

Vol II Issue XII Jan 2013

Impact Factor : 0.2105

ISSN No : 2230-7850

Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

Executive Editor

Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-chief

H.N.Jagtap

IMPACT FACTOR : 0.2105

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [Malaysia]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yaliker Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net**



B.L RICE'S CONTRIBUTION TO KARNATAKA EDUCATION SYSTEM – A REVIEW

G.T. SOMASHEKAR

Associate Professor
Department of Studies in History, University of Mysore Manasagangotri, Mysore

Abstract:

B.L Rice was well known epigraphist, Historian, Educationist and Editor of literary works. He rendered Yeoman's service in erstwhile Mysore state for six decades. After he served Headmaster of the central school, he was appointed as school inspector, then director of public instruction in erstwhile Mysore state and Coorg. During this period he introduced many important reforms in the field of education. He prepared a comprehensive scheme called 'Hobli-Schools Scheme'. He gave great importance to education of girls. He played a significant role in the preparation of the 'Hunter Report'. This report recommended reforms at all India level in the field of education.

INTRODUCTION

Benjamin Lewis Rice was an epigraphist, historian, educationist and editor of literary works. He rendered Yeoman's service in Mysore State for 6 decades. It is commendable that he engaged himself in various fields like Karnataka history, culture, language, literature and education, and made research on the ancient history of Karnataka.

Lewis Rice was born in Bangalore on 17th July 1837.¹ His father was Benjamin Holt Rice and he was a Christian Bishop. It was a time when European Missionary used to visit India for the preaching and propagation of Christianity. Among such preaches, the first to visit Mysore State was John Hands. He came to Bellary as Missionary in 1810. He preached Christianity for several years and later left for England. Benjamin Holt Rice listened to the preachings of John Hands and was inspired to become a missionary and visit Mysore State. He reached Bangalore in January 1837 with his wife and resided in the present St. Mark Square which was then on the outskirts of Bangalore.² Lewis Rice was born as the elder of these parents.

Rice belonged to the intellectual family. His father Benjamin Holt Rice served as a missionary of the Protestant Mother Organisation called 'London Mission Society' and preached Christianity to local soldiers and people who gathered in Shandies and fairs. He opened English schools and also prepared required textbooks.

He learnt Kannada very fast and composed Kannada songs on the line and in tune with the songs of Purandara Dasa and Haridasas. His wife also learnt Kannada. She looked after the schools for poor girls took upon herself the responsibility of their's boarding and lodging. In addition, she used to assist her husband in his activities. The brother of Lewis Rice, Edward Peter Rice (E.P. Rice) also rendered matchless service in the field of Kannada literature. For the first time he wrote in 1895 Kannada literary history in English entitled, "A History of Kanarese Literature" and thereby provided an opportunity to non-Kannada speaking people understand and appreciate Kannada literature.³ The early life of Lewis Rice was spent in a family environment where there was a harmonious blending of spiritualism and service.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE

Lewis Rice completed his primary education and left for England in 1848 to continue higher studies. It is thus significant to note that he was not only born in Bangalore but he also grew up in the land of Kannada environment upto the age of eleven. Rice took B.A. degree from Harrow and stayed in England for

some time, pursuing a job. He returned in 1860 and began his service as Headmaster of the Central High School (which later on grew into Central College). The very next year he took Kannada Higher Secondary Examination and secured a pass. After 4 years he passed in a Hindi Examination. Side by side he learnt Sanskrit language also. He might have felt that after learning various languages, he should acquire deep knowledge in them.

He learnt Kannada very fast and composed Kannada songs on the line and in tune with the songs of Purandara Dasa and Haridasas. His wife also learnt Kannada. She looked after the schools for poor girls took upon herself the responsibility of their's boarding and lodging. In addition, she used to assist her husband in his activities. The brother of Lewis Rice, Edward Peter Rice (E.P. Rice) also rendered matchless service in the field of Kannada literature. For the first time he wrote in 1895 Kannada literary history in English entitled, "A History of Kanarese Literature" and thereby provided an opportunity to non-Kannada speaking people understand and appreciate Kannada literature.³ The early life of Lewis Rice was spent in a family environment where there was a harmonious blending of spiritualism and service.

RICE AS AN EDUCATIONIST

After Rice served efficiently as Headmaster of the Central School for five years, in 1865 he was appointed School Inspector for Mysore State and Kodagu (1865-68 and 1870-73). As a result he got the opportunity of touring different places of Mysore State and Kodagu. It was during this period that he came across epigraphs, ancient Kannada-Sanskrit manuscripts and archeological findings. He decided to collect them and conduct research. (In the meanwhile he went to England in 1868 as his marriage was arranged with Sophia and then returned to Mysore.)

After serving as a Inspector of Schools for three years, he was appointed Director of Public Instruction in Mysore State (1868-69 and 1873-83).⁴ During this period he introduced many important reforms. He prepared a comprehensive scheme in 1869 to carry out his educational reforms which came to be called "Hobli-Schools Scheme". According to this for the education of the illiterate common people at least one school had to be started in every Hobli. At that time in an area of 41 square miles there were 645 Hoblis.⁵ It was viewed that there should be one school in each Hobli and the distance between two such schools should not be more than 4 1/2 miles. According to this scheme traders selected for these schools should have undergone training in normal schools should be inspected twice a year.⁶ For this purpose a committee, consistency of local influential persons had to be constituted.⁷ In the group of supervisors there should be 8 sub-Deputy Inspectors and one Inspector. It was decided that the expenditure towards this had to be met out of extra cess levied on land revenue. It may be said that this scheme laid the foundation of modern education in Mysore state. As a result of implementation of this scheme the number of schools in Mysore State increased.

During this period Rice gave great importance to education of girls. Government schools for girls were started in 1868. With the increase in the number of schools, there arose the necessity of proper textbooks. In this regard, under the leadership of Rice a Committee was constituted for the purpose of approving textbooks, supply textbooks to all the schools and to prepare textbooks. Likewise the work undertaken by Rice for the progress in higher education, education of prisoners and technical education is praise worthy.

Rice had worked very effectively and efficiently as Director of Public Instruction for 13 years under the Directorate of Public Instruction which had been created under the Devera Scheme for the purpose of looking after state education system. In 1883 he was appointed as secretary of Mysore Government Department of Education.⁸ This was the highest post in the State Education field. He rendered valuable service in this post for 7 years. Later on, as he had to devote his time and energy to archeology, he gave up that high post.

In the meantime Rice prepared a report on the history and condition of education between 1832 and 1882 in Kodagu state and gave suggestions for the scheme to be introduced in the future. This report gives details of the progress in education in the past 50 years, its history and the measures to be taken in that regard. The Christian missionaries gave their support to the British officers in the spread of education. Reverend Moegling came to Kodagu State as a missionary in 1854 and this had great effect on the education of the State. In 1857 systematized education was started. Moegling was succeeded by Richter. It further gives details about the revolutionary measures introduced by the Basel Mission and further suggests measures to be taken in the field of education in the future.

In the meanwhile Rice was appointed Secretary of the Educational Reform Commission constituted under the leadership of W.W. Hunter. It was formed at Central level. He played a significant role in the preparation of the 'Hunter Report'.⁹ Thus through this Rice Carved for himself a niche at national level in the field of education. Hunter had recognized the valuable service rendered by Rice for 2 decades in

the field of education in Mysore and Kodagu states, when he visited Bangalore he saw for himself the devotion to work by Rice and appointed him secretary of the Report which he had to prepare. In 1881, he incorporated the Mysore and Kodagu state gazetteers edited by Rice in the Imperial Gazetteer which he had published.

After Wood's Report in 1854 the other Report that finds a place in the history of education is the 'Hunter Report'. This report recommended reforms at India level in the field of education, that, too, in matters pertaining to education. The credit goes to Rice for presenting a valuable Report like this.

During this period Rice prepared the census report of Mysore State in 1881 and published it.¹⁰ Even though the first Census Report had been prepared earlier the Report prepared by Rice contained a variety of facts and figures, analyzed in a systematic way pertaining to Census enumeration. Rice had the experience of having edited three volumes of "Mysore and Kodagu Gazetteer". As such the 1881 Census Report was considered to be the most scientifically brought out volume.

It is to be noted that Rice had served as Secretary in the Police Department. Thus Rice used to handle and manage any work assigned to him very efficiently and in a tidy manner. The British Government in recognition of service rendered by Rice in various posts, honored him with the title of CIE (Champion of the Order of the Indian Empire) in 1884.¹¹ In token of his achievements in the field of education, in the year 1887 the Madras University conferred on him Degree of Honorary Doctorate.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. JRAS (NS), 1927, p. 935.
2. Annual Reports of the Archeological Department for the years 1885-1905, 1989, p. vi.
3. A History of Kanarese Literature written by Edward Peter Rice, 1895.
4. JRAS (NS), 1927, p. 936.
5. Shama Rao, M., Modern Mysore, Bangalore, 1936, p. 522.
6. Administrative Report of Mysore, 1867-68, Bangalore, 1868, p. 11.
7. Ibid p. 12.
8. Mysore Archeological Reports (1885-1905), p. vii.
9. Hayavadana Rao, C., Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. IV, 1929-36, pp. 497-98.
10. Report on the Mysore Census of 1881 (1884), Preface.
11. Mysore Archeological Reports for the years of 1885-1905, p. vii.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net