

CHAPTER XI.

INSTRUCTION.

Chapter XI. Instruction.

IN 1882-83 there were 356 Government schools or an average of one school for every four inhabited villages with 29,711 names and an average attendance of 19,206 or 7·93 per cent of 242,943 the whole population between six and fourteen years of age.

STAFF.

Under the Director of Public Instruction and the Educational Inspector Southern Division, the schooling of the district was conducted by a local staff 960 strong. Of these one was a deputy education inspector drawing a yearly pay of £180 (Rs. 1800), with general charge over all the schools of the district except the high school, the two first grade anglo-vernacular schools, the training college, the jail school, the police school, and the school of industry.¹ Of these the jail school, the police school, and the school of industry were under the inspection of the deputy educational inspector. The deputy educational inspector was aided by two assistants each drawing a yearly pay of £90 (Rs. 900); and the rest were masters and assistant masters.

COST.

Excluding superintendence charges, the total expenditure on account of these schools amounted to £14,559 (Rs. 1,45,590) of which £3597 (Rs. 35,970) were paid by Government and £10,962 (Rs. 1,09,620) from local and other funds.

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Of these Government schools one was a training college, one a high school teaching English and Sanskrit up to the matriculation standard, and having a drawing class attached to it, one an industrial school, one a police school, and one a jail school; two were first grade anglo-vernacular schools, one teaching English up to the fifth standard and the other up to the third standard; and eight were second grade anglo-vernacular schools, that is vernacular schools with an English class teaching English up to the third standard; and the remaining 341 were vernacular schools of which 324 were boys schools and seventeen girls school. Of the 341 vernacular schools 334 taught Kánarese, three taught Maráthi, and four taught Hindustáni.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Besides the 356 Government schools there were thirty-six private schools. Of these fifteen were aided by Government and twenty-one were *jágirdárs* or estate-holders schools inspected by the Education Department. Of the fifteen aided schools eight were under the Basel German Mission, five boys schools and three girls schools; one Dhárwár European and Eurasian girls school supported by the European community of Dhárwár; and six boys schools. Of the five Mission boys schools one taught Kánarese and English up to the fifth standard, and the remaining four boys schools and the three girls schools taught Kánarese to the fourth standard. The European and Eurasian girls school taught English to the fifth standard. The six boys schools taught the vernacular first and second standards. Of the twenty-one inspected schools six were in the Sávanur State, one anglo-vernacular boys school teaching

¹ It was closed on the 1st of September 1883. Boys were taught carpentry, smith's work, fitting, and turning. They were also taught to read and write.

English up to the third standard, four boys vernacular schools, and one girls school teaching four vernacular standards; ten in the Lakshmeshvar division of Miraj one anglo-vernacular teaching English to the third standard, six boys vernacular schools and three girls schools, all teaching the four vernacular standards; and the remaining five in the Miraj Mala state, four boys vernacular schools and one girls school all teaching the four vernacular standards.

As early as 1826 two Maráthi schools were opened one at Dhárwár and the other at Hubli. In 1835 two Kánaresé schools were opened in the same towns; and a third Kánaresé school at Ránebennur in 1836. In 1848 the first English school was opened at Dhárwár. In 1855-56 there were fourteen Government schools, of which twelve were vernacular schools, one an English school, and one a training college, with 1410 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 1226. In 1865-66 the number of schools had risen to forty-nine with 4267 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 3391. Of these forty-nine schools forty-eight were vernacular schools and one was an English school. In 1875-76 the number had further risen to 164¹ with 8926 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 6774.65. In 1879-80 the number of schools had reached 300 with 13,856 names and an average attendance of 9014.80. Compared with 1855-56 the returns for 1882-83 give an increase in the number of schools from fourteen to 356, in the names on the rolls from 1410 to 29,711, and in the average attendance from 1226 to 19,206. Besides these Government schools thirty-six aided and inspected schools were founded by estate-holders or *jágirdárs*, private persons, and missionaries.

In 1867 the first girls school was opened at Dhárwár. During the six years ending 1873-74 the number of girls schools rose to eleven in 1873-74 with 429 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 295.2. Of these two were maintained by the Basel German Mission Society and the rest were Government schools. In 1880 the number was twenty with 979 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 625. Of these schools three were Basel German Mission Schools, two estate or *jágir* schools, one each at Lakshmeshvar and Sávanur, and the rest were Government schools. In 1880 four new girls schools were opened, and in 1881-82 the number of schools reached twenty-four, of which seventeen were Government, three Mission, and four estate schools, with an attendance of 1484. In 1882-83 two new estate schools were opened and the attendance rose from 1484 in 1881-82 to 1859 in 1882-83. Besides these separate girls schools 2450 girls attend boys schools, so that the number of girls attending school is 4309.

The 1881 census returns gave for the chief races of the district the following proportion of persons able to read and write. Of 779,875, the total Hindu population, 15,491 (males 15,031, females

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PROGRESS,
1826-1883.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

READERS AND WRITERS.

¹ Of 164 schools, one was a High School, one a training college, one a school of industry, three were first grade anglo-vernacular schools, one a second grade anglo-vernacular school, fourteen were girls schools, one was a jail school, and 142 were vernacular schools.

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460) or 1·98 per cent below fifteen, and 2815 (males 2791, females 24) or 0·36 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 1286 (males 1214, females 72) or 0·16 per cent below fifteen and 28,751 (males 28,536, females 215) or 3·68 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 275,599 (males 133,100, females 142,499) or 35·33 per cent below fifteen and 455,933 (males 209,526, females 246,407) or 58·46 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 100,622, the total Musalmán population, 1370 (males 1323, females 47) or 1·36 per cent below fifteen and 236 (males 226, females 10) or 0·23 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 109 (males 97, females 12) or 0·10 per cent below fifteen and 1924 (males 1879, females 45) or 1·91 per cent above fifteen were instructed; 37,537 (males 18,596, females 18,941) or 37·30 per cent below fifteen and 59,446 (males 28,478, females 30,968) or 59·07 per cent above fifteen were illiterate. Of 2356 Christians, 279 (males 118, females 161) or 11·84 per cent below fifteen, and 38 (males 27, females 11) or 1·61 per cent above fifteen were under instruction; 26 (males 17, females 9) or 1·10 per cent below fifteen and 274 (males 195, females 79) or 11·62 per cent above fifteen were instructed; and 663 (males 342, females 321) or 28·14 per cent below fifteen and 1076 (males 502, females 574) or 45·67 per cent above fifteen were illiterate:

Dhárwár Education, 1881.

AGE.	HINDUS.		MUSALMA'NS.		CHRISTIANS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Under Instruction.</i>						
Below Fifteen ...	15,031	460	1323	47	118	161
Above Fifteen ...	2791	24	226	10	27	11
<i>Instructed.</i>						
Below Fifteen ...	1214	72	97	12	17	9
Above Fifteen ...	28,536	215	1879	45	195	79
<i>Illiterate.</i>						
Below Fifteen ...	133,100	142,490	18,596	18,941	342	321
Above Fifteen ...	209,526	246,407	28,478	30,968	502	574
Total ...	390,198	389,677	50,599	50,023	1201	1155

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 Hindus 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.	Per-centage of Pupils.	Pupils.	Per-centage of Pupils.	School-going Popula-tion.	Per-centage on School-going Popula-tion.
Hindus ...	1294	92·36	28,061	88·48	213,844	13·12
Musalmáns ...	107	7·64	3653	11·52	28,392	12·86
Total ...	1401	100	31,714	100	242,236	13·09

Of 28,136, the total number of pupils in Government boys schools at the end of March 1883, 3435 or 12·20 per cent were Bráhmans; 204 Kshatriyás, and fifty Káyasth Prabhus; 13,858 or 49·25 per cent Lingáyats; 486 or 1·72 per cent Jains; 593 or 2·10 trading castes including 304 shopkeepers; 1067 or 3·78 per cent Kunbis; 1597 or 5·67 per cent craftsmen; 480 or 1·70 per cent labourers; 297 or 1·05 per cent depressed classes; and 2730 or 9·02 per cent other Hindus; 3298 or 11·72 per cent Musalmáns; thirty-seven Native Christians, three Pársis, and one Eurasian. Of 1575, the total number of girls on the rolls in 1882-83 in the seventeen Government girls schools 1506 or 95·61 per cent were Hindus, sixty-six or 4·19 Musalmáns, two Pársis, and one a Native Christian.

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

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SCHOOLS,
1855-1883.

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

CLASS.	SCHOOLS.			PUPILS.		
				Hindus.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>						
Training College...	1	...	1	9	...	94
High School ...	...	...	1	...	...	194
Anglo-vernacular Schools ...	1	1	10	50	90	431
Vernacular Schools ...	12	48	341	1235	3345	25,470
Industrial School ...	...	...	1	...	...	34
Police and Jail Schools...	...	...	2	...	...	80
<i>Aided.</i>						
English ...	...	...	2	...	...	70
Vernacular ...	...	...	13	...	...	339
<i>Inspected.</i>						
English ...	...	...	2	...	...	97
Vernacular ...	...	...	19	...	...	1252
Total ...	14	49	392	1294	3935	28,061

CLASS.	PUPILS—continued.					
	Musalmáns.			Pársis and Others.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>						
Training College...	...	...	13	...	...	...
High School ...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Anglo-vernacular Schools ...	1	4	15	9	6	3
Vernacular Schools ...	106	319	3231	...	3	36
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	21	...	...	1
Police and Jail Schools ...	...	...	82	...	...	2
<i>Aided.</i>						
English ...	...	...	12	...	...	13
Vernacular	40	179
<i>Inspected.</i>						
English	10
Vernacular	227
Total ...	107	323	3653	9	9	236

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1855-1883.*Dhárwār School Return, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83.*

CLASS.	PUPILS—continued.			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.		
	Total.					
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>						
Training College	9	...	107	...	...	92.7
High Schools ... ..	...	...	198	...	...	115.
Anglo-vernacular Schools	60	100	449	46	76	344.
Vernacular Schools	1341	4167	23,737	1180	3315	18466
Industrial School ... ..	...	...	56	...	...	44.2
Police and Jail Schools ... ..	...	...	164	...	...	144.
<i>Aided.</i>						
English ... ..	...	...	95	...	...	89.23
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	558	...	...	460.24
<i>Inspected.</i>						
English ... ..	...	...	107	...	...	62.
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	1479	...	...	995.
Total ...	1410	4267	31,950	1226	3391	0812.37

CLASS.	FEES.			COST TO EACH 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.		£	£	£
Training College ... ..	...	...	...	...	16 6 2	...	6	...	885
High Schools ... ..	...	...	2s to 4s.	...	8 12 2	...	...	...	613
Anglo-vernacular Schools	3s.	1s.	6d to 2s	...	1 13 2	1 17 0	32	69	187
Vernacular Schools	½d.	1½d to 2½d	1½d to 6d	...	0 16 6	0 10 7	255	1612	1643
Industrial School ... ..	...	...	...	...	20 15 1	...	...	...	150
Police and Jail Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>									
English ... ..	...	...	9d to 2s.	...	3 10 4	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	1½d.	...	0 12 3	...	...	...	119
<i>Inspected.</i>									
English ... ..	...	...	1½d.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	½d to 3d.	...	...	...	...	...	...
							293	1681	3597

CLASS.	RECEIPTS—continued.							
	Local Cess.		Municipalities.			Private.		
	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Training College... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... ..	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-vernacular Schools ... ..	...	21	14	...	139	60	22	...
Vernacular Schools	440	6698	...	116	4	5	856	453
Industrial School ... ..	...	1857	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police and Jail Schools... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>								
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
<i>Inspected.</i>								
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	440	8634	14	116	143	65	878	702

Dhárwar School Return, 1855-56, 1865-66, and 1882-83—continued.

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CLASS.	RECEIPTS—continued.						EXPENDITURE.		
	Fees.			Total.			Instruction.		
	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Training College ...	...	...	...	6	...	885	6	...	751
High School ...	...	...	308	...	...	979	...	...	895
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	17	45	281	123	136	628	97	126	628
Vernacular Schools ...	93	313	1671	353	3337	10,469	346	1946	8701
Industrial School ...	...	...	...	...	...	2007	...	...	803
Police and Jail Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	...	...	80	...	...	189	...	...	314
Vernacular ...	...	...	13	...	...	272	...	...	308
<i>Inspected.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	110	358	2353	482	3473	15,429	449	2072	12,400

CLASS.	EXPENDITURE—continued.						COST TO		
	Buildings.		Scholarships.	Total.			Government.		
	1865-66.	1882-83.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Training College ...	...	...	762	6	...	1513	6	...	885
High School ...	...	...	145	...	...	1040	...	...	613
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	10	97	126	638	32	69	137
Vernacular Schools ...	798	1126	...	346	2744	9827	255	1612	1643
Industrial School ...	...	...	116	...	...	919	...	...	150
Police and Jail Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	308	...	...	119
<i>Inspected.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	798	1126	1033	449	2870	14,559	293	1681	3597

CLASS.	COST TO—continued.							
	Local Cess.		Other Funds.			Total.		
	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.	1855-56.	1865-66.	1882-83.
<i>Government.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Training College ...	...	628	...	...	...	6	...	1513
High School ...	...	118	...	...	809	...	...	1040
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	...	10	65	57	441	97	126	638
Vernacular Schools ...	16	6509	91	1116	1675	346	2744	9827
Industrial School ...	...	51	...	...	718	...	...	919
Police and Jail Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Aided.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	...	...	...	...	314	...	...	314
Vernacular ...	...	20	...	...	169	...	...	308
<i>Inspected.</i>
English
Vernacular
Total ...	16	7336	156	1173	3626	449	2870	14,559

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TOWN SCHOOLS.

A comparison of the 1882-83 provision for teaching the town and country population gives the following result :

In Dhárwár in 1882-83 eighteen Government schools had 2179 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 1481.5. Of these schools one was a training college, one a high school, one a second grade anglo-vernacular school, one an industrial school, one a police school, one a jail school, one a Maráthi school, one a Hindustáni school, two girls schools, one teaching practising school attached to the training college, and the rest were Kánarese boys schools. The Dhárwár training college was established at the cost of Government. At the end of March 1883, 107 names were on the rolls. The number of scholars, almost all of whom board at the college, depends on the demand for teachers in the education department, no more than the required number being admitted. The college has a building of its own which was made in 1875. The average yearly cost of each pupil in the training college was £15 14s. (Rs. 157), in the high school £6 4s. (Rs. 62), and in the school of industry £20 14s. (Rs. 207). In the other schools the cost was 9s. 4½d. (Rs. 42½). Since 1872 nine pupils a year have on an average passed the University Entrance Examination from the Dhárwár high school.¹ In addition to the Government schools in 1882-83 three private schools were maintained in the town of Dhárwár by Missionaries with 214 names on the rolls and an average attendance of 182. The average yearly cost² for each pupil varied from £2 10s. to 8s. (Rs. 25 - 4). Besides these there was one Eurasian girls school with ten names on the rolls. In Navalgund in 1882-83 one second grade anglo-vernacular and two Kánarese schools had 231 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 158, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 9s. 6d. (Rs. 4¾).

In Nargund in 1882-83 four schools had 269 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 200, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 9s. 1½d. (Rs. 4⅞). Of the four schools one was a Maráthi school, two were Kánarese schools, and one was a girls school. In Shalvadi in 1882-83 one Kánarese school had 153 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 101, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 7s. 1½d. (Rs. 3⅞). In Annigeri in 1882-83 one second grade anglo-vernacular school had 171 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 120, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 8s. 6d. (Rs. 4¼). In Hebli in 1882-83 one Kánarese school had 150 names on the rolls, an average attendance of ninety-five, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 6s. 9d. (Rs. 3⅔). In Ron in 1882-83 one Kánarese school had 238 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 154, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 8s. 8d. (Rs. 4⅓). In Náregal in 1882-83 one second grade anglo-vernacular school

¹ The details are : In 1872 three, in 1873 thirteen, in 1874 five, in 1875 fifteen, in 1876 eight, in 1877 five, in 1878 seven, in 1879 eight, in 1880 two, in 1881 ten, in 1882 fifteen, and in 1883 nineteen.

² 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 616.

had 191 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 101, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 5s. 1d. (Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$). In Gadag in 1882-83 five schools had 511 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 354, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 8s. 4d. (Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$). Of the five Gadag schools one was a second grade anglo-vernacular school, two were Kánarese schools, one was a Kánarese girls school, and one a night school. In Betgeri in 1882-83 two Government schools had 205 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 118, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 8s. 7d. (Rs. $4\frac{7}{4}$). Of the Betgiri schools one was a Kánarese boys school and the other a Kánarese girls school. Besides these two vernacular schools, one for boys the other for girls were supported by the Basel Mission with 103 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 78, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of about £1 10s. (Rs. 15). In Mulgund in 1882-83 were two schools, one a second grade anglo-vernacular school for boys the other a Kánarese school for girls with 345 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 203, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 7s. 6d. (Rs. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$). In Kustkot in 1882-83 was one Kánarese school with 123 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 97.5, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 6s. 7d. (Rs. $3\frac{7}{4}$). In the town of Hubli in 1882-83, were fourteen schools with 2296 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 1347, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from £3 to 8s. (Rs. 30-4). Of the fourteen Hubli schools one was a first grade anglo-vernacular school, one a Hindustáni school, one a Maráthi school, two Kánarese girls schools, one a night school, and eight Kánarese boys schools. Besides these schools in 1882-83 three Kánarese schools, two for boys and one for girls, were supported by the Basel Mission with 182 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 151, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of about £2 10s. (Rs. 25). In Bankápur in 1882-83 were three schools with 442 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 340, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 7s. 11d. (Rs. $3\frac{2}{4}$). Of these one was a second grade anglo-vernacular school and of the other two schools one was a Hindustáni school and the other a girls school. In Háveri in 1882-83 were three schools, one Kánarese branch school, one first grade anglo-vernacular school, and one girls school with 332 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 299, and an average yearly cost for each pupil of 9s. 8d. (Rs. $4\frac{5}{8}$). In Ránebennur in 1882-83 five schools had 440 names on the rolls, an average attendance of 340, and an average yearly cost for each pupil varying from 17s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8s. 5d. (Rs. $8\frac{5}{8}$ - $4\frac{5}{4}$). Of the five Ránebennur schools, one was a second grade anglo-vernacular school, one a Hindustáni school, one a Kánarese girls school, and two Kánarese primary schools.

In 1882-83, exclusive of the sixteen towns, Dhárwár was provided with 288 schools, or an average of one school for every 4.5 villages. The following statement shows the distribution of these schools by sub-divisions :

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VILLAGE
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VILLAGE
SCHOOLS.*Dhárwár Village Schools, 1882-83.*

SUB-DIVISION.	Villages.	Popu- lation.	Schools.		SUB-DIVISION.	Villages.	Popu- lation.	Schools.	
			Boys.	Girls.				Boys.	Girls.
Dhárwár ...	133	95,420	19	...	Karajgi ...	131	89,752	28	1
Navalgund ...	91	79,971	34	...	Hangal ...	163	67,390	28	1
Ron ...	59	68,070	20	...	Ránebennur ...	123	74,978	24	...
Gadag ...	100	99,094	34	1	Kod ...	180	79,099	35	1
Hubli ...	81	68,277	25	...					
Kalghatgi ...	108	52,729	14	...					
Bankapur ...	140	76,907	24	2	Total ...	1309	841,687	285	6

Before the establishment of Government village schools, such children as got any schooling generally went to private schools kept by Bráhmans and Lingáyat priests. The pupils were Bráhmans or Lingáyats as other castes were not admitted into these schools.

NEWSPAPERS.

The town of Dhárwár has three local vernacular papers, the Dhárwár Vṛitta or Dhárwár News printed in Maráthi and published on Thursday; the Chandrodaya or Moon Rise printed in Kánarese and published on Saturday; and the Chháva or Elephant Calf published on Sunday. The Dhárwár News is said to be a fairly ably managed paper with about 450 subscribers; the Moon Rise has only lately appeared and has about 150 subscribers; the Elephant Calf, which is said not to be well conducted, seldom goes beyond the limits of Dhárwár town.

LIBRARY.

In the district are three libraries and four reading rooms. The three libraries are one each at Dhárwár, Hubli, and Ránebennur. The Native General Library at Dhárwár is the largest and oldest. The Dhárwár Native General Library was established in 1854 by Mr. Lakshman Shripád Nágpurkar a *pandit* or vernacular teacher. For some years after its establishment the library prospered, it then declined, but since 1872 through the efforts of some of the principal educational officers, the pleaders, and a few others it again is fairly successful. The library was once fairly stocked with books which during its time of depression were stolen. At present it has 451 books, 414 are English, thirty Maráthi, and seven Kánarese. The books are not classified and in spite of their experience are said not to be carefully kept. The books are kept in a small and inconvenient rented house. It is supported solely by subscriptions raised from about fifty-four subscribers at monthly rates varying from 6*d.* to 4*s.* (Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2). The 1882-83 receipts amounted to nearly £30 (Rs. 300). Two English daily papers are taken by the library. Besides these the well-wishers of the library give for its use one English, three anglo-vernacular, and ten vernacular papers and one Maráthi periodical. It also occasionally receives from the educational department copies of books free of charge. The Hubli library dates from 1865. It is partly supported from municipal funds and partly from subscriptions. It is prosperous. It contains 424 English, twenty-eight Kánarese, twenty-four Sanskrit, eight Gujaráti, five Hindu-stáni, and 343 Maráthi books. The library owns a fine building built from funds subscribed by the people of the town. The Hubli municipality pays a yearly subscription of £14 18*s.* (Rs. 149), and there are sixteen subscribers at monthly rates varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.* (Rs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1). The 1882-83 income was £15 15*s.* 6*d.* (Rs. 157 $\frac{3}{4}$).

The library subscribes to two English papers one daily and one weekly, three Anglo-Maráthi, four Maráthi, and two Kánarese papers in addition to three Maráthi monthly magazines. The library at Ránebennur was established in 1873. The books are kept in a rented and inconvenient building. It is supported from the interest of a sum of £150 (Rs. 1500) which was collected by public subscription. It takes in two anglo-vernacular, six vernacular, and one English paper, and occasionally receives presents of books from the educational department. Its 1882-83 income was £18 (Rs. 180). Besides these libraries there are reading rooms at Gadag, Háveri, Nargund, and Navalgund. The details are :

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READING ROOMS.

Dhárwár Reading Rooms, 1882-83.

NAME.	Date.	Subscribers.	Papers taken.	Sub- scription.
Gadag ...	1876	20	8	s. d. 3 to 3
Háveri ...	1880	45	4	4 to 3
Nargund ...	1873	33	3	8 to 1
Navalgund ...	1882	...	5	2 to 6

Except Bráhmans who read Maráthi prints no class of the Kánarese population has shown any taste for newspaper reading. For the depressed classes Mhárs or Holayás and others, whose touch other Hindus consider impure, a school of 105 boys has been opened in Dhárwár and another of fifty boys in Hubli. In village schools boys of these classes are allowed to attend if there is room to keep them by themselves. Besides those in Dhárwár and Hubli about 150 low caste boys are being taught in village schools.