

## CHAPTER XI.

## INSTRUCTION.

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Instruction.

In 1882-83 there were 156 Government schools or an average of one school for every eight inhabited villages, with 10,181 names on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 7630 or 4·16 per cent of 183,168 the population between six and fourteen years of age.

## STAFF.

In 1882-83, under the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspector Southern Division, the schooling of the district was conducted by a staff 381 strong. Of these one was a deputy educational inspector with general charge over all the vernacular district schools drawing a yearly pay of £180 (Rs. 1800) and aided by an assistant deputy inspector. The rest were schoolmasters and assistant schoolmasters with yearly salaries of £4 16s. to £48 (Rs. 48-480).

## INSTRUCTION.

Of 156 Government schools, one was a first grade anglo-vernacular school teaching English up to the fifth standard, five were second grade anglo-vernacular boys schools that is a vernacular school with an English class, 141 were vernacular boys schools, eight were vernacular girls schools, and one was a night school. Of the 156 schools, in 143 Kánarese only was taught, in four Hindustáni, in three Maráthi, and in six English and Kánarese.

## COST.

Excluding superintendence charges, the expenditure on these schools amounted in 1882-83 to £6332 (Rs. 63,320) of which £1420 (Rs. 14,200) were debited to provincial and £4912 2s. (Rs. 49,121) to local and other funds.

PRIVATE  
SCHOOLS.

Besides the Government schools there were twenty-five private aided schools, twenty-four for boys and one for girls. Of twenty-four schools twenty-three were private schools registered under Part III. of the grants-in-aid rules, with 349 names and an average attendance of 310. The remaining boys school, which was established in 1858 by the Rev. Mr. Kies at Guledgudd in 1858, had 169 names and an average attendance of 109. The girls school which was started by Mr. Kies also in Guledgudd in 1854, had thirteen names and an average attendance of 10·46. In the boys

school, the rate of fee was  $1\frac{1}{3}d.$  ( $\frac{2}{3} a.$ ) and the average yearly cost to each pupil was  $12s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$  (Rs. 6 *as.*  $1\frac{2}{3}$ ) and  $11s.$  (Rs.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ) in the girls school. The instruction given in all of these aided schools is according to the Government standards.

In 1853 the first Government vernacular school was opened at Bijápur. In the same year in the same town a second grade anglo-vernacular school was opened. In 1855-56 the number of schools had risen to nine, of which eight were vernacular and one anglo-vernacular with 395 names and an average attendance of 305. In 1865-66 the schools had risen to forty-six with 2877 names and an average attendance of 2265. In 1875-76 there were 130 schools with 6115 names and an average attendance of 4791. Of the 130 schools two were anglo-vernacular boys schools and ten were girls schools. The 1879-80 returns show 147 schools with 7131 names and an average attendance of 5027. Compared with 1855-56 the returns for 1882-83 give an increase in the number of schools from nine to 156, and in the names from 395 to 10,181.

Before 1854 there were no girls schools. The first girls school was started in 1854 at Guledgudd by the Rev. Mr. Kies. In 1869 there were three girls schools at Bágalkot, Bijápur, and Guledgudd. In 1873-74 the number of girls schools had risen to ten with 391 names and an average attendance of 309. In 1879-80 the number of schools had risen to eleven, but the number of names had fallen to 364 and the average attendance to 239. In 1882-83 the number of schools had fallen to eight, the number of names to 297, and the average attendance to 185.

The 1881 census returns give for the chief races of the district the following proportion of persons able to read and write. Of 570,776, the total Hindu population, 7069 (males 6951, females 118) or 1.23 per cent below fifteen and 1073 (males 1068, females 5) or 0.18 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 733 (males 689, females 44) or 0.12 per cent below fifteen and 16,010 (males 15,942 females 68) or 2.80 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 198,522 (males 97,932, females 100,590) or 34.78 per cent below fifteen and 347,369 (males 161,232, females 186,137) or 60.85 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 67,066 the total Musalmán population, 543 (males 513, females 30) or 0.80 per cent below fifteen and 78 (males 76, females 2) or 0.11 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 43 (males 39, females 4) or 0.06 per cent below fifteen and 898 (males 860, females 38) or 1.33 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 23,989 (males 12,177, females 11,812) or 35.76 per cent below fifteen and 41,515 (males 19,768, females 21,747) or 61.90 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 625 Christians 55 (males 52, females 3) or 8.80 per cent below fifteen and 6 (males 5 female 1) or 0.96 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 12 (males 8, females 4) or 1.92 per cent below fifteen and 74 (males 55, females 19) or 11.84 per cent above fifteen were instructed; and 180 (males 95, females 85) or 28.80 per cent below fifteen and 298 (males 139, females 159) or 47.68 per cent above fifteen were illiterate:

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### PROGRESS.

### GIRLS SCHOOLS.

### READERS AND WRITERS.

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## READERS AND WRITERS.

## Bijapur Education Return, 1881.

	HINDUS.			MUSALMÁNS.			CHRISTIANS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under Instruction—									
Below Fifteen ...	6951	118	7,069	513	30	543	52	3	55
Above Fifteen ...	1088	5	1,073	76	2	78	5	1	6
Instructed—									
Below Fifteen ...	689	44	733	39	4	43	8	4	12
Above Fifteen ...	15,942	68	16,010	860	38	898	55	19	74
Illiterate—									
Below Fifteen ...	97,932	100,590	198,522	12,177	11,812	23,989	95	85	180
Above Fifteen ...	161,232	186,137	347,369	19,768	21,747	41,515	139	159	298
Total ...	283,814	286,962	570,776	33,433	33,635	67,068	354	271	625

## PUPILS BY RACE.

Before 1855-56 no returns were prepared arranging the pupils according to race and religion. The following statement shows that of the two races of the district, the Musalmáns have the larger proportion of their boys and girls under instruction :

## Pupils by Race, 1855-56 and 1882-83.

RACE.	1855-56.		1882-83.			
	Pupils.	Percent- age of Pupils.	Pupils.	Percent- age of Pupils.	School- going Popula- tion.	Percent- age on School- going Popula- tion.
Hindus ...	380	96.20	9040	88.87	163,331	5.53
Musalmáns ...	15	3.80	1132	11.13	19,642	5.76
Total ...	395	100.	10,172	100.	182,973	5.55

Of 10,181, the total number of pupils in Government schools at the end of December 1883, 2061 or 20.24 per cent were Bráhmans, nine Prabhus, ninety-five Kshatryás, 3336 or 32.76 per cent Lingáyats, 145 or 1.42 per cent Jains, 763 or 7.49 per cent other trading castes including 169 shopkeepers, 1133 or 11.12 per cent husbandmen, 350 or 3.43 per cent craftsmen, 458 or 4.49 per cent labourers, 690 or 6.78 per cent other Hindus including forty-nine of the depressed castes; 1132 or 11.11 were Musalmáns; four were Native Christians; three were Eurasians; and two were Pársis. Of 297 girls enrolled in 1882-83 280 or 94.27 per cent were Hindus, twelve or 4.04 Musalmáns, and five Others.

SCHOOLS,  
1855-1883.

The following tables, prepared from special returns furnished by the Educational Department, show in detail the number of schools and pupils with their cost to Government :

## Bijapur School Return, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83.

CLASS.	SCHOOLS.			PUPILS.					
				HINDUS.			MUSALMÁNS.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>									
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	6	...	...	200	...	...	8
Vernacular ...	9	46	150	380	2695	8840	15	182	1124
Total ...	9	46	156	380	2695	9040	15	182	1132

Bijapur School Returns, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83—continued.

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CLASS.	PUPILS.						AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.		
	Pársis and Others.			Total.					
	1855-56	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>									
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	2	...	..	210	...	...	157.1
Vernacular ...	...	...	7	395	2877	9971	305	2265	7472.9
Total ...	...	...	9	395	2877	10,181	305	2265	7630

CLASS.	FEES.			COST PER PUPIL.			RECEIPTS.		
							Government.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	2s.	...	...	2 15 0	...	...	170
Vernacular ...	1½d.	3d.	1½d.-6d.	0 12 3	0 8 3	0 15 7	159	721	1311
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	721	1481

CLASS.	RECEIPTS—continued.								
	Local Cess.			Municipality.			Private Individuals.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>		£	£		£	£	£	£	£
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	255	1
Vernacular ...	...	41	3196	...	48	21	12	686	198
Total ...	...	41	3196	...	48	71	12	941	199

CLASS.	RECEIPTS—continued.						EXPENDITURE.		
	Fees.			Total.			Inspection and Instruction.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	154	...	255	375	...	...	386
Vernacular ...	24	222	663	195	1718	5389	186	1182	4283
Total ...	24	222	817	195	1973	5764	186	1182	4629

CLASS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.								
	Buildings.			Scholarships.			Total.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>		£	£			£	£	£	£
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	432
Vernacular ...	...	154	1346	...	...	220	186	1336	5829
Total ...	...	154	1346	...	...	286	186	1336	6261

## DISTRICTS.

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Bijápur School Returns, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83—continued.

CLASS.	Cost to					
	Government.			Local Cess.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£		£	£
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	169	...	...	57
Vernacular ...	159	721	1218	...	52	3927
Total ...	159	721	1387	..	52	3984

CLASS.	Cost to—continued.					
	Other Funds.			Total.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	..	206	...	...	482
Vernacular ...	27	563	684	186	1336	5829
Total ...	27	563	890	186	1336	6261

## TOWN SCHOOLS.

A comparison of the present (1882-83) provisions for teaching the town and country population gives the following result :

In the town of Kaládgi four Government schools had 417 names and an average attendance of 337.3. Of the four Government schools, one was an anglo-vernacular school, two were Kánarese boys schools, and one was a Hindustáni boys school. There was also one police school with 74 names and an average attendance of 46.7. Besides these there were two private schools. In the town of Bágalkot five Government schools had 462 names and an average attendance of 384.5 or 3.5 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost<sup>1</sup> for each pupil varied from 1s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (11 $\frac{1}{2}$  as.) to 7s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Rs. 3 as. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Besides the Government schools there were six private schools. In the town of Hungund two Government schools had 157 names and an average attendance of 105 or 2.9 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil varied from 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Re. 1 as. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to 11s.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 5 $\frac{2}{10}$ ). In the town of Bijápur four Government schools had 403 names and an average attendance of 328.4 or 3.2 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil varied from 1s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (13 $\frac{1}{2}$  as.) to 10s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. (Rs. 5 as. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). In the town of Bádámi two Government schools had 168 names and an average attendance of 134.5 or 6.3 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil varied from 3s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Re. 1 as. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to 9s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Rs. 4 as. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ). In the town of Indi two Government schools had 168 names and an average attendance of 139 or 4.6 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil varied from 3s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (Re. 1 as. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (Rs. 5 $\frac{2}{8}$ ). In the town of Muddebihál one Government

<sup>1</sup> The cost for each pupil shown in these statements is what the pupil costs the state, not what the pupil pays in fees. The rates of fees are given in the School Return page 521.

school had 151 names and an average attendance of 105·3 or 4·5 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil was 8s. 2½*d.* (Rs. 4 *as.* 1½). In the town of Sindgi two schools had 264 names and an average attendance of 201·8 or 3·3 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil varied from 3s. 4¼*d.* (Re. 1 *as.* 11½) to 9s. 5¼*d.* (Rs. 4 *as.* 11½). In the town of Bágevádi two schools had 150 names and an average attendance of 105 or 2·3 per cent of the people of the town. The average yearly cost for each pupil varied from 4s. (Rs. 2) to 8s. 8½*d.* (Rs. 4 *as.* 5½).

Exclusive of the nine towns of Kaládgi, Bágalkot, Sindgi, Bágevádi, Bádámi, Indi, Muddebihál, Hungund, and Bijápur, the district of Bijápur was provided with 126 schools or an average of one school for every nine inhabited villages. The following statement shows the distribution of these schools by sub-divisions :

*Bijápur Village Schools, 1882-83.*

SUB-DIVISION	Villages.	Popu- lation.	Schools.		SUB-DIVISION	Villages.	Popu- lation.	Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.
Bádámi ...	201	105,381	12	1	Hungund...	160	82,367	15	...
Bágalkot ...	160	98,183	11	1	Indi ...	123	105,475	19	...
Bágevádi ...	120	87,700	19	...	Muddebihál	151	76,389	15	...
Bijápur ...	93	73,373	16	...	Sindgi ...	146	99,798	17	...

In 1882-83 there were seven libraries or reading rooms, one each at Bágalkot, Bágevádi, Bilgi, Bijápur, Indi, Kaládgi, and Muddebihál. The Indi and Muddebihál libraries are maintained from the interest of permanent funds. The Bágalkot, Bágevádi, Bijápur, Bilgi, and Kaládgi libraries are maintained partly from subscriptions and partly from yearly municipal grants. The libraries subscribed to twenty-seven newspapers of which two were English, ten anglo-vernacular, and the rest vernacular. Besides the twenty-seven newspapers nine newspapers were given by subscribers in addition to their subscription for the use of the libraries. The monthly rates of subscription varied from 6*d.* to 2*s.* (Re. ¼-1).

In 1882-83 one local vernacular paper, called the *Hitechhu* or Well Wisher was published every Sunday at Kaládgi. It is of thirteen years standing, costs subscribers 6*s.* (Rs. 3) a year, and has a circulation of about eighty-five copies.

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## TOWN SCHOOLS.

## VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

## LIBRARIES.

## NEWSPAPERS.