M.R.O. 14—10,000—21-4-22

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Revenue **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No. 76 Press ~~Mis.~~

33-37

Dated 16 — 1 — 1860.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

No. 33. Read the following papers.

MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT.

I submit to the Council the following papers:

1st.—A summary prepared by my Private Secretary, Mr. Carmichael, of what has takeen place since 1851, in reference to minor Zamíndárs who are Wards of this Government.

2ndly.—Sir Alexander Grant's proposals; and

3rdly.—The observations of Mr. Arbuthnot, our Director of Public Instruction.

This interesting and important subject has suffered in two ways. 1st, by attempting to apply an uniform plan to a class of cases, the varied circumstances of which demand a corresponding variety of action; and 2ndly, by not doing what was in our power, because we were unable to do all we wished.

If circumstances favored, the most perfect arrangement, perhaps, would be, that the Minors should be instructed in the elements of learning, by carefully selected European or Native Tutors, while they were yet under the care of their female relations; that, when they were old enough, they should be sent to Madras, to reside there under the care of a tutor, that they might regularly attend the Presidency College, returning one or twice in every year to see their relations; and that, when their College education was finished, they should travel, still under the care of a tutor, and should, if possible, visit England and other countries of the Western world.

But the objections of relations, insufficiency of means, considerations of health, and other circumstances, may often interfere to prevent the full realisation of the programme; and it is, therefore, desirable that we should make as near an approximation to it as possible, steadily directing our attention towards the object to be attained, and preserving the principle, but varying the means, as the particular case may require. Until we make a beginning, however imperfect, there can be no growth of experience and action. One step leads to another; and we profit even by our mistakes, so long as we are moving forward. In such an undertaking as the proper intellectual and moral training of the representatives of families which exercise an influence over large portions of this Presidency, general interest is certain to be felt; the Public Officers charged with the duty, will acquire familiarity with the best methods; and the relatives and dependents of the Wards will gradually gain confidence, and become alive to the importance of preparing the young men to perform their part in life. After a few good examples have been obtained, our task will be easier, and we shall have the influence of an increasing enlightened class of Native Nobility, to help us.

All I propose, at present, is to lay a foundation, by giving the education of the Wards of Government distinctly in charge to the Director of Public Instruction, who will act through his Inspectors in the several Districts of the Presidency. He should begin by calling for a report upon the actual state of the education of each of the existing Wards, and of any present arrangements which may appear to be advisable for improving it. The selection of tutors who will have the confidence both of the Government and of the relatives of the Wards, is a point of first rate importance. Hereafter, a Native Gentleman may be found qualified to take charge of a Home at Madras for the Wards of Government, according to the arrangement said to be in successful operation at Calcutta. The young men would be brought up there in a manner suited to their previous habits, and would, at the same time, have every facility for attending the Presidency College and other means of instruction. As the Institution advanced, it would be had recourse to by the Native chiefs and Zamíndárs for the education of their sons, and it might develope into a system like that of our English Public Schools and Universities.

The Director of Public Instruction should correspond with the Government on this subject through the Board of Revenue acting in its capacity of Court of Wards; for the Board is not only responsible for the administration of the Minors' Estates, but will be able to give much valuable assistance in every thing that relates to their education.

MADRAS, 19*th December* 1859. C. E. TREVELYAN.

MEMORANDUM.

Education of Minors.

On the 20th December 1841, the Board of Revenue, under instructions from Government, directed the attention of all Collectors "to the "better opportunities afforded for the education of "Minors, from the recent foundation of a High "School and University at the Presidency." Collectors were called on "to report to the Board, on "every occasion of an Estate coming under management by reason of the minority of the owner, "the course that seems most expedient for the proper education of the Ward; stating their opinion "whether his object can best be obtained by local instructions in the Provinces, or by the tem-"porary removal of the parties to the University at Madras."

First notice of the subject, 1841.

It appears that very little came of this Circular. The Collector, (Mr. Elliot, Commissioner of the Northern Sarkárs, writes on the 10th April 1854,) should take upon himself a more authoritative tone with the young lad's relatives. "The form "of writing letters to the mothers and grandmothers, requesting them to send the boys to the Sadr "station, and eliciting only idle excuses in reply, is wholly useless. Their attendance must not be left "a matter of choice, and if the Collector is firm and conciliatory at the same time, there is little "fear of his being unable to enforce it, especially when it is seen that more strenuous measures "will be adopted when necessary." As it was, Collectors were in most cases content to engage a Native teacher to attend the minor in his own village. The class of men employed in these duties were notoriously far from well informed, and entirely destitute of independence of character. The minor studied as little as he pleased, and that little was soon forgotten in the dissipation and vice which too often prevails in the palace of an Indian noble. To a removal to the Presidency Mr. Elliot saw great obstacles. He considered that, where there was a good local school, the lads should be sent to it; in other cases, that some arrangement might be made for securing to as many minors as there might be in any one district, a sound training under an European gentleman.

Revived by Mr. W. Elliot in 1841.

It appeared, however, to Government, that all the minors should be established in a handsome house at Madras, with every comfort and requirement befitting their rank, and that they should be placed under the superintendence of a first rate English tutor; every opportunity being at the same time afforded them, of mixing with superior Europeans, and also to a certain extent with their own countrymen. No very rigid discipline, it appeared to Government, should be required, beyond, as far as possible, preventing vice and immorality; but the minors were to be encouraged to attend lectures at the University, &c., or classes at the schools, if suitable. The minors were to be permitted to go home once a year, to visit their relatives and estates, but in the Company of a European tutor, one or more of whom were to be kept for this purpose, and the minors sent home for vacation at different periods of the year.

Counter scheme of Lord Harris, May, 1854.

The Government were afraid that any attempt at educating these youths in their own country or neighbourhood, would prove a failure; and that the communication with those who are certain to spoil them, could never be prevented with sufficient strictness; in addition to this, there would, in their removal to Madras, not be so much appearance of endeavouring to separate them from their relatives, a measure which the Government held to be indispensable, if any good and lasting impression was to be made on the mind of the boys.

At Madras, there would be every chance of their minds becoming developed, of their acquiring fresh tastes, and of their imbibing ideas and principles which would never be eradicated, which might in some instances turn out most propitiously, and which might enable the large landed proprietors, as an educated gentry, to effect great things for their country.

The Commissioner for the Northern Sarkárs, in which, owing to the permanent settlement, the minor's estates are chiefly situated, having intimated his general concurrence in the plan which the Government proposed for the education of the minors, the Government were particularly desirous that no time should be lost in making an experiment; and accordingly desired the Commissioner to communicate with the Collectors regarding the Wards to be sent up, and on the necessary preliminaries being arranged, to advise the Government of all particulars respecting the minors them-

selves, the route, and the time of their arrival, in order to preparations being made for their reception.*

† *From Commissioner.*
‡ *From Board.*
The Board's views.

The returns thus called for, are dated† 11th January 1855, and 8th February‡. The Board of Revenue took the opportunity to explain their views on the general question. "They think it "desirable, where sufficient means of instruction are available, that the early education of Minors "should be commenced in their own district and continued up to the age of perhaps 12 or 14. After "ter that, they would advocate their removal to Madras, not merely for the higher standard of "instruction there attainable, but also for the various influences tending to enlarge their minds by "which they would be then surrounded." They urged a re-consideration of so much of the Government plan, as proposed to place the minors apart, as a distinct class by themselves; as they deemed it "eminently desirable that the pupils of this class should be placed in free and fair com-"petition with those from other ranks of society, both as a valuable means of moral and intellec-"tual culture, and as a counterpoise to the injurious and inflating influences by which they are "surrounded when among their own people."

Papers lie over.
An important Act passed in August, 1855.

No action was taken on these papers, which, it was ordered, in Extract Minutes Consultation, 4th January 1856, should "lie over" for the present. It is believed, difficulties were experienced as to the choice of a suitable house at the Presidency. In the meantime, in August 1855, Act XXI, of 1855, was passed, vesting the control of the education of male minor Wards and their brothers, in Collectors acting under the Board of Revenue; with power to cause such minors to be educated *at any School or College* in the Presidency, or, by a private tutor at the sadr station or elsewhere.

Proposal to buy premises for Minor's Institution refused at Calcutta, July 1857.

6. At last, on the 10th June 1857, the permission of the Supreme Government was asked for the purchase at 55,000 Rupees of Ochterlony's Gardens in the Mount Road, for a "Minor's Institution," interest at 10 per cent being promised on the outlay by a rateable charge for House rent to be levied from the Minors. Sanction for his outlay was refused, under "present circumstances"; and the Court of Wards having declined to advance the money out of the funds at their disposal, on the ground that, the law would not hold them safe in doing so, the matter has dropped. In this last letter§ the Board of Revenue observe that the "proposed "arrangement of an Institution of residence "with Tutors, &c., seems to be suited only to such large estates as Kimidi, Rámnád, Shivagangá, "or Pittapur; but they apprehend that it would be unadvisable to place the minor owners of "*petty* properties in such an Institution. For these last a good sound education can be obtained "at the Government Provincial schools, whilst to congregate them in the proposed Institution "would give them an erroneous idea of their future position." And they again urge that the Minors should attend the High school, instead of having lectures and tutors at the Institution.

§ *24th December* 1857.
Board's further views, December 1857.

From Board of Revenue, 3rd July 1858.
Present state.

From the last Report, it appears that all the Minors are being carefully educated in the Provinces, many of them attending Government schools. Two in Madura share the services of an English tutor, Mr. Fletcher, a surgeon by profession. Mr. Arbuthnot is in favor of the Government plan as modified by the Board, wherever the estate can afford it. Sir A. Grant prefers a training in the district, at a public school, if need be, but always under an English private tutor.

Mr. Arbuthnot's views and Sir A. Grant's.

Deputy Collector 9th December 1859.

16th December 1859.

D. F. CARMICHAEL.

* The Honorable J. F. Thomas dissented:—
1st.—Because of the hardship of separating the Minors from their mothers and sisters, who could not follow them to Madras.
2ndly.—Because of the difficulty of getting a fit Superintendent for the College.
3rdly.—Because Minors educated at a distance from their districts would have no influence over, or good feeling for, their tenants and clansmen.

From SIR A. GRANT, BART., *Officiating Inspector of Schools.*

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR C. TREVELYAN, K. C. B., *Governor of Madras.*

SIR,

After a perusal of the papers and proceedings of Government, with regard to the Act XXI of 1855, and with regard, generally, to the education of Minors in this country, and after much reflection on this important subject, I beg to submit to your Excellency such suggestions as my present knowledge enables me to make.

2. It appears undesirable, for many reasons, to separate the young Zamíndárs from their homes, so far as to send them for education to the Presidency; (*a*) because it would be too great a shock to the feelings of the people to do so; and (*b*) because it is in itself not to be wished that the Zamíndárs should lose their local feelings, or become "Cosmopolites."

3. On the other hand, a certain amount of separation from over-fond relatives and the flattery of dependants, is absolutely necessary, if any real moral and intellectual training is ot take place.

4. It would appear then, on the whole, the best course, to make the Inspector of Schools for each division responsible for the education of all the Minors within his division. It should form distinctly part of his duty to report annually to the Director of Public Instruction upon the progress of each ward. He should be furnished in each case with lists and statements of particulars by the Collector of the district, and he should be aided in carrying out the education of the young men, with the powers conferred by Act XXI on the Collector.

5. I would suggest that up to the age of 10 years the Minor should be left to the charge of his relatives. The Inspector should, however, pay him half yearly visits, and ascertain that he is making proper progress in reading and writing his own language.

6. At 10 years old the minor should be placed under the care of an English tutor. He should either reside in the same house with the tutor or in an adjoining bungalow. The tutor's head quarters should be not more than 30 miles distant from the Zamíndárí, so that the minor might be sent home to spend a few days in each month with his relations.

7. The course of education should be such as would give most real enlightenment. The superficial accomplishments and the display of acquiring several languages to which natives are prone, should be discouraged. The minor should be taught to know his own language grammatically, and to write it clearly and sensibly. He then should be taught to regard English as his classical subject of study, and the true source of his cultivation. He should be made to know the geography and the political position of different countries, and any bias in his mind either towards history and literature on the one hand, or mathematics and physical science on the other, should be fostered in a genial way by his tutor. The tutor should also encourage to the utmost a taste for manly pastimes, such as riding, swimming, shikár, and even for drawing, music, chess, and the reading of the best kinds of story books.

8. It would be desirable, in the course of time that, the minor should be induced to attend any good school which there might be in the neighbourhood, for the sake of mixing with other boys and gaining a spirit of emulation. He should do this without giving up the private superintendence of his tutor. The annual reports upon his progress submitted by the Inspector to the Director of Public Instruction would, throughout his course of education, be a stimulus to the energies of the Minor.

9. In case that the University of Madras should open its B. A. Degrees to all students, independently of matriculation or affiliation, it might hereafter become a fashionable distinction for young Zamíndárs to pass the examination for this degree, especially if the examination were so arranged as to give an alternative of subjects between mathematics and literature.

10. The finishing stroke to the education of a proprietor would best be given by a year's journey in company with his tutor to Europe and to England. Where invincible prejudice was opposed to this proceeding, a land journey to all the remarkable places in India should at all events he substituted.

11. As the practical carrying out of any educational proposals similar to those stated, must depend to a great extent upon the character and abilities of the tutor, and as men qualified for such important duties are not to be obtained without a sufficient inducement, it remains to specify some suggestions with regard to the appointment and the remuneration of tutors for minors under the authority of the courts of wards. Such tutors should be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, who should in every case obtain gentlemen originally brought from England for the express purpose. Their tenure of situation should be entirely at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction. I would suggest that they should receive a travelling allowance of £150, and on commencing their duties a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem for each minor under their charge, with Rupees 250 extra for each younger brother of a minor. In cases where circumstances of neighbourhood were convenient, two or more minors might be placed at once under the Superintendence of the same tutor.

12. Cultivation and high mindedness are especially requisite in a tutor, and no person who, though well-meaning, was of a proselytizing spirit, would be eligible. It is necessary to obtain gentlemen of good sense, and at the same time of conscientious and honorable feeling. My experience of the English Universities and of the present state of English professions, leads me to think that such might be obtained by the inducements I have mentioned. Some persons after accompanying their charges to Europe might remain at home. Others might seek a renewal of employment here as tutors to other minors. I would not offer any retiring allowance to tutors, and I would in all cases debit the estate of the Zamíndár with all the charges of his education.

13. I have only to add that, were a liberal system of education successfully carried out with regard to minor Zamíndárs, there is a possibility that the proprietors in general might gradually be led by example to seek the same for their children.

MEMORANDUM BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of educating Minors under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, three distinct plans have been proposed.

2. The 1st by Mr. Walter Elliot, when Commissioner in the Northern Sarkárs, which provided that they should be required to attend the nearest Government English school.

3. The 2nd by Lord Harris, which provided for their being sent to the Presidency and placed under the care of an English Tutor, by whom their education was to be conducted. It was apparently intended to modify this plan so far as to provide for the Minors attending the Presidency College, as suggested by Mr. Elliot in his letter of the 24th August 1854, but nothing very definite has been recorded on this point.

4. The 3rd, by Sir Alexander Grant, in his letter of the 13th ultimo, addressed to the Honorable the Governor. His proposals are as follows:—

(a) That the Inspector of Schools for each division shall be responsible for the education of all Minors in his division, and shall report periodically on their progress to the Director of Public Instruction.

(b) That up to the age of 10 years, each Minor shall be left to the charge of his relatives, provision being made for his being taught to read and write his own language, and the Inspector paying him half-yearly visits and reporting on his progress.

(c) That at the age of ten, the Minor shall be placed under the charge of an English Tutor, with whom he shall reside, and who shall conduct his education, the place of his residence being fixed not more than 30 miles distant from his Zamíndárí, so as to admit of his visiting his relatives for a few days in every month.

(*d*) That after a time, he shall attend any good school in the neighbourhood, still remaining under the superintendence of his tutor, and that he shall be encouraged to study for an University Degree.

(*e*.) That as a finishing stroke to his education, he shall travel in Company with his tutor, for a year, either to Europe, or to some of the more remarkable places in India.

(*f*.) That each tutor shall be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, and receive a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem for each minor under his charge, with an addition of Rupees 250 per mensem for each younger brother of a minor.

5. I concur with Sir Alexander Grant in the proposals which he has made for the education of the minors up to the age of 10 years. As a general rule, it will be necessary to leave them to the charge of their relatives up to that age; and with due care on the part of the Inspector of Schools for the division, who should be required to see that they are provided with competent Native tutors, something may be done towards laying the foundation of a sound education. In some cases, where there is a good school in the neighbourhood, and where his relatives do not object, the young minor might be required to attend school, in preference to private tuition. This should be left to the discretion of the Collector, the Inspector acting in co-operation with the relatives of the minor.

6. I question the expediency, and, indeed, the possibility, of carrying out the remainder of Sir Alexander Grant's proposals. His recommendation that the education of the minor should be carried on in the immediate neigbourhood of their Zamíndárís, in preference to sending them to the Presidency, is based on the consideration, 1st, that the latter arrangement would be too great a shock to the feelings of the people; and, 2dly, that it is not to be wished that the Zamíndárs should lose their local feelings or become cosmopolites.

7. The first of these reasons have been very fully discussed in the correspondence which has taken place; and the public officers, generally, who have written on the subject, appear to have come to the conclusion, that, though an objection, it is not an insuperable one; and that the advantages likely to result from separating the minors as far as possible from home influences, more than counterbalance the drawbacks which attach to it. It is, I think, to be feared, that their monthly visits to their relatives would undo much of the moral teaching, which would be one of the main objects in view in placing them under the care of an English gentleman. The applications, moreover, which, if they resided within 30 miles of their homes, would be made on their behalf for permission to visit their relatives on other occasions for family ceremonies, feasts, &c., would be numerous, and would sometimes be such as it might be difficult to refuse.

8. As to the danger of their becoming cosmopolites and losing those feelings of attachment towards their estates and retainers, which every landed proprietor should cherish, I do not think there is much cause for apprehension. Any objections that might be raised on this score must, I think, yield to the great advantages in other respects, which the minors would derive from being separated for lengthened periods from the demoralizing influences, by which persons of their class are usually surrounded, and from the more enlightened views they would be led to form both of men and of things, by being brought up in the larger circle of society, and in the midst of the more advanced civilization which is to be found at the Presidency, as compared with a provincial town.

9. Apart from the foregoing objections on the ground of expediency, I question whether it would be practicable to carry out Sir A. Grant's proposals, except in the case of the proprietors of a few of the larger estates.

10. The expense of a tutor on a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem, and, where there was a younger brother under tuition, on Rs. 750, is more than could be afforded by many of the estates.

11. Of the five estates specified in the statement attached to the letter from the Commissioner in the Northern Sarkárs, under date the 11th January 1855, only two could bear this charge, in addition to supporting the Minors in a style suitable to their rank. If they are to be educated within 30 miles of their homes, there must be a tutor to each family. It would seldom happen that the Minor proprietors of different Estates could be educated at the same place. If, on the other hand, as was before proposed, the several minor proprietors collected at the Presidency and

7th—That periodical reports on the conduct and progress of the Minors be submitted by their tutor to the Director of Public Instruction, such reports being accompanied by certificates from the Principal of the Presidency College, and copies of them being furnished to the Court of Wards.

8th.—That the charges for board, tuition, &c., be debited equally to the Estates of the several Minors under instruction.

(Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

COONOOR,
30th November, 1859.

No. 34. MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR P. GRANT.

The Director of Public Instruction should be charged with conducting, through the District Inspectors, the education of the Native Wards of Government who may themselves desire, or their relatives for them, to take advantage of the opportunity the State is prepared to afford to them of acquiring a sound and useful education, suitable to their rank and social position.

The details should be left to the Director of Public Instruction to arrange. He should report his proceedings for the information of Government, and also the steps he may take to ascertain the real wishes of the Wards and their nearest relatives with respect to the Wards availing themselves of the educational advantages which are offered to their acceptance. If there is the least compulsion or even over persuasion in this matter, it will surely be ascribed to a desire on the part of Government to influence the religious feelings and prejudices of the Wards, and it is in the highest degree unadvisable to give the slightest handle for exciting any such idea in the ever suspicious and ridiculously credulous Native mind.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT.

Madras 23d December 1859.

No. 35. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE W. A. MOREHEAD.

It appears to me that all the Government can do, is to desire the Court of Wards to instruct the Collectors, in all instances in which Minors may be under their control, as provided for by Act XXI of 1855, to apply to the Director of Public Instruction for advice in all that regards the education of the Minors and to be guided by his instructions in respect to it. The Court of Wards may be at once requested to desire Collectors at present in charge of Minors to furnish the Director of Public Instruction with the information suggested by the President in the 5th paragraph of his Minute. It is only through the Court of Wards that the Government can in any way deal with the education of Minors.

(Signed) W. MOREHEAD.

No. 36. MINUTE BY THE HONORABLE E. MALTBY.

I concur in Mr. Morehead's view. These Minors are placed by law under the Court of Wards and all action must therefore, I conceive, be taken through that authority. By directing the Court of Wards to consult the Director of Public Instruction about educational arrangements for these Minors, his advice and aid would be obtained, while collisions of authority and other embarrassments would be avoided.

(Signed) E. MALTBY.

3d January 1860.

No. 37. ORDER THEREON, 16th January 1860, No. 76.

Resolved that the whole of the papers above recorded be transmitted to the Board of Revenue in their capacity as a Court of Wards, with the request that they will give their attention to the subject and report their opinion as to the best method of carrying the intentions of Government into effect.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

placed under the care of a single tutor, the charge on each estate would be materially reduced. Adopting Mr. Pycroft's estimate of the cost of the arrangement, as given in his Memorandum appended to the letter above referred to, with an addition of Rs. 200 per mensem to the salary of his tutor, and supposing ten Minors to be brought under tuition, the charge to each would not exceed Rupees (200) two hundred and twenty per mensem, a charge which the poorest of the Estates referred to could easily bear. If the number were larger, and in the letter from this Government to the Government of India, under date the 16th June 1857, it is estimated at 20, the charge on each estate would be proportionately reduced.

12. I would recommend that this arrangement be adhered to, with a proviso, that each minor shall be required to prosecute his studies at the Presidency College, the duty of the tutor, or Superintendent, or whatever may be the designation of the Officer appointed to take charge of them, being rather to superintend their duties and direct their habits and tastes, than to act as their sole teachers. The qualifications requisite for the successful performance of the duty, are well described iu the 12th para of Sir A. Grant's, letter. In order to secure a good man it will probably be requisite to offer a higher salary than that named by Mr. Pycroft. I would suggest Rupees 700 per mensem, with the same advantages in regard to pension, &c., as are enjoyed by the Inspectors of Schools.

13. I would charge each minor's Estate at the same rate for board and tuition. It would scarcely be equitable to make the wealthier pay for the poorer Zamíndárs. The allowances for personal expenses, clothes, horses, books, &c., would of course depend upon the income of the estate.

14. I would further extend the advantages of the measure to the sons of living Zamíndárs, who might be willing to send their children, as well as to minors. The education of the former is a matter of not less public importance than that of the latter.

15. I do not at present see my way to proposing any practical measure for the education of female minors. It is a point of the greatest importance, but is encompassed by difficulties which appear almost iusuperable. I can think of no other means of accomplishing the object than to appoint an English Governess to each family, where the income might be sufficient to meet the expense. The great difficulty would be to find persons with the necessary qualifications willing to accept the office. It is a matter, however, which I should wish to consider further; and if I am able to devise any practicable plan, I will submit a separate memorandum on the subject in the course of a few weeks.

16. Reverting to the question of educating the male minors, I beg leave to submit the following propositions:—

1st.—That, as suggested by Sir Alexander Grant, the Education of minors up to the age of 10 years, or such other more advanced age in special cases as may be fixed on by the Court of Wards, shall be conducted under the orders of the Inspector of Schools for the Division, who shall report periodically on their progress to the Director of Public Instruction, copies of such reports being furnished, through the Collector, to the Court of Wards.

2nd.—That, in prosecution of this duty the several Inspectors of Schools shall be authorized to appoint competent Native tutors to the several minors in their Divisions, or to arrange for their studying in a School; the arrangement, in either case, being subject to the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

3rd.—That in the case of minors above the age of 10 years, whose Estates are not sufficiently rich to admit of their being sent to the Presidency, arrangements be made by the Inspector of the Division, in communication with the Collector, and subject to the approval of the Court of Wards, for their attending the nearest good English school, periodical reports on their progress being furnished to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Court of Wards.

4th.—That all other minors above the age of 10 be sent to Madras for the purpose of studying at the Presidency College, and that, while so studying, they be placed under the care of an English tutor, a graduate of an English University, and who has had some experience in private tuition.

5th.—That, for this purpose, a house be taken at Madras, within easy distance of the Presidency College, in which the Minors and their tutor shall reside.

6th.—That the salary of the tutor be fixed at Rupees 700 per mensem, and that he be allowed the advantages in regard to pension, &c., enjoyed by Inspectors of Schools.

Minute

The Director of Public Instruction should be charged with conducting, through the District Inspectors, the education of the minors of Government who are sent thereto desiri, or their relations for them, to take advantage of the opportunity to them of receiving a sound and useful education suitable to their rank and social position

The details should be left to the Director of Public Instruction to arrange. He should report his proceedings for the information of Government, and also the

Steps he may take to ascertain
the real wishes of the Parents
and their regard & Relatives with
respect to availing themselves of
the educational advantages which
are offered to their acceptance.
If there is the least compulsion
or even over persuasion in this
matter, it will surely be attended
by a desire on the part of Govt.
to influence the religious feelings
and prejudices of the Parents, and
it is in the highest degree undesirable
to give the slightest handle for
exciting any such suspicions in
the minds of ignorant and credulous
the native mind.

Madras
23 Sept 1854.

H. Grant

6

It appears to me that all the Govt
can do, is to devise the means of making
known to the Parents the advantages
which Juvenile Inmates under their
control, as provided for by Act XXI of 55
will be likely to the Duties of Public Servants
& how far advice in the best regards the
education of the Juveniles & to guide
by his instructions in respect to it -
The Court of Wards may be advised
requested to devise & enact such
measures in charge of minors to
furnish the Director of P. I. with
the information required by the
President in the Report of his Institution
It is only through the Court of Wards
that the Govt can in any way
deal with the educational of Juveniles

H. Morehead

I concur in Mr Morehead's view -
These minors are placed by Law
under the Court of Wards & the action
must therefore, I conceive, be taken

through that authority — by directing the Court of Wards to consult the Director of Public Instruction about educational arrangements for these Minors, his advice & aid would be obtained whole collisions of authority & their embarrassment would be avoided

E Thackeray

3 Jany/60

N° 76.

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date the 16th January 1860.
Read the following
Papers

Minute by the Honorable
the President — Here enter 19th December 1859

Minute by His Excellency
the Commander-in-Chief — Here enter 25th " "

Minute by the Honorable
Wllmorehead Esqre — Here enter " "

Minute by the Honorable
E. Maltby Esqre — Here enter 3d January 1860

List.

Resolved that the
whole of the papers
above recorded be
transmitted to the
Board of Revenue in

Revenue 1860 Rev. Dept.
Govt. 25th January.

N° 1142.
Minute by His Excellency
the Commander-in-Chief
Dated 23d December 1859.

Observing that the
Revd. Mr. Sherbourn
should be charged with
conducting through the
Public Department the
correspondence of the Native
Education Committee

N° 1143.
Minute by the Honorable
Wllmorehead Esqre

Observing that it
is only through the
Court of Wards that
Government can in any way
deal with the Estates
of Minors

N° 1144.
Minute by the Honorable
Wllmorehead Esqre
Dated 9th January 1860.

Concurring in
Mr. Sherbourn's views
on the education of
the Wards of the Court
of Wards

Copy with Letter to England
Dept. Rev. Nos 43.

N° 84 at 36

their capacity as a Court
of Wards, with the re-
-quest that they will
give their attention to
the subject and report
their opinion as to the
best method of carry-
-ing the intentions of
Government into effect.

Copy in a
England D/8
No 43
RD Chn 56

159-67
386-67

& Copies to the Bd of Rev
Dirs 2-17

33-3