

(1) Number of Pages.....40(2) Date of repair.....24.3.69(3) Initials of the Referencer.....27.4.8**MADRAS RECORD OFFICE****GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS**Revenue DEPARTMENTG.O. No.
~~B.P. No.~~

861

Press
~~Mis.~~

Dated

28.6.1876¹⁹⁶*Not to be folded or roughly handled*

No. 282. Read the following letter from E. GIBSON, Esq., Acting Sub-Secretary to the Court of Wards, to the Hon. D. F. CARMICHAEL, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated Madras, 8th April 1876, No. 965:—

I AM directed by the Court of Wards to submit, for the information and approval of Government, the proposal which follows for the education of certain minors now under charge of the Court.

2. The unsatisfactory nature of the education afforded to their wards has long occupied the attention of the Court, and has from time to time been considered by Government. The extension of the period of minority amongst Hindus has afforded an additional motive and opportunity for the education of those committed to their charge and, taken in connection with other circumstances, has induced the Court to bring the matter again to the notice of Government.

3. The Government are aware that frequent efforts have been made in several directions to effect the desired improvement. It has been proposed—

(1),—to establish a central institution at the Presidency for the education of the sons of native gentry generally;

(2),—to appoint English gentlemen as tutors to individual wards of the Court; and,

(3),—to improve the education of the wards by the constant supervision of the Collectors and of the Officers of the Educational Department.

4. In 1859 the subject was very fully discussed by the several members of the Government, and, although opinions differed regarding points of detail, they were unanimous in concluding that something must be done. Accordingly by G.O., dated 16th January 1860, the Court of Wards were instructed to take the matter into their consideration, and to report upon the best method of carrying out the wishes of Government. In view of the small number of estates then under their control, the Court found difficulties of a pecuniary nature which, in their opinion, precluded the possibility of attempting to follow any fixed course of action. Concurring however with His Excellency Sir C. E. Trevelyan, they recommended that the education of all minors under their charge should be carried on in communication with the Director of Public Instruction and his Inspectors, who should report periodically upon the educational attainments of the wards.

G.O., dated 4th April 1860, No. 518.

This course was sanctioned by Government, and has since been followed; but the results have been far from satisfactory, and the Court fear that the scholastic education of the great majority of the youths under their care is generally backward, whilst little or no impression on the character of the minors has been, or seems likely to be, effected by the present arrangements.

5. Upon a review of the papers referred to above, the Secretary of State, while approving the action taken, informed the Honorable the Governor in Council that "Her Majesty's Government still attach the greatest importance to the removal of the elder minors from the evil influences by which they are surrounded in their homes," and added "I trust that that course will soon be

adopted in all cases in which the estate will bear the expense of such a proceeding."

6. Two years later in reviewing the annual report of the Court of Wards, the Government again insisted upon the necessity of removing minors to the Presidency and placing them under an intelligent and trustworthy tutor. The Court however, while admitting the obvious advantages of the proposed course, expressed doubts whether those advantages would be unmixed, and suggested that the system might result in creating a number of "absentee landlords." The Government did not share these apprehensions but enjoined further exertion to induce landed proprietors to send up their sons to Madras for education.

7. From this time matters have remained very much in *statu quo*. In 1866 an effort was made by certain Hindu gentlemen to establish in Madras a proprietary school. Application was made to the Court of Wards for support, but as it was needed in a pecuniary form, and no funds were legally available for the purpose, the application had to be rejected.

8. One of the chief difficulties in connection with the subject has always been a want of funds; at the present time however, as the Government will see by the annexed statement, there is no objection upon that score, nor is any difficulty likely to arise for at least twelve years to come. Meanwhile, there is ample time to make a practical experiment from which the Court are not without hope the minors concerned may reap considerable benefit. Another great difficulty has also been removed since the matter was formerly discussed by the improvement in all communications, especially by the extension of Railways.

9. Having, after mature consideration, determined that the present is a time at which it is imperative to take action, the Court have carefully weighed the arguments for and against the various schemes which have presented themselves, and they have come to the conclusion that, however valuable in theory the plan for establishing a central institution modelled upon the principle of an English public school may be, it would be impossible, for the present at all events, to give it practical effect. Various circumstances require that something short of this must be attempted at first, leaving further experience to show what may be done at some future time. Differences in caste, in age, and even in social status would be fatal to any scheme which required uniformity in the matter of domestic management. Recent experience in the case of the Purla Kimedy Estate appears to the Court to point to a possible solution of this difficult problem. Mr. Taylor was appointed tutor to the minors of that estate in 1872, and has succeeded in performing his duties in a manner beyond the expectation, and altogether to the satisfaction, of the Court. In addition to his original charge he has now undertaken, with the consent of the Purla Kimedy Zemindar, the office of tutor to the Minor Proprietors of Jalandra and Serugada.

10. What Mr. Taylor is doing on a small scale in Ganjam might, the Court think, be carried out on a larger scale in Madras. It would be necessary to secure the services of a gentleman thoroughly qualified for the work. The Court would

prefer a graduate of some recognized University, but would insist less upon high scholarship than upon a genial disposition and manly habits. The selection should be most carefully made, for much of the success of the experiment (and experiment it must be allowed to be) will depend upon the personal character and qualifications of the gentleman who immediately conducts it.

11. The Court then now propose, with the approval of Government, to engage at once either in this country or in England a competent English gentleman as tutor to such of their wards as from time to time they may be disposed to place under his care. He will of course reside in Madras in a separate bungalow, his pupils being accommodated (two or three together where unobjectionable, or separately where necessary) in suitable bungalows in the same compound or in the immediate vicinity. It probably would not be difficult to secure several adjacent, or nearly adjacent, bungalows of a suitable description in or about the Luz or Mylapore, which will probably be the most desirable locality. The expenses of lodging, board, and attendance should be apportioned to the individual means of the wards; those entailed by the entertainment of the tutor should be distributed over all. It is not proposed that the scholastic education of the minors should be entirely, or even chiefly, conducted by the gentleman to be appointed. His duties would of course include supervision of studies, but the lads would attend such classes at the Presidency College or other Government schools as he in communication with the Court might direct. The tutor would watch progress and stimulate exertion, and by intimate association with his pupils out of school endeavour to establish a manly, healthy tone, and develop and encourage an intelligent interest in general affairs. It is with these broader ends prominently in view that the Court consider the careful selection of an English gentleman of so much importance. The Court would allow a salary of Rupees 500 a-month to be increased by degrees to Rupees 700, and would enter into an engagement for five years.

12. It is quite possible, the Court think, that this small establishment may hereafter grow and develop into a permanent institution, but I am to state that this is not the primary end which the Court have now in view; all they wish to do at present is to impart to the wards now under their charge a sound and liberal education such as may fit them efficiently to discharge in after life the duties which they will be called upon to perform.

13. If Government approve the general proposal, the Court will at once proceed to engage a tutor and secure accommodation in Madras.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department,
23th June 1876.

List of Male Minors under charge of the Court of Wards in April 1876.

Districts.	Estates.	Age of Minors.	Date on which Minority ends.	Surplus of Fash 1883.	Income of Fash 1883.	Educational Maintenance.	Balance at credit.
Ganjam	1. Jalantia	15	1881	Rs. 18,000	Rs. 38,900	Rs. 4,100	1,14,400
	2. Seerghur	13	1883	2,900	17,000		5,000
Vizagapatam	3. Rewada	14	1883	— 300	7,700	800	3,100
	4. Salur	17	1879	6,300	78,500	4,800	18,700
	5. Meringbi	7	1889	4,900	43,000	7,800	97,700
Godavery	6. Gopalapuram	13	1885	Not known.	Income of Fash 1884. 66,644	1,715	29,560
Nellore	7. Chundi	17	1879	13,500	52,200	3,000	65,000
		15	1881				
North Arcot	8. Naragunti	16	1881	— 1,700	24,300	3,000	8,000
South Arcot							
Tanjore	9. Agraharayangudi	19	1878	8,000	60,700	2,900	20,000
		18	1883				
		10	1886				
		13	1878				
Trichinopoly	10. Vettangudi	16	1889	2,000	10,000	400	1,900
							
Madura	11. Bodinaicknur	17	1879	— 44,000	73,100	3,800	2,16,000
		8	1888				
		12. Guntamansicknur					
		17	1879				
Tinnevely	13. Oothapansicknur	17	1879	1,400	9,200	800	1,25,000
		7	1889				
Tinnevely	14. Ramnad	14	1882	— 2,700	9,300	700	4,000
		15	1881				
		16	1881				
		17	1878				
		18	1878				
Tinnevely	15. Ettiapuram	17	1879	27,000	2,96,800	26,000	2,77,600
							
Coimbatore	20. Samattur	18	1878	2,000	10,700	2,000	15,000
Salem							
Malabar							

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

No. 283.

ORDER THEREON, 28th June 1876, No. 861.

Miscellaneous.

Act IV, 1875, Government of India.

THE Governor in Council entirely concurs with the Board of Revenue that the recent change in the law, extending the minority of minors under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, from the completion of 18 years to the completion of 21 years of age, renders it peculiarly important to consider what changes for the better can be made to secure efficient education for young men entrusted to their care, the owners of considerable landed property in the several districts of the Presidency, and destined consequently to exercise a great influence amongst their fellow-countrymen. He is

Proceedings of the Madras Government
23th June 1876

Revenue Department,

glad, therefore, to learn that present circumstances are propitious to the introduction of an improved system, which will be available to all wards who are not exempted for sufficient reasons by the Court from resorting to Madras for their education, during the latter years of their pupillage.

2. Reference is succinctly furnished in the present report to the previous correspondence on the subject of the education of the Court of Wards' minors, particularly from the year 1859, when the question was, for the second time since the passing of Act XXI of 1855 (which vests the control of the education of all male minors in the Collector of the district acting under the Court), specially raised.

3. His Grace the Governor in Council is of opinion that the scheme generally sketched by the Board of Revenue may be adopted. He is, however, decidedly of opinion that the Superintendent should be selected out here, where the persons eligible are all well known, are accustomed to the climate, and acquainted with Native character. Amongst other candidates, it is probable that many Staff Corps officers would apply; a recognised position in the local service would be an additional advantage. Teaching power, as remarked by the Board, is abundant at the Presidency; the benefits to be looked for from the Superintendent would mainly arise from the intimate association of an honorable, manly, and liberal-minded English gentleman with the young Zamindars, out of school.

4. It would be necessary to provide him with a Native Assistant, a graduate of the University of Madras, whose salary should not, it is supposed, be less than from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a-month. It is obvious that without this subordinate, much that the Superintendent should be informed of would never come to his knowledge respecting the conduct of the young men. His own salary, the Governor in Council is of opinion, should be not less than a clear Rs. 1,000 a-month. To offer less would be to limit the choice, and would lead to frequent changes which are very undesirable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. F. CARMICHAEL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Court of Wards.
the Educational Department.

Egd. F. R. Bantleman

12/11/1876
Madras
8th April 1876.

From
E. Gibson Esquire
Ag. Sub. Secretary to the
Court of Wards.

To
D. D. Carmichael Esquire
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Sir,

I am directed by the Court of Wards
to submit for the information and approval of
Government the proposals which follow for the
education of certain Minors now under charge
of the Court.

2. The unsatisfactory nature of the education
afforded to their wards has long occupied the
attention of the Court and has from time to
time been considered by Government. The ex-
tension of the period of minority amongst
Hindus has afforded an additional motive
and opportunity for the education of their
committees.

From 16 to 18
and,
in case of
Court Wards,
from 18 to 21.

Cont. of 1876 33/10/76.

REVENUE.

THE COURT OF WARDS.

No. 282, 283.

Local 284, 285.

Local

G.O. No. 1876, No. 1876.

JUNE

No. 282, 283.

Special Resolution for the Minors referred to
the Court of Wards. - Expressing opinion that the
scheme generally adopted by the Board of Revenue
for securing - may be adopted; that the Super-
intendent should be selected from the Civil
Service, and provided with a Native Assistant.

Vide W.P. 12-10-76 No 2561.

committed to their charge and taken in connection with other circumstances, has induced the Court to bring the matter again to the notice of Government.

The Government are aware that frequent efforts have been made in several directions to effect the desired improvement - It has been proposed:-

- (1) To establish a Central Institution at the Presidency for the education of the sons of Native Gentry generally.
- (2) To appoint English Gentlemen as Tutors to individual wards of the Court, and.
- (3) To improve the education of the wards by the constant supervision of the Collectors and of the officers of

of the Educational Department.

Govt. Order
16/1/60

In 1859 the subject was very fully discussed by the several Members of the Government, and, although, opinions differed regarding points of detail, they were unanimous in concluding that something must be done. Accordingly, by Government Order 116th January 1865, the Court of Wards were instructed to take the matter into their consideration and to report upon the best method of carrying out the wishes of Government. In view of the small number of estates then under their control the Court found difficulties of a pecuniary nature which in their opinion precluded the possibility of attempting to follow

Board's Proceedings
9th March 1869
No 1200.

any fixed course of action. Concur-
ring however with His Excellency Sir
Charles E. Trevelyan they recommend-
ed that the education of all Minors under
their charge should be carried on in com-
munication with the Director of Public
Instruction and his Inspectors
who should report periodically upon the
educational attainments of the wards.

This course was sanctioned by Govern-
ment and has since been followed; L. O. 4: April
1860, No. 518.

But the results have been far from
satisfactory and the Court fear that
the Scholastic education of the great
majority

majority of the youths under their care is generally
backward whilst little or no improvement on the char-
acter of the Minors has been or seems likely to
be effected by the present arrangements.

5. Upon a review of the papers referred to above
the Secretary of State, while approving the action
taken, informed the Honble the Governor-in-
Council that Her Majesty's Government still
attach the greatest importance to the
removal of the elder Minors from the
evil influences by which they are surround-
ed in their homes and added "I trust that
that course will soon be adopted in all cases
in which the State will bear the expense of
such a proceeding."

6. Two years later in reviewing the annual
report of the Courts of Wards, the Government
again insisted upon the necessity of removing Minors to
the Presidency and placing them under an intelligent
and trustworthy tutor. The Court however while
admitting the obvious advantages of the proposed
course expressed doubts whether those advantages
would be unmingled, and suggested that the system
- viz

L. O. 19 August
1862, No 1755

Court's Lr. 21st
December 1862
No 8069.

might result in creating a number of "absentee
Land-lords." The Government did not share these
apprehensions but enjoined further exertion to in-
duce landed proprietors to send up their sons to
Madras for education.

G. O. 4 January
1864, No 77.

From this time matters have remained
very much in statu quo. In 1866 an effort was
made by certain Hindu Gentlemen to establish
in Madras a Proprietary School. Application was
made to the Court of Wards for support, but as it
was needed in a pecuniary form and no funds
were legally available for the purpose, the application
had to be rejected.

3. One of the chief difficulties in connexion with
the subject has always been a want of funds; at the
present time however as the Government will see by
the annexed statement there is no objection upon that score,
nor is any difficulty likely to arise for at least 12 years
to come. Meanwhile there is ample time to make a
practical experiment from which the Court presumes without
hope the minors concerned may reap considerable
benefit. Another great difficulty has also been
removed since the matter was formerly discussed,
by the improvement in all communications
especially by the extension of Railways.
Having

86/1
9. Having after mature
consideration, determined
that the present is a time
at which it is imperative
to take action the Court have
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and they have come to the
conclusion that however
valuable in theory the
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central institution modelled
upon the principle of an
English public School
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this must be attempted at first, leaving further experience to shew what may be done at some future time. Differences in Caste, in age and even in social status would be fatal to any scheme which required uniformity in the matter of domestic management. Recent experience in the case of the Purla Kinnerdy Estate appears to the Court to point to a possible solution of this difficult problem. Mr. Saylor was appointed Tutor to the Minors of that Estate in 1872 and has succeeded in performing his duties in a manner beyond the expectation and

altogether to the satisfaction of the Court. In addition to his original charge he has now undertaken, with the consent of the Purla Kinnerdy Zemindar, the office of Tutor to the Minor Proprietors of Jalanttra and Sringada.

10. What Mr. Saylor is doing on a small scale in Ganjam might the Court think be carried out on a larger scale in Madras. It would be necessary to secure the services of a gentleman, thoroughly qualified for the work. The Court would prefer a graduate of some recognized University but would insist less upon high scholarship than upon a genial disposition and manly habits. The selection should

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80/4
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month to be increased by degrees to Rs 700 and would enter into an engagement for 5 years.

12. It is quite possible, the Court think, that this small establishment may hereafter grow and develop into a permanent institution, but I am to state that this is not the primary end which the Court have now in view; all they wish to do at present, is to impart to the wards now under their charge, a sound and liberal education such as may fit them efficiently to discharge in after life the duties which they will be called upon to perform.

13. If Government approve the general proposal the Court will at once proceed to engage a Tutor and secure accommodation in Madras.

I have the honour
to be
Your most Obedt Servt

L. M. D. S. S.

Agd Secy

To the Secretary to Government P. O.
with a statement

L. M. D. S. S.
Agd Secy

Prop. Bd Rev (Court of Wards)
8th April/76.

Regulation V /06 constitutes the
Bd of Rev, to be a Court of Wards -
where property devolves - charged with
payment of revenue - on incapacitated
persons, women, lunatics, minors.

2. In regard to Education, the old Act
gave very small powers. The Court was
told that the children's guardians pro-
-ed "proper teachers".

This being found insufficient, Act XXI
of 1855 - which is the existing law on the
subject - vested the control of the education
of all male minors [of females nothing
further was said] in the Collector, acting
under the Court. He might cause them
to be educated either privately, or at a
school, in any place within the Madras
Presidency - removing any Guardians
who resisted or evaded his orders on the
premises.

3 on this law being passed, His Govt
told the Govt of India to advance Rs.
60,000 Rs. (the interest to be a charge
on Munors' Estates) - in view to buy a
large House at Madras, where some 20
boys might lodge under the supervision
of an English Tutor - returning home
once a year.

The Govt of India declined "under present

To G.I. 10/6/57
G.O. 11th August 1857
conveying their reply.

Resolue 1876 20th June
No 1437
Proceedings of the
Court of Wards
J. & S. P. of June 1876
No 8 - " - "
No 13 " - " - "
and
No 1437 - 20th June
duly submitted for information
and approval of Govt.
certain instructions for the
infantry terms and
liberal recreation &
the Munors under the
charge of Court of Wards

"circumstances" - i.e. - the
 meeting which was then being -
 and requested to know how the new Act
 worked; how the Zamindari families,
 & the people generally, regarded it.

The Bd of Rev were called upon to furnish
 the information; & it was suggested to them
 that they might advance out of some rich
 Wards estate the funds necessary for the
 purchase of the House.

4. The reply was that though the Act was in
 advance of the times & of the feelings of those
 concerned, it was a wholesome one & that
 be maintained. The Bd did not think
 the Govt would allow them to invest their
 Wards' money in buying the house.

5. The subject was discussed till Sir Charles
 Trevelyan who desired me to prepare a
 Summary of the whole correspondence on
 the subject. This, with Memoranda from
 Sir Alex^r Grant & Sir Alex^r Arbuthnot
 (who were then both connected with the Edu-
 cational Dept): and the Minutes of
 Members of Govt will be found in the
 paper marginally noted. I shall be sure
 that men like Sir Walter Elliot, Mr. F.
 Thomas, Sir Alex. Grant, foresaw great
 obstacles to removing boys from a distance
 to Madras, & preferred their education
 under suitable arrangements - such as the
 Bd now tell us they have made for the
 Gough Minor - in their own districts.

Pres. Council
 27th July/58.

Journal of their deliberations
 recorded Pres. Council
 27th July/58.

Pres. Govt. B. G.
 7th Jan^y/60.

From my own experience in two
 distant districts, Gough & Vijayapeta
 I sh^d say that nothing was easier than
 the Zamindars, on a safe public feeling
 more, than to force the Courts Minors to go
 to Madras, for their education. For one
 thing, no female relation & possibly but
 such a journey. The Hindu families in
 Madras & Gough, I suppose, have the
 same repugnance.

6. The Minutes &c mentioned in the paper
 preceding having been sent to the Bd for
 their opinion, they reported that no fixed
 course of action &c be laid down, but that
 they will endeavour in each case to impose
 the best education that circumstances
 admitted. The Govt approved; so did

Pres. 6th April/60 No 518

Pres. 12th Sep/60 No 1579

Sir Charles Wood, Secy of State.

7. In 1861, Sir Alex^r Arbuthnot, then
 Director of Pub. Instruction, again
 noticed the question of causing the Minors
 to proceed to Madras for their Education.
 He will make one of the English Professors
 of the Presidency College their Tutor, &
 make the Minors reside with the Tutor in
 some large house, near the College, at which
 the boys sh^d attend classes.

Circular, B. G. of Wards
 11 Oct/61.

Letter No 1755
 19.8.62

The Bd in reply will not admit that
 "education at the Pres^{ts} holds out the pro-
 -spect of unmixed advantage as compared
 with education at a good school in the
 Provinces, where the Govt can exercise
 an immediate supervision." They consid-
 -ered the Govt as the more promising of the
 two systems.

8. The Govt, however, and the Secy of

✓ Prop. - Ex^e 19 Aug/62. No 775

✓ Home Despatch
no 52/63.

State inclined to Sir A. O. Lubbock's proposals & desired the B^d to give them further consideration. They replied that, first, it was impossible for hundreds of pupils to reside with an English tutor - vide particularly a letter transmitted by him from me (B^d 16th March/63); and, secondly that a "system of absenteeism" was growing up amongst the boys. They also reported that the Proprietary classes are anxious to sending their children to Madras, for education.

The Govt did not share the B^d's apprehensions; & desired that every opportunity should be taken of removing the prejudices of the Zamindars.

Prop. 3rd Oct/64 No 291

9. The next paper is one in 1864, which is chiefly valuable as containing a suggestion that a Native Bachelor of Arts who takes supernumerary honors at school at Madras than a European. Perhaps the best plan would be a Supt (European), with a Sub Supt (Native). No unnecessary European should possibly be "up" to the tricks that would be played on him, to hoodwink him as to the course of life held by the boys.

Prop. 12/6/65 No 1285

10. Next year, the Secy of State again adverted to the importance of making a beginning in the way of suitable lodging for minors at Madras.

11. The foregoing are the principal papers on the subject.

The C^d of Woods states, in his present

2
86/13
letter, that the present is a very suitable time to commence operations. They have numerous wards of sufficient means and the Railways are breaking down many old prejudices against boys leaving their homes.

They drop the absurd idea of domesticating the boys into the English tutor, & the tutor is not to be their teacher, so much as a guide, philosopher & friend.

12. No doubt the proposal is good in the main - but I submit that the salary offered, 500 Rs a month, will not secure a first rate graduate of an English University, as the B^d seem to suppose. or if it does, he will very soon be disgusted when he finds how short a way it goes at Madras.

More, perhaps, cannot be offered. It will suffice, if they will leave Oxford & Cambridge men alone & take a good Staff Corps Officer - to whose pay the 500 Rs would be a sensible addition, enabling him to keep an extra horse or two - taking the boys out into the rounds, if they can be got to do so. Such a man as Capt. Hallett, (a very many ducks) who is excellent - clever, thoughtful, well read - of good character & no molly-coddle. He should have a Native Asst (a B. A.) on 100 Rs.

Truly, it is half the battle to get a

man, who is acclimatized,
whose character is known, & to
whom native character is known,
& who already holds a recognised
position in the local service.

13. Again, who does not remember the
many jobs committed by the people
at home, to whom selection in such
cases has been left? They generally choose
some man who has failed in profes-
sional life in England. Even if this
does not occur, a Staff corps officer
will be preferable, for the reasons I have
given. A Griffin to India, with the
best intentions & character, will give
offence in fifty unpardonable ways -
he will open a book into his left hand,
put his tongue out to gurn an en-
velope, or do something equally heinous,
to circulate in every bazaar to his dis-
credit.

14. The Graduate will no doubt teach
better, if he kept free from illness and
nostalgia; but there is an abundance
of teaching power at Indrag already.
What is wanted is a gentleman - super-
intendent.

15. The Court may be
trusting, I presume, to decide
when, from distance &c, it will be
impracticable to force down a boy from his district.
The thing will need to be discreetly worked. Many of the older men are married,

1881 - June 9/6.

The extension
of the age of minority
has added largely
to the already impera-
tive duty of Government
to provide most
Effectually for the
suitable training and
Education of minor
Nobles, Zamindars &c
who come under their
Guardianship from
time to time; and
no time should be

lost in inaugurating
the best System - Subject
to individual arrange-
ments and exceptions
with reference to
Special Circumstances
in Certain Cases

I am satisfied
that Every Consideration
and Circumstance
point to the Establi-
shment of a Central
System under the
Court of Wards -
with Madras as its
Head-quarters.

There

N.B. By "institution" is not
meant a certain
building & uniformity
of treatment

There should be
a Principal of a
Central institution
for the training of
minors, with duties
of inspection and
Supervision throughout
the Presidency - the
latter to be carried
out partly by the
Officer himself and
partly through the
Collector and Educational
Establishments in the
Districts to which the
minors belong.

The Principal would
be personally responsible
for

for the planting of
Such minors as may
be brought down to
Madras with the
aid of Native assistants
of good social & caste
position - and he
should supervise
the Education of such
are allowed to remain
with their friends or
to begin their early
instruction upcountry

I would classify
minors & children
under 12 years of age
might be allowed
to remain with their
relatives

At schools, either
or otherwise.

This I doubt
But

relatives or in their
own Districts Subject
to the control of the
local Officers - Revenue
and Educational - &
might be left to local
resources in respect
to training & Education.
This arrangement might
be extended to 14 years
where special facilities
or individual Circum-
stances seem to dictate
such a course.

(2) The further rule
should be that after
the age of 12 to 14 and
upto the End of actual

Education Every
minor shall be
brought to Madras
as his headquarters
- exceptions being but
rarely admitted. At
Madras each case
can be carefully
provided for with
reference to the
abundant & varied
facilities which the
Presidency town
affords in every
respect. The marriage
question no doubt
imports some difficulties
but

insuperable. May
we not hope that
an influence will
be created against
Early marriages?

I would appoint
a Principal or
Superintendent of
minors at once and
and direct him in
communication with
the Court of Wards
to arrange the necessary
details

I approve on the
whole of the Secretary's
recommendation to
nominate at first
a

a local officer - whose whole salary however would have to be met rateably from the Minor Estates - in preference to getting a gentleman from England. The salary should not be less than Rs: 600 a month. The Native Assistant should receive Rs: 150 to 200.

However it will be better to defer the discussion of details till the Govt have resolved on the course of action to be taken after the papers have been fully considered.

12/5 Not

Ct of Wards -
Note by Sir W. R.

Act IX / 75.
Govt India

that present circumstances are propitious to the introduction of an improved system, as will be available to all Wards who are not exempted for sufficient reasons by the Ct. from resorting to Madras for their education, during the latter years of their pupilage.

particularly

As for the second time since the passing of Act XVI of 1855, we rest the control of the education of all male minors in the Colony of the district acting under the Court.)

No 861
R. S.
27 23 June 1876
861/9

Read Progs. of Ct. of Wards
of 25 April '76.

The L. in C. entirely concurs with the Bt. of Revenue that the recent change in the Com., extending the minority of Minors under the jurisdiction of the Ct. of Wards, from the completion of 18 years to the completion of 21 years of age, renders it peculiarly important to consider what changes for the better can be made to secure efficient education for young men ~~the~~ entrusted to their care, the owners of considerable landed property in the several districts of the Pres^y, and destined subsequently to exercise a great influence amongst their fellow countrymen. He is glad to learn

2. Reference is succinctly furnished in the present report to the previous correspondence on the subject of the Education of the Court of Wards' Minors, from the year 1859, when the question was specially raised. 3 His Grace the L. in C. is of opinion that the scheme generally sketched by the Bt. of Revenue may be adopted. He is however decidedly of opinion that the Supt. sh^d. be selected out here, where the persons eligible are all well known, ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~possibilities~~ ^{possibilities} are accustomed to the climate and acquainted with native characters. Amongst other candidates, it is

It is the fact that many Staff Corps
Officers who apply: a recognized position
in the local service will be an additional
advantage. Teaching power, as remarked
by the Bd., is abundant at the Presidency;
the benefit to be looked for from the Supt.
will mainly arise from the intimate
association of an honorable, manly &
liberal minded English gentleman
with the young Zamindars, out of school.
4. It will be necessary to provide him with
a Native Assistant, a graduate of the
University of Madras, whose salary shd.
not, it is supposed, be less than from 150
to 200 Rs. a month. It is obvious that
with his subordinate, much that the
Supt. shd. be informed of will never come
to his knowledge, respecting the conduct
of the young men. His own salary, the
Govt. is of opinion, shd. be not less than
a clear 1000 Rs. a month. To offer less
will be to limit the choice, & will lead to
frequent changes which are very undesirable.

Ind. Cap. No. 10. The Constable's Office - a/c.
14. Borealis Cap. No. 10. June 27/6.
5. To the Educational Dept. 10. June 27/6.

June 27/6.

To C. G. Ward

from order
on 21st inst

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