031	53,419	2,671	56,090
For girls	Departmental	...	...	...	140	140	21	7,545	7,566
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	...	3	13	16	24	1,795	1,819
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				3	153	156	45	9,340	9,385
Total Primary Schools				12,724	463	13,187	53,464	12,011	65,475
Grand Total				39,527	2,752	42,279	53,833	12,623	66,456

TABLE V—contd.

Lower Primary Stage									Remarks.
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage									
Reading Printed Books			Not Reading Printed Books			Total			
4			5						
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
864	58	922	...	...	...	20,363 7,673	61 149	20,424* 7,822	+ 715 W. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,227	90	5,317†	+184 W. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	393	15	408	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	269	1	270	...
864	58	922	...	...	...	33,925	316	34,241‡	+ 899 W. E.
...	658	658	...	...	...	...	789	789	14 W. E.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,620	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	109	109	...	...	...	93	558	651	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737	737	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	...
...	767	767	...	...	...	93	3,779	3,872	+ 14 W. E.
864	925	1,689	...	...	...	34,018	4,095	38,113§	+ 913 W. E.
68,985	7,768	76,753	...	...	...	12,589	9,783	1,22,372	...
1,596	161	1,757	...	...	...	2,636	193	2,829	...
43,611	4,912	48,523	...	...	...	64,894	5,844	70,738	...
197	8	205	...	...	...	410	10	420	...
1,14,389	12,849	1,27,238	...	...	...	1,80,529	15,830	1,96,359	...
102	18,306	18,408	...	...	...	123	25,991	26,114	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	1,529	1,605	...	...	...	103	6,337	6,440	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178	22,835	23,013	...	...	...	226	32,328	32,554	...
1,14,567	35,684	1,50,251	...	...	...	1,80,755	48,158	2,28,913	...
1,15,431	36,509	1,51,940	...	...	...	2,14,773	52,253	2,67,026	+ 913 W. E.

* +672 U. E. Class. † +163 U. E. Class. ‡ +835— U. E. Class. § +835— U. E. Class. ¶ +835— U. E. Class.

EDUCATION, GENERAL

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal expen-

Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction															
Objects of expenditure	In institutions managed by Local Fund Boards											In institutions managed by			
	Number of institutions	Number of scholars on the rolls on 30th June	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance	Provincial grants	Local Funds	Municipal grants	Fees	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources	Total	Government	Municipal Boards	Private persons or associations	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
ARTS COLLEGES.															
University Education.	English	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General.	Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total															
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For boys.	High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle schools.	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,210	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
	For girls.	High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Middle schools	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total															
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.															
School Education, General.	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.															
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,675	
	Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total															
Buildings															
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).															
Total															
Direction															
Inspection															
Scholarships held in															
Miscellaneous															
Total															
Grand Total															

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in Hostels and Boarding Houses in the Mysore State for the official year 1922-23.

Class of Hostels or Boarding Houses	Number of		Number of Boarders who are students of					Expenditure from				
	Hostels or Boarding Houses	Boarders	Arts Colleges	Colleges for professional training	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Special schools	State Revenues	District and Municipal Funds	Subscriptions and endowments	Fees	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOR MALES.												
1. Managed by Government ...	Rs. 16	Rs. 993	Rs. 8	Rs. 90	Rs. 757	Rs. 2	Rs. 141	Rs. 14,688	Rs. ...	Rs. 87	Rs. 32,173	Rs. 46,858
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	17	467	29	...	265	148	80	7,854	1,544	25,502	32,214	67,121
4. Unaided... ..	4	817	2	...	108	192	15	...	...	28,402	1,918	81,820
Total ...	87	1,777	34	90	1,180	337	186	22,552	1,544	54,941	66,305	1,45,342
FOR FEMALES.												
1. Managed by Government ...	8	57	4	17	31	...	5	2,250	...	3,320	9,300	14,870
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2	163	...	...	46	59	59	8,300	...	10,928	5,674	19,297
4. Unaided ...	2	225	...	...	116	94	15	...	...	13,881	2,429	16,810
Total ...	7	445	4	17	193	153	78	5,550	...	27,624	17,408	50,477
Grand Total ...	41	2,222	38	107	13,21	490	264	28,102	1,544	82,465	83,708	1,95,819