

EDUCATION SETUP UNDER HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KALABURAGI DISTRICT



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INTRODUCTION :

The *maktab* was a primary school attached to a mosque where instruction was given to boys in portions of the holy Quran. Instruction in reading, writing and simple arithmetic was also included in the curriculum. The Madrasah was a school or college for higher learning. The Bahmani rulers provided grants and scholarships for the education of orphans and also for the maintenance of teachers.¹

MODERN EDUCATION:

It was in the year 1854 that the Government of Hyderabad took the first step towards 'public instruction; when that far-sighted statesman, Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, founded the Darul-Uloom in the city of Hyderabad and placed it under an education board. It became centres of oriented learning and culture. A few year later, five branch schools were opened in different parts of the city.²

Systematic activity in the field of education, however, began in the state, with the famous dispatch of the court of directors of the

ABSTRACT

During the rule of Mohammadian rulers for Deccan, education system was same as in the case of the Brahmanic system, also closely connected with religion. As in other Muhammadan countries, the mosque, especially in towns, was the centre of instruction and of literary activity. Muhammadan educational institutions were known as "maktabs" and "Madrasahs".

KEYWORDS : Education Setup ,Brahmanic system ,instruction and of literary activity.

SHORT PROFILE

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East India Company, in the year 1854. The structure of education was mainly based on the plan formulated in that Dispatch.

The next step in popularizing education was taken when the Government issued a notification in the year 1859 ordering the openings of two schools in each of the taluka and district headquarters, one in Persian and the other in the local

language. The management of these schools was entrusted to a committee consisting of village headmen and *patwaris*, presided over by the *Tahsildar* at each taluka headquarters, while a higher officer was appointed as the head of the district committee and also as the inspecting officer for the district.³

In the year 1869, the Education Department was established on a firm footing with the appointment of a Secretary to the Miscellaneous Minister in the Education Department and the Director of Public Instruction. Subsequently, in the year 1874, Deputy Inspectors, for all districts were appointed, to whom were transferred most of

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the duties connected with educational matters. English education was first introduced in the districts in the year 1873 and an Anglo-vernacular school was opened in Kalaburagi in the year 1875.⁴

The year 1882 marked the opening of a new chapter in the history of education in Hyderabad State. Public Instruction became a major department. High schools were opened at the headquarters of each district. Upper and lower middle schools were also established at a number of places in each of the districts and the number of primary schools also increased considerably. The middle school examination was instituted in the year 1890. A text book committee and an education board were also constituted in the same year. The normal school for the training of teachers was reorganized. By 1904, technical and professional schools such as those for industries, arts and crafts, engineering, medicine and law were all brought under the partial control of the education Department. A Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Board was constituted in the year 1910.⁵

The inauguration of the Osmania University in the year 1918 led to the development of higher education in the State. A special feature of the University was that Urdu was made the medium of instruction. Intermediate classes were added to many of the high schools, including the Gulbarga High School, in the year 1931. The Department of Technical and Vocational Education was created to open and supervise technical and vocational schools in the State.

Among the non-official agencies which improvement of education in the district in the early days, mention may be made of the Nutan Vidyalaya Education Society which was responsible for the establishment of some of the oldest institutions in the Kalaburagi district. One of earliest institutions, the Nutan Vidyalaya, was started in the year 1907 with a single teacher and seven students. It functioned as a school for about 25 years, when in the year 1933 it was

upgraded into a high school. The society is now running a primary school, a high school for boys and girls multi-purpose high school and colleges for the benefit of the students.⁶

GROWTH OF LITERACY THROUGH THE DECADES:

Kalaburagi district comprised twelve talukas before its integration with the new Mysore State on the 1st November 1956, when Kodangal and Tandur talukas were however, transferred to Andhra Pradesh.

Any study of the trends of literacy in the Kalaburagi district prior to 1st November 1956 would therefore include these two talukas, not now included in the State, unless specially stated otherwise. The Kalaburagi district was formerly under the administrative control of the Government of Hyderabad.⁷

The actual enumeration of literates in the Kalaburagi district in the old days was confined to those who were able to read and write any simple letter in any of the languages spoken in the district. Kalaburagi district, in common with the other Karnataka areas of the former Hyderabad State, was educationally backward compared to the other areas of the new Mysore State. The percentage of literacy was very low till the year 1931. It was only during the decades 1931-41 and 1951-61 that some progress was achieved in the district.⁸

The primary education was imparted mainly in primary schools and in the primary sections of some of the composite primary-cum-middle schools. Usually, the primary sections consisted of five classes, the infant class corresponding to the nursery class and primary first to fourth.

Primary education was the sole responsibility of the Government, as in ex-Mysore. The duration of primary education was seven years and it was provided in two kinds of schools, namely, primary schools with class first to fourth and primary-cum-middle schools which had classes fifth to seventh in addition.

Besides these schools, there were middle schools corresponding to the old middle schools in ex-Mysore, with only three classes fifth, sixth and seventh.⁹

The administration and control of primary education in Hyderabad Karnataka areas closely resembled the system existing in old Mysore. There were no institutions under the control of the local bodies.

There was a public examination at the end of the seventh year of primary education, the passing of which enabled the students to enter the high school. The entire school course was of ten years duration, one year less than in the other areas, where it was eleven years. But wherever infant classes were also attached, the duration was eleven years as in the other areas. The infant class was, however, not compulsory.¹⁰

CONCLUSION:

However, at the time of States reorganization, primary education was imparted in Gulbarga district mainly in primary schools consisting of classes first to fourth and in primary-cum- middle schools (senior primary schools) which had classes fifth to seventh also in addition. All these schools were under the control of the Government.

The number of primary schools and primary-cum-middle schools which came over to the control of the Mysore Education Department when Kalaburagi district became a part of the new Mysore State.

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