

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1584, 15th December 1917

St. Aloysius' Industrial School, Vizagapatam

Sanctioning the alienation of certain lands in favour of the — and the payment to the school of a fixed annual grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum for each apprentice in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

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ORIGINAL

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Sanctioning the alienation of certain lands in favour of the — and the payment to the school of a fixed annual grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum for each apprentice in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

READ—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 4th December 1916.
No.—R.C. 500.

As ordered in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 923, dated 29th August 1916, the Government Solicitor, Madras, was requested to prepare and send a draft lease deed referred to therein for submission to Government. In reply, the Government Solicitor observes in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 1658, dated 27th November 1916 (copy enclosed), that where land is acquired by Government for the purposes of a school, it has been usual to convey the land to the school authorities concerned and that if the land in question is so conveyed there will be no necessity for a lease. I therefore request that Government may be pleased to issue the necessary instructions with regard to the above observation of the Government Solicitor.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Government Solicitor, Madras.
To—the Collector of Vizagapatam.
Dated—the 27th November 1916.
No.—1658.

With reference to your N. Dis. No. 3262, dated 23rd November 1916, enclosing a copy of G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated 9th August 1912, I have the honour to inquire

(1) whether the cost of acquisition of 468.66 square yards of land was borne entirely by the Government of Madras or whether any portion of the same was paid by the authorities of St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam; and

(2) what were the 'terms of the agreement' entered into with the mission authorities.

2. Please let me have printed or other copies of G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910, and G.O. No. 99, Educational, dated 14th February 1911.

3. It would appear from the notification printed at pages 493-94 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 20th August 1912 that the land "is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam." In similar cases where land is acquired by Government for the purpose of a school, it has been usual to convey the land to the school authorities concerned. If this is done in the present case, there will be no necessity for a lease.

II

Memorandum No. 4524-1, Home (Education), dated 23rd December 1916.

With reference to his letter to the Collector of Vizagapatam, No. 1658, dated the 27th November 1916, the Government Solicitor is informed that the cost of acquisition of the land referred to in G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 9th August 1912, was met entirely by the Government. The conditions under which it is proposed to hand over the land to the authorities of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, are mentioned in G.O. No. 923, Home (Education), dated the 29th August 1916 (copy enclosed).

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of his letter the Government Solicitor is informed that the land in question was acquired by the Government in pursuance of the terms of the agreement specified in the letter of the correspondent of the school printed on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 9th August 1912. Those terms however were subsequently abandoned and the Government have decided to retain the ownership of the land and have only sanctioned its lease to the school authorities.

3. Copies of G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated the 18th August 1910, and of G.O. No. 99, Educational, dated the 14th February 1911, are enclosed.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Government Solicitor.
Collector of Vizagapatam.

III

Letter—from H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 23rd January 1917.
No.—R.C. 500 of 1916.

With reference to the Government's Memorandum No. 4524-1, dated 3rd January 1917, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter No. 41, dated 8th January 1917, from the Government Solicitor, Madras, and to request that the Government may be pleased to consult, if necessary, the Director of Industries in the matter and to furnish me with the information required by the Government Solicitor in his letter quoted above.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Government Solicitor, Madras.
To—the Collector of Vizagapatam.
Dated—the 8th January 1917.
No.—41.

I have the honour to invite your attention to Government Memorandum No. 4524-1, Home (Education), dated the 3rd January 1917, and to enable me to prepare the lease I request to be furnished with information on the following points:—

- (a) The person or persons in whose favour the lease should be granted. If the school is registered under Act XXI of 1860, a list of the members of the governing body should be sent, or if it is registered under any of the Companies Acts, then a copy of the memorandum and articles of association should be sent.
- (b) The period within which the proposed buildings should be erected.
- (c) Is the building in the course of construction to be subject to supervision by an Executive Engineer or other officer of the Public Works Department.
- (d) The period of the lease and the date of its commencement.
- (e) Is any rent reserved to the lessor.
- (f) Is the building after completion to be subject to inspection by officers of the Public Works Department and should the lessee rectify any defect pointed out by them. If not, is the lease liable to be forfeited.
- (g) Is the lessee to bear all rates, taxes and other outgoings now or hereafter to be imposed on the land or buildings or both.
- (h) Is the lessee to submit plans, etc., to Public Works Department or other officer of Government before beginning the erection of the premises.
- (i) Is the lessee to be allowed to sublet or assign the premises if it is not used.

2. As it is not the duty of the Government Solicitor to prepare leases for lessees from Government, I request to be informed if in the present case the lessee will pay my charges for the preparation of the lease.

IV

Endorsement No. 4524/16-2, Home (Education), dated 6th February 1917.

Referred to the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries who is requested to furnish, in consultation with the correspondent of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and the Collector of the district, the particulars required by the Government Solicitor.

(By order)

E. A. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

V

Letter—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 14th September 1917.
No.—656.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with Government's Endorsement No. 4524/16-2, dated the 6th February 1917, regarding the development of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam. This correspondence dates back to Government Official Memorandum No. 1859-A/09-1, Revenue, dated 15th June 1909, in which Mr. Cotton, then Director of Industries, was asked to report on the question of opening one or more industrial schools in the Vizagapatam district. Mr. Cotton reported by suggesting that this school should be enlarged and developed and in G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910, Government accepted his proposals subject to certain modifications. Seven years have elapsed since this Government order was issued, and except that two plots of land have been acquired by Government for the extension of the school, the matter has not advanced one single step. Under the personal instructions of His Excellency the Governor, therefore, I have visited the school with the object of devising, if possible, in consultation with the manager, proposals which will be acceptable both to Government and to the school authorities.

2. In order to save time and trouble in the Secretariat, I give below a brief résumé of the history of the negotiations which have now dragged on for eight years. In the Government order referred to above it was decided that the school should be enlarged and developed with Government aid for the purpose of teaching mechanical engineering, carpentry and blacksmith's work to students from the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts. Much correspondence ensued regarding the terms of the Government aid, but eventually a compromise was arranged. The terms agreed upon were—

- (1) that Government should acquire additional land for the school;
- (2) that they should make grants to the mission amounting to Rs. 9,000 for a new carpenter's shop and for new machinery;
- (3) that the new buildings and the new site should be made over to the mission subject to the condition that in the event of their ceasing to be used for the purpose of industrial education the cost of erecting the buildings and acquiring the site should be refunded to Government by the mission;
- (4) that the mission should provide for the admission to the school of forty students, half to be nominated by Government and half by the mission;
- (5) that Government should make a recurring grant at the rate of Rs. 100 per annum for every student in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum;
- (6) that Government would increase the rate of grant during the first five years if the mission were able to show at the time of the grant becoming due that the amount admissible had been materially affected by defections or owing to students having been sent away as unfit for mechanical learning; and
- (7) that the mission should provide branches in the school for foundry work, fitting and carpentry, that they should provide instruction in freehand, geometrical and machine drawing, and that they should satisfy the department as to the adequacy of the school staff both in point of numbers and training.

These terms were accepted by the mission, and in G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated 9th August 1912, Government ordered the acquisition of the site originally selected for the extension of the school. This site has been acquired and for sake of clearness I will refer to it as site A.

Government also directed the Director, in consultation with the Government Solicitor, to arrange for the execution of a formal agreement by the mission authorities embodying the conditions on which Government aid would be given to the school. But technical difficulties cropped up, and in G.O. No. 55, dated 22nd January 1913, Government agreed to accept, instead of a formal agreement, 'an undertaking on the part of the management similar to that usually entered into in the case of grants for school buildings but containing the additional stipulations specially agreed upon in the present case'. But the mission authorities were unable to give an undertaking of

the kind required by Mr. Tressler and suggested that the whole scheme should be dropped. This closes the first stage of the matter. I understand that the cause of the breakdown was partly that the mission authorities objected to giving any formal undertaking at all and partly that they expressed themselves unable to guarantee that in the event of Brother Emile retiring the school would be maintained at the same pitch of efficiency.

At the end of 1913, however, negotiations were reopened and Mr. Tressler and the mission authorities agreed in principle upon an entirely new scheme. The features of this scheme briefly were as follows:—

- (1) The school was to be divided into two sections—a school and a factory.
- (2) Site A was to be sold to the mission and used by the mission for the construction of class rooms for technical purposes.
- (3) A new site adjoining the existing school on the south of it was to be acquired and on it Government should build and equip a factory which should be leased to the mission for the factory part of the institution.

3. Government approved this scheme to the extent of acquiring the new site which may be termed site B. But they have never given their explicit approval to the proposal that they should build and equip a factory which should be leased to the mission for the factory part of the institution, and the proposal need not be further considered. It was made at a time when Mr. Tressler's policy—or rather the policy which he hoped to induce Government to adopt—was that Government should build factories and lease them to industrial schools to be worked, and apart from any question of the merits of such policy, it is obviously impossible that in present financial circumstances Government should commit themselves to the expenditure involved. As regards site A, Government declined in G.O. Mis. No. 1098, Educational, dated 4th October 1915, to sell the land to the mission, but in G.O. No. 923, dated the 29th August 1916, they agreed to lease it on certain conditions in order that extensions to the school buildings might be erected on it. But here again there was a misunderstanding. In his letter to Mr. Tressler the correspondent of the school stated that the school authorities did not want to extend on site A and expressly asked if the extensions might be erected on site B. Mr. Tressler however did not explain matters clearly in his letter No. B. 17, dated the 4th March 1916, and Government misunderstood his proposal.

4. Thus when I took over the department in October last, matters were at a deadlock. Accordingly I reviewed the whole history of the discussions in a letter, dated the 19th January last, to the school authorities. I pointed out that a fresh start must be made, and I promised to support any reasonable scheme they might put up for the development and enlargement of the school. The school authorities, however, were discouraged by the delay which had taken place, and the whole question had to lie over till I could visit the school.

5. Mr. Fyfe and I have now both inspected the school, and I have had two interviews with Brother Emile, the manager. The Collector, Mr. Vernon, came with me on my first visit to the school and I have also had the advantage of discussing the question with him.

6. The position is as follows. The so-called St. Aloysius' Industrial school is strictly speaking not an industrial school at all. The manager, Brother Emile, is probably one of the finest, if not the finest, motor engineers in India. He has worked in the Darraeq and other big motor works in France. Originally he started the 'Industrial school' in order to provide Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian boys at the St. Aloysius' European school who did not show much aptitude for literary work with a means of earning their living. But doubtless owing to Brother Emile's remarkable skill as an engineer the school has gradually developed into a busy engineering workshop. Apprentices however are taken. They are not given any drawing or theoretical instruction but they get a thoroughly practical training in mechanical and motor engineering. Some of the old apprentices are employed in the workshops on wages rising to as much as Rs. 2-12-0 a day. Others are employed in Railway Workshops, in the Telegraph Department and in motor engineering shops. The 'school' therefore is doing good work in turning out a really high class practical mechanic.

7. The state of the workshops however is simply appalling. 'The whole establishment Mr. Fyfe writes' is simply choked for want of room. The machine shop is hopelessly overcrowded and has about twice as many machines working as the place is properly fit for, whilst several valuable heavy machines are lying idle for want of space on which to erect them. The garage is very small and cramped and can accommodate only a few cars at a time and then there is not sufficient elbow room for the workmen to get at their work properly. The blacksmith's shop is a small room and has a miniature foundry stuck right in the centre of the floor. The carpenter's shop has several wood-working machines but is built at an obtuse angle to the machine shop making it impossible to obtain easy transmission of power from one to the other and no carpentry is being undertaken at present. I may mention in this connexion that, on the strength of Mr. Tressler's scheme, Brother Emile invested in many thousand rupees worth of very valuable machinery most of which is still lying idle for want of space. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he is rather sore at the delay which has occurred in the scheme for extending the premises.

8. Both Mr. Fyfe and I are agreed that all previous schemes for the extension and development of the school must be discarded. Brother Emile is primarily an engineer, and he will always be an engineer rather than a schoolmaster. We shall never make an 'Industrial school' in the usually accepted sense of the term out of this institution (even if I wanted to do so), and the only wise course is to recognize the fact. But the institution is doing useful work in training mechanics, and if only on account of its apprenticeship system it is far more deserving of Government aid than most of the industrial schools in the Presidency as they are managed at present. All the motor-cars and motor-busses within a very wide radius are sent to Brother Emile for repairs, and a great deal of repair work is done for rice mills and other industrial concerns in the Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Ganjam districts. The institution therefore is playing a useful part in the industrial development of the Northern Circars, and if only it had more elbow room, it would be even more useful. It is little less than sinful that at this time when the engineering resources of the Presidency should be organized to the utmost, a large number of the most modern and valuable machines should be lying idle merely for want of space to work them in. On every ground, therefore, I am of opinion that Government should assist the institution to develop with as little delay as possible.

9. The most obvious way in which we can assist is in the matter of providing land for extension. As already noticed, two plots of land have already been acquired for this very purpose, and I will deal with each in turn. Unfortunately there are no sketches of the plots either in my office, but I submit a rough sketch prepared by Brother Emile.

10. The acquisition of the first plot which I have referred to above as plot A was sanctioned in G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 9th August 1912, and I understand that the land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,518. The object of the acquisition (vide paragraph 5 of Mr. Cotton's letter No. 40 G., dated 6th July 1909, printed in G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910) was to remove 'a house and a number of huts which were thrust in a wedge into the block of mission buildings' in order to afford room for extending the industrial school. The plot has been shown to me by Brother Emile. It consists partly of a strip of land which adjoins, and is part of the school play-ground and partly of what is practically a backyard to the orphanage buildings. These plots are entirely unsuited for the extension of the industrial part of the school, and I am altogether opposed to allowing the proposed extension on them. The play-ground of the school is a very small one, and the strip of land acquired by Government which adjoins this play-ground should be alienated on the usual terms to the mission under Board's Standing Order No. 24 for the purpose of a play-ground. The rest of the plot is a natural part of the mission compound and is useless to any one except the mission. I propose that it be alienated under Board's Standing Order No. 24 to the mission for general educational purposes.

11. I am however not much concerned with plot A. What I am interested in is plot B, i.e., the land lying south of the existing mission property which has been acquired under the authority of G.O. Mis. No. 1098, Educational, dated the 4th

October 1915. I am most anxious that this land should be handed over to the mission with the least possible delay to enable them to extend their present workshops, and I propose that the land should be alienated under Board's Standing Order No. 24 to the mission for this purpose. The only stipulation I would make is that the present apprenticeship system should be systematized. I consider

- (1) that at least six apprentices should be taken on every year,
- (2) that the full period of training should be four years,
- (3) that though no definite educational standard should be prescribed, the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing, and
- (4) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given at least three hours drawing a week.

12. Brother Emile agrees to these suggestions, and I am convinced that in all the circumstances of the case this is the best and most natural way of developing the school. There are at present 18 apprentices of all castes all of whom are getting a thoroughly practical mechanical training. If mechanical drawing is added, a higher class mechanic will be turned out, and later on, the theoretical side of the instruction may be developed, either by means of extension classes on the lines of those at the Madras Trades School or otherwise. Brother Emile already has ideas in this direction, but the future may be left to look after itself. The main thing to do is to develop the school on the lines on which experience has shown that it can best work, and this object can best be attained by systematizing and improving to the extent suggested above the practical training now given to apprentices. But nothing can be done as long as the school is so cramped for space that half of its machinery is lying idle, and I hope that Government will lose no time in alienating this plot of land to the mission authorities on the usual terms 'for the purpose of extending St. Aloysius Industrial School.' I venture to suggest that if possible a lease-deed should be dispensed with. It seems to me that a mere order stating the terms, provided that the mission accepts these terms, would safeguard Government rights sufficiently. At any rate whatever is done should be done quickly.

13. The Collector agrees with my proposals. He informs me that the lands proposed to be alienated are not likely to be required in connexion with the harbour scheme.

14. The school authorities have been rather *difficile* in the past, and when I had got them far, in this draft, I thought it advisable to send the draft to Brother Emile to know if he accepted the proposals made. I enclose a copy of Brother Emile's reply No. 816, dated 23rd August. He raises two points. First he asks whether the department is prepared to contribute to the cost of levelling site B, and constructing the new extension of the workshops and putting up the necessary shafting. The obvious answer is that an application for a building grant under Chapter VIII of the Code may be put in in due course and will be considered on its merits. But this answer will not satisfy the school authorities who have to decide whether to extend on the available space already in their possession or on a new site which although more advantageous in other respects (1) needs levelling and (2) will require a good deal more shafting. Plans and estimates for the new extension are not ready, but the correspondent roughly estimates that it will cost between Rs. 1,500 and 2,000 to level the ground and that the new buildings will cost from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. I think that the correspondent may be informed that if an application is put in under Chapter VIII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, Government will be prepared to make a grant of one-third of the cost (a) of the extension and (b) of the levelling subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

15. Enquiry is also made as to what teaching grant Government will be prepared to give if the apprentice system is systematized as suggested above. The school has for some years past received a grant of about Rs. 2,500 per annum. These teaching grants are fixed with reference to a number of considerations, viz., the financial position of the school, the number of pupils, the qualifications of the staff and so on. The actual amount of the grant is left to the discretion of the Director, and Government can hardly bind itself to a fixed annual grant for an indefinite period. We could fix a definite rate of grant per apprentice but unless the rate were

a high one this system would mean that at first the school would suffer. For the first four years I would offer the school a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. But when the scheme is in full working order I would substitute a definite rate per apprentice. The continuance of the grant would of course depend upon the Director being satisfied that the apprentices were being properly trained and given proper instruction in mechanical drawing.

16. To sum up, I propose (1) that the two plots marked A be alienated to the school under Board's Standing Order No. 24, one for the purposes of a play-ground and the other for general educational purposes,

(2) that site B be alienated for the extension of industrial school,

(3) that Government agree to contribute one-third of the cost of levelling site B and of the new extension subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000—this grant to be paid from next year's budget, and

(4) that until the apprentice scheme is in full working order and subject to its being properly worked Government promise a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice.

On its part the school must agree to accept the apprentice scheme proposed in paragraph 11 above.

17. The above proposals are as far as I am prepared to go. They err probably on the side of liberality, for after all the so-called school is more of an industrial enterprise than a school, and if there were in the neighbourhood any private mechanical engineering workshop, it would be a question whether Government would be justified at all in subsidizing the 'school'. This question however fortunately does not arise, and I have made my proposals as liberal as possible (1) because I am anxious to settle a question which has dragged on now for eight years and (2) because in the present circumstances it is important to bring all Brother Emile's machinery into work. But if the management will not accept these terms, I would drop the whole matter and except that I would still alienate site A to the mission for the purpose mentioned above, I would abstain from all further interference with the school.

18. I make a special request for very early orders.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from Brother EMILE, Manager, St. Aloysius' Industrial school.
To—the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated—Vizagapatam, the 23rd August 1917.
No.—816.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your D.O. R.O.C. No. 656, dated 16th instant enclosing draft letter to Government. I have read the letter carefully and agree in principle to what you suggest, but shall take the liberty to put a few questions which might help in making things clearer.

(1) After handing over site B, will the Industries Department be prepared to make special building grants towards the extension? The present industrial school buildings and machinery have been valued at Rs. 76,800 and are insured for this amount. The grant of site B will allow us to extend very advantageously but it will cost a good sum of money to level the ground and build an entirely new building and arrange for transport of force. If Government and the Industries Department are only prepared to make a grant of the land without in any way contributing grants towards the new building and its equipment, it will be cheaper for us to build on our own ground, as the plot is ready levelled, and being joined to the present building, transport of motive power will be easy. The Mission having contributed the above sum, viz., Rs. 76,800 towards the Industrial school and being willing to take in apprentices on a proper system and give them four years' training, it seems right that Government should contribute liberally towards the new buildings and their equipment. Kindly excuse my liberty in putting the matter so squarely.

(2) Is the Department prepared also to contribute a teaching grant towards the drawing and theory classes?

VI

Letter—from H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Vizagapatam, the 7th October 1917.
No.—R.C. 500 of 1916.

I have the honor to invite the attention of Government to my letter R.C. No. 500 of 1916, dated 23rd January 1917, and to request that Government may be

pleased to furnish me at an early date with the information required by the Government Solicitor, Madras, for drafting the deed of conveyance in respect of the land required for the extension of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school at Vizagapatam.

VII

Official Memorandum No. 4524/A-5, Home (Education), dated
7th November 1917.

With reference to his letter No. 656, dated the 14th September 1917, the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries is informed that the Government approve generally his proposals in regard to the development of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam. They agree to the alienation to the school authorities of the sites marked A and B free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. Site A will be alienated subject to the conditions laid down in clause (12) of Board's Standing Order No. 24. In the case of site B, the alienation will be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions detailed in paragraph 11 of the letter quoted above and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of 20 years provided in the meanwhile the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

2. The Officer in charge of the Department of Industries is requested to communicate the terms set out in his letter as modified above to the authorities of the institution and to report whether they are willing to abide by those terms.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

VIII

Letter—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 26th November 1917.
No.—656-R.O.C.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 4524/A-5, dated the 7th November 1917, approving the proposals for the development of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of correspondence with the correspondent of the school on the subject. It will be seen that the management accepts the proposals and is quite willing to abide by them. But as regards the levelling of site B and the extension of the school, it considers that, in the circumstances stated in the correspondent's letter, it would be fair if Government pay the school a half grant instead of one-third grant as proposed. This request however is not made as a condition of accepting the proposals as stated in paragraph 2 of the correspondent's letter. I consider that the terms already agreed upon are quite liberal and do not recommend a more liberal building grant. I however suggest that the school authorities may be allowed to start work in anticipation of formal handing over of the sites by the Revenue Department.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

Letter—from the Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Correspondent, St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam.
Dated—the 14th November 1917.
No.—658/16-17.

With reference to your letter No. 4842, dated the 10th October 1917, I have the honour to inform you that I have now received the orders of Government on my proposals for the extension and development of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school.

2. First as regards the land, as you know two plots have been acquired by Government with reference to the school.

3. Site A, the acquisition of which was sanctioned in 1912 consists partly of a bit of land which adjoins and is part of the school playground and partly of what is practically a backyard to the orphanage buildings. I reported to Government that neither portion of plot A was suitable for the extension of the Industrial school, that the first portion should always remain part of the playground which is already small and that the other portion should be made to the school authorities for general education purposes. In the circumstances Government are prepared to alienate to the school authorities plot A free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment, subject to the conditions laid down in Board's Standing Order No. 24 (12). These conditions are as follows:—

"A grant of State land, whether for public, religious, educational, or other purposes, should always contain the conditions (1) that if the land is not used for the specific purpose for which it was granted, or the conditions on which it was granted cease to be fulfilled, the Government may resume it and (2) that in the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any other reason, the compensation payable therefor shall in no case exceed the amount, if any paid to Government for the grant, together with the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the grantee."

On the part alienated for use as a playground of course you would not be allowed to erect buildings.

4. As regards site B, that is the area south of the existing school, the acquisition of which was sanctioned in 1915 I reported to Government that this land ought to be made available for the extension of the Industrial school. Government have agreed to the proposal and have signified their willingness to alienate the land to the school authorities free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. In the first instance however, the alienation will be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions detailed in paragraph 11 of my letter to Government and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are observed. The conditions detailed in paragraph 11 of my letter refer to the agreement at which Brother Emile and I arrived regarding the training of apprentices at the schools, viz.—

- (1) that at least six apprentices should be taken on every year,
- (2) that the full period of training should be four years,
- (3) that though no definite educational standard should be prescribed, the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing, and
- (4) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given at least three hours' drawing a week.

The alienation will be made permanent after 20 years provided that in the meantime the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

5. Government will also, under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and on receipt of an application under Chapter VIII of that code, be prepared to contribute one-third of the cost (a) of the levelling of site B and (b) of the extension of the Industrial school on that site. But the grant will be subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

6. Provided that the apprenticeship scheme as explained above is properly worked, Government will be prepared to give a fixed annual grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum for each apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum. They reserve the right however of substituting a grant based on a definite rate for each apprentice when the scheme has had time to develop and is in full working order.

7. I am directed to enquire whether you agree to the above proposals and are willing to abide by them. In my opinion they are liberal and I trust that the school authorities will be able to accept them in order that the extension and development of the Industrial school may proceed without further delay and that this ancient vexed question may finally be laid to rest.

(2)

Letter—from the Correspondent, St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam.
To—the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated—the 22nd November 1917.
No.—818.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter R.O.C. No. 656, dated 14th instant and in reply to same, I have much pleasure to inform you that the management accepts your proposals as detailed therein, and is quite willing to abide by them.

2. In connexion with the question of one-third of the cost of the levelling of site B and the extension of the school on that site, I have been directed to ask you if you could kindly see your way to give a half grant. Our reasons for applying for a half grant for the building are as

follows:—The machinery for the extension will be practically all supplied by us, as, besides the machinery now in use, we have machines lying idle and only waiting for the day when the new building will be finished; secondly, the whole of the cost of the buildings up to date and of the machinery has been borne by the Mission, and thus we have more than borne our portion of the total cost. This request of a half grant is made by the management not as a condition to the accepting of your proposals, since in paragraph 1 we have accepted them, but from our point of view it seems fair that Government should contribute a half grant, and we are firmly persuaded that you will see your way to meet us on this point.

3. Kindly let me know what further formalities are necessary before the land is handed over, both sites A and B, and we are authorized to prepare site B for the extension. A form of application for the building grant under Chapter VIII may be kindly forwarded.

4. Brother Emile asks me to mention that there is no question of calling the new extension a "Government School", for the business reasons he has given you.

5. The management expresses its thanks to you for pushing through to a final conclusion this "ancient, vexed question" and trusts that paragraph 2 of this letter will receive your kind attention.

Order—No. 1584, Home (Education), dated 15th December 1917.

In G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated the 18th August 1910, the Government approved a scheme for the development with State aid of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and subsequently sanctioned the acquisition of two plots of land near the school for providing extensions to the school buildings. Owing however to certain differences that arose, the scheme could not be given effect to and was dropped.

2. Fresh proposals for the development of the school were accordingly formulated by the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries with the approval of Government and these have been accepted by the management. The correspondent has undertaken to systematise the present apprenticeship system in the school and to carry out the following suggestions made by the Government in this respect:—

- (a) that at least six apprentices should be taken on every year,
- (b) that the full period of training should be four years,
- (c) that, though no definite educational standard should be prescribed, the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing, and
- (d) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given at least three hours' drawing a week.

3. The site to the north of the school acquired by Government in 1912 will be alienated to the authorities of the school free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment subject to the conditions laid down in clause (12) of Board's Standing Order No. 24. The portion of the site near the playground will however always remain part of it but the management will be allowed to utilise the other portion for general educational purposes.

The second site to the south of the school acquired in 1915 will also be similarly alienated for the extension of the Industrial school free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. In this case however, the alienation will, in the first instance, be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions agreed upon in regard to the training of apprentices and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of twenty years provided in the meanwhile the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of the resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

The Collector of Vizagapatam is requested to submit through the Board of Revenue the necessary alienation statements in respect of the sites in question.

4. The Government will, on receipt of an application under Chapter VIII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, be prepared to contribute one-third of the cost (a) of levelling the site to the south of the school and (b) of extensions to the school erected on it subject however to a maximum of Rs 10,000. They regret they are unable to accede to the request of the management for a grant of one-half of the total cost.

5. Subject to the condition that the apprenticeship scheme as above explained is properly worked, the Government sanction the payment to the school of a fixed annual grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum for each apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum. They however reserve the right of substituting a grant based on a definite rate for each apprentice when the scheme has had time to develop and is in full working order.

6. The Government are pleased to permit the authorities of the school to start work on the site to the south of the school in anticipation of its being formally handed over by the Revenue Department.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

" Collector of Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.

Editors' Table (order only).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1584, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 15TH DECEMBER 1917

[SUBJECT.—*Leasing of land acquired by the Government to the St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam.*]

Previous papers :			
G.O. 2734,	Revenue,	18th Aug. 1910	G.O. 107, Educational, 3rd Feb. 1916
" 99,	Educational,	14th Feb. 1911	" 923 " 29th Aug. "
" 728	"	9th Aug. 1912	" 2546, Revenue, 13th Nov. "
" 55	"	22nd Jan. 1913	" 1215, Home (Edn.), 20th "
" 532	"	17th May 1915	" 164 " 13th Feb. 1917
" 1098	"	4th Oct. "	" 1283, Revenue, 4th May "
" 1394	"	10th Dec. "	" 2362 " 3rd Aug. "

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, R.C. No. 500, dated the 4th December 1916.

It is submitted that in cases where grants are promised under the Grant-in-aid Code for the purchase of land required for schools, the Government acquire the land for the school authorities when there is difficulty in private purchase. In such cases the land is after acquisition transferred to the school authorities by a deed of conveyance. (Please see note on page 1 of notes to G.O. No. 1215, dated 20th November 1916). The school authorities thereupon mortgage the land to the Government for a period of forty years in consideration of the grant obtained by them under the Grant-in-aid Code. In the present case the whole cost of the land for the Vizagapatam Industrial school has been borne by the Government. (Please see paragraph 2 (2) of G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910.) With a view to retaining the perpetual ownership the Government have ordered a lease of the land to the school authorities under certain conditions. (Please see G.O. No. 923, dated 29th August 1916.) These may be explained to the Government Solicitor. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

S.K.—13-12-16.

N.K.—16-12-16.

E. A. HARVEY—18-12-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—23-12-16.

[Memorandum No. 4524-1, dated the 23rd December 1916.]

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, R.C. No. 500, dated the 23rd January 1917.

The Government Solicitor has again asked for further information on certain points. The Collector of Vizagapatam forwards copy of the Government Solicitor's letter to the Government. Many of the points on which further information is required are such as could be answered by the Collector himself in consultation with the school authorities and Mr. Innes. But the Collector suggests that the Government may, if necessary, consult the officer in charge of the Department of Industries and furnish the information required by the Government Solicitor. It is submitted that the Collector's letter with enclosure may be referred to Mr. Innes for remarks in the first instance. A draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

S.K.—2-2-17

N.K.—4-2-17.

Issue.

E. A. HARVEY—5-2-17.

[Endorsement No. 4524-2, dated 6th February 1917.]

*From the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, No. 656,
dated 14th September 1917.*

Please see Mr. Innes' letter on pages 3-7 of the current file. He has given a brief account of the proposals till now before the Government for aiding the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam. After inspecting the school with Mr. Fyfe and interviewing the manager of the school, Mr. Innes submits a new scheme for the consideration of the Government. He suggests that the Government aid to the school should be in the following form:—

(1) that the two plots of land near the school already acquired by the Government should be alienated to the school authorities under Board's Standing Order No. 24;

(2) that the Government should agree to contribute one-third of the cost of levelling site B and of erecting the new extension subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000; and

(3) that for the first four years the Government should agree to pay a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

2. In return for such aid the manager of the school is to be asked to systematise the present apprenticeship system on the following lines:—

(1) that at least six apprentices should be admitted into the school every year;

(2) that the full period of training should be four years;

(3) that the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing; and

(4) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given three hours' drawing a week.

3. As regards the alienation of the sites in question, it is submitted that in G.O. No. 923, dated the 29th August 1916, the Government sanctioned the lease of the site A to the mission for extensions to the Industrial School buildings. Mr. Innes now states that the site A is not of value for purposes of the Industrial School and that it may therefore be alienated to the Mission, part for the purposes of a playground and part for general educational purposes. It is not clear whether the alienation should be free of charge for occupancy right and also free of assessment (page 3 of G.O. No. 532, dated 17th May 1915). In his letter No. 726, dated the 12th August 1914, the correspondent of the school requested that the site might be sold to the Mission, but the request was not then entertained for the reasons explained in the notes on pages 3 and 11-13 of notes to G.O. No. 532, Education, dated the 17th May 1915, and His Excellency's note on page 25 of G.O. No. 1098, dated the 4th October 1915. These reasons do not now have the same force as before, but perhaps it is not desirable to sell the land outright to the Mission. No decision has yet been arrived at as regards the utilization of the site B. There appears to be no objection to the alienation of this site also to the Mission for the purposes of the Industrial school on the conditions laid down in clause (12) of Board's Standing Order No. 24. Orders sanctioning such alienation will have to issue in the Revenue Department. For precedent please see the undermentioned papers:—

(1) G.O. No. 1283, Revenue, dated the 4th May 1917.

(2) G.O. No. 2362, Revenue, dated the 3rd August 1917.

The file may therefore be sent to that department for acceptance of the proposal.

4. The Mission desires to have some promise of a liberal grant from the Government towards the cost of levelling site B and constructing a building. These are expected to cost from Rs. 26,500 to Rs. 32,000. Mr. Innes proposes that a grant of one-third of the total cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, may be given for this purpose. Under chapter VIII of the Grant-in-Aid Code a grant of one-half of the total expenditure on these items

Cost of levelling ...	From Rs. 1,500 to 2,000	
" of constructing new building ...	Rs. 25,000 to 30,000	
Total ...	26,500 to 32,000	

may be given to the school. Presumably Mr. Innes restricts the grant to one-third in view of the fact that the school is really a commercial workshop. Further, the land required for the extension will probably be given free. The proposal to restrict the grant may therefore be approved. It is not clear whether the above estimate includes the cost of equipment also. If it does not a separate grant may be sanctioned under article 57 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The manager of the institution desires also to know what teaching grant the school will get each year. The school has for the last few years been in receipt of a teaching grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum. Teaching grants to industrial schools are now fixed with reference to a number of considerations, viz., the financial position of the school, the number of pupils, the qualifications of the staff, and so on. Mr. Innes proposes that for the first four years the Government may promise to pay a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 a year plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. In the original scheme the Government agreed to give a grant of Rs. 100 per annum for every student in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum. According to the present proposal the grant in the first year will, assuming that there will be only six apprentices in the school, be Rs. 2,560 rising to Rs. 3,440 in the fourth year; but the latter sum will be reduced to Rs. 3,000. The grant proposed seems to be liberal, as pointed out by Mr. Innes (paragraph 4 of the correspondent's letter, page 3 of G.O. No. 728, dated 9th August 1912).

6. As regards the conditions to be satisfied by the school authorities, it is submitted that these do not call for remarks. Under the original scheme it was proposed that 40 pupils should be admitted into the school, of which 20 should be nominated by the Government without reference to caste or creed. Please see paragraphs 2 (1) and 6 of order in G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910. The present proposal is to admit not less than six apprentices each year. The apprentices will however be selected by the school authorities.

7. From Mr. Innes' letter it would appear that the terms of aid have not yet been definitely accepted by the manager of the school. If the scheme is acceptable to Government, Mr. Innes may be asked to ascertain from the manager whether he agrees to the terms.

8. Before sending the file to Revenue and Financial for remarks, it appears desirable to ascertain from Mr. Innes whether the alienation of the sites to the Mission should be free of charge for occupancy right and also free of assessment or whether the Mission is prepared to bear the whole or a portion of the cost of acquisition.

S.K.—24-9-17.

N.K.—24-9-17.

Mr. Innes has gone into the matter very fully and I think Government may accept his conclusions and put the terms before the Mission authorities.

2. As regards paragraph 4 of the office-note, the estimate is, I think, meant to include the cost of levelling the site, constructing buildings and arranging for the transmission of power. From Mr. Innes' letter one gathers that the equipment is already there. In any event, it seems clear that Mr. Innes does not propose to go any further.

3. I imagine that Mr. Innes does mean that the two sites A and B should be alienated free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. But it would be well to ascertain definitely from him. It is, I think, clear that the Mission is not intended to bear any portion of the cost of acquisition.

D. N. STRATHIE—23-9-17.

1584 Home (Edn.)—2

Regarding site A, the usual rules may be adopted. This has nothing to do with the industrial school.

2. Regarding site B, I propose the alienation be free of charge for acquisition and free of assessment. The alienation to be conditional on the terms and to become final if the terms are observed for twenty years.

3. Mr. Innes has dealt with the matter fully and after local inquiry and I accept his conclusions.

4. I shall be glad if the case be passed urgently.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-9-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraph 16 of Mr. Innes' letter (page 7, current file), paragraph 1 of Home (Education) office-note on page 2 ante, and Home Secretary's note above.

In regard to the teaching grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice subject to a maximum grant of Rs. 3,000, it is

Of course.

L.E.K.—3-10-17.

of about Rs. 2,500 per annum. The proposals as modified by the Home Secretary

L.E.K.—3-10-17.

presumed that this arrangement will be in lieu of the existing system according to which the school is receiving a grant of about Rs. 2,500 per annum. The proposals as modified by the Home Secretary may, it is submitted, be accepted in Financial.

2. *Funds*.—The expenditure in the current year can most probably be met from the budget provision of Rs. 84,000 for "grant-in-aid, etc., for industrial schools" under 26. Bm. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

V.G.K.—3-10-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—3-10-17.

L. DAVIDSON—4-10-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

This department is concerned with the proposal of the Director of Industries to alienate sites A and B in the sketch to the St. Aloysius Industrial school authorities, Vizagapatam, for the purposes and in the manner mentioned below:—

Portion of site A adjoining the play-ground	For play-ground.
Remaining portion of site A	For general educational purposes.
Site B	For the extension of the work-shops of the Industrial school.

The Director of Industries does not state whether the sites are to be alienated free of assessment. The Home (Education) Secretary wishes the usual rules to be adopted as regards site A. According to these rules (paragraph 14 of Board's Standing Order No. 24) lands required for schools and play-grounds are usually exempted from assessment—vide, e.g., G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 12th October 1916. It is therefore submitted that site A may be alienated free of charge on

G.H.J.—12-10-17.

A.R.K.—13-10-17.

account of occupancy right and free of assessment, subject to the usual conditions—vide G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 12th October 1916.

2. As regards site B the Home Secretary proposes to alienate it free of charge on account of occupancy right and free of assessment, the alienation to be conditional on the terms proposed by the Director of Industries in paragraph 11 at page 6 current file, and the usual alienation conditions and to become final if the terms are observed for twenty years. It is submitted that, as in the case of all alienations in general, the alienation may be subject to the usual conditions and in this particular case to the special conditions in paragraph 11 at page 6, current file. There need not be a temporary and conditional alienation first and a permanent and unconditional alienation afterwards as seems to be implied in AA above. If the conditions are duly observed, the land will in the ordinary course continue to be vested in the school authorities.

3. The file may be returned to Home (Education) with these remarks and they may be asked, while issuing orders on the Director's proposals, to furnish the Board with extract of paragraphs 10 and 11 at pages 5-6, current file, and to ask it to submit the necessary alienation statements and, pending the submission of the statements, to instruct the Collector to put the school authorities in possession of site B after ascertaining if the authorities agree to the proposals of the Director of Industries—vide paragraph 7 at page 3 supra.

S.J.A.—10-10-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—10-10-17.

The only difficulty is about the terms of alienation of site B. The proposals the Home Secretary on page 4 supra are clearly based on the idea that it would be inconvenient to include the terms at pages 5-6, current file, (which may obviously require change in the natural course of development) along with the usual permanent conditions of alienation. This view may, I think, be accepted.

G. H. JACKSON—12-10-17.

I agree. There will be no difficulty in drafting additional conditions to be observed for twenty years.

As the proposal involves a new departure I think the Honourable Member, Revenue, should see.

A. R. KNAPP—13-10-17.

Demi-official—from T. E. MORR, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th October 1917.

His Excellency understands that there is a proposal to hand over certain land to the Industrial school at Vizagapatam, and I am to ask you kindly to send the papers for his perusal.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file relating to the alienation of two plots of land to the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and the payment of certain grants to the school was sent recently to the Financial and the Revenue departments for remarks. It is understood that the file is now in the Revenue Department. On its return from that department it may be submitted to His Excellency.

S.K.—11-10-17.

Will Revenue kindly send the papers fairly soon?

D. N. STRATHIE—12-10-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The main file was returned to Home (Education) on 18th October 1917. This may be sent to that department with this information.

S.J.A.—20-10-17.

V.A.A.—20-10-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue and Financial departments have accepted the proposals of this department. As suggested in paragraph 7 of office-note on page 3 ante the officer in charge of the Department of Industries may be requested to ascertain and report if the school authorities agree to the terms. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

2. With reference to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's demi-official on page 5 ante the file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor, through Honourable Member (Industries) and Honourable Member (Revenue.)

S.K.—24-10-17.

N.K.—25-10-17.

C. H. BROWN—26-10-17.

Before issue, circulate as the file has been called for by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-10-17.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—29-10-17.

The terms in the draft for alienation of site B are novel and obscure and therefore unsuitable. It is undesirable to alienate land on terms which may lead to disputes 20 years hence. If the alienation is to be temporary and the land is to be held subject to such conditions as the Governor may, from time to time, prescribe, the draft should say so. If the grant is to become permanent after 20 years, provided, in the mean time, it is not resumed for breach of condition, this also may be specified. There is nothing more fruitful of disputes than a shorthand style in grants of land. If the land is resumable, some provision regarding the compensation payable on resumption must be included.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—30-10-17.

P[ENTLAND]—30-10-17.

Amplify draft.

R.R.—31-10-17.

For orders whether the following may be substituted for the portion marked A in the draft:—

In the case of site B, the alienation will be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions detailed in paragraph 11 of the letter quoted above and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of 20 years provided in the meanwhile the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

2. Perhaps Revenue may be consulted as to the suitability of the amendment suggested above.

N.K.—1-11-17.

Revenue may first see the amendment, I think.

C.H.B.—1-11-17.

R.R.—1-11-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The amendment suggested above may, it is submitted, be accepted.

S.J.A.—2-11-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—3-11-17.

G. H. JACKSON—5-11-17.

A. R. KNAPP—5-11-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The amendment suggested above has been carried out in the draft which has been retyped. It is for approval.

S.K.—5-11-17.

N.K.—5-11-17.

C.H.B.—6-11-17.

R.R.—7-11-17.

[Memorandum No. 4524 A-5, dated the 7th November 1917.]

From the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, No. 656, dated the 26th November 1917.

Mr. Innes reports that the authorities of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, accept his proposals as modified by the Government for the development of the school. The Board of Revenue may now be requested to submit the necessary alienation statements in respect of the two sites to be handed over to the mission.

2. According to the terms already settled the school authorities will get one-third of the cost of levelling site B and of erecting the extensions to the school buildings subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. They now ask for a half grant for these two items. Mr. Innes considers that the terms already agreed upon are liberal and does not therefore recommend an increase in the grant. His view may be concurred in.

3. A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Revenue Department for acceptance.

S.K.—4-12-17.

N.K.—6-12-17.

C. H. BROWN—7-12-17.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-12-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft may be accepted and the file returned to Home (Education) u.o. Sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 3 was accepted in this department on 5th November 1917.

S.J.A.—10-12-17.

C.J.P.—10-12-17.

Accepted in Revenue.

G. H. JACKSON—11-12-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted the draft may now issue.

A.S.—14-12-17.

N.K.—14-12-17.

Issue.

C.H.B.—14-12-17.

[G.O. No. 1584, Home (Education), dated 15th December 1917.]

20/12

Read:-

I
C.No.2913A, From the Director of Industries, No.656, dated 14th September 1917.
II
Memo. to do do No.4524A-5, dated 7th November 1917
III
C.No.3598A, From the do do No.656, dated 26th November 1917
(Close also C.Nos.4524/16,
443/17 and 3084/17).

ORDER:-
Press.

Home (R.D.N.)
1584/2 15-12-17

(R) In G.O.No.2734, Revenue, dated the 18th August 1910, the Government approved a scheme for the development with State aid of the St.Aloysius' Industrial School, Vizagapatam, ~~and~~ subsequently sanctioned the acquisition of two plots of land near the school for ~~extensions~~ ^{providing} to the school buildings. Owing however to certain differences that arose afterwards, the scheme could not be given effect to and was dropped..

3. Fresh proposals for the development of the school were accordingly ^{formulated} ~~made~~ by the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries with the approval of Government and these have been accepted by the management. The correspondent has undertaken to systematise the present apprenticeship system in the school and to carry out the following suggestions made by the Government in this respect:-

(a) that at least six apprentices should be taken on every year,

(b) that the full period of training should be four years,

(c) that, though no definite educational standard should be prescribed, the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing and

(d) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given at least three hours' drawing a week.

The site to the north of the school required by Government in 1913 will be alienated to the authorities of the school free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment subject to the conditions laid down in clause (13) of B.S.O. 24. The portion of the site near the play ground ^{always} remain part of it but the management will be ~~not~~ allowed to utilise the other portion for general educational purposes.

The second site to the south of the school required in 1915 will also be similarly alienated to the extension of the Industrial school free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. In this case however, the alienation will in the first instance be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions agreed upon in regard to training of apprentices and such other conditions may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of twenty years. In the meanwhile the site is not resumed for any of the prescribed conditions or for other

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sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of the resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

The Collector of Vizagapatam is requested to submit through the Board of Revenue the necessary alienation statements in respect of the sites in question.

4. The Government will, on receipt of an application under Chapter VIII of the Grant-in-aid Code, be prepared to contribute one-third of the cost (a) of levelling the site to the south of the school and (b) of extensions to the school erected on it subject however to a maximum of Rs.10,000. They regret they are unable to accede to the request of the management for a grant of one-half of the total cost.

5. Subject to the condition that the apprenticeship scheme as above explained is properly worked, the Government sanction the payment to the school of a fixed annual grant of Rs.3,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs.60 per annum for each apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs.3,000 per annum. They however reserve the right of substituting a grant based on a definite rate for each apprentice when the scheme has had time to develop and is in full working order.

6. The Government are pleased to permit the authorities of the school to start work on the site to the south of the school in anticipation of its ~~being~~ ^{being} formally handed over by the Revenue Department.

Handwritten notes:
 7/2/17
 7/12/17
 7/12/17

To

- The Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.
- " Collector of Vizagapatam.
- " Revenue Department.
- " Accountant General.
- " Financial Department.

(~~Order only~~ may be placed on E.T.)



mission property
 surrounded by P.C.D.

Rough sketch of
 the St Aloysius' Mission
 Compound at
 Vizagapatam

Handwritten signature:
 22/5/17
 Correspondent.

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AB
15
Shankar
Shankar
G.O. No. 1584, 15th December 1917

St. Aloysius' Industrial School, Vizagapatam

Sanctioning the alienation of certain lands in favour of the — and the payment to the school of a fixed annual grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum for each apprentice in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

Read—the following papers:—

I

Letter—from H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector of Vizagapatam.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—the 4th December 1916.

No.—R.C. 500.

As ordered in paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 923, dated 29th August 1916, the Government Solicitor, Madras, was requested to prepare and send a draft lease deed referred to therein for submission to Government. In reply, the Government Solicitor observes in paragraph 3 of his letter No. 1658, dated 27th November 1916 (copy enclosed), that where land is acquired by Government for the purposes of a school, it has been usual to convey the land to the school authorities concerned and that if the land in question is so conveyed there will be no necessity for a lease. I therefore request that Government may be pleased to issue the necessary instructions with regard to the above observation of the Government Solicitor.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Government Solicitor, Madras.

To—the Collector of Vizagapatam.

Dated—the 27th November 1916.

No.—1658.

With reference to your N. Dis. No. 3262, dated 23rd November 1916, enclosing a copy of G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated 9th August 1912, I have the honour to inquire

(1) whether the cost of acquisition of 468.66 square yards of land was borne entirely by the Government of Madras or whether any portion of the same was paid by the authorities of St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam; and

(2) what were the 'terms of the agreement' entered into with the mission authorities.

2. Please let me have printed or other copies of G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910, and G.O. No. 99, Educational, dated 14th February 1911.

3. It would appear from the notification printed at pages 493-94 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 20th August 1912 that the land "is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam." In similar cases where land is acquired by Government for the purpose of a school, it has been usual to convey the land to the school authorities concerned. If this is done in the present case, there will be no necessity for a lease.

II

**Memorandum No. 4524-1, Home (Education), dated 23rd December 1916/
3rd January 1917.**

With reference to his letter to the Collector of Vizagapatam, No. 1658, dated the 27th November 1916, the Government Solicitor is informed that the cost of acquisition of the land referred to in G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 9th August 1912, was met entirely by the Government. The conditions under which it is proposed to hand over the land to the authorities of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, are mentioned in G.O. No. 923, Home (Education), dated the 29th August 1916 (copy enclosed).

100. 2/2/20

No. 1584, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH DECEMBER 1917

3

Letter—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 14th September 1917.
No.—656.

I have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with Government's Endorsement No. 4524/16-2, dated the 6th February 1917, regarding the development of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam. This correspondence dates back to Government Official Memorandum No. 1859-A/09-1, Revenue, dated 15th June 1909, in which Mr. Cotton, then Director of Industries, was asked to report on the question of opening one or more industrial schools in the Vizagapatam district. Mr. Cotton reported by suggesting that this school should be enlarged and developed and in G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910, Government accepted his proposals subject to certain modifications. Seven years have elapsed since this Government order was issued, and except that two plots of land have been acquired by Government for the extension of the school, the matter has not advanced one single step. Under the personal instructions of His Excellency the Governor, therefore, I have visited the school with the object of devising, if possible, in consultation with the manager, proposals which will be acceptable both to Government and to the school authorities.

2. In order to save time and trouble in the Secretariat, I give below a brief resume of the history of the negotiations which have now dragged on for eight years. In the Government order referred to above it was decided that the school should be enlarged and developed with Government aid for the purpose of teaching mechanical engineering, carpentry and blacksmith's work to students from the Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts. Much correspondence ensued regarding the terms of the Government aid, but eventually a compromise was arranged. The terms agreed upon were—

- (1) that Government should acquire additional land for the school;
- (2) that they should make grants to the mission amounting to Rs. 9,000 for a new carpenter's shop and for new machinery;
- (3) that the new buildings and the new site should be made over to the mission subject to the condition that in the event of their ceasing to be used for the purpose of industrial education the cost of erecting the buildings and acquiring the site should be refunded to Government by the mission;
- (4) that the mission should provide for the admission to the school of forty students, half to be nominated by Government and half by the mission;
- (5) that Government should make a recurring grant at the rate of Rs. 100 per annum for every student in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum;
- (6) that Government would increase the rate of grant during the first five years if the mission were able to show at the time of the grant becoming due that the amount admissible had been materially affected by defections or owing to students having been sent away as unfit for mechanical learning; and
- (7) that the mission should provide branches in the school for foundry work, fitting and carpentry, that they should provide instruction in freehand, geometrical and machine drawing, and that they should satisfy the department as to the adequacy of the school staff both in point of numbers and training.

These terms were accepted by the mission, and in G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated 9th August 1912, Government ordered the acquisition of the site originally selected for the extension of the school. This site has been acquired and for sake of clearness I will refer to it as site A.

Government also directed the Director, in consultation with the Government Solicitor to arrange for the execution of a formal agreement by the mission authorities embodying the conditions on which Government aid would be given to the school. But

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technical difficulties cropped up, and in G.O. No. 55, dated 22nd January 1913, Government agreed to accept, instead of a formal agreement, 'an undertaking on the part of the management similar to that usually entered into in the case of grants for school buildings' but containing the additional stipulations specially agreed upon in the present case'. But the mission authorities were unable to give an undertaking of the kind required by Mr. Tressler and suggested that the whole scheme should be dropped. This closes the first stage of the matter. I understand that the cause of the breakdown was partly that the mission authorities objected to giving any formal undertaking at all and partly that they expressed themselves unable to guarantee that in the event of Brother Emile retiring the school would be maintained at the same pitch of efficiency.

At the end of 1913, however, negotiations were reopened and Mr. Tressler and the mission authorities agreed in principle upon an entirely new scheme. The features of this scheme briefly were as follows:—

- (1) The school was to be divided into two sections—a school and a factory.
- (2) Site A was to be sold to the mission and used by the mission for the construction of class rooms for technical purposes.

(3) A new site adjoining the existing school on the south of it was to be acquired and on it Government should build and equip a factory which should be leased to the mission for the factory part of the institution.

3. Government approved this scheme to the extent of acquiring the new site which may be termed site B. But they have never given their explicit approval to the proposal that they should build and equip a factory which should be leased to the mission for the factory part of the institution, and the proposal need not be further considered. It was made at a time when Mr. Tressler's policy—or rather the policy which he hoped to induce Government to adopt—was that Government should build factories and lease them to industrial schools to be worked, and apart from any question of the merits of such policy, it is obviously impossible that in present financial circumstances Government should commit themselves to the expenditure involved. As regards site A, Government declined in G.O. Mis. No. 1098, Educational, dated 4th October 1915, to sell the land to the mission, but in G.O. No. 928, dated the 29th August 1916, they agreed to lease it on certain conditions in order that extensions to the school buildings might be erected on it. But here again there was a misunderstanding. In his letter to Mr. Tressler the correspondent of the school stated that the school authorities did not want to extend on site A and expressly asked if the extensions might be erected on site B. Mr. Tressler however did not explain matters clearly in his letter No. B. 17, dated the 4th March 1916, and Government misunderstood his proposal.

4. Thus when I took over the department in October last, matters were at a deadlock. Accordingly I reviewed the whole history of the discussions in a letter, dated the 19th January last, to the school authorities. I pointed out that a fresh start must be made, and I promised to support any reasonable scheme they might put up for the development and enlargement of the school. The school authorities, however, were discouraged by the delay which had taken place, and the whole question had to lie over till I could visit the school.

5. Mr. Fyfe and I have now both inspected the school, and I have had two interviews with Brother Emile, the manager. The Collector, Mr. Vernoff, came with me on my first visit to the school and I have also had the advantage of discussing the question with him.

6. The position is as follows. The so-called St. Aloysius' Industrial school is strictly speaking not an industrial school at all. The manager, Brother Emile, is probably one of the finest, if not the finest, motor engineers in India. He has worked in the Darraeq and other big motor works in France. Originally he started the 'Industrial school' in order to provide Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian boys at the St. Aloysius European school who did not show much aptitude for literary

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work with a means of earning their living. But doubtless owing to Brother Emile's remarkable skill as an engineer the school has gradually developed into a busy engineering workshop. Apprentices however are taken. They are not given any drawing or theoretical instruction but they get a thoroughly practical training in mechanical and motor engineering. Some of the old apprentices are employed in the workshops on wages rising to as much as Rs. 2-12-0 a day. Others are employed in Railway Workshops, in the Telegraph Department and in motor engineering shops. The 'school' therefore is doing good work in turning out a really high class practical mechanic.

7. The state of the workshops however is simply appalling. 'The whole establishment Mr. Fyfe writes' is simply choked for want of room. The machine shop is hopelessly overcrowded and has about twice as many machines working as the place is properly fit for, whilst several valuable heavy machines are lying idle for want of space on which to erect them. The garage is very small and cramped and can accommodate only a few cars at a time and then there is not sufficient elbow room for the workmen to get at their work properly. The blacksmith's shop is a small room and has a miniature foundry stuck right in the centre of the floor. The carpenter's shop has several wood-working machines but is built at an obtuse angle to the machine shop making it impossible to obtain easy transmission of power from one to the other and no carpentry is being undertaken at present. I may mention in this connexion that on the strength of Mr. Tressler's scheme, Brother Emile invested in many thousand rupees worth of very valuable machinery most of which is still lying idle for want of space. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he is rather sore at the delay which has occurred in the scheme for extending the premises.

8. Both Mr. Fyfe and I are agreed that all previous schemes for the extension and development of the school must be discarded. Brother Emile is primarily an engineer, and he will always be an engineer rather than a schoolmaster. We shall never make an 'Industrial school' in the usually accepted sense of the term out of this institution (even if I wanted to do so), and the only wise course is to recognize the fact. But the institution is doing useful work in training mechanics, and if only on account of its apprenticeship system it is far more deserving of Government aid than most of the industrial schools in the Presidency as they are managed at present. All the motor-cars and motor-busses within a very wide radius are sent to Brother Emile for repairs, and a great deal of repair work is done for rice mills and other industrial concerns in the Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Ganjam districts. The institution therefore is playing a useful part in the industrial development of the Northern Circars, and if only it had more elbow room, it would be even more useful. It is little less than sinful that at this time when the engineering resources of the Presidency should be organized to the utmost, a large number of the most modern and valuable machines should be lying idle merely for want of space to work them in. On every ground, therefore, I am of opinion that Government should assist the institution to develop with as little delay as possible.

9. The most obvious way in which we can assist is in the matter of providing land for extension. As already noticed, two plots of land have already been acquired for this very purpose, and I will deal with each in turn. Unfortunately there are no sketches of the plots either in my office, but I submit a rough sketch prepared by Brother Emile.

10. The acquisition of the first plot which I have referred to above as plot A was sanctioned in G.O. No. 728, Educational, dated the 9th August 1912, and I understand that the land was acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,518. The object of the acquisition (vide paragraph 5 of Mr. Cotton's letter No. 40 G., dated 6th July 1909, printed in page 4 of G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910) was to remove 'a house and a number of huts which were thrust in a wedge into the block

RM. Datta

obvious answer is that an application for a building grant under Chapter VIII of the Code may be put in in due course and will be considered on its merits. But this answer will not satisfy the school authorities who have to decide whether to extend on the available space already in their possession or on a new site which although more advantageous in other respects (1) needs levelling and (2) will require a good deal more shafting. Plans and estimates for the new extension are not ready, but the correspondent roughly estimates that it will cost between Rs. 1,500 and 2,000 to level the ground and that the new buildings will cost from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. I think that the correspondent may be informed that if an application is put in under Chapter VIII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, Government will be prepared to make a grant of one-third of the cost (a) of the extension and (b) of the levelling subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.

15. Enquiry is also made as to what teaching grant Government will be prepared to give if the apprentice system is systematized as suggested above. The school has for some years past received a grant of about Rs. 2,500 per annum. These teaching grants are fixed with reference to a number of considerations, viz., the financial position of the school, the number of pupils, the qualifications of the staff and so on. The actual amount of the grant is left to the discretion of the Director, and Government can hardly bind itself to a fixed annual grant for an indefinite period. We could fix a definite rate of grant per apprentice but unless the rate were a high one this system would mean that at first the school would suffer. For the first four years I would offer the school a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. But when the scheme is in full working order I would substitute a definite rate per apprentice. The continuance of the grant would of course depend upon the Director being satisfied that the apprentices were being properly trained and given proper instruction in mechanical drawing.

16. To sum up, I propose (1) that the two plots marked A be alienated to the school under Board's Standing Order No. 24, one for the purposes of a play-ground and the other for general educational purposes,

(2) that site B be alienated for the extension of industrial school,

(3) that Government agree to contribute one-third of the cost of levelling site B and of the new extension subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000—this grant to be paid from next year's budget, and

(4) that until the apprentice scheme is in full working order and subject to its being properly worked Government promise a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice.

On its part the school must agree to accept the apprentice scheme proposed in paragraph 14 above.

17. The above proposals are as far as I am prepared to go. They err probably on the side of liberality, for after all the so-called school is more of an industrial enterprise than a school, and if there were in the neighbourhood any private mechanical engineering workshop, it would be a question whether Government would be justified at all in subsidizing the 'school'. This question however fortunately does not arise, and I have made my proposals as liberal as possible (1) because I am anxious to settle a question which has dragged on now for eight years and (2) because in the present circumstances it is important to bring all Brother Emile's machinery into work. But if the management will not accept these terms, I would drop the whole matter and except that I would still alienate site A to the mission for the purpose mentioned above, I would abstain from all further interference with the school.

18. I make a special request for very early orders.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from Brother EMILE, Manager, St. Aloysius Industrial school.

To—the Director of Industries, Madras.

Dated—Vizagapatam, the 23rd August 1917.

No.—816.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your D.O. R.O.C. No. 656, dated 16th instant enclosing draft letter to Government. I have read the letter carefully and agree in principle to what you suggest, but shall take the liberty to put a few questions which might help in making things clearer.

(1) After handing over site B, will the Industries Department be prepared to make special building grants towards the extension? The present industrial school buildings and machinery have been valued at Rs. 76,800 and are insured for this amount. The grant of site B will allow us to extend very advantageously but it will cost a good sum of money to level the ground and build an entirely new building and arrange for transport of force. If Government and the Industries Department are only prepared to make a grant of the land without in any way contributing grants towards the new building and its equipment, it will be cheaper for us to build on our own ground, as the plot is ready levelled, and being joined to the present building, transport of motive power will be easy. The Mission having contributed the above sum, viz., Rs. 76,800 towards the Industrial school and being willing to take in apprentices on a proper system and give them four years' training, it seems right that Government should contribute liberally towards the new buildings and their equipment. Kindly excuse my liberty in putting the matter so squarely.

(2) Is the Department prepared also to contribute a teaching grant towards the drawing and theory classes?

VI

Letter—from H. A. B. VERNON, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Collector.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Vizagapatam, the 7th October 1917.

No.—R.O.C. 500 of 1916.

I have the honor to invite the attention of Government to my letter R.O.C. No. 500 of 1916, dated 23rd January 1917, and to request that Government may be pleased to furnish me at an early date with the information required by the Government Solicitor, Madras, for drafting the deed of conveyance in respect of the land required for the extension of the St. Aloysius Industrial school at Vizagapatam.

VII

Official Memorandum No. 4524/A-5, Home (Education), dated
7th November 1917.

With reference to his letter No. 656, dated the 14th September 1917, the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries is informed that the Government approve generally his proposals in regard to the development of the St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam. They agree to the alienation to the school authorities of the sites marked A and B free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. Site A will be alienated subject to the conditions laid down in clause (12) of Board's Standing Order No. 24. In the case of site B, the alienation will be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions detailed in paragraph 11 of the letter quoted above and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of 20 years provided in the meanwhile the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

2. The Officer in charge of the Department of Industries is requested to communicate the terms set out in his letter as modified above to the authorities of the institution and to report whether they are willing to abide by those terms.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.

VIII

Letter—from C. A. INNES, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—Madras, the 26th November 1917.
No.—656-R.O.C.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 4524/A-5, dated the 7th November 1917, approving the proposals for the development of the St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of correspondence with the correspondent of the school on the subject. It will be seen that the management accepts the proposals and is quite willing to abide by them. But as regards the levelling of site B and the extension of the school, it considers that, in the circumstances stated in the correspondent's letter, it would be fair if Government pay the school a half grant instead of one-third grant as proposed. This request however is not made as a condition of accepting the proposals as stated in paragraph 2 of the correspondent's letter. I consider that the terms already agreed upon are quite liberal and do not recommend a more liberal building grant. I however suggest that the school authorities may be allowed to start work in anticipation of formal handing over of the sites by the Revenue Department.

ENCLOSURES

Letter—from the Correspondent, St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam.
To—the Director of Industries, Madras.
Dated—the 22nd November 1917.
No.—818.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter R.O.C. No. 656, dated 14th instant and in reply to same, I have much pleasure to inform you that the management accepts your proposals as detailed therein, and is quite willing to abide by them.

2 In connexion with the question of one-third of the cost of the levelling of site B and the extension of the school on that site, I have been directed to ask you if you could kindly see your way to give a half grant. Our reasons for applying for a half grant for the building are as follows:—The machinery for the extension will be practically all supplied by us, as, besides the machinery now in use, we have machines lying idle and only waiting for the day when the new building will be finished; secondly, the whole of the cost of the buildings up to date and of the machinery has been borne by the Mission, and thus we have more than borne our portion of the total cost. This request of a half grant is made by the management not as a condition to the accepting of your proposals, since in paragraph 1 we have accepted them, but from our point of view it seems fair that Government should contribute a half grant, and we are firmly persuaded that you will see your way to meet us on this point.

3. Kindly let me know what further formalities are necessary before the land is handed over, both sites A and B, and we are authorized to prepare site B for the extension. A form of application for the building grant under Chapter VIII may be kindly forwarded.

4. Brother Emile asks me to mention that there is no question of calling the new extension a "Government School", for the business reasons he has given you.

5. The management expresses its thanks to you for pushing through to a final conclusion this "ancient, vexed question" and trusts that paragraph 2 of this letter will receive your kind attention.

Letter—from the Director of Industries, Madras.
To—the Correspondent, St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam.
Dated—the 14th November 1917.
No.—658/16-17.

With reference to your letter No. 4842, dated the 10th October 1917, I have the honour to inform you that I have now received the orders of Government on my proposals for the extension and development of the St. Aloysius Industrial school.

2. First as regards the land, as you know two plots have been acquired by Government with reference to the school.

3. Site A, the acquisition of which was sanctioned in 1912 consists partly of a bit of land which adjoins and is part of the school playground and partly of what is practically a backyard to the orphanage buildings. I reported to Government that neither portion of plot A was suitable for the extension of the Industrial school, that the first portion should always remain part of the playground which is already small and that the other portion should be made to the school authorities for general education purposes. In the circumstances Government are prepared to

has undertaken to systematise the present apprenticeship system in the school and to carry out the following suggestions made by the Government in this respect:—

- (a) that at least six apprentices should be taken on every year,
- (b) that the full period of training should be four years,
- (c) that, though no definite educational standard should be prescribed, the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing, and
- (d) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given at least three hours' drawing a week.

3. The site to the north of the school acquired by Government in 1912 will be alienated to the authorities of the school free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment subject to the conditions laid down in clause (12) of Board's Standing Order No. 24. The portion of the site near the play ground will however always remain part of it but the management will be allowed to utilise the other portion for general educational purposes.

The second site to the south of the school acquired in 1915 will also be similarly alienated for the extension of the Industrial school free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. In this case however, the alienation will, in the first instance, be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions agreed upon in regard to the training of apprentices and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of twenty years provided in the meanwhile the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of the resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

The Collector of Vizagapatam is requested to submit through the Board of Revenue the necessary alienation statements in respect of the sites in question.

4. The Government will, on receipt of an application under Chapter VIII of the Grant-in-Aid Code, be prepared to contribute one-third of the cost (a) of levelling the site to the south of the school and (b) of extensions to the school erected on it subject however to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. They regret they are unable to accede to the request of the management for a grant of one-half of the total cost.

5. Subject to the condition that the apprenticeship scheme as above explained is properly worked, the Government sanction the payment to the school of a fixed annual grant of Rs. 2,000 plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum for each apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum. They however reserve the right of substituting a grant based on a definite rate for each apprentice when the scheme has had time to develop and is in full working order.

6. The Government are pleased to permit the authorities of the school to start work on the site to the south of the school in anticipation of its being formally handed over by the Revenue Department.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries.
" Collector of Vizagapatam.
" Revenue Department.
" Accountant-General.
" Financial Department.
Editors' Table (order only).

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1584, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 15TH DECEMBER 1917.

[SUBJECT.—Leasing of land acquired by the Government to the St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam.]

Previous papers:			
G.O. 2734,	Revenue,	18th Aug. 1910	G.O. 107, Educational, 3rd Feb. 1916
" 99,	Educational,	14th Feb. 1911	" 923, " 29th Aug. "
" 728	"	9th Aug. 1912	" 2546, Revenue, 13th Nov. "
" 55	"	22nd Jan. 1913	" 1215, Home (Edn.), 20th " "
" 532	"	17th May 1915	" 164, " 13th Feb. 1917
" 1098	"	4th Oct. "	" 1283, Revenue, 4th May "
" 1394	"	10th Dec. "	" 2362, " 3rd Aug. "

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, R.O. No. 500, dated the 4th December 1916.

It is submitted that in cases where grants are promised under the Grant-in-aid Code for the purchase of land required for schools, the Government acquire the land for the school authorities when there is difficulty in private purchase. In such cases the land is after acquisition transferred to the school authorities by a deed of conveyance. (Please see note on page 1 of notes to G.O. No. 1215, 20th November 1916. The school authorities thereupon mortgage the land to the Government for a period of forty years in consideration of the grant obtained by them under the Grant-in-aid Code. In the present case the whole cost of the land for the Vizagapatam Industrial school has been borne by the Government. (Please see paragraph 2 (2) of G.O. No. 2734, dated 18th August 1910.) With a view to retaining the perpetual ownership the Government have ordered a lease of the land to the school authorities under certain conditions. (Please see G.O. No. 923, dated 29th August 1916.) These may be explained to the Government Solicitor. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

S.K.—13-12-16.

N.K.—16-12-16.

E. A. HARVEY—18-12-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—23-12-16.

[Memorandum No. 4524-1, dated the 23rd December 1917.]

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, R.O. No. 500, dated the 23rd January 1917.

The Government Solicitor has again asked for further information on certain points. The Collector of Vizagapatam forwards copy of the Government Solicitor's letter to the Government. Many of the points on which further information is required are such as could be answered by the Collector himself in consultation with the school authorities and Mr. Innes. But the Collector suggests that the Government may, if necessary, consult the officer in charge of the Department of Industries and furnish the information required by the Government Solicitor. It is submitted that the Collector's letter with enclosure may be referred to Mr. Innes for remarks in the first instance. A draft endorsement is submitted for approval.

S.K.—2-2-17.

N.K.—4-2-17.

22
2 Pas
2 Pas

K.O

E. A. HARVEY—5-2-17.

[Endorsement No. 4524-2, dated 6th February 1917.]

From the Officer in charge of the Department of Industries, No. 656,
dated 14th September 1917.

• Please see Mr. Innes' letter on pages 16-22 of the current file. He has given a brief account of the proposals till now before the Government for aiding the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam. After inspecting the school with Mr. Fyfe and interviewing the manager of the school, Mr. Innes submits a new scheme for the consideration of the Government. He suggests that the Government aid to the school should be in the following form:—

(1) that the two plots of land near the school already acquired by the Government should be alienated to the school authorities under Board's Standing Order No. 24;

(2) that the Government should agree to contribute one-third of the cost of levelling site B and of erecting the new extension subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000; and

(3) that for the first four years the Government should agree to pay a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 per annum.

2. In return for such aid the manager of the school is to be asked to systematise the present apprenticeship system on the following lines:—

(1) that at least six apprentices should be admitted into the school every year;

(2) that the full period of training should be four years;

(3) that the manager should satisfy himself that candidates for admission know sufficient mathematics to profit by a course of mechanical drawing; and

(4) that a mechanical drawing class should be opened and the apprentices given three hours' drawing a week.

3. As regards the alienation of the sites in question, it is submitted that in G.O. No. 923, dated the 29th August 1916, the Government sanctioned the lease of the site A to the mission for extensions to the Industrial School buildings. Mr. Innes now states that the site A is not of value for purposes of the Industrial School and that it may therefore be alienated to the Mission, part for the purposes of a playground and part for general educational purposes. It is not clear whether the alienation should be free of charge for occupancy right and also free of assessment (page 3 of G.O. No. 532, dated 17th May 1915). In his letter No. 726, dated the 12th August 1914, the correspondent of the school requested that the site might be sold to the Mission, but the request was not then entertained for the reasons explained in the notes on pages 3 and 11-13 of notes to G.O. No. 532, Education, dated the 17th May 1915, and His Excellency's note on page 25 of G.O. No. 1098, dated the 4th October 1915. These reasons do not now have the same force as before, but perhaps it is not desirable to sell the land outright to the Mission. No decision has yet been arrived at as regards the utilization of the site B. There appears to be no objection to the alienation of this site also to the Mission for the purposes of the Industrial school on the conditions laid down in clause (12) of Board's Standing Order No. 24. Orders sanctioning such alienation will have to issue in the Revenue Department. For precedent please see the undermentioned papers:—

(1) G.O. No. 1283, Revenue, dated the 4th May 1917.

(2) G.O. No. 2362, Revenue, dated the 3rd August 1914.

The file may therefore be sent to that department for acceptance of the proposal.

4. The Mission desires to have some promise of a liberal grant from the Government towards the cost of levelling site B and constructing a building. These are expected to cost from Rs. 26,500 to Rs. 32,000. Mr. Innes proposes that a grant of one-third of the total cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, may be given for this purpose. Under chapter VIII of the Grant-in-Aid Code a grant of one-half of the total expenditure on these items

may be given to the school. Presumably Mr. Innes restricts the grant to one-third in view of the fact that the school is really a commercial workshop. Further, the land required for the extension will probably be given free. The proposal to restrict the grant may therefore be approved. It is not clear whether the above estimate includes the cost of equipment also. If it does not a separate grant may be sanctioned under article 57 of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

5. The manager of the institution desires also to know what teaching grant the school will get each year. The school has for the last few years been in receipt of a teaching grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum. Teaching grants to industrial schools are now fixed with reference to a number of considerations, viz., the financial position of the school, the number of pupils, the qualifications of the staff, and so on. Mr. Innes proposes that for the first four years the Government may promise to pay a fixed grant of Rs. 2,000 a year plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000. In the original scheme the Government agreed to give a grant of Rs. 100 per annum for every student in the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000 per annum. According to the present proposal the grant in the first year will, assuming that there will be only six apprentices in the school, be Rs. 2,360 rising to Rs. 3,440 in the fourth year; but the latter sum will be reduced to Rs. 3,000. The grant proposed seems to be liberal, as pointed out by Mr. Innes, (paragraph 4 of the correspondent's letter, page 3 of G.O. No. 728, dated 9th August 1912).

6. As regards the conditions to be satisfied by the school authorities, it is submitted that these do not call for remarks. Under the original scheme it was proposed that 40 pupils should be admitted into the school, of which 20 should be nominated by the Government without reference to caste or creed. Please see paragraphs 2 (1) and 6 of order in G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated 18th August 1910. The present proposal is to admit not less than six apprentices each year. The apprentices will however be selected by the school authorities.

7. From Mr. Innes' letter it would appear that the terms of aid have not yet been definitely accepted by the manager of the school. If the scheme is acceptable to Government, Mr. Innes may be asked to ascertain from the manager whether he agrees to the terms.

8. Before sending the file to Revenue and Financial for remarks, it appears desirable to ascertain from Mr. Innes whether the alienation of the sites to the Mission should be free of charge for occupancy right and also free of assessment or whether the Mission is prepared to bear the whole or a portion of the cost of acquisition.

S.K.—24-9-17.

N.K.—24-9-17.

Mr. Innes has gone into the matter very fully and I think Government may accept his conclusions and put the terms before the Mission authorities.

2. As regards paragraph 4 of the office-note, the estimate is, I think, meant to include the cost of levelling the site, constructing buildings and arranging for the transmission of power. From Mr. Innes' letter one gathers that the equipment is already there. In any event, it seems clear that Mr. Innes does not propose to go any further.

4 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1584, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH DECEMBER 1917

3. I imagine that Mr. Innes does mean that the two sites A and B should be alienated free of charge for occupancy right and free of assessment. But it would be well to ascertain definitely from him. It is, I think, clear that the Mission is not intended to bear any portion of the cost of acquisition.

D. N. STRATHIE—28-9-17.

Regarding site A, the usual rules may be adopted. This has nothing to do with the industrial school.

2. Regarding site B, I propose the alienation be free of charge for acquisition and free of assessment. The alienation to be conditional on the terms and to become final if the terms are observed for twenty years.

3 Mr. Innes has dealt with the matter fully and after local inquiry and I accept his conclusions.

4. I shall be glad if the case be passed urgently.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-9-17.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraph 16 of Mr. Innes' letter (page 19, current file), paragraph 1 of Home (Education) office-note on page 2 ante, and Home Secretary's note above.

In regard to the teaching grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum plus a capitation grant of Rs. 60 per annum per apprentice subject to a maximum grant of Rs. 3,000, it is

Of course.

L.E.K.—3-10-17.

of about Rs. 2,500 per annum. The proposals as modified by the Home Secretary may, it is submitted, be accepted in

L.E.K.—3-10-17.

Financial.

2. *Funds.*—The expenditure in the current year can most probably be met from the budget provision of Rs. 84,000 for "grant-in-aid, etc., for industrial schools" under 26. Bm. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS.

V.G.K.—3-10-17.

L. E. KERSHAW—3-10-17.

L. DAVIDSON—4-10-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

This department is concerned with the proposal of the Director of Industries to alienate sites A and B in the sketch at page 22, current file, to the St. Aloysius Industrial school authorities, Vizagapatam, for the purposes and in the manner mentioned below:—

Portion of site A adjoining the play-ground	...	For play-ground.
Remaining portion of site A	...	For general educational purposes.
Site B	...	For the extension of the work-shops of the Industrial school.

The Director of Industries does not state whether the sites are to be alienated free of assessment. The Home (Education) Secretary wishes the usual rules to be adopted as regards site A. According to these rules (paragraph 14 of Board's Standing Order No. 24) lands required for schools and play-grounds are usually exempted from assessment—vide, e.g., G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 12th October 1916. It is therefore submitted that site A may be alienated free of charge on

G.H.J.—12-10-17.

A.R.K.—13-10-17

account of occupancy right and free of assessment, subject to the usual conditions—vide G.O. No. 2326, Revenue, dated 12th October 1916.

2. As regards site B the Home Secretary proposes to alienate it free of charge on account of occupancy right and free of assessment, the alienation to be conditional on the terms proposed by the Director of Industries in paragraph 11 at page 16 current file, and the usual alienation conditions and to become final if the terms are observed for twenty years. It is submitted that, as in the case of all alienations in general, the alienation may be subject to the usual conditions and in this particular case to the special conditions in paragraph 11 at page 16 current file. There need not be a temporary and conditional alienation first and a permanent and unconditional alienation afterwards as seems to be implied in A A above. If the conditions are duly observed, the land will in the ordinary course continue to be vested in the school authorities.

3. The file may be returned to Home (Education) with these remarks and they may be asked, while issuing orders on the Director's proposals, to furnish the Board with extract of paragraphs 10 and 11 at pages 16-17, current file, and to ask it to submit the necessary alienation statements and, pending the submission of the statements, to instruct the Collector to put the school authorities in possession of site B after ascertaining if the authorities agree to the proposals of the Director of Industries—vide paragraph 7 at page 7 supra.

S.J.A.—10-10-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—10-10-17.

The only difficulty is about the terms of alienation of site B. The proposals of the Home Secretary on pages 8 and 9 supra are clearly based on the idea that it would be inconvenient to include the terms at pages 16-17, current file, (which may obviously require change in the natural course of development) along with the usual permanent conditions of alienation. This view may, I think, be accepted.

G. H. JACKSON—12-10-17.

I agree. There will be no difficulty in drafting additional conditions to be observed for twenty years.

As the proposal involves a new departure I think the Honourable Member, Revenue, should see.

A. R. KNAPP—13-10-17.

Demi-official—from T. E. MORR, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

To—the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 8th October 1917.

His Excellency understands that there is a proposal to hand over certain land to the Industrial school at Vizagapatam, and I am to ask you kindly to send the papers for his perusal.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The file relating to the alienation of two plots of land to the St. Aloysius Industrial school, Vizagapatam, and the payment of certain grants to the school was sent recently to the Financial and the Revenue departments for remarks. It is understood that the file is now in the Revenue Department. On its return from that department it may be submitted to His Excellency.

S.K.—11-10-17.

Will Revenue kindly send the papers fairly soon?

D. N. STRATHIE—12-10-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The main file was returned to Home (Education) on 18th October 1917. This may be sent to that department with this information.

S.J.A.—20-10-17.

V.A.A.—20-10-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Revenue and Financial departments have accepted the proposals of this department. As suggested in paragraph 7 of office-note on page 7 ante the officer in charge of the Department of Industries may be requested to ascertain and report if

6 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1534, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH DECEMBER 1917
the school authorities agree to the terms. A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

2. With reference to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's Issue after persusal by Secretary—
C.H.—26-10-17. demi-official on page 5 ante the file may be circulated to His Excellency the Governor, through Honourable Member (Industries) and Honourable Member (Revenue)

C. H. BROWN—26-10-17.

S.K.—24-10-17.

N.K.—25-10-17.

Before issue, circulate as the file has been called for by the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-10-17.

P. R. [AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—29-10-17.

in the The terms ~~at A in~~ draft for alienation of site B are novel and obscure and therefore unsuitable. It is undesirable to alienate land on terms which may lead to disputes 20 years hence. If the alienation is to be temporary and the land is to be held subject to such conditions as the Governor may, from time to time, prescribe, the draft should say so. If the grant is to become permanent after 20 years, provided, in the mean time, it is not resumed for breach of condition, this also may be specified. There is nothing more fruitful of disputes than a shorthand style in grants of land. If the land is resumable, some provision regarding the compensation payable on resumption must be included.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—30-10-17.

F[ENTLAND]—30-10-17.

Amplify draft.

R.R.—31-10-17.

For orders whether the following may be substituted for the portion marked A in the draft:—

In the case of site B, the alienation will be temporary and will hold good only so long as the conditions detailed in paragraph 11 of the letter quoted above and such other conditions as may be imposed by Government from time to time are duly observed. The alienation may be made permanent after the expiry of a period of 20 years provided in the meanwhile the site is not resumed for breach of the prescribed conditions or for other sufficient grounds. In the event of such resumption or in the event of the compulsory acquisition of the land by Government for any purpose, the compensation payable therefor shall not exceed the initial cost or the value at the time of resumption or acquisition, whichever shall be the less, of any buildings erected or other works executed on the land by the management.

2. Perhaps Revenue may be consulted as to the suitability of the amendment suggested above.

N.K.—1-11-17.

Revenue may first see the amendment, I think.

C.H.B.—1-11-17.

R.R.—1-11-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The amendment suggested above may, it is submitted, be accepted.
S.J.A.—2-11-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—3-11-17.

C. H. JACKSON—5-11-17.

A. R. KNAPP—5-11-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The amendment suggested on page 19 ~~supra~~ has been carried out in the draft above which has been retyped. It is for approval.

S.K.—5-11-17.

N.K.—5-11-17.

C.H.B.—6-11-17.

R.R.—7-11-17.

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1584, HOME (EDUCATION), 15TH DECEMBER 1917 7

[Memorandum No. 4524 A-5, dated the 7th November 1917.]

From the officer in charge of the Department of Industries No. 656,
dated the 26th November 1917.

Mr. Innes reports that the authorities of the St. Aloysius' Industrial school, Vizagapatam, accept his proposals as modified by the Government for the development of the school. The Board of Revenue may now be requested to submit the necessary alienation statements in respect of the two sites to be handed over to the mission.

2. According to the terms already settled the school authorities will get one-third of the cost of levelling site B and of erecting the extensions to the school buildings subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. They now ask for a half grant for these two items. Mr. Innes considers that the terms already agreed upon are liberal and does not therefore recommend an increase in the grant. His view may be concurred in.

3. A draft order is submitted for approval. It may be sent to the Revenue Department for acceptance.

S.K.—4-12-17.

N.K.—6-12-17.

C. H. BROWN—7-12-17.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—7-12-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft may be accepted and the file returned to Home (Education) u.o. Sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 3 was accepted in this department on 5th November 1917.

S.J.A.—10-12-17.

C.M.—10-12-17.

Accepted in Revenue.

G. H. JACKSON—11-12-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted the draft may now issue.

A.S.—14-12-17.

N.K.—14-12-17.

Issue.

C.H.B.—14-12-17.

[G.O. No. 1584, Home (Education), dated 15th December 1917.]

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