

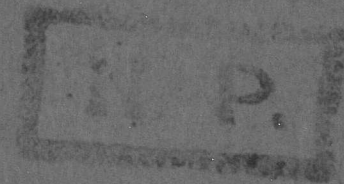
Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

G.O. No. 1311, 5th October 1918

Acquisition of land

Approving, with remarks, the acquisition of the entire plot of land at Talaiyuthu required for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, and requesting the Collector of Tinnevely to submit the necessary draft notification for publication under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act.



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ORIGINAL
Government of Madras

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Approving, with remarks, the acquisition of the entire plot of land at Talaiyuthu required for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, and requesting the Collector of Tinnevely to submit the necessary draft notification for publication under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Madras, the 30th March 1915.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 10590/14.

The authorities of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, propose to acquire certain lands near Talaiyuthu railway station about four miles from the site of their college for the location of hostel building and for the provision of a play-ground. They further entertain the idea of ultimately transferring the whole college to this spot and also of opening agricultural classes there. They request that the sites in question may be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act. The necessity for the application of the Act and the purposes for which the sites are to be utilized are given in the Secretary's letter No. 28, dated the 23rd September 1914 (copy enclosed below). The sites required by the management are blocks A and B shown in red in the enclosed plan. I consider that the general scheme is good and indicates a far-sighted policy on the part of the managing body of the college, but am of opinion that block A and the eastern portion of block B (survey Nos. 533 to 540) should suffice for all requirements in the near future and I have the honour accordingly to recommend that these sites may be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act and that a grant not exceeding one-half of the cost of acquisition may also be sanctioned.

2. The extent of the sites recommended for acquisition is 99 acres 64 cents and their approximate cost is valued at Rs. 9,964 (nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-four).

3. The grant, if sanctioned, will be met from the allotment under 'Hostels' in the budget estimates for 1915-16.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Secretary, Hindu College Committee, Tinnevely.

To—the Director of Public Instruction (through the Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle).

Dated—the 23rd September 1914.

No.—28.

I have the honour to state that in February last the Committee of the Hindu College appealed to the public for funds to build a hostel for the accommodation of the large number of students who come from outlying parts of this district to Tinnevely for their education. The appeal was fairly successful, a subscription of Rs. 53,000 having been promised.

2. The college has not attached to it any play-ground worth the name, nor is any adjacent ground available, and the committee is anxious that the land to be purchased for the hostel should be extensive enough to allow of our using a part of it as playing field.

3. The Hindu College is situated close to the railway station, and lands available for some distance all round are nanja lands and so very dear. Moreover, even if the committee is in a position to pay the high price demanded (which is about Rs. 5,000 an acre) land of sufficient extent can be purchased only at some distance from the college. The land so purchased

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will be surrounded by nanja on all sides. We have therefore resolved to acquire land near the Talaiyuthu railway station, about four miles from the college. There are as many as six trains running daily from and to the place and the locality is easily accessible. Land is cheap, and satisfies the essential conditions of sanitation. The Inspector of Schools kindly visited the place, and, I believe, he was pleased with the choice of the site.

4. The accompanying plan shows the plots the committee intends to buy. The area of block A adjoining the railway station is 63.24 and that of block B 68.41 acres.

5. It is proposed to build on block A the hostel, the warden's house and residential quarters for some of the masters. The playing field will be in a portion of block B.

6. The committee also entertained the idea of transferring the college classes to this site, when funds are available.

7. The committee proposes to buy a large extent because we entertain the idea of opening agricultural classes in connexion with the Hindu College and we desire to prevent crowding near the hostel, as already residents of Tinnevely propose to buy plots there for building, seeing that the hostel is to be built there.

8. The committee wishes to buy both the plots at once, because when A is bought and the hostel built block B will go up very much in value and it would be beyond our ability to pay for it, and private buildings may rise thereon.

We have settled the prices of the different plots with the owners (total amount will not exceed Rs. 15,000), but request Government to acquire the land for the college so that the interests of the college are safeguarded and subsequent litigation rendered impossible. The hostel and the buildings proposed to be put up will amount to more than two lakhs of rupees.

I have therefore the honour to request that you will be pleased to move Government to acquire for the use of the Hindu College the land mentioned in the accompanying plan and pray that a grant in aid of the purchase may be sanctioned at the same time.

II

Memorandum No. 1219-4, Educational, dated 2nd September 1915.

From the correspondence read in G.O. No. 1235, Educational, dated the 4th November 1914 (copy enclosed), and from the accompanying letter of the Director of Public Instruction, R.O.C. No. 10590/14, dated the 30th March 1915, it is observed that the authorities of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, have three schemes in hand, namely,—

- (1) to improve the school accommodation at a cost of Rs. 33,900,
- (2) to extend the buildings occupied by the college department at a cost of Rs. 25,450, and
- (3) to build a hostel with quarters for the warden and masters and provide a play-ground on a site to be acquired near the Talaiyuthu railway station, to which it is ultimately proposed to transfer the college.

It is proposed to commence the work relating to item (1) in 1916 if possible. The work relating to item (2) is in progress and a grant of Rs. 12,725 has been sanctioned towards its cost in the Government Order referred to above. As regards item (3) an application is before Government for the acquisition of the site required under the Land Acquisition Act and for a grant not exceeding one-half of the cost of acquisition.

2. The Collector of Tinnevely is requested to furnish Government with his remarks on the general suitability of the three schemes detailed above and the prospects of their receiving adequate financial support.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Tinnevely.

III

Letter—from F. R. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—the 12th January 1916.
No.—D. Dis. 42/Eng.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 1219-4, Educational, dated 2nd September 1915, I have the honour to state that I have been over the school and college with the Principal and the Secretary of the committee and have discussed with them its condition and prospects and the proposed schemes.

2. There is no doubt that the institution is badly in need of an extension of buildings. Moreover the sites chosen for the two extensions are quite suitable. The proposed buildings are also, as far as I can judge, suitable. The proposed distribution of the new buildings as explained to me appears to me in the main all right. It has, I confess, the features (i) that two large rooms (now used by college classes) will be used for small school classes which do not require so much space, (ii) that a very large upstairs hall is to be devoted to a library, which will be on rather a palatial scale. The above features do not matter very much. The institution is very badly served in the matter of library accommodation and a spacious library with really ample reading accommodation will be, if rather luxurious, at any rate a very great boon. And as regards the other rooms experience may perhaps show that a more economical use may be found for them even for school purposes. In any case little harm is done.

3. As regards a hostel, I think there is real need for one. The objectionable features, common to all institutions of this kind where there are no hostels, exist here. Briefly the institution has no control over the lodgings of the boys who have no houses in Tinnevely or Palamcottah; the lodgings available are expensive and bad, and there is every reason to fear that the boys' physical and moral well-being is not looked after. Similarly also good play-grounds are unobtainable near the present college and are very necessary. The addition of warden's and masters' quarters is desirable.

4. But I confess I think the committee of the institution would be wise to reflect again before they decide once for all on building a hostel or acquiring lands at Talaiyuthu especially when that policy is intended to culminate in the removal of the college altogether to that place. The land round Talaiyuthu is certainly admirably suitable for buildings and play-grounds and I am not surprised that the scheme has proved attractive. The journey to Tinnevely is short and there would, I fancy, be no difficulty in arranging with the South Indian Railway to provide adequate train facilities though this point should not be overlooked. The locality is completely rural and the boarders would be able to enjoy a very great deal of liberty in wholesome surroundings. To an Englishman the scheme recalls some of our own public schools.

5. It must be remembered however that the English system is essentially a system of boarders, while in a place like Tinnevely and I fancy in most Indian colleges the day boy forms and will continue to form the chief element. Many will always prefer that their boys should remain day boys—many will not be able to afford to keep their sons as boarders. Many will dislike the season ticket from Tinnevely to Talaiyuthu and back. It is worth while considering again, therefore, whether something nearer than Talaiyuthu and not much less attractive cannot be found.

6. The College Committee had, I understood, considered the location of the hostel—and some day the institution—at Palamcottah; but was, I understand, deterred by the absence of railway communication and the want of good water. It is worth while considering the question again; and the Secretary, College Committee, told me he would be glad to do so. A railway through Palamcottah is now being constructed, and it is likely that a good water-supply will soon be given. There are hundreds of acres of good building land near the new Palamcottah railway station; and I think the institution should carefully consider again whether Palamcottah would not be a better place for hostels, play-grounds and a college than Talaiyuthu.

7. A large subscription from the public or else a large grant will be necessary to enable the institution to face the expenditure involved. The former should not be very difficult to obtain when the war is over. The institution at present just pays its way.

IV

Memorandum No. 220-1, Educational, dated 3rd February 1916.

With reference to his letter R.O.C. No. 10590, dated the 30th March 1915 regarding the acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, of a site for the erection of a hostel with warden's and masters' quarters and for a play-ground for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, the Director of Public Instruction is furnished with an extract of paragraphs 4-6 of the letter from the Collector of Tinnevely, D. Dis.

No. 42, dated the 12th January 1916, pointing out the advantages of erecting the hostel at Palamecottah instead of at Talaiyuthu, and he is requested to ask the College Committee to consider and report upon the suggestion of the Collector to find a site in Palamecottah.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

V

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 28th August 1916.

No.—R.C. 10590/14.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 220-1, Educational, dated 3rd February 1916, and in continuation of my letter R.C. No. 10590 of 1914, dated 17th May 1916, in connexion with the acquisition of a site for the erection of a hostel and for a play-ground for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter No. 44, dated 15th August 1916, of the Secretary of the College Committee with the sub-committee's report referred to therein.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Secretary, Hindu College Committee, Tinnevely.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 15th August 1916.

No.—44.

In reply to your R.O.C. No. 10590/14, dated 9th February 1916, and the reminder, dated 30th June 1916, I have the honour to enclose the report of a sub-committee of two gentlemen who were appointed to look into the comparative merits of Talaiyuthu and Palamecottah as sites for the proposed college-hostel.

The committee agrees with the view expressed in the sub-committee's report that Talaiyuthu is the better place and I beg to request that early orders may be issued for the acquisition of the land as prayed for in my letter No. 123, dated 3rd August 1915.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from M.R.Ry. A. SUNDARA SASTRIAL and M.R.Ry. SADHU GANAPATI PANTULU GARU.

To—the Hindu College Committee, Tinnevely.

Dated—the 15th August 1916.

With reference to the papers forwarded to us regarding the Hindu College hostel site, we are of opinion that the Talaiyuthu site is far better than the Palamecottah one. We need not add to the reasons given in paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter D. Dis. No. 42, dated 12th January 1916, to the Director of Public Instruction. We consider that ideas of parents are now changing and most of them will prefer to have their boys away from town life, provided their physical comforts are properly attended to without considerably increasing the cost. Many of the students that study in the college classes do not come from the town itself but from the interior of this district and from other districts and are residing in hotels.

2. The site suggested at Palamecottah is no doubt a good one. A hundred acres of dry land south of the new railway station on the Tiruchendur line and east of the jail compound can be acquired. The price for an acre may range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to compensation awarded for acquiring lands for the Tiruchendur Railway. But now a higher value may be demanded on account of the railway station and on account of no other suitable space being available for extension of Palamecottah town.

3. As the college is situated near the Tinnevely Bridge railway station, students will have to come by railway whether the hostel is constructed at Talaiyuthu or Palamecottah.

4. In case the college is also removed to the place where the hostel is constructed (this is a remote contingency) even then students living in the town with their parents or guardians will have to go to the college by rail as a large majority of town students live near the Tinnevely Bridge railway station.

5. The building of the hostel at Talaiyuthu will give no room for students easily getting into the town.

6. A hostel or college near the jail compound is also not desirable.

VI

Memorandum No. 220-4, Home (Education), dated 3rd November 1916.

With reference to his letter R.C. No. 10590/14, dated the 28th August 1916, the Director of Public Instruction is informed that a suggestion has been placed before the Government that the Collector of Tinnevely may be provided with accommodation at Palamecottah or elsewhere. In the event of this suggestion coming to fruition, the bungalow now occupied by the Collector with its compound may become available. If it would be possible for the Committee of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, to persuade the owner of the building, viz., the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram, to allow it to be utilized for the purposes of the college, and if a strip of paddy land be acquired in addition, the institution will, it is understood, have a fine compound, only divided by the main road to Madura, and a solution of the present situation will be found. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to consult the committee and report upon this aspect of the question and to state definitely how this will affect the main scheme referred to in his letter quoted above.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

VII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 11th January 1917.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 10590 of 1914.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 220-4, dated 3rd November 1916, in connexion with the acquisition of a site for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter, dated 25th December 1916, of the Secretary and to state that the result will be reported on receipt of the further communication promised by the Secretary.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Secretary, Hindu College Committee, Tinnevely.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 25th December 1916.

In reply to your office Proceedings Ref. on C. No. 10590 of 1914, dated 14th November 1916 and 27th November 1916, I have the honour to state that the ideal would of course be the Talaiyuthu site in consideration of the extensive grounds both for the purposes of a hostel presently and for the maturation of the possible scheme of locating the college itself there, utilizing the existing site and buildings for the high school.

2. The ambition is however, as you are aware, difficult of achievement and may be a long way off before it is accomplished.

3. Your suggestion would solve the problem immediately though only partly, and the amount that can now be raised with much less difficulty may be sufficient to make the necessary alterations and additions to the existing pile of buildings. The consent of the donors has also to be taken into account in altering our plans.

4. Arrangements are being made to approach the owner (the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram) through gentlemen who are intimate with him and whose advice he is likely to accept; and after probing the matter in this way, the committee can wait on him as a deputation. When the matter assumes some practical shape, I shall communicate with you as to the results, etc.

VIII

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 6th February 1917.

No.—Ref. on Cur. 10590 of 1914.

With reference to your Memorandum No. 220-4, dated 3rd November 1916, and in continuation of my letter R.C. No. 10590 of 1914, dated 11th January 1917, relating to the acquisition of a site for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, I have the

honour to state that the college committee approached the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram in connexion with the question of allowing his building to be utilized for the purposes of the college, but that the zamindar is not willing to part with it—vide letter No. 149, dated 22nd January 1917, of the secretary to the college committee (copy enclosed).

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from the Secretary, Hindu College Committee, Tinnevely.

To—the Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 22nd January 1917.

No.—149.

With reference to your Ref. on C. No. 10590 of 1914, dated 27th November 1916, I have the honour to report that the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram was duly approached in the best way possible: but the committee extremely regret that the buildings now occupied by the Collector will not be available for the purposes of the college hostel.

2. The buildings have been the property of the zamindar's family for over 200 years and there is the natural sentimental objection to the buildings being alienated from the family. Besides the zamindar himself has no suitable accommodation in keeping with his rank and position in the headquarters of the district and intends having the buildings for his own use when he or the members of his family happen to go over to Tinnevely after they are vacated by the Collector.

3. Under the circumstances, it only remains to make arrangements to secure the lands originally requested to be acquired at Talaiyuthu and I request you would be pleased to do so at an early date.

4. Active steps are being taken to collect the donations promised for the hostel and to enlist more subscribers.

IX

Memorandum No. 220-B/16-13, Home (Education), dated 5th April 1918
(Confidential).

The attention of the Collector of Tinnevely is drawn to his letter D. Dis. No. 42-Eng., dated the 12th January 1916, and to the subsequent correspondence (copy enclosed) on the subject of acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act the site required for the construction of a hostel and for a play-ground for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, at Talaiyuthu which has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past. It has been brought to notice that subscriptions amounting to Rs. 53,000 which had been promised towards the cost of the scheme so early as 1914 have not been yet realized and that the financial state of the college is also not satisfactory. It was reported to the Government in October 1917 that provident fund assets to the extent of Rs. 10,000 had been appropriated to the general purposes of the college. The college authorities appear however to have since repaid this appropriation and placed the amount in fixed deposit in the South India Bank, Limited, Tinnevely. But it is not known for what period the deposit is made or whether it will be systematically received by the committee. It is also observed that the subscriptions on which the income of the college mainly depends are in arrears to the extent of about Rs. 15,000.

2. The Collector is requested to inquire *confidentially* into the financial position of the college and to submit to Government a full and exhaustive report as to the capacity and suitability of the present committee of the college, the facts connected with the temporary appropriation of the provident fund, the prospects of local financial backing of the scheme and the lines on which the committee should if necessary be reformed in order to secure such local support and to give some guarantee that the schemes for the future development of the college and hostel accommodation shall be dealt with in a practical and businesslike spirit of which so far little evidence has been given.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Tinnevely (with enclosures).

Copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

Letter—from S. W. G. I. MacIVER, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely.

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

Dated—the 5th June 1918.

No.—R.O.C. 10/Confdl.

In reply to Confidential Memorandum No. 220-B/16-13, dated 5th April 1918, I have the honour to state that, owing to my jamabandi tour, I was not able to make personal inquiry at an early date into the affairs of the Hindu College. My personal assistant made preliminary inquiries, and on the 31st May I consulted some members of the managing committee including the President and the Secretary and the Principal of the College. I was shown the accounts and vouchers and found that the society then owed the South Indian Bank Rs. 10,164. Separate committees have been formed to take charge of the hostel fund and provident fund, and the balances of these funds have been invested in fixed annual deposits bearing interest at 6 per cent in the abovenamed bank. The amounts so deposited are Rs. 5,635-1-0 for the hostel fund, and Rs. 13,018-1-0 for the provident fund. Similar fixed deposits have been made for the sum of Rs. 250 on account of the Srinivasa Ayyangar endowment and of Rs. 1,000 for the Sonachellam-Kantimatinatha Pillai endowment.

2. The accounts have been audited for the year 1917-18 by a certified auditor. His report shows that the Educational Society, which manages the college, had collected about half of the subscriptions due (or to fall due before the end of June 1918), the collections amounting to Rs. 19,000 odd; if the sum which the society owed on the 31st May to the bank, namely Rs. 10,164, be added to this sum of Rs. 19,000 odd, the total or Rs. 30,000 in round figures is what would be the society's debt, supposing that no subscriptions had been raised. The original estimate for the new college buildings was Rs. 25,450, but they have actually cost Rs. 40,792 against which amount a grant of Rs. 16,873 has been received. Thus these buildings cost the society Rs. 23,919 and a large sum of over Rs. 4,000 has been spent from the society's funds on setting up a gas plant for the laboratories. These are exceptional, and not recurring, charges and but for them the college would have been very nearly self-supporting, without any assistance from the subscriptions of members of the society; in fact in most years the college and school taken together were worked at a profit. The report of the auditors for the year 1915-16 shows that the society had borrowed from the hostel fund Rs. 2,750, from the Sonachalam fund Rs. 1,079-13-0, and from the provident fund Rs. 10,390-0-7. As explained above, this has now been put right. A large part of the arrears of subscriptions is probably irrecoverable, but since 27th January 1918 up to date no less than 115 new members have joined the society. The income from fees has steadily risen from Rs. 23,727 in 1911-12 to Rs. 43,352 in 1917-18. The corresponding figures for expenditure on salaries of teachers were Rs. 20,903 and Rs. 34,584.

3. The society was incorporated under the name of 'the Educational Society, Tinnevely' in the year 1908, its object being to manage the Hindu College, Tinnevely, and its properties, including the school departments; the rules as amended in 1914 lay down that members must pay either a donation of Rs. 125 or else twelve half-yearly payments of Rs. 12-8-0, and these rules also provide for patrons who give donations of not less than Rs. 25,000. Naturally there are no patrons. The entire management of the society is vested, under these rules, in the principal of the college and six ordinary members to be elected for a term of two years by the members of the society, and of an indefinite number of patrons or of patron's nominees. Of the six ordinary members of the committee, all but two were bound to have academical qualifications.

4. The members of the committee resigned so as to allow a fresh committee to be elected at a meeting which was held on the 2nd June. The result of the fresh elections is as follows:—

Mr. C. Satakopa Pillai,
Mr. S. V. Kallapiran Pillai,
Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar,
Mr. A. B. Jaganatha Rao,

Rao Sahib Medai Dalavoi Tirumailappa Mudaliyar, and Mr. A. Y. Narayanayya form the new managing committee, Mr. S. V. Kallapiran Pillai is the new president of the committee and Rao Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar is the new secretary.

All but two of the newly elected members hold academical qualifications; so the old rule has not been broken, but it is proposed to amend the rule so as to allow of the election of four members who need not have academical qualification. Five members of the teaching staff have been treated as entitled to hold their appointments for a long term of years and to form a council, with the principal, in which the educational management of the college should vest. The society does not accept the contention that these five members of the staff are entitled to such privileges by virtue of a contract entered into by the college authorities. This is an old dispute into the details of which I see no need to enter. The meeting of the society which elected the new committee also resolved that the five masters in question should be asked to retain their appointments, but subject to the same conditions as are applicable to other masters, and that the claims of the five masters to compensation should be considered after taking legal advice. The present secretary informs me that some members of the former managing committee were inclined to support the claims of the five masters and that this was the matter in controversy which led to the resignation of the committee. The proceedings of the last meeting of the society show that the legality of the new elections was disputed; so there are two disputes which may possibly lead to trouble, but from what I hear I think it is probable that matters will be settled amicably.

5. The new managing committee is a strong one; the president is a retired Deputy Collector. The financial condition of the institution is not at all serious; no difficulties would have arisen but for the abnormal expenditure on buildings and improvements, which led temporarily to considerable indebtedness, and I think there is good reason to hope that the increase in membership and the increased energy in collecting arrears which the new committee may be expected to exercise will before long enable the society to extricate itself from debt and to begin to build up a reserve. The increasing excess of fees over the amount paid as salaries should make the financial management of the college a matter of no difficulty.

6. Regarding the hostel scheme; this was started in 1914 when the total cost was estimated at two lakhs, one half of which sum was expected to be given by Government. Endeavours were therefore made to obtain subscriptions amounting to one lakh, and the committee were able to arouse much enthusiasm and obtained promises of sums aggregating to Rs. 53,500. The amount (including interest) now to the credit of this fund is Rs. 5,635-1-0, as stated near the commencement of this report. Out of the Rs. 53,500 no less than Rs. 14,000 represents the sum promised by the zamindari of Sivagiri. The ownership of that estate is now in dispute and the estate is in the hands of a receiver; so this sum cannot be collected unless the contending parties jointly agree to its payment from the estate. The secretary tells me that there is some prospect of this being done. Leaving this item out of account, there remains about Rs. 34,000 arrears of subscriptions to be collected.

Members of the committee tell me that many subscribers are unwilling to pay their subscriptions so long as there seems to be no reasonably early prospect of the hostel coming into existence. If it were really necessary to raise one lakh before a commencement could be made, the position would certainly be hopeless, and the best course would be to return the amount already paid to the subscribers but it is, of course, not necessary to wait until the whole sum of two lakhs is available. It is now generally agreed that the site at Talaiyuthu is the best available; the land is estimated to cost about Rs. 100 per acre; sixty acres may be taken up, to make a start; this will cost about Rs. 6,000. If Government contribute an amount equal to that now held by the committee, the sum of Rs. 11,270 will be available, leaving about Rs. 5,270 for the buildings. This is no doubt too small, but in order to build without delay a small hostel which could afterwards be enlarged it is not necessary to collect in advance the whole amount of the promised subscriptions; I recommend that an estimate be prepared on a modest scale for a small hostel to be enlarged later on. In the absence of an estimate it is not possible to give definite figures, but I think that, if it were known that as soon as a reasonably moderate sum is collected,

Government will give an equal sum and then allow the land to be acquired and the work to be commenced, there would be a good prospect of early collection of a fair proportion of the arrears of subscriptions and also of obtaining some further subscriptions.

Order—No. 1311, Home (Education), dated 5th October 1918.

The Government consider that the entire plot of land at Talaiyuthu, comprising the blocks A and B marked in the sketch submitted with the Director's letter No. 10590/14, dated the 30th March 1915, should be immediately acquired. They are, however, not prepared to hand over any portion of the land to the college authorities until the ability of the latter to finance the hostel scheme is demonstrated. When plans for the hostel or such portion of the scheme as they feel in a position to undertake at the outset have been prepared and approved by the Government and the requisite funds to the amount necessary to meet the contribution of the management under the ordinary rules towards the cost of the scheme including that of the land have been collected, the extent of the land necessary will be placed at the disposal of the management.

The Collector of Tinnevely is requested to submit through the Director of Public Instruction a draft notification for the acquisition of the site for publication under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act and the latter is requested to indicate the source from which the cost of acquisition can be met.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Collector of Tinnevely.
" Accountant-General.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED THE 5TH OCTOBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—*Acquisition of certain sites under the Land Acquisition Act for the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, and giving a grant for the purpose.*]

I

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 30th March 1915,
R.O.C. No. 10590/14.*

*Demi-official—*from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
*To—*the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
*Dated—*Madras, the 2nd March 1914.

I am desired to send you notes by His Excellency of private interviews at Tinnevelly for remarks.

ENCLOSURE

*Notes by His Excellency of private interviews at Tinnevelly, dated the
28th February 1914*

M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar Avargal, Vakil, one of the Hindu College governors.

Rupees 51,000 have already been promised for the Hindu College hostel: which it is thought will cost not less than 2½ lakhs, and will probably be placed at Talaiyuthu, four miles from Tinnevelly, on healthy high ground, with a warden for every fifty boys.

No application has reached this office from the authorities of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly, for a grant in aid of their hostel scheme. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested u.o. to state whether the application has been received in his office and, if so, when it may be expected by Government.

P.R.—19-3-14.

C.R.—23-3-14.

C. S. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—21-3-14.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

They are preparing their plans and I expect them any day. I discussed the matter with the College authorities at Tinnevelly last August and then saw sketch plans.

J. H. STONE—25-3-14.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the receipt of the application may be awaited.

P.R.—26-3-14.

C.R.—29-3-14.

C.S.A.—31-3-14.

The application of the Tinnevelly Hindu College Committee contains two requests—

(1) for the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Act, of two blocks of land measuring 131.65 acres for the college, hostel and play-ground, and

(2) for a grant in aid towards the cost of the sites, which is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

2. The Director of Public Instruction in forwarding the application points out that block A and a portion of block B (S. Nos. 533 to 540) should suffice for all requirements in the near future and accordingly recommends

(1) that these sites only, measuring 99.64 acres, be acquired under the Act, and

(2) that a grant not exceeding one-half of the cost of acquisition (Rs. 9,964) may be sanctioned.

As pointed out by the Director, the grant may be met from the provision of Rs. 1,46,000 under hostels in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1915-16.

3. The Committee's scheme is to acquire a large extent of land at a distance of about four miles from the present position of the college, to erect hostel buildings thereon and to provide play-grounds for the college students and eventually to remove the college itself to the new locality. The necessity for the acquisition of such a large extent as 132 acres is said to be due to the contemplated starting of agricultural classes in connexion with the college and to prevent overcrowding in the locality and it is stated that residents of Tinnevely propose to buy plots there for building.

The above scheme of the Tinnevely College Committee seems to be similar to that of the Committee of the Pachaiyappa's College dealt with in G.O. No. 687, Educational, dated the 26th July 1913, and the only difference is that the Pachaiyappa's Committee does not contemplate opening agricultural classes and are therefore apparently content with the acquisition of only about 13 acres of land.

4. The first question to be considered is whether it is necessary to acquire the land required by the Tinnevely Committee under the Land Acquisition Act. The general principles governing such cases are laid down in G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 27th June 1913. The Committee requests Government to acquire the necessary sites under the Act "so that the interests of the college are safeguarded and subsequent litigation rendered impossible." Submitted that this statement is very vague, and that Government cannot comply with the request unless it is proved that serious difficulties stand in the way of private purchase or that a valid and clear title to the property is otherwise impossible of attainment. Apparently these difficulties do not exist in the present case and the Committee has settled the prices of the different plots with the owners. In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the Committee may at once be informed that the Government

are not satisfied of the necessity of acquiring the sites under the Land Acquisition Act (cf. paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 192, Educational, dated the 20th February 1915). I would acquire under the Act. P.R.—26-4-15.

5. The next question is whether any grant should, at present, be given towards the cost of the purchase of the sites. Submitted that a grant is not sanctioned for sites alone, but for the site and the buildings to be erected thereon. In the present case plans and estimates for the hostel buildings to be erected on the site have not yet been prepared and these may be first called for, as in the case of the hostel for the Pachaiyappa's College, and the question of grant then considered. In the meantime the Committee may be informed that they can proceed with the purchase of the two blocks of sites mentioned by them without prejudice to the question of grant, but that any grant that may be sanctioned will be in respect of the extent of land considered sufficient by the Director of Public Instruction and the buildings to be erected thereon.

Of G.O. 517, Educational, 14th June 1912, on page 3 and Official Memorandum 890-1, 15th March 1913, on page 6 of G.O. 687, Educational, 26th July 1913.

Also telegram on page 3 of notes to the above Government Order.

The grant has to be sanctioned to make the acquisition possible.

P.R.—26-4-15.

6. A draft order is submitted for approval.

B.G.—21-4-15.

The Committee had better know what area the Director of Public Instruction considers sufficient. Please revise the draft order.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—26-4-15.

A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

B.G.—30-4-15.

To the Revenue Department for acceptance.

P.R.—5-5-15.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft may be accepted in this department and the file returned to Educational.

K.A.M.—7-5-15.

N.S.—7-5-15.

May be accepted.

A. H. A. TODD—8-5-15.

The Committee having "settled the prices" with the different owners, I confess I do not see what need there is for the application of the Land Acquisition Act. It would be different if extortionate prices were demanded or the owners refused to sell. As to safeguarding the college from risk of future litigation, the same reason would apply to every purchase of land for a private school.

If Educational wish to press for the application of the Act, the case may be marked for the Honourable Member (Revenue).

L. DAVIDSON—10-5-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following are cases in which the Government applied the Land Acquisition Act to secure lands required for private educational institutions since the issue of G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 29th June 1913. The ground for Government interference is also stated in brief against each—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Tirukkattupalli high school—G.O. No. 166, Educational, dated 10th February 1914. | Exorbitant rates of compensation, unwillingness of some to part with their land, and chiefly impossibility of securing a valid title. |
| (2) Cole's Memorial school, Kurnool—G.O. No. 310, dated 20th March 1914. | Owners willing but impossibility of securing a valid title. |
| (3) Muthialpet high school, Madras—G.O. No. 684, dated 10th June 1914. | Land was absolutely necessary and it could not be obtained otherwise, it being impossible to secure it by private negotiation. |
| (4) C.M.S. college, Tinnevely—G.O. No. 869, dated 24th July 1914. | Defective title, unwillingness of owners or demand of exorbitant compensation. |

2. From the above it will be seen that in a majority of cases the impossibility of securing a valid title to the property was the main ground for the application of the Act. Similarly in this case the reference to "subsequent litigation" in the letter of the Secretary, Hindu College Committee, implies that a valid title to the sites under reference cannot be had except by the application of the Act. The fact that the prices have been settled with the owners and probably the owners' willingness to part with their properties cannot by itself be taken as a sufficient ground for rejecting the application for the acquisition of the land under the Act; rather it should be taken as indicative of the genuineness of the application for acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act. The operation of the Act is not invoked to coerce an unwilling owner to part with the land or to make him accept a lower rate of compensation than what he demands. It is only intended to set at rest possible future legal difficulties. The land is required for a public institution; and Government funds are being largely devoted in its acquisition. The Government are therefore interested in seeing that the transaction of private purchase is not subsequently vitiated by legal

difficulties, especially as the scheme is a pretty large one. The impossibility of securing a valid and clear title is in fact one of the recognized reasons for the application of the Act. Please see G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 27th June 1913, and compare page 3 of G.O. No. 310, Educational, dated the 20th March 1914, and paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 585, Educational, dated the 20th June 1913.

C.R.—13-5-15.

Will the Director of Public Instruction please look into this and ascertain definitely if there will be any difficulty in securing a valid title in case the College authorities are permitted to purchase privately? Also, is the question of the price definitely settled? I mean, if there is any chance of the vendors raising their demand and giving trouble, the fact should be stated now, as that circumstance would have material weight in determining the question whether the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act should be put into operation.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-5-15.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Secretary reports that it is not possible to secure clear and valid title by private purchase, and that in view of possible litigation at a future date, for example, by persons claiming as reversioners to the property on the death of some now-living female owners who sold the property and whose sale may be impeached by the reversioners, or by persons who are now minors and who may hereafter on attaining majority impeach the sale made by their father, mother or guardian, the lands should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

In this connexion I may point out that the number of plots is very large and that any subsequent litigation may involve very many persons.

The Secretary also states that the prices of the several plots have been *almost* settled with their owners.

H. S. DUNCAN—9-6-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is for consideration whether, in the circumstances stated by the Director of Public Instruction, the application of the Act may be agreed to and the file submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Member (Revenue) for approval of the proposal.

C.R.—9-6-15.

P.R.—10-6-15.

His Excellency has passed the following order:—

His Excellency wants it to be ascertained, before matters proceed further, whether there is reasonable certainty that there would be financial support to push the whole scheme through. It will be seen from page 1 that Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar told His Excellency in February 1914 that the whole scheme would cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, against which Rs. 51,000 had been promised. Further it is observed from the Committee's letter, dated the 23rd September 1914, that only Rs. 53,000 had been promised. It seems to His Excellency that it would be unwise to commit the Government to a general approval of a scheme which would cost about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and for which subscriptions have been promised for only about half a lakh. Though the proposal now before the Government involves an expenditure of only Rs. 9,964, out of which the Government grant will be only Rs. 4,982, the acquisition proposed has to be taken as part of the larger scheme and His Excellency feels that, without more substantial evidence of financial support for the larger scheme than is apparent in these papers, it would hardly be wise to start operations and bring the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act into play.

In any case the area asked for by the Committee, 131.65 acres, appears to be excessive. The area of 99.64 acres proposed by the Director of Public Instruction (and recommended for acquisition at page 2 ante) should suffice. Also, if the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act is to be put into operation, it can only be for a public purpose, e.g., the construction of school buildings.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-6-15.

Submitted that the file may be forwarded u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks with reference to His Excellency's order above.

S.A.—16-6-15.

P.R.—16-6-15.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On the 24th June 1915 I addressed the Correspondent, Hindu College, Tinnevely, and asked him to report at once whether the management had collected or hoped to collect the necessary funds required to push through the hostel scheme. In his letter dated the 3rd August the Secretary reports as follows:—

"No serious attempts have yet been made to collect promised subscriptions because the subscribers to the scheme are not assured that the only suitable site available would be acquired by Government. Now that the Committee can infer from your proceedings that the site will be acquired if funds are available; every endeavour will be made to realize the subscriptions.

"The scheme, as you are aware, is large and costly, and it would be a hardship if the Committee is called upon either to complete it all at once or to show all the money required for its completion. It would be possible to take up only portions of the scheme at a time and the Committee is now prepared to deposit in the Government treasury or in the Madras Bank the sum of Rs. 7,000 which would be its share of the value of the land to be acquired.

"When the acquisition is completed, plans and estimates for the buildings would be submitted for your approval. The buildings cannot be all constructed at once. They will have to be divided into convenient blocks and each block taken on hand as funds are available. To a private institution which depends only on the public for such a large scheme, no other course is possible."

The inference made by the correspondent that the site will be acquired if funds are available is not a necessary inference from my proceedings.

H. S. DUNCAN—16-8-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see His Excellency's orders supra. From the letter of the Secretary to the Hindu College Committee extracted in the Director's u.o. note above it does not appear that the financial support to push the whole scheme through is encouraging.

The Secretary however states that it would be possible to take up only portions of the scheme as funds become available and that the Committee is now prepared to deposit in the Government treasury or in the Madras Bank the sum of Rs. 7,000 representing its share of the value of the land to be acquired. He adds that, when the acquisition is completed, plans and estimates for the buildings will be submitted for approval.

2. As already noted in paragraph 5 of the office-note on page 2 ante, grants are not usually sanctioned for sites alone, but for sites and the buildings to be erected thereon. In the present case the plans and estimates for the hostel buildings to be erected on the site will be prepared by the Committee only after the acquisition of the site is completed. Although the Committee is prepared to deposit a sum of Rs. 7,000 as its share of the cost of acquisition of the land, it does not seem desirable to follow the above course. For there is not the reasonable certainty of the Committee's raising by public subscriptions the large sum of money that is required to push through the whole scheme, and if after the acquisition of the site the scheme falls through for want of financial support, the object of the acquisition will be frustrated and all the trouble taken by the Government will be in vain. It is therefore for consideration whether the Director may be told to inform the Committee that the question of grant and of putting the Land Acquisition Act into force in respect of

the area of 99.64 acres proposed by the Director of Public Instruction as sufficient will be considered only after the plans and estimates for the hostel buildings have been received and considered, and provided that the Committee is prepared to give more substantial evidence of financial support in favour of the scheme contemplated by it.

T.K.—19-8-15.

The scheme is an excellent one and, if they only go the length of building the hostel out of the town, they will do much. I think we might tell them that we cannot agree to the application of the Land Acquisition Act, but that, if they decide to buy the land with part of the money they have collected, we will consider favourably an application for a grant towards construction of a hostel thereon and hope they will succeed ultimately in moving the college out to Talaiyuthu. It is to be remembered that the high price of land which makes it impossible for them to add to their present premises will give those premises an additional value when it comes to selling them and putting the money into the fund.

C. G. TODHUNTER—21-8-15.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency wishes to discuss this with the Educational Secretary when he next comes.

(By order)

H. G. STOKES—24-8-15.

* Improvement of the school.
Do. college.
The Talaiyuthu scheme.

The observations of the Collector to be invited on the general suitability of the three * schemes and the prospects of their receiving adequate financial support.

(By order)

C.G.T.—31-8-15.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—31-8-15.

C.R.—31-8-15.

C.G.T.—1-9-15.

[Memorandum No. 1219-4, Educational, dated the 2nd September 1915.]

From the Collector of Tinnevely, dated the 12th January 1916, No. 42.

Submitted with reference to the orders of His Excellency the Governor on page 4 ante.

2. In the circumstances reported by the Collector, it is for consideration whether paragraphs 4—6 of his letter may be extracted and sent to the Director of Public Instruction and the latter requested to ascertain whether the Committee is prepared to consider the question of erecting the hostel at Palamcottah. Subject to orders a draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—24-1-16.

T.K.—25-1-16.

Will the permanent Director of Public Instruction please peruse the correspondence and note on the whole question?

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—27-1-16.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The next step appears to me to ask the Committee to consider and report upon the suggestion of the Collector to find a site in Palamcottah.

J. H. STONE—28-1-16.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—1-2-16.

T.K.—1-2-16.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—3-2-16.

[Memorandum No. 220-1, Educational, dated the 3rd February 1916.]

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 28th August 1916,
R.C. No. 10590.*

The hostel scheme was mentioned to His Excellency in February 1914 at a private interview by Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar, one of the governors of the college, and an application for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the scheme was received from the Director of Public Instruction in April 1915.

2. Orders are solicited on the following details of the scheme:—

(i) *General finance.*—The scheme is estimated to cost 2½ lakhs. His Excellency ordered on the 15th June 1915 that it should be ascertained whether there was a reasonable certainty that there would be financial support to push the whole scheme through. It is seen from the Committee's letter of the 23rd September 1914 that Rs. 53,000 had then been promised. The Director of Public Instruction reported on the 16th August 1915 that the Secretary of the Committee wrote on the 3rd idem as follows:—

"No serious attempts have yet been made to collect promised subscriptions because the subscribers to the scheme are not assured that the only suitable site available would be acquired by Government . . . every endeavour will be made to realize the subscriptions." The Collector of Tinnevely on a reference from the Government reported in his letter of the 12th January 1916 that a large subscription from the public should not be very difficult to obtain when the war was over. In view of these facts it is submitted it may be accepted that the Committee will be able to finance the whole scheme in course of time.

(ii) *Present finance.*—The sites at present recommended by the Director of Public Instruction for acquisition cost approximately Rs. 9,964 and a half grant on this would be Rs. 4,982 and if sanctioned this amount can presumably be met from the allotment under hostels.

(iii) *Application of the Land Acquisition Act.*—A difficulty has been raised on page 3 ante as to whether the Land Acquisition Act can be put into operation for the acquisition of land for a hostel purpose. Attention is requested to pages 2 and 3 of notes to G.O. No. 310, Educational, dated the 20th March 1914, in which this has been fully discussed, and it was therein held that the Act can be put into operation for hostel purposes. It is submitted that the Act can be put into operation in the present case. The necessity for the application of the Act may also be admitted for the reasons given on pages 3 and 4 ante.

(iv) *Sites to be acquired.*—His Excellency was of the opinion, on page 5 ante, that the area asked for by the Committee, viz., 131.65 acres, was excessive and held that the area of 99.64 acres proposed by the Director of Public Instruction should suffice. It is submitted sanction may be accorded to the acquisition of 99.64 acres.

(v) *Place of sites.*—The Collector of Tinnevely in his letter No. 42, dated the 12th January 1916, though he was in favour of Talaiyuthu, the site chosen by the Committee, yet suggested the desirability of the Committee considering Palamcottah as a better place than Talaiyuthu. When this matter was referred back to the Committee, the latter still stick to Talaiyuthu as the better of the two places for the reasons given by them on pages 4 and 5, current file. It is submitted the choice of Talaiyuthu as the site for the hostel may, under the circumstances now explained, be accepted.

3. If the above views are concurred in, the draft below is for approval and may issue with the concurrence of Revenue.

S.N.P.—7-9-16.

T.K.—7-9-16.

The Talaiyuthu scheme is preferred by the Committee. Mr. Hemingway has no specific objection to raise against it. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter considered it "an excellent one." There seems also to be no objection to the application of the Land Acquisition Act to the case. The Act is being applied freely in similar cases.

Cf. Secretary's note on page 3, and office-note on pages 3-4 above.

G.O. 771, 13th July 1916.

" 113, 4th February "

" 1362, 9th December 1915.

" 1332, 6th " "

" 1334, 6th " "

E.g., G.O. 446, Educational, 23rd April 1914, and G.O. 850, 6th August 1915.

(* Rough estimate of scheme 2 lakhs. Reasonable Government grant 1 lakh. Balance to be provided about 1 lakh. The Committee has subscriptions of Rupees 53,000.)

subscriptions. As there seems to be a reasonable prospect of the scheme being put through, the present proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to acquire the land may perhaps be approved.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—9-9-16

Draft for acceptance.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—7-10-16.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please see this department's note at page 3 supra. Since then, the Land Acquisition Act has been very freely applied in regard to lands required for private educational institutions.

In these circumstances the draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in this department.

R.V.—10-10-16.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—11-10-16.

This may depend on the decision to change the Collector's bungalow (Mr. Hemingway's letter); may it not?

J. P. BEDFORD—12-10-16.

The proposal in this file is to acquire lands at Talaiyuthu four miles from Tinnevely for—

(a) the location of a hostel, and

(b) the provision of a play-ground.

The school authorities also entertain the idea of ultimately transferring the whole college to Talaiyuthu and of opening agricultural classes there.

2. On the suggestion of Mr. Hemingway, the school authorities considered the question of locating the hostel—and some day the institution—at Palamcottah. But they considered that Talaiyuthu site was far better than the Palamcottah one (vide page 4, current file). Home (Education) may probably place before the school authorities the possibility of getting additional accommodation in the Collector's bungalow and compound (vide Mr. Hemingway's demi-official on the question of building a house for the Collector in Palamcottah which has been sent to Public Works Department on 13th October 1916). Extract of that demi-official is placed below.

V.A.A.—13-10-16.

Demi-official—from F. R. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely.
To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 6th October 1916.

You will remember that I spoke to you the other day at somewhat wearisome length, I fear, about the disadvantages of the Collector's house at Tinnevely. I am writing to ask if you would very kindly put the matter before the Government, so that it may be considered whether a new house cannot be built for the Collector at Palamcottah.

12. Perhaps I should add that the present Collector's bungalow if abandoned by the Collector could perhaps be made available for another public purpose of considerable importance. As you know the Collector's compound is the only large open area near the present Hindu College and the latter is much in need of further accommodation. The Collector's bungalow itself could I think be made suitable for use by the College. It might be possible to make some arrangement whereby the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram would consent to transfer the house and compound to the College, and I am inclined to think that the College would be enormously benefited if this could be done. It would be possible, by acquiring a small strip of paddy land in addition, to provide the College with a very fine compound only divided by the main road to Madura. I have not discussed the matter with the zamindar and have, of course, no right to suppose that he would fall in with such a proposal. But I think that some such use of the house and compound would be in the best interests of the town of Tinnevely; and I think that some such solution could be arranged.

I would invite attention to Mr. Hemingway's demi-official above.

J. P. BEDFORD—19-11-16.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Attention is requested to the letter from the Secretary of the College Committee on pages 1 to 2, current file, and the Sub-Committee's letter on pages 4 to 5, current file. It is submitted that the acquisition of the Collector's bungalow and compound is not likely to meet the requirements of the College, as the extent of land in contemplation by them is very large. The Director of Public Instruction himself recommended the acquisition of 9.64 acres. Besides, the idea of opening agricultural classes cannot be attained unless the Talaiyuthu plots are acquired.

2. It is however submitted that the suggestion of Revenue may be put before the College Committee by the Director of Public Instruction. Draft official memorandum submitted.

S.N.P.—27-10-16.

T.K.—27-10-16.

Revised draft for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—31-10-16.

Please see the notes from page 7 onwards. Draft official memorandum for approval.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—1-11-16.

P[ENTLAND]—2-11-16.

Issue.

P.R.—2-11-16.

[Memorandum No. 220-4, Home (Education), dated the 3rd November 1916.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 11th January 1917,
R.C. No. 10590.

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 6th February 1917,
R.C. No. 10590.

The Hindu College Committee report that the bungalow now occupied by the Collector and its compound will *not* become available for the purposes of the college,

as the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram is *not* willing to part with them when vacated by the Collector. The draft order approved by the Secretary on the 7th October 1916 may now be sent to the *Revenue Department u.o. for acceptance.*

S.N.P.—8-2-17.

T.K.—8-2-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—9-2-17.
P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—10-2-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please see this department's note at pages 8-9 supra and the subsequent notes. The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in this department and the file returned to Home (Education) Department, u.o.

S.R.G.—15-2-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—15-2-17.
A. R. KNAPP—16-2-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation of the case to His Excellency for approval of draft.

S.N.P.—17-2-17.

T.K.—17-2-17.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

I am to attach a note written for His Excellency by the Director of Public Instruction and to say that His Excellency would be glad to have the suggestion contained in the last paragraph examined.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—9-3-17.

Note for His Excellency—

The financial backing of the scheme is certainly not at present strong, but their point is that unless a beginning is made, they will not get their promised Rupees 53,000 let alone any more. I confess the scheme rather attracts me by its far-sightedness. The development of institutions is so constantly hampered by the difficulty of getting land that I favoured the idea of the Tinnevely College getting as much as it could ever want while it is cheap. I suppose if they did start the hostel and still more if they moved the college out to Talaiyuttu, adjoining ground would rapidly rise in value. If, therefore, they began with a relatively small plot, they would have to buy any more they might require at building ground prices besides the danger of being hemmed in with undesirable neighbours. I do not think either that the idea of agricultural work is altogether impossible. Agriculture is not part of the College course, but we are encouraging it in schools and a farm at Talaiyuthu would make it possible to start it in the school under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme so that the land, if acquired, could be made some use of almost from the first.

2. If the land were acquired the worst that would happen would be that the college would not be able to build on it and would, I suppose, get an agricultural income from it in some way. The grant would then, instead of being a building grant, be in effect a kind of endowment grant. In forty years Government could, if they wished, recover their money if the land had not been used for an educational purpose.

3. The largeness of the area they want to acquire is due partly to their desire to command both sides of the road. This is the main reason for acquiring block B. How would it be if in place of giving them a grant on the cost of the whole area Government were to undertake to purchase half the land on the condition of their

purchasing the other half (for Land Acquisition Act purposes a nominal grant would have to be given for this), Government acquiring roughly speaking block B and they block A? Government could then make over to them on such conditions as provided necessary any land that it was shown from time to time that they wanted. If in a reasonable time they didn't make satisfactory use of their land Government could dispose of theirs.

J. H. STONE—2-3-17.

Print up please.

E. A. HARVEY—10-3-17.

No precedent is traceable for the procedure suggested by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 above. Further if the Government want to acquire Block B, they cannot do so unless it be for a public purpose, to wit, for the Hindu College, Tinnevely. It is submitted that Revenue Department may be requested u.o. to put up precedents if any for adopting the procedure suggested by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 above. Strictly speaking, it does not appear that the Land Acquisition Act can be put into operation for the purpose of acquiring land with a view to retaining it by Government and, subsequently making it over piecemeal from time to time whenever it is required by the college authorities. Submitted that the remarks of the Revenue Department may be invited u.o.

S.N.P.—19-3-17.

T.K.—21-3-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-3-17.

Revenue u.o. for favour of remarks.

E.A.H.—27-3-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please see paragraph 3 of the note of the Director of Public Instruction and the Home (Education) Department note on pages 10-11 ante.

The ordinary procedure is for Government to contribute a portion of the cost of acquisition and to acquire the land for the educational institution and to convey the land to the institution, by a formal deed, immediately after acquisition. The suggestion in the present case is to apply this procedure to half the area required by the Hindu College.

In regard to the other half, the Government are to acquire it (also for the purposes of the Hindu College) but at their own cost*, and are not to convey such land immediately but from time to time in small extents. No precedent is traceable for this procedure, but there seems to be no objection to it. [The Director of Public Instruction has presumably communicated his suggestion to the College authorities.]

* This will mean, so far as Government is concerned, that they make a full grant of the cost of acquisition.

2. It would be better perhaps to have two distinct notifications under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act for the two blocks.

3. With these remarks, the file may, it is submitted, be returned to Home (Education).

A.S.R.—6-4-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—6-4-17.

So far as this department is concerned there is no objection to the acquisition of both blocks, one for Government and one for the College.

A. R. KNAPP—7-4-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to whether, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his note on page 10 ante, the Government may agree to acquire plots A and B specified in the sketch, the former at the cost of the College authorities together with a nominal grant of Rs. 100 from Provincial funds so as to bring the transaction within the proviso to sub-section 1 of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, and the latter entirely at the cost of Government.

P.R.—17-4-17.

If so, the draft order below is for approval. It may be sent to Financial and Revenue Departments for acceptance.

T.K.—19-4-17.

Revised draft for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-4-17.

It strikes me the arrangement proposed is not proper. There is no precedent. Even otherwise, an indispensable condition for the application of the Land Acquisition Act is the public purpose for which the land is acquired. Under the suggestion half the land is practically acquired as private property. We shall probably have no right of cancelling the acquisition even if the land is applied for other purposes.

But cannot our object be achieved thus? The whole land 99.64 to be acquired with the help of the usual grant from Government; and the committee to bind themselves to use the land, only for specified purposes in connexion with the College, under the penalty of restoration of the land to Government without compensation for buildings and with a right to claim only the money it invested.

The land may then be disposed of under the Board's Standing Order. It will be all the better not to sanction an outright gift especially as the financial arrangements for the full scheme are yet incomplete.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-4-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I think my plan is better as it does not give the College the whole of the land (much of which they admittedly cannot use for sometime to come) at once particularly since the Revenue authorities do not object.

J. H. STONE—26-4-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders whether, in the circumstances stated in the Director's note above, his proposal in paragraph 3 of his note on page 10 ante may be approved. If so, the draft order which is in accordance with that proposal may be approved.

P.R.—28-4-17.

C.R.—29-4-17.

I shall be glad if the matter be further considered.

Will not two separate declarations with two different sources of funds raise difficulties about the title to the land, in case eventually the land is not applied for the purpose intended? And then will not the College authorities plead that block A is their property, hostel or not, as it was acquired out of their own funds? The Land Acquisition Act improperly applied will give them an indefeasible right.

R.R.—30-4-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The proposal that is under consideration is (1) that the entire plot of land comprising block A, required immediately for the purposes of the College and block B, likely to be required for the College later on, should be acquired now by two separate notifications—block A at the cost of the College authorities, Government making a nominal contribution of Rs. 100 and block B at the cost of Government; (2) that block A should be conveyed to the College authorities immediately on acquisition, but block B should be retained by Government for the present and conveyed to the College authorities from time to time in such small extents as may be required by them on such conditions as the Government may deem fit to impose.

2. The Home Department raises the question whether two separate declarations with two different sources of funds will not raise difficulties about the title to the land, in case eventually the land is not applied for the purpose intended, and whether the College authorities will not plead that block A is their property, hostel or not, as it was acquired out of their own funds. It is also observed that the Land Acquisition Act improperly applied will give them an indefeasible right.

3. There seems to be no initial impropriety in acquiring lands for the College under the Land Acquisition Act as Government are now acting in numerous cases on the principle that the Act may be applied for acquiring lands for private educational institutions so long as a grant is made from Provincial funds towards the cost of the acquisition, e.g., please see G.Os. No. 599, Educational, dated 27th June 1913, and No. 310, dated 20th March 1914, and the notes thereto. The only question is how best to ensure the land so acquired *as for a public purpose* not being diverted to other purposes. The existing rules on the subject are to be found in rules 53 (ii) and 55 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Under the former of these rules as read with the latter, the land acquired with all buildings is mortgaged to Government for *forty years* with the stipulation that the mortgagor "will not prior to the lapse of forty years from the date hereof divert or allow to be diverted the said buildings to other than educational purposes approved by the Government of Madras and will during such period keep such buildings in good and substantial order and repair so that the same may be always efficient for use for the purposes of the said school and will in the event of the said buildings at any time prior to the lapse of the said period ceasing to be required for the purposes of the said school or being diverted to other than educational purposes approved by the said Government of Madras forthwith repay to the Secretary of State his successors or assigns the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall be determined by the Government of Madras."

This provision seems inadequate inasmuch as it does not ensure the use of the property to the purpose for which it was acquired after the lapse of forty years and even where it is diverted to other purposes during the forty years the mortgage deed merely provides for the refund to Government of the money paid by them as grant-in-aid.

4. In connexion with the acquisition of some land for the Tirukkattupalli high school, the Director of Public Instruction suggested that in the cases of acquisition of land under the Act for institutions under "proprietary" management the Government lien on the property might, if possible, be retained in perpetuity—page 2 of G.O. No. 116, Educational, dated 10th February 1914. The suggestion was made apparently to prevent the diversion of the property to other purposes after an indefeasible title was secured to it. But it was considered that the mortgage deed to be executed under the Grant-in-aid Code providing that, prior to the lapse of twenty years—since raised to forty years—the buildings (including the sites) shall not be diverted to other than educational purposes and that in the event of diversion before forty years the management shall forthwith refund to Government the whole or any portion of the grant as may be determined by them, was sufficient for the purpose in view—G.Os. No. 397, Educational, dated 8th April 1914, and No. 868, Educational, dated 22nd July 1914.

V.P.—2-6-17.

So far as Revenue is concerned I still see no objection to the two separate acquisitions proposed. The danger which the Home Department appears to fear—that the land in block A may not after all be used for educational purposes can be

met when the time comes for handing over the land. I can see no great difficulty in so wording the conveyance as to provide that the transfer is conditional on the land being used for educational purposes, and on buildings being erected within a certain specified period. Once the buildings are erected the ordinary rule which mortgages the land and buildings to Government for 40 years should meet all practical needs.

A. R. KNAPP—5-6-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

In view of the Revenue Department's note above, it is for orders whether the draft order may issue. The question of wording the conveyance to suit the peculiar nature of the case can be taken up when calling for the deed after acquisition of the property. It has however been held that the condition in the mortgage deed was sufficient—cf. memorandum on page 3 of G.O. No. 202, dated 17th February 1917.

P.R.—7-6-17.

T.K.—9-6-17.

What is proposed here is exactly the same as that which has been done in
Not exactly. | numerous cases where lands have been
R.R.—12-6-17. | acquired for private management

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—11-6-17.

If Revenue has no objection, I withdraw mine though I consider the proposal as constituting a bad precedent.

Practically Government buys land at Government cost and retains the land against an eventual user thereof by the College.

The draft opens with the statement that the land is not immediately needed but is to be acquired against an eventual rise in prices. It will be difficult to resist numerous requisitions of this nature in the future.

A more direct course would be to acquire the whole of the land 99.64 acres. Conditions will be imposed and we can watch if the land is properly used, reasonable time being given.

The draft proceeds on the proposals put forward by the Director.

Draft for consideration.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—12-6-17.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When land is acquired under the Act it becomes the absolute property of the Government until it is conveyed to the Corporation or other body on whose behalf it was acquired. It seems unnecessary therefore to have two separate acquisition proceedings. The whole area could apparently be acquired under one notification. The Government could then convey block A to the College authorities under such conditions as are considered advisable, block B being reserved for subsequent transfer as required. His Excellency desires this suggestion to be considered.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—14-6-17.

There appears to be no objection to the course suggested by His Excellency the Governor. Orders may now issue agreeing to the acquisition of the entire area and promising a half grant towards the cost of acquisition as a whole. When once the land is acquired it can be conveyed to the management in small plots as occasion arises subject to such conditions as the Government may then consider necessary.

2. A revised draft order is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be forwarded to Revenue u.o. for acceptance.

P.R.—18-6-17.

T.K.—20-6-17.

The only point is about the cost of acquisition. It appears that under the proposed arrangement the entire cost should in the first instance be borne by Government, block A being conveyed to the college authorities in consideration of their depositing half the cost of the acquisition of *that* block, the other half being considered as Government grant towards the object. Towards the acquisition of block B, the cost should be from Provincial funds, as it is to be held in reserve by Government and as its transfer to the College subsequently is yet problematical, the College being required to prove the need for it. As a *net* effect, the Government will have to bear *now* the entire cost of block B and half the cost of block A.

Draft amended accordingly subject to approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-6-17.

The only point in the Registrar's note above is Government will have to pay *now* the entire cost of block B. When the land is eventually handed over to the College we will recover half price under the Grant-in-aid Code. Even if it be not handed over we can easily realize the compensation paid. Practically what we commit ourselves to is to advance half the cost of block B.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-6-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The draft order may, it is submitted, be accepted in Revenue and the file returned to Home (Education).

A.S.R.—3-7-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—3-7-17.

A. R. KNAPP—6-7-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A demi-official has just come in from the Director of Public Instruction to defer orders in this case. Please put it up.

C.R.—7-7-17.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—the 7th July 1917.

Knapp tells me that orders are about to be passed about the acquisition of land for the Tinnevely College hostel.

I am not satisfied as to the state of the finances of the college and am in correspondence (d.o.) with Schmidt about them and I think it would be well to defer issuing final orders about the acquisition till measures have been taken to put their finances on a better footing. I will write to you again on the subject as soon as I can and do not anticipate any great delay.

Submitted that the further communication promised by the Director of Public Instruction may be awaited. If approved, the notes on pages 10 and 11 onwards will be printed in the meanwhile.

P.R.—7-7-17.

C.R.—9-7-17.

Yes, please.

R.R.—10-7-17.

Please see Mr. Stone's demi-official above. He may be requested un-officially to state what is the result of his correspondence with the Hindu College authorities.

P.R.—8-12-17.

T.K.—8-12-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—12-12-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The college asked for a grant-in-aid of the money contributed to its Provident fund and I then learnt that the Provident fund had no real existence, the contributions of the teachers having been taken and applied to the general purposes of the college which now owes the Provident fund some Rs. 10,000. Up to the end of last October this amount had not even been secured on the immovable properties of the college though they have promised to so secure it. I am now waiting to hear whether they have or not. Even if they do I think it is doubtful if Government should acquire more land for them while their property is not free from encumbrance. We have hitherto I think taken the line that the finances of an institution are not in a satisfactory condition unless it is free from debt.

J. H. STONE—15-10-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The financial ability of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, to meet the cost of its hostel scheme has already been considered by the Government (please see pages 4-6 ante, paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter on page 4 of the current file and paragraph 1 of the Director of Public Instruction's note on pages 10 and 11 ante). It was found that the College committee would be able to finance the whole scheme in course of time.

2. As regards the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the college, it is not possible in this office to compare it with that of other similar colleges in the Presidency. Neither the University Calendar nor the return of colleges appended to volume II of the Public Instruction Report furnishes any useful information. The statement on page 38 of the report of the University Commission, 1905, however, shows that at that time the financial condition of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, was more or less similar to that of many other aided (non-mission) colleges in the Presidency. Unless the finances of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, can be proved to be worse than those of the other colleges under similar management, it is open to doubt whether the Government may refuse to give the former such help as may have been given to the latter. The Collector of Tinnevely and the Director of Public Instruction have commended the scheme as in the best interests of the college. It is for consideration whether the Government may proceed to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act. If so, the draft order below is for approval.

Vide Director of Public Instruction's un-official note on page 11 ante

3. If the Government decline to apply the Act to the sites in question and if the college authorities purchase the lands by private negotiations, the question arises whether the Government will or will not give the college the usual grant of one-half the cost of land. Similarly with regard to the cost of the hostel buildings. It is not clear from the Director of Public Instruction's note above whether he proposes to decline hostel and other building grants to this college until its finances are brought to a satisfactory state. If that is the idea, it is submitted that such a step is calculated to block all improvements to the college, perhaps for years to come, and to prejudice seriously the interests of higher education in the locality. If on the other hand the Director of Public Instruction is prepared to aid the college under the ordinary rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, there is hardly any reason to go back on the decision already arrived at in regard to the acquisition of the sites under reference.

4. Especially with regard to the hostel scheme, the Director of Public Instruction's recommendation appears to be opposed to the recent decisions of Government—vide G.O. No. 1197, Home (Education), dated the 17th September 1917, and the notes connected therewith and page 12 of the notes recorded in G.O. No. 1210, Home (Education), dated the 19th September 1917. It is for consideration whether in the circumstances the Government may follow the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code so long as the management is able to contribute its share of one-half the expenditure. The Government grant is secured by the mortgage to Government of the land and buildings under the rules of the Code. Orders are solicited.

P.R.—18-12-17.

T.K.—21-12-17.

That provident fund to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been utilized for the general expenditure on the college is not a satisfactory comment on the state of finances of the college. The Director of Public Instruction seems to be still in correspondence with the college authorities on the question. Please see portion marked A on page 16 supra. We may, before considering the question of acquisition further, ask the Director of Public Instruction to submit a clearer statement of the finances of the college, and to report why it was necessary to utilize for general purposes a large sum pertaining to a separate outside fund, what assets, besides buildings, the college has and how its annual expenditure is generally met.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-12-17.

I do not think that the encumbrance on the college building is a reason to refuse a grant for the hostel site.

Regarding the site, we impose conditions of surrender and we are amply secured as we give only half grant.

But the point in the Director's note is evidently this. For a college so obviously encumbered, it is difficult to find their half of the money necessary for the site and buildings. But as I have already ordered, the grant will not be sanctioned unless this half is assured. I do not mind how the money is raised, even if it be on the existing buildings. Of course on the site and hostel building we shall have the prior charge. The only danger, if the college be encumbered, is that the main college may be extinguished. In which case, also, we can resume the hostel. And further we can ourselves start a Government college, as I cannot believe that Tinnevely can afford to be without a college.

I presume that as yet Government do not contribute towards the provident fund.

If they do, we can interfere with the diversion of the fund referred to by the Director of Public Instruction.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-12-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I think Government might acquire the land and consider the financial state of the college before conveying it to them. The college income apart from fees is derived from subscriptions of the members of a society. These are in arrears to the extent of Rs. 15,000. They say that they have repaid their debt to the Provident fund. But I have not yet heard that this money has been so invested that it cannot be "borrowed" by the college whenever it wishes.

It is true that there are similar institutions that live from hand to mouth. Of course they may prove right in thinking that they can raise money for the hostel by subscriptions. If not I see no great harm in their borrowing if their debt is properly secured on their property.

J. H. STONE—15-1-18.

1311, Home (Edn.)—5

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's note on the previous page.

2. The draft order in the file has already been accepted by the Revenue Department—please see that department's note on page 15 ante. It has been prepared in accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Governor—please see Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated the 14th June 1917, on page 14 ante. The Director of Public Instruction also agrees to the acquisition of the land. For orders whether the draft order may issue.

3. With regard to the Director's suggestion to consider the financial state of the college before conveying the land to the authorities of the college, it is submitted that the Director may be requested to submit to Government, at an early date, a full report on the entire financial position of the college. A new paragraph has been added to the draft order to this effect. The inquiry will also induce the management to remedy the defects.

P.R.—18-1-18.

C.R.—21-1-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—22-1-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-1-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

[Please see notes from page 15 ante.]

It is proposed that Government should acquire, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, two blocks of land—blocks A and B at Talaiyuthu near Tinnevely town at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9,964 (paragraph 2 on page 1, current file).

2. Block A, will on acquisition be conveyed to the authorities of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, who will bear one-half of the cost of that block. It is proposed to build on block A a hostel and residential quarters for teachers, etc., in connexion with the college. It is stated that, if the site is acquired, there is a reasonable prospect of the building scheme being pushed through, the cost of this large scheme being borne by Government and by the college authorities, who expect private contributions. Before the land is handed over to the college authorities, steps will be taken to see that the financial position of the college is in a satisfactory condition, —B, on page 17 ante.

Submitted that the proposal may be accepted.

3. Block B.—This is not *immediately* required by the college authorities. It is proposed that Government should acquire the land *at once*, as otherwise it will rise in value later on, and that Government should retain it for being conveyed to the college authorities when required. This proposal has been approved by His Excellency the Governor—vide Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 14th June 1917, on page 14 ante.

As pointed out in Home Secretary's note, dated 26th June 1917, on page 15 ante, the Government will eventually recover from the college half the price of block B when the block is handed over to the college authorities later on.

Submitted that the proposal may be accepted in Financial.

V.G.K.—9-2-18.

The previous notes show that the financial state of the college is anything but satisfactory. The committee have not so far been able to raise anything like their share of the cost of the building scheme, but it is nevertheless urged that we should proceed with acquisition. Financially, I submit, look at the transaction as a whole, and certainly in my humble opinion there appears to be very little prospect of the college authorities being able to raise their share of the scheme. We are told that the scheme is to cost 2½ lakhs, but evidently no plans and estimates have been prepared—or if prepared they have not reached Government—and until these are forthcoming, and the cost of the scheme, and the ability of the college committee to meet it share, known it would, I submit, be impolitic to take even the first step

of acquisition. The objection to acquisition has been so forcibly stated in the order passed by His Excellency and recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar in his note of the 15th June 1915—pages 4-5 of note file that I don't think it is really necessary to say more than to refer to that note. We were told over two years' ago that some fifty thousand rupees had been *promised* towards the scheme, and the correspondent of the school then said that no serious attempts had been made to collect the promised subscriptions because the subscribers of the scheme were not assured that the only available site would be acquired by Government. The correspondent, however, said that as it was apparent Government meant to acquire the land every endeavour would be made to raise the promised money. It would be interesting to know whether the 'promise' stage has passed and whether any money has really been realized; also whether further donations have been promised. As things stand at present, all that can be said is that there is really no evidence before Government that the college committee will proceed with this scheme beyond the acquisition stage. This being so, I feel constrained to advise that Financial should ask for reconsideration of the proposal, until plans and estimates have been prepared and we know what the whole scheme is going to cost, and how much of this cost the committee will actually be able to meet.

L. E. KERSHAW—9-2-18.

It is well known how difficult it is in this country to realize promised subscriptions; in this case the Rs. 53,000 relied on in September 1914 were merely promises.

2. In October 1917 the Director of Public Instruction writes that the provident fund assets to the extent of Rs. 10,000 have been [mis-] appropriated to general purposes.

3. In January 1918, he says they claim to have repaid this appropriation, but he doubts whether the sum so repaid has been properly tied up. In the same note he says the subscriptions on which the income of the college depends to a great extent are in arrears to the extent of Rs. 15,000.

4. Government are now asked to provide (at least to find some 75 per cent of the cost) a site of 100 acres for a project to construct a hostel four miles away from the present college, which may ultimately be transferred to new premises on that site. Two of the chief sponsors of this scheme are K. R. Guruswami Ayyar and Sadhu Ganapati apparently; I know both these gentlemen and should prefer stronger backing. The Hindu College staff and boys were undesirably mixed up in the Tinnevely riots in 1908 and I have recently noticed heated correspondence in the papers on the question how an institution said to have been originally provided mainly by Non-Brahman subscriptions is now entirely under Brahman control. Now the Non-Brahman counts for a great deal in Tinnevely and if, rightly or wrongly, he won't come in to help the college, it is not likely to find 2½ lakhs or anything near it.

5. In my opinion the scheme is not one which Government should back in its present inchoate form.

L. DAVIDSON—11-2-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to circulation. His Excellency the Governor last saw the file in June 1917—vide the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated the 14th June 1917, on page 14 ante.

P.R.—13-2-18.

C.R.—13-2-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-2-18.

In my opinion the objections in Financial have already been considered by the Director of Public Instruction on page 10 above. It is essential that we should have a good college in Tinnevely. If the present management is unable to proceed, other steps will have to be taken. Meanwhile we proceed in the draft only to acquire land for a college. As the land will always fetch its value, there is no financial commitment ultimately.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—19-2-18.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Will Secretary kindly print up to date and resubmit.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—21-2-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The notes have been printed. They may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

P.R.—28-2-18.

C.R.—1-3-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—4-3-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—5-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency considers that before any further steps are taken in this matter the Collector should be asked confidentially to submit a full and exhaustive report as to the capacity and suitability of the present committee, the facts connected with the temporary appropriation of the provident fund, the prospects of local financial backing of the scheme and the lines on which it should, if necessary, be reformed in order to secure such local support and to give some guarantee that these schemes for the future development of the college and hostel accommodation shall be dealt with in a practical and business-like spirit of which so far little evidence has been given.

2. In framing a reference to the Collector the Secretary should consult the Director of Public Instruction.

(By order)

T.E.M.—9-3-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft memorandum to the Collector of Tinnevely is submitted for approval.

If approved, it may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. with reference to paragraph 2 of His Excellency's note above.

P.R.—13-3-18.

C.R.—19-3-18.

C.R.—16-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—20-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The provident fund is managed by the president and secretary of the committee, the Principal of the College and two members elected by the contributors. The money has now been placed in fixed deposit in the South Indian Bank (Limited), Tinnevely, but I do not know for what period. Assuming that the committee do their duty and systematically renew the deposit this arrangement seems satisfactory. Perhaps some modification of the draft so far as it relates to the provident fund money may be desirable in the light of the above. I only learnt that the money was on fixed deposit after I wrote my note on the 15th January 1918.

J. H. STONE—28-3-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the alterations suggested in the draft memorandum. For orders whether the memorandum as thus amended may issue.

P.R.—30-3-18.

T.K.—30-3-18.

C.R.—3-4-18.

Issue as amended.

L.D.S.—4-4-18.

[Memorandum No. 220 B/16-13, dated 5th April 1918.]

From the Collector of Tinnevely, Confidential, dated 5th June 1918, No. 10.

Please see His Excellency the Governor's orders above and paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 220-B/16-13, dated the 5th April 1918. The Collector's report shows that the financial condition of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, is not at all serious, that the institution will before long extricate itself from debt and build up a reserve, that the temporary appropriations from the provident and other funds have already been put right, that the managing committee has been reconstituted and that the scheme will be sufficiently backed up by the local public if it is brought into existence part by part. This meets the objections raised by the Chief Secretary in his note, dated the 11th February 1918, to the acquisition of the lands required by the College authorities.

2. Please see, however, the suggestion put forward by the Collector of Tinnevely at the end of his letter, namely, to acquire the land part by part and build on them gradually as funds permit. This is partly opposed to the wishes of the College authorities who wanted the entire land to be acquired immediately so as to guard against a future rise in price. As regards the construction of buildings part by part they will have no objection. Submitted that before a decision is come to the file may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks.

P.R.—14-6-18.

T.K.—20-6-18.

The Collector's report shows that the college finances are sound enough. As regards the hostel scheme, some practical step in the direction of its execution is necessary to stimulate enthusiasm and collection of funds, etc., as the scheme has been hung up in the air for so a long time that a fresh demonstration of its life is needed. The acquisition of the land required by Government may convince people of the actual revival of the project and the Collector is hopeful of support.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-6-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-7-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

It appears to me that the one thing that will make the society's financial position sound is the regular collection of the members' subscriptions. If the work is to be really efficient salaries are bound to increase and it does not follow that fees will increase in proportion. The members' subscriptions are really in the nature of an endowment, they supply the money that provide necessary margin between income and expenditure and make possible the building up of a fund for improvements.

2. I hope that the dispute about the five members of the staff will be settled amicably; otherwise the society may have to pay damage.

3. There is much force in the argument that till something definite is done in the hostel scheme money won't come in. The reconstitution of the committee, I think, gives a prospect of more business-like management in the future and I do not think the sanctioning of grants need be further delayed by the financial position of the college though the fact remains that it has still a debt.

J. H. STONE—12-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's note above. He is of opinion that the sanctioning of grants need not be further delayed by the financial position of the college.

2. The draft already put up may be modified with the omission of paragraph 3 and forwarded to Financial u.o. for acceptance with reference to the Chief Secretary's note, dated 11th February 1918, on page 19 supra.

P.R.—15-7-18.

C.R.—16-7-18.

R.R.—17-7-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Chief Secretary's note on page 19 ante and the Director's note above.

For orders whether the draft order may now be accepted in Financial.

V.U.K.N.—23-7-18.

V.G.K.—25-7-18.

L. E. KERSHAW—29-7-18.

Yes.

L. DAVIDSON—30-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation to His Excellency the Governor. Please see the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 9th March 1918, on page 20 supra.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—31-7-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—1-8-18.

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

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

Dated—the 2nd August 1918.

Would you kindly have this file printed up and resubmitted?

Printed and resubmitted.

P.R.—19-8-18.

C.R.—20-8-18.

R.R.—27-8-18.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency agrees to blocks A and B being acquired but he is not prepared to hand over any of the area to the College authorities until their ability to finance the scheme is demonstrated. When plans for the hostel or such portion of the scheme as they feel in a position to undertake at the outset have been prepared and approved and funds to the amount necessary to meet the contribution of the management under the ordinary rules to the cost of the scheme including the cost of the land have been collected, the extent of land necessary will be placed at the disposal of the management. I am to ask that the draft be revised accordingly.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—5-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A revised draft order is submitted. If approved, it may go to Financial for perusal before issue.

P.R.—9-9-18.

C.R.—10-9-18.

R.R.—11-9-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Home (Education) after perusal.
V.G.K.—12-9-18.

J. M. HOOPER—12-9-18.

Will Home (Education) kindly circulate to Honourable Member (Financial)?

L. DAVIDSON—13-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—13-9-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—14-9-18.

There are over 20 pages of printed notes which I have no time to read. Will Educational section kindly furnish a brief statement of the case, and in particular state whether there is budget provision for the expenditure involved. If there is not, the scheme must be deferred. The amount of expenditure—immediate and ultimate—should be stated.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—15-9-18.

At a private interview with His Excellency the Governor in February 1914, Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar, then a member of the Hindu College Committee, mentioned that the public of Tinnevely had promised Rs. 51,000 towards the cost of a hostel for the college, the hostel being estimated to cost Rs. 2½ lakhs. The application for aid, however, reached the Government only in April 1915. It contained two requests—

	ACS.	
A	63.24	(1) that two blocks of land [specified in the correspondence as A and B] measuring 131.65 acres and costing Rs. 15,000 should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and
B	68.41	
Total ..	131.65	

(2) that a half grant towards the cost of acquisition be sanctioned

2. The committee's idea was to acquire a large extent of land near Talaiyuthu railway station at a distance of about four miles from the present position of the college, to erect hostel buildings thereon and to provide play-grounds for the college students and eventually to remove the college itself to the new locality. The necessity for the acquisition of such a large extent as 13½ acres was stated to be due to the contemplated starting of agricultural classes in connexion with the college and also to prevent the overcrowding of the locality, as it was feared that some residents of Tinnevely would buy plots for building houses for their own use near the site suggested. The committee requested Government to acquire the required sites under the Land Acquisition Act so that the interests of the college might be safeguarded and subsequent litigation rendered impossible.

3. The Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 10590/14, dated the 30th March 1915, recommended the acquisition only of Block A and a portion of Block B measuring 99.64 acres in all and costing Rs. 9,964 and the payment of a half grant on that amount, namely, Rs. 4,982.

4. On the 15th June 1915, His Excellency ordered that, before matters proceeded further, it should be ascertained whether there was reasonable certainty that there would be financial support to push the whole scheme through. His Excellency also considered that it would be unwise to commit the Government to a general approval of a scheme which would cost about 2½ lakhs and for which subscriptions had been promised for only about half a lakh. Though the proposal before Government involved an expenditure of only Rs. 9,964 out of which the Government grant would be only Rs. 4,982, the acquisition proposed should strictly be treated as part of the larger scheme and His Excellency thought that, without more substantial

evidence of financial support for the larger scheme than was apparent in the papers, it would hardly be wise to start operations and bring the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act into play. At any rate, it was thought that an area of 99.64 acres as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction should suffice.

5. A reference was accordingly made to the Director of Public Instruction on the points above mentioned. The Director ascertained from the correspondent of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, that no serious attempts had been made to collect promised subscriptions as the subscribers did not feel assured that the only suitable site would be acquired by Government and that, as the scheme was a large and costly one, the committee of the college proposed to take up portions of the scheme at a time and to construct each block as funds become available. In Memorandum No. 1219-4, Educational, dated 2nd September 1915, the Collector of Tinnevely was requested to furnish Government with his remarks on the general suitability of the several schemes for the improvement of the college detailed below and the prospects of their receiving adequate financial support:—

- (1) the improvement of school accommodation at a cost Rs. 33,900;
- (2) the extensions to the building occupied by the college classes at a cost of Rs. 5,450 (the work has since been completed with the aid of Government grant) (vide G.O. No. 1235, dated 4th November 1914); and
- (3) the construction of a hostel with quarters for the warden and masters and provision of a play-ground on a site to be acquired near the Talaiyuthu railway station.

6. The Collector of Tinnevely (Mr. F. R. Hemingway) reported that all the three schemes were generally suitable, but recommended that the question of locating the hostel and play-ground at Palamcottah instead of at Talaiyuthu might be examined by the college committee. As an alternative he also suggested the acquisition of the bungalow occupied by the Collector of Tinnevely for providing the necessary extension to the college. The Collector also reported that the college was just then paying its way and that a large subscription from the public or else a large grant would be necessary to enable the institution to face the expenditure involved. He also thought that it would not be very difficult to raise the required subscription when the war was over.

7. The committee of the college, to whom the Collector's suggestions were remitted for consideration, reported that Talaiyuthu was a far better place than Palamcottah and that the zamindar of Ettiyapuram, the owner of the building occupied by the Collector, was unwilling to sell it to the college. The committee therefore requested that the acquisition of the sites near Talaiyuthu railway station might be proceeded with.

8. When orders were about to issue sanctioning the acquisition of the sites as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in his note on page 10 supra he brought to the notice of Government that the financial condition of the college was not satisfactory, that the committee of the college had appropriated for general purposes the contributions of teachers to the provident fund to the extent of Rupees 10,000 and that members' subscriptions were also in arrears to the extent of Rupees 15,000. The Collector of Tinnevely was requested in Memorandum No. 220-B/16-13, dated the 5th April 1918, to inquire confidentially into the financial position of the college and to submit to Government a full and exhaustive report as to the capacity and suitability of the present committee of the college, the facts connected with the temporary appropriation of the provident fund, the prospects of a local financial backing of the hostel scheme and the lines on which the committee, if necessary, should be reformed in order to secure such local support and give some guarantee that the scheme for the future development of the college and hostel accommodation would be dealt with in a practical and businesslike spirit.

9. The Collector's report will be found in his letter No. R.O.C. 10, Confidential, dated the 5th June 1918, on pages 7 and 8 of current file. The Collector reported that the indebtedness of the college was due largely to the large expenditure incurred in buildings, that in most years the college and school together worked at a profit, and

that the amount borrowed from the provident fund and the hostel fund had since been paid back. As regards the ability of the college committee to finance the new scheme, the Collector reported as follows:—

"The new managing committee is a strong one; the President is a retired Deputy Collector. The financial condition of the institution is not at all serious; no difficulties would have risen but for the abnormal expenditure on buildings and improvements which led temporarily to considerable indebtedness and I think there is good reason to hope that increase in membership and the increased energy in collecting arrears which the new committee may be expected to exercise will beforelong enable the society to extricate itself from debt and to begin to build up a reserve. The increasing excess of fees over the amount paid as salaries should make the financial management of the college a matter of no difficulty.

"Regarding the hostel scheme, this was started in 1914 when the total cost was estimated at two lakhs, one half of which was expected to be given by Government. Endeavours were therefore made to obtain subscriptions amounting to one lakh and the committee were able to arouse much enthusiasm and obtain promises of sums aggregating to Rs. 53,500. The amount including interest now to the credit of this fund is Rs. 5,635-1-0. Members of the Committee tell me that many subscribers are unwilling to pay their subscriptions so long as there seems to be no reasonably early prospect of the hostel coming into existence."

The Collector also expressed the opinion that the hostel should be built on a modest scale to begin with, and that it will be sufficient to acquire 60 acres near Talaiyuthu for the purpose.

10. The question of proceeding with the acquisition was further considered in the notes on pages 20-21 of note file and His Excellency's orders are on page 22, note file. The draft order prepared is in accordance with His Excellency's orders. It proposes to acquire the entire plot of land costing Rs. 15,000, retain it in the possession of Government till the college authorities demonstrate their ability to go on with the scheme. When they do so the Government will take one-half of the cost of so much of the land as is required by the former and place the portion of the land at the disposal of the college. The Government will also give a half grant on the estimated cost of the buildings which may from time to time be undertaken. The transactions will be in strict accordance with the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, except in the first part of it, viz., in the acquisition stage in which the cost of the land is in the first instance to be borne by Government, half of it being recovered from the college authorities subsequently as portions of the land are transferred to them. The expenditure of the entire scheme is as follows:—

	RS.
Land	15,000
Buildings (roughly)	2,35,000
Total	2,50,000

Of these, the Government have to find Rs. 15,000 immediately, but ultimately they will have to find only one-half of Rs. 2,50,000, namely, Rs. 1,25,000.

11. The cost (Rs. 15,000) is to be met from the provision either of Rs. 3,63,000 for "Building grants" or of Rs. 96,000 for "hostels" under "22-G. Education—Grants-in-aid" in the Civil Budget Estimate, for 1918-19. The concluding portion of the draft order is meant only to obtain information as to from which of the two sources mentioned above the sum of Rs. 15,000 immediately required is to be met. Submitted that there is budget provision.

P.R.—24-9-18.

N.K.—30-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-10-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-10-18.

P[ENTLAND]—4-10-18.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—4-10-18.

[G.O. No. 1311, Home (Education), dated 5th October 1918.]

Acquisition of land.

Approving with remarks the acquisition of the entire plot of land at Talaiyuthu required for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, and requesting the Collector of Tinnevely to submit the necessary draft notification for publication under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act.

Revised draft

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____, dated _____ 191

" " " " _____, " _____ 191

READ ALSO:-

C. No. _____,	From the D.P.I.,	R.O.C., No.10590/14	dated 30th March	1915.
	Memo. to the Collr. of Tinnevely,	No.1219-4	dated 2nd Septr.15.	
	From the -do-	No.D.Dis.42/Eng.	dated 12th Jan'16	
	Memo to the D.P.I.	No.220-1,	dated 3rd February	1916.
" " _____,	From -do-	R.C.10590	dated 28th August	1916. 191
	Memo. to -do-	220-4,	dated 3rd November	1916.
	From -do-	R.O.C.10590/14	dated 11th Jany.	1917.
	From -do-	-do-	dated 6th Febry.	1917.
" " _____,	" " _____,	" " _____,	" " _____,	191

ORDER.

P.S.

No. 1371, dated 5-10- 1918.

The Government consider that the entire plot of land at Talaiyuthu, comprising the blocks A and B marked in the sketch submitted with the Director's letter No.10590/14, dated the 30th March 1915 should be immediately acquired. They are, however, not prepared to hand over any portion of the land to the College authorities until the ^(of the latter) ability to finance the hostel scheme is demonstrated. When plans for the hostel or such portion of the scheme as they feel in a position to undertake at the outset have been prepared and approved by the Government and the requisite funds to the amount necessary to meet the contribution of the management under the ordinary rules towards the cost of the scheme including that of the land have been collected, the extent of

Page 1 C.f.

the land necessary will be placed at the disposal of the management.

2. The Collector of Tinnevely is requested to submit ^(through the S.P.S.) a draft notification for the acquisition of the site for publication under section 6 of the Land

Acquisition Act and to report to the latter ^{is requested to indicate the source from which the} ~~approximate~~ cost of the acquisition can be met.

MD
9.9.18

OK
10.7.18

11/9/18

To

The D.P.I.

.. Collector of Tinnevely,
(with plan).

.. Accountant-General.

Recd & despd
with sc and
to C.S. with plan
also
17-10-18

For approval
MD
18/10/18
21-10-18
21

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 1811, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 5TH OCTOBER 1918

[SUBJECT.—Acquisition of certain sites under the Land Acquisition Act for the Hindu College, Tinnevely, and giving a grant for the purpose.]

I

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 30th March 1915,
R.O.C. No. 10590/14.

Demi-official—from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—Madras, the 2nd March 1914.

I am desired to send you notes by His Excellency of private interviews at Tinnevely for remarks.

ENCLOSURE

Notes by His Excellency of private interviews at Tinnevely, dated the
28th February 1914.

M.R.Ry. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar Avargal, Vakil, one of the Hindu College governors.
Rupees 51,000 have already been promised for the Hindu College hostel: which it is thought will cost not less than 2½ lakhs, and will probably be placed at Talaiyuthu, four miles from Tinnevely, on healthy high ground, with a warden for every fifty boys.

No application has reached this office from the authorities of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, for a grant in aid of their hostel scheme. The Director of Public Instruction may be requested u.o. to state whether the application has been received in his office and, if so, when it may be expected by Government.

P.R.—19-3-14.

C.R.—23-3-14.

C. S. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—21-3-14.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

They are preparing their plans and I expect them any day. I discussed the matter with the College authorities at Tinnevely last August and then saw sketch plans.

J. H. STONE—25-3-14.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the receipt of the application may be awaited.
P.R.—26-3-14.
C.R.—29-3-14.

C.S.A.—31-3-14.

The application of the Tinnevely Hindu College Committee contains two requests—

(1) for the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Act, of two blocks of land measuring 131.65 acres for the college, hostel and play-ground, and
(2) for a grant in aid towards the cost of the sites, which is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

2. The Director of Public Instruction in forwarding the application points out that block A and a portion of block B (S. Nos. 533 to 540) should suffice for all requirements in the near future and accordingly recommends

(1) that these sites only, measuring 99.64 acres, be acquired under the Act,

25.4
2 R
2 h

2 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH OCTOBER 1918.
(2) that a grant not exceeding one-half of the cost of acquisition (Rs. 9,964) may be sanctioned.

As pointed out by the Director, the grant may be met from the provision of Rs. 1,46,000 under hostels in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1915-16.

3. The Committee's scheme is to acquire a large extent of land at a distance of about four miles from the present position of the college, to erect hostel buildings thereon and to provide play-grounds for the college students and eventually to remove the college itself to the new locality. The necessity for the acquisition of such a large extent as 132 acres is said to be due to the contemplated starting of agricultural classes in connexion with the college and to prevent overcrowding in the locality and it is stated that residents of Tinnevely propose to buy plots there for building.

The above scheme of the Tinnevely College Committee seems to be similar to that of the Committee of the Pachaiyappa's College dealt with in G.O. No. 687, Educational, dated the 26th July 1913, and the only difference is that the Pachaiyappa's Committee does not contemplate opening agricultural classes and are therefore apparently content with the acquisition of only about 13 acres of land.

4. The first question to be considered is whether it is necessary to acquire the land required by the Tinnevely Committee under the Land Acquisition Act. The general principles governing such cases are laid down in G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 27th June 1913. The Committee requests Government to acquire the necessary sites under the Act "so that the interests of the college are safeguarded and subsequent litigation rendered impossible." Submitted that this statement is very vague, and that Government cannot comply with the request unless it is

proved that serious difficulties stand in the way of private purchase or that a valid and clear title to the property is otherwise impossible of attainment. Apparently these difficulties do not exist in the present case and the Committee has settled the prices of the different plots with the owners. In these circumstances it is for consideration whether the Committee may at once be informed that the Government

I would acquire under the Act.

P.R.—26-4-15.

are not satisfied of the necessity of acquiring the sites under the Land Acquisition Act (cf. paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 192, Educational, dated the 20th February 1915).

5. The next question is whether any grant should, at present, be given towards the cost of the purchase of the sites. Submitted that a grant is not sanctioned for sites alone, but for the site and the buildings to be erected thereon. In the present case plans and estimates for the hostel buildings to be erected on the site have not

Cf. G.O. 517, Educational, 14th June 1912, on page 3 and Official Memorandum 890-1, 15th March 1913, on page 6 of G.O. 687, Educational, 26th July 1913.

Also telegram on page 3 of notes to the above Government Order.

mentioned by them without prejudice to the question of grant, but that any grant that may be sanctioned will be in respect of the extent of land considered sufficient by the Director of Public Instruction and the buildings to be erected thereon.

The grant has to be sanctioned to make the acquisition possible.

P.R.—23-4-15.

6. A draft order is submitted for approval.
B.G.—21-4-15.

The Committee had better know what area the Director of Public Instruction considers sufficient. Please revise the draft order.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—26-4-15.

A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

B.G.—30-4-15.

To the Revenue Department for acceptance.

P.R.—5-5-15.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the draft may be accepted in this department and the file returned to Educational.

K.A.M.—7-5-15.

N.S.—7-5-15.

May be accepted.

A. H. A. TODD—8-5-15.

The Committee having "settled the prices" with the different owners, I confess I do not see what need there is for the application of the Land Acquisition Act. It would be different if extortionate prices were demanded or the owners refused to sell. As to safeguarding the college from risk of future litigation, the same reason would apply to every purchase of land for a private school.

If Educational wish to press for the application of the Act, the case may be marked for the Honourable Member (Revenue).

L. DAVIDSON—10-5-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following are cases in which the Government applied the Land Acquisition Act to secure lands required for private educational institutions since the issue of G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 29th June 1913. The ground for Government interference is also stated in brief against each—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Tirukkattupalli high school—G.O. No. 166, Educational, dated 10th February 1914. | Exorbitant rates of compensation, unwillingness of some to part with their land, and chiefly impossibility of securing a valid title. |
| (2) Cole's Memorial school, Kurnool—G.O. No. 310, dated 20th March 1914. | Owners willing but impossibility of securing a valid title. |
| (3) Muthialpet high school, Madras—G.O. No. 684, dated 10th June 1914. | Land was absolutely necessary and it could not be obtained otherwise, it being impossible to secure it by private negotiation. |
| (4) C.M.S. college, Tinnevely—G.O. No. 869, dated 24th July 1914. | Defective title, unwillingness of owners or demand of exorbitant compensation. |

2. From the above it will be seen that in a majority of cases the impossibility of securing a valid title to the property was the main ground for the application of the Act. Similarly in this case the reference to "subsequent litigation" in the letter of the Secretary, Hindu College Committee, implies that a valid title to the sites under reference cannot be had except by the application of the Act. The fact that the prices have been settled with the owners and probably the owners' willingness to part with their properties cannot by itself be taken as a sufficient ground for rejecting the application for the acquisition of the land under the Act; rather it should be taken as indicative of the genuineness of the application for acquiring under the Land Acquisition Act. The operation of the Act is not invoked to coerce an unwilling owner to part with the land or to make him accept a lower rate of compensation than

what he demands. It is only intended to set at rest possible future legal difficulties. The land is required for a public institution; and Government funds are being largely devoted in its acquisition. The Government are therefore interested in seeing that the transaction of private purchase is not subsequently vitiated by legal difficulties, especially as the scheme is a pretty large one. The impossibility of securing a valid and clear title is in fact one of the recognized reasons for the application of the Act. Please see G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 27th June 1913, and compare page 3 of G.O. No. 310, Educational, dated the 20th March 1914, and paragraph 3 of the Collector's letter on page 4 of G.O. No. 585, Educational, dated the 20th June 1913.

C.R.—13-5-15.

Will the Director of Public Instruction please look into this and ascertain definitely if there will be any difficulty in securing a valid title in case the College authorities are permitted to purchase privately? Also, is the question of the price definitely settled? I mean, if there is any chance of the vendors raising their demand and giving trouble, the fact should be stated now, as that circumstance would have material weight in determining the question whether the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act should be put into operation.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-5-15.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Secretary reports that it is not possible to secure clear and valid title by private purchase, and that in view of possible litigation at a future date, for example, by persons claiming as reversioners to the property on the death of some now-living female owners who sold the property and whose sale may be impeached by the reversioners, or by persons who are now minors and who may hereafter on attaining majority impeach the sale made by their father, mother or guardian, the lands should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

In this connexion I may point out that the number of plots is very large and that any subsequent litigation may involve very many persons.

The Secretary also states that the prices of the several plots have been *almost* settled with their owners.

H. S. DUNCAN—9-6-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

It is for consideration whether, in the circumstances stated by the Director of Public Instruction, the application of the Act may be agreed to and the file submitted to His Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Member (Revenue) for approval of the proposal.

C.R.—9-6-15.

P.R.—10-6-15.

His Excellency has passed the following order:—

His Excellency wants it to be ascertained, before matters proceed further, whether there is reasonable certainty that there would be financial support to push the whole scheme through. It will be seen from page 1 that Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar told His Excellency in February 1914 that the whole scheme would cost 2½ lakhs, against which Rs. 51,000 had been promised. Further it is observed from the Committee's letter, dated the 23rd September 1914, that only Rs. 53,000 had been promised. It seems to His Excellency that it would be unwise to commit

the Government to a general approval of a scheme which would cost about 2½ lakhs and for which subscriptions have been promised for only about half a lakh. Though the proposal now before the Government involves an expenditure of only Rs. 9,964, out of which the Government grant will be only Rs. 4,982, the acquisition proposed has to be taken as part of the larger scheme and His Excellency feels that, without more substantial evidence of financial support for the larger scheme than is apparent in these papers, it would hardly be wise to start operations and bring the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act into play.

In any case the area asked for by the Committee, 131.65 acres, appears to be excessive. The area of 99.64 acres proposed by the Director of Public Instruction (and recommended for acquisition at page 1 ante) should suffice. Also, if the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act is to be put into operation, it can only be for a public purpose, e.g., the construction of school buildings.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—15-6-15.

Submitted that the file may be forwarded u.o. to the Director of Public Instruction for remarks with reference to His Excellency's order above.

S.A.—16-6-15.

P.R.—16-6-15.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

On the 24th June 1915 I addressed the Correspondent, Hindu College, Tinnevely, and asked him to report at once whether the management had collected or hoped to collect the necessary funds required to push through the hostel scheme. In his letter dated the 3rd August the Secretary reports as follows:—

"No serious attempts have yet been made to collect promised subscriptions because the subscribers to the scheme are not assured that the only suitable site available would be acquired by Government. Now that the Committee can infer from your proceedings that the site will be acquired if funds are available, every endeavour will be made to realize the subscriptions."

"The scheme, as you are aware, is large and costly, and it would be a hardship if the Committee is called upon either to complete it all at once or to show all the money required for its completion. It would be possible to take up only portions of the scheme at a time and the Committee is now prepared to deposit in the Government treasury or in the Madras Bank the sum of Rs. 7,000 which would be its share of the value of the land to be acquired."

"When the acquisition is completed, plans and estimates for the buildings would be submitted for your approval. The buildings cannot be all constructed at once. They will have to be divided into convenient blocks and each block taken on hand as funds are available. To a private institution which depends only on the public for such a large scheme, no other course is possible."

The inference made by the correspondent that the site will be acquired if funds are available is not a necessary inference from my proceedings.

H. S. DUNCAN—16-8-15.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see His Excellency's orders supra. From the letter of the Secretary to the Hindu College Committee extracted in the Director's u.o. note above it does not appear that the financial support to push the whole scheme through is encouraging.

The Secretary however states that it would be possible to take up only portions of the scheme as funds become available and that the Committee is now prepared to deposit in the Government treasury or in the Madras Bank the sum of Rs. 7,000 representing its share of the value of the land to be acquired. He adds that, when the acquisition is completed, plans and estimates for the buildings will be submitted for approval.

6 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH OCTOBER 1918

2. As already noted in paragraph 5 of the office-note on page 2 ante, grants are not usually sanctioned for sites alone, but for sites and the buildings to be erected thereon. In the present case the plans and estimates for the hostel buildings to be erected on the site will be prepared by the Committee only after the acquisition of the site is completed. Although the Committee is prepared to deposit a sum of Rs. 7,000 as its share of the cost of acquisition of the land, it does not seem desirable to follow the above course. For there is not the reasonable certainty of the Committee's raising by public subscriptions the large sum of money that is required to push through the whole scheme, and if after the acquisition of the site the scheme falls through for want of financial support, the object of the acquisition will be frustrated and all the trouble taken by the Government will be in vain. It is therefore for consideration whether the Director may be told to inform the Committee that the question of grant and of putting the Land Acquisition Act into force in respect of the area of 99.64 acres proposed by the Director of Public Instruction as sufficient will be considered only after the plans and estimates for the hostel buildings have been received and considered, and provided that the Committee is prepared to give more substantial evidence of financial support in favour of the scheme contemplated by it.

T.K.—19-8-15.

The scheme is an excellent one and, if they only go the length of building the hostel out of the town, they will do much. I think we might tell them that we cannot agree to the application of the Land Acquisition Act, but that, if they decide to buy the land with part of the money they have collected, we will consider favourably an application for a grant towards construction of a hostel thereon and hope they will succeed ultimately in moving the college out to Talaiyuthu. It is to be remembered that the high price of land which makes it impossible for them to add to their present premises will give those premises an additional value when it comes to selling them and putting the money into the fund.

C. G. TODHUNTER—21-8-15.

His Excellency wishes to discuss this with the Educational Secretary when he next comes.

(By order)

H. G. STOKES—24-8-15.

* Improvement of the school.
Do. college.
The Talaiyuthu scheme.

The observations of the Collector to be invited on the general suitability of the three* schemes and the prospects of their receiving adequate financial support.

(By order)

C.G.T.—31-8-15.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—31-8-15.
C.R.—31-8-15.

C.G.T.—1-9-15.

[Memorandum No. 1219-4, Educational, dated the 2nd September 1915-11.]

J. R. R. R.

III

From the Collector of Tinnevely, dated the 12th January 1916, No. 42.

Submitted with reference to the orders of His Excellency the Governor on the previous page.

2. In the circumstances reported by the Collector, it is for consideration whether paragraphs 4—6 of his letter may be extracted and sent to the Director of Public Instruction and the latter requested to ascertain whether the Committee is prepared to consider the question of erecting the hostel at Palamecottah. Subject to orders a draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—24-1-16.

T.K.—25-1-16.

Will the permanent Director of Public Instruction please peruse the correspondence and note on the whole question?

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—27-1-16.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The next step appears to me to ask the Committee to consider and report upon the suggestion of the Collector to find a site in Palamecottah.

J. H. STONE—28-1-16.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A draft memorandum is submitted for approval.

P.R.—1-2-16.

T.K.—1-2-16.

P.R.—3-2-16.

[Memorandum No. 220-1, Educational, dated the 3rd February 1916—IV.]

V

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 28th August 1916, H.C. No. 10590.

The hostel scheme was mentioned to His Excellency in February 1914 at a private interview by Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar, one of the governors of the college, and an application for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of the scheme was received from the Director of Public Instruction in April 1915.

2. Orders are solicited on the following details of the scheme:—

(i) *General finance.*—The scheme is estimated to cost 2½ lakhs. His Excellency ordered on the 15th June 1915 that it should be ascertained whether there was a reasonable certainty that there would be financial support to push the whole scheme through. It is seen from the Committee's letter of the 23rd September 1914 that Rs. 53,000 had then been promised. The Director of Public Instruction reported on the 16th August 1915 that the Secretary of the Committee wrote on the 3rd idem as follows:—

"No serious attempts have yet been made to collect promised subscriptions because the subscribers to the scheme are not assured that the only suitable site available would be acquired by Government . . . every endeavour will be made to realize the subscriptions." The Collector of Tinnevely on a reference from the Government reported in his letter of the 12th January 1916 that a large subscription from the public should not be very difficult to obtain when the war was over. In view of these facts it is submitted it may be accepted that the Committee will be able to finance the whole scheme in course of time.

(ii) *Present finance.*—The sites at present recommended by the Director of Public Instruction for acquisition cost approximately Rs. 9,964 and a half grant on this would be Rs. 4,982 and if sanctioned this amount can presumably be met from the allotment under hostels.

T. Rait

8 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH OCTOBER 1918

(iii) *Application of the Land Acquisition Act.*—A difficulty has been raised on page 3 ante as to whether the Land Acquisition Act can be put into operation for the acquisition of land for a hostel purpose. Attention is requested to pages 2 and 3 of notes to G.O. No. 310, Educational, dated the 20th March 1914, in which this has been fully discussed, and it was therein held that the Act can be put into operation for hostel purposes. It is submitted that the Act can be put into operation in the present case. The necessity for the application of the Act may also be admitted for the reasons given on pages 3 and 4 ante.

(iv) *Sites to be acquired.*—His Excellency was of the opinion, on page 5 ante, that the area asked for by the Committee, viz., 131.65 acres, was excessive and held that the area of 99.64 acres proposed by the Director of Public Instruction should suffice. It is submitted sanction may be accorded to the acquisition of 99.64 acres.

(v) *Place of sites.*—The Collector of Tinnevely in his letter No. 42, dated the 12th January 1916, though he was in favour of Talaiyuthu, the site chosen by the Committee, yet suggested the desirability of the Committee considering Palamcottah as a better place than Talaiyuthu. When this matter was referred back to the Committee, the latter still stick to Talaiyuthu as the better of the two places for the reasons given by them on pages 4 and 5, current file. It is submitted the choice of Talaiyuthu as the site for the hostel may, under the circumstances now explained, be accepted.

8. If the above views are concurred in, the draft below is for approval and may issue with the concurrence of Revenue.

S.N.P.—7-9-16.

T.K.—7-9-16.

The Talaiyuthu scheme is preferred by the Committee. Mr. Hemingway has no specific objection to raise against it. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter considered it "an excellent one." There seems also to be no objection to the application of the Land Acquisition Act to the case. The Act is

Cf. Secretary's note on page 2, and office-note on pages 3-4 above.

G.O. 771, 13th July 1916.

" 113, 4th February "

" 1362, 9th December 1915.

" 1332, 6th " "

" 1334, 6th " "

E.g., G.O. 446, Educational, 23rd April 1914, and G.O. 850, 6th August 1915.

(* Rough estimate of scheme 2 lakhs. Reasonable Government grant 1 lakh. Balance to be provided about 1 lakh. The Committee has subscriptions of Rupees 53,000.)

subscriptions. As there seems to be a reasonable prospect of the scheme being put through, the present proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to acquire the land may perhaps be approved.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAN—9-9-16.

Draft for acceptance.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—7-10-16.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please see this department's note at page 3 supra. Since then, the Land Acquisition Act has been very freely applied in regard to lands required for private educational institutions.

In these circumstances the draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in this department.

R.V.—10-10-16.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—11-10-16.

This may depend on the decision to change the Collector's bungalow (vide Mr. Hemingway's letter); may it not?

J. P. BEDFORD—12-10-16.

The proposal in this file is to acquire lands at Talaiyuthu four miles from Tinnevely for—

- (a) the location of a hostel, and
- (b) the provision of a play-ground.

The school authorities also entertain the idea of ultimately transferring the whole college to Talaiyuthu and of opening agricultural classes there.

2. On the suggestion of Mr. Hemingway, the school authorities considered the question of locating the hostel—and some day the institution—at Palamcottah. But they considered that Talaiyuthu site was far better than the Palamcottah one (vide page 4, current file). Home (Education) may probably place before the school authorities the possibility of getting additional accommodation in the Collector's bungalow and compound (vide Mr. Hemingway's demi-official on the question of building a house for the Collector in Palamcottah which has been sent to Public Works Department on 13th October 1916). Extract of that demi-official is placed below.

V.A.A.—13-10-16.

Demi-official—from F. R. HEMINGWAY, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Tinnevely.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I., I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 6th October 1916.

You will remember that I spoke to you the other day at somewhat wearisome length, I fear about the disadvantages of the Collector's house at Tinnevely. I am writing to ask if you would very kindly put the matter before the Government, so that it may be considered whether a new house cannot be built for the Collector at Palamcottah.

12. Perhaps I should add that the present Collector's bungalow if abandoned by the Collector could perhaps be made available for another public purpose of considerable importance. As you know the Collector's compound is the only large open area near the present Hindu College and the latter is much in need of further accommodation. The Collector's bungalow itself could I think be made suitable for use by the College. It might be possible to make some arrangement whereby the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram would consent to transfer the house and compound to the College, and I am inclined to think that the College would be enormously benefited if this could be done. It would be possible, by acquiring a small strip of paddy land in addition, to provide the College with a very fine compound only divided by the main road to Madura. I have not discussed the matter with the zamindar and have, of course, no right to suppose that he would fall in with such a proposal. But I think that some such use of the house and compound would be in the best interests of the town of Tinnevely; and I think that some such solution could be arranged.

I would invite attention to Mr. Hemingway's demi-official above.

J.P.B.—19-11-16.

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HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Attention is requested to the letter from the Secretary of the College Committee on page 12, current file, and the Sub-Committee's letter on page 45, current file. It is submitted that the acquisition of the Collector's bungalow and compound is not likely to meet the requirements of the College, as the extent of land in contemplation by them is very large. The Director of Public Instruction himself recommended the acquisition of 99.64 acres. Besides, the idea of opening agricultural classes cannot be attained unless the Talaiyuthu plots are acquired.

2. It is however submitted that the suggestion of Revenue may be put before the College Committee by the Director of Public Instruction. Draft official memorandum submitted.

S.N.P.—27-10-16.

T.K.—27-10-16.

Revised draft for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—31-10-16.

Please see the notes from page 7 onwards. Draft official memorandum for approval.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR—1-11-16.

P[ENTLAND]—2-11-16.

Issue.

P.R.—2-11-16.

[Memorandum No. 220-4, Home (Education), dated the 3rd November 1916—~~17~~.]

~~VII~~
From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 11th January 1917,
R.C. No. 10590.

~~VIII~~
From the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 6th February 1917,
R.C. No. 10590.

The Hindu College Committee report that the bungalow now occupied by the Collector and its compound will *not* become available for the purposes of the college, as the Zamindar of Ettaiyapuram is *not* willing to part with them when vacated by the Collector. The draft order approved by the Secretary on the 7th October 1916 may now be sent to the Revenue Department u.o. for acceptance.

S.N.P.—8-2-17.

T.K.—8-2-17.

C.R.—9-2-17.

P.R.—10-2-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Please see this department's note at page 9 supra and the subsequent notes. The draft may, it is submitted, be accepted in this department and the file returned to Home (Education) Department, u.o.

S.R.G.—15-2-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AVYAR—15-2-17.

A. R. KNAPP—16-2-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation of the case to His Excellency for approval of draft.

S.N.P.—17-2-17.

T.K.—17-2-17.

I am to attach a note written for His Excellency by the Director of Public Instruction and to say that His Excellency would be glad to have the suggestion contained in the last paragraph examined.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—9-3-17.

Note for His Excellency—

The financial backing of the scheme is certainly not at present strong, but their point is that unless a beginning is made, they will not get their promised Rupees 53,000 let alone any more. I confess the scheme rather attracts me by its far-sightedness. The development of institutions is so constantly hampered by the difficulty of getting land that I favoured the idea of the Tinnevely College getting as much as it could ever want while it is cheap. I suppose if they did start the hostel and still more if they moved the college out to Talaiyuttu, adjoining ground would rapidly rise in value. If, therefore, they began with a relatively small plot, they would have to buy any more they might require at building ground prices besides the danger of being hemmed in with undesirable neighbours. I do not think either that the idea of agricultural work is altogether impossible. Agriculture is not part of the College course, but we are encouraging it in schools and a farm at Talaiyuthu would make it possible to start it in the school under the Secondary School-leaving Certificate scheme [so that the land, if acquired, could be made some use of almost from the first.

2. If the land were acquired the worst that would happen would be that the college would not be able to build on it and would, I suppose, get an agricultural income from it in some way. The grant would then, instead of being a building grant, be in effect a kind of endowment grant. In forty years Government could, if they wished, recover their money if the land had not been used for an educational purpose.

3. The largeness of the area they want to acquire is due partly to their desire to command both sides of the road. This is the main reason for acquiring block B. How would it be if in place of giving them a grant on the cost of the whole area Government were to undertake to purchase half the land on the condition of their purchasing the other half (for Land Acquisition Act purposes a nominal grant would have to be given for this), Government acquiring roughly speaking block B and they block A? Government could then make over to them on such conditions as provided necessary any land that it was shown from time to time that they wanted. If in a reasonable time they didn't make satisfactory use of their land Government could dispose of theirs.

J. H. STONE—2-3-17.

Print up please.

E. A. HARVEY—10-3-17.

No precedent is traceable for the procedure suggested by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 above. Further if the Government want to acquire Block B, they cannot do so unless it be for a public purpose, to wit, for the Hindu College, Tinnevely. It is submitted that Revenue Department may be requested u.o. to put up precedents if any for adopting the procedure suggested by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 above. Strictly speaking, it does not appear that the Land Acquisition Act can be put into operation for the purpose of acquiring land with a view to retaining it by Government and, subsequently making it over piecemeal from time to time whenever it is required by the college authorities. Submitted that the remarks of the Revenue Department may be invited u.o.

S.N.P.—19-3-17.

T.K.—21-3-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—26-3-17.

Revenue u.o. for favour of remarks.

E.A.H.—27-3-17.

[Handwritten signature]

Please see paragraph 3 of the note of the Director of Public Instruction and the Home (Education) Department note on page 11 ante.

The ordinary procedure is for Government to contribute a portion of the cost of acquisition and to acquire the land for the educational institution and to convey the land to the institution, by a formal deed, immediately after acquisition. The suggestion in the present case is to apply this procedure to half the area required by the Hindu College.

In regard to the other half, the Government are to acquire it (also for the purposes of the Hindu College) but at their own cost*, and are not to convey such land

* This will mean, so far as Government is concerned, that they make a full grant of the cost of acquisition. immediately but from time to time in small extents. No precedent is traceable for this procedure, but there seems to be no objection to it. [The Director of

Public Instruction has presumably communicated his suggestion to the College authorities.]

2. It would be better perhaps to have two distinct notifications under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act for the two blocks.

3. With these remarks, the file may, it is submitted, be returned to Home (Education).

A.S.R.—6-4-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—6-4-17.

So far as this department is concerned there is no objection to the acquisition of both blocks, one for Government and one for the College.

A. R. KNAPP—7-4-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to whether, as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 3 of his note on page 11 ante, the Government may agree to acquire plots A and B specified in the sketch, the former at the cost of the College authorities together with a nominal grant of Rs. 100 from Provincial funds so as to bring the transaction within the proviso to sub-section 1 of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, and the latter entirely at the cost of Government.

P.R.—17-4-17.

If so, the draft order below is for approval. It may be sent to Financial and Revenue Departments for acceptance.

T.K.—19-4-17.

Revised draft for approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—23-4-17.

It strikes me the arrangement proposed is not proper. There is no precedent. Even otherwise, an indispensable condition for the application of the Land Acquisition Act is the public purpose for which the land is acquired. Under the suggestion half the land is practically acquired as private property. We shall probably have no right of cancelling the acquisition even if the land is applied for other purposes.

But cannot our object be achieved thus? The whole land 99.64 to be acquired with the help of the usual grant from Government; and the committee to bind themselves to use the land, only for specified purposes in connexion with the College, under the penalty of restoration of the land to Government without compensation for buildings and with a right to claim only the money it invested.

The land may then be disposed of under the Board's Standing Order. It will be all the better not to sanction an outright gift especially as the financial arrangements for the full scheme are yet incomplete.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—25-4-17.

M. N. M. (P. S. Ann)

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH OCTOBER 1918 13

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I think my plan is better as it does not give the College the whole of the land (much of which they admittedly cannot use for sometime to come) at once particularly since the Revenue authorities do not object.

J. H. STONE—26-4-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders whether, in the circumstances stated in the Director's note above, his proposal in paragraph 3 of his note on page 11 ante may be approved. If so, the draft order which is in accordance with that proposal may be approved.

P.R.—28-4-17.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—29-4-17.

I shall be glad if the matter be further considered.

Will not *two* separate declarations with two different sources of funds raise difficulties about the title to the land, in case eventually the land is not applied for the purpose intended? And then will not the College authorities plead that block A is their property, hostel or not, as it was acquired out of their own funds? The Land Acquisition Act improperly applied will give them an indefeasible right.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—30-4-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The proposal that is under consideration is (1) that the entire plot of land comprising block A, required immediately for the purposes of the College and block B, likely to be required for the College later on, should be acquired now by two separate notifications—block A at the cost of the College authorities, Government making a nominal contribution of Rs. 100 and block B at the cost of Government; (2) that block A should be conveyed to the College authorities immediately on acquisition, but block B should be retained by Government for the present and conveyed to the College authorities from time to time in such small extents as may be required by them on such conditions as the Government may deem fit to impose.

2. The Home Department raises the question whether two separate declarations with two different sources of funds will not raise difficulties about the title to the land, in case eventually the land is not applied for the purpose intended, and whether the College authorities will not plead that block A is their property, hostel or not, as it was acquired out of their own funds. It is also observed that the Land Acquisition Act improperly applied will give them an indefeasible right.

3. There seems to be no initial impropriety in acquiring lands for the College under the Land Acquisition Act as Government are now acting in numerous cases on the principle that the Act may be applied for acquiring lands for private educational institutions so long as a grant is made from Provincial funds towards the cost of the acquisition, e.g., please see G.Os. No. 599, Educational, dated 27th June 1913, and No. 310, dated 20th March 1914, and the notes thereto. The only question is how best to ensure the land so acquired *as for a public purpose* not being diverted to other purposes. The existing rules on the subject are to be found in rules 53 (ii) and 55 of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Under the former of these rules as read with the latter, the land acquired with all buildings is mortgaged to Government for *forty years* with the stipulation that the mortgagor "will not prior to the lapse of forty years from the date hereof divert or allow to be diverted the said buildings to other than educational purposes approved by the Government of Madras and will during such period keep such buildings in good and substantial order and repair so that the same may be always efficient for use for the purposes of the said school and will in the

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event of the said buildings at any time prior to the lapse of the said period ceasing to be required for the purposes of the said school or being diverted to other than educational purposes approved by the said Government of Madras forthwith repay to the Secretary of State his successors or assigns the said sum of Rs. or so much thereof as shall be determined by the Government of Madras."

This provision seems inadequate inasmuch as it does not ensure the use of the property to the purpose for which it was acquired after the lapse of forty years and even where it is diverted to other purposes during the forty years the mortgage deed merely provides for the refund to Government of the money paid by them as grant-in-aid.

4. In connexion with the acquisition of some land for the Tirukkattupalli high school, the Director of Public Instruction suggested that in the cases of acquisition of land under the Act for institutions under "proprietary" management the Government lien on the property might, if possible, be retained in perpetuity—page 2 of G.O. No. 116, Educational, dated 10th February 1914. The suggestion was made apparently to prevent the diversion of the property to other purposes after an indefeasible title was secured to it. But it was considered that the mortgage deed to be executed under the Grant-in-aid Code providing that, prior to the lapse of twenty years—since raised to forty years—the buildings (including the sites) shall not be diverted to other than educational purposes and that in the event of diversion before forty years the management shall forthwith refund to Government the whole or any portion of the grant as may be determined by them, was sufficient for the purpose in view—G.Os. No. 397, Educational, dated 8th April 1914, and No. 868, Educational, dated 22nd July 1914.

V.P.—2-6-17.

So far as Revenue is concerned I still see no objection to the two separate acquisitions proposed. The danger which the Home Department appears to fear—that the land in block A may not after all be used for educational purposes can be met when the time comes for handing over the land. I can see no great difficulty in so wording the conveyance as to provide that the transfer is conditional on the land being used for educational purposes, and on buildings being erected within a certain specified period. Once the buildings are erected the ordinary rule which mortgages the land and buildings to Government for 40 years should meet all practical needs.

A. R. KNAPP—5-6-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

In view of the Revenue Department's note above, it is for orders whether the draft order may issue. The question of wording the conveyance to suit the peculiar nature of the case can be taken up when calling for the deed after acquisition of the property. It has however been held that the condition in the mortgage deed was sufficient—cf. memorandum on page 3 of G.O. No. 202, dated 17th February 1917.

P.R.—7-6-17.

T.K.—9-6-17.

What is proposed here is exactly the same as that which has been done in

Not exactly.	numerous cases where lands have been acquired for private management.
R.R.—12-6-17.	

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—11-6-17.

If Revenue has no objection, I withdraw mine though I consider the proposal as constituting a bad precedent.

Practically Government buys land at Government cost and retains the land against an eventual user thereof by the College.

The draft opens with the statement that the land is not immediately needed but is to be acquired against an eventual rise in prices. It will be difficult to resist numerous requisitions of this nature in the future.

A more direct course would be to acquire the whole of the land 99.64 acres. Conditions will be imposed and we can watch if the land is properly used, reasonable time being given.

The draft proceeds on the proposals put forward by the Director.
Draft for consideration.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—12-6-17.

When land is acquired under the Act it becomes the absolute property of the Government until it is conveyed to the Corporation or other body on whose behalf it was acquired. It seems unnecessary therefore to have two separate acquisition proceedings. The whole area could apparently be acquired under one notification. The Government could then convey block A to the College authorities under such conditions as are considered advisable, block B being reserved for subsequent transfer as required. His Excellency desires this suggestion to be considered.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—14-6-17.

There appears to be no objection to the course suggested by His Excellency the Governor. Orders may now issue agreeing to the acquisition of the entire area and promising a half grant towards the cost of acquisition as a whole. When once the land is acquired it can be conveyed to the management in small plots as occasion arises subject to such conditions as the Government may then consider necessary.

2. A revised draft order is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be forwarded to Revenue u.o. for acceptance.

P.R.—18-6-17.

T.K.—20-6-17.

The only point is about the cost of acquisition. It appears that under the proposed arrangement the entire cost should in the first instance be borne by Government, block A being conveyed to the college authorities in consideration of their depositing half the cost of the acquisition of that block, the other half being considered as Government grant towards the object. Towards the acquisition of block B, the cost should be from Provincial funds, as it is to be held in reserve by Government and as its transfer to the College subsequently is yet problematical, the College being required to prove the need for it. As a net effect, the Government will have to bear now the entire cost of block B and half the cost of block A.

Draft amended accordingly subject to approval.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-6-17.

The only point in the Registrar's note above is Government will have to pay now the entire cost of block B. When the land is eventually handed over to the College we will recover half price under the Grant-in-aid Code. Even if it be not handed over we can easily realize the compensation paid. Practically what we commit ourselves to is to advance half the cost of block B.

R.R.—26-6-17.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The draft order may, it is submitted, be accepted in Revenue and the file returned to Home (Education).

A.S.R.—3-7-17.

V. A. ANANTARAMA AYYAR—3-7-17.

A. R. KNAPP—6-7-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A demi-official has just come in from the Director of Public Instruction to defer orders in this case. Please put it up.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—7-7-17.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, M.A., F.R.H.S., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—the 7th July 1917.

Knapp tells me that orders are about to be passed about the acquisition of land for the Tinnevely College hostel.

I am not satisfied as to the state of the finances of the college and am in correspondence (d.o.) with Schmidt about them and I think it would be well to defer issuing final orders about the acquisition till measures have been taken to put their finances on a better footing. I will write to you again on the subject as soon as I can and do not anticipate any great delay.

Submitted that the further communication promised by the Director of Public Instruction may be awaited. If approved, the notes on page 11 onwards will be printed in the meanwhile.

P.R.—7-7-17.

C.R.—9-7-17.

Yes, please.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—10-7-17.

Please see Mr. Stone's demi-official above. He may be requested un-officially to state what is the result of his correspondence with the Hindu College authorities.

P.R.—8-12-17.

T.K.—8-12-17.

C.R.—12-12-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The college asked for a grant-in-aid of the money contributed to its Provident fund and I then learnt that the Provident fund had no real existence, the contributions of the teachers having been taken and applied to the general purposes of the college which now owes the Provident fund some Rs. 10,000. Up to the end of last October this amount had not even been secured on the immovable properties of the

A college though they have promised to so secure it. I am now waiting to hear whether they have or not. Even if they do I think it is doubtful if Government should acquire more land for them while their property is not free from encumbrance. We have hitherto I think taken the line that the finances of an institution are not in a satisfactory condition unless it is free from debt.

J. H. STONE—15-10-17.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The financial ability of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, to meet the cost of its hostel scheme has already been considered by the Government (please see pages 4-6 ante, paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter on page 4 of the current file and paragraph 1 of the Director of Public Instruction's note on page 11 ante). It was found that the College committee would be able to finance the whole scheme in course of time.

2. As regards the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the college, it is not possible in this office to compare it with that of other similar colleges in the Presidency. Neither the University Calendar nor the return of colleges appended to volume II of the Public Instruction Report furnishes any useful information. The statement on page 38 of the report of the University Commission, 1905, however, shows that at that time the financial condition of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, was more or less similar to that of many other aided (non-mission) colleges in the Presidency. Unless the finances of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, can be proved to be worse than those of the other colleges under similar management, it is open to doubt whether the Government may refuse to give the former such help as may have been given to the latter. The Collector of Tinnevely and the Director of Public Instruction have commended the scheme as in

Vide Director of Public Instruction's un-official note on page 11 ante. the best interests of the college. It is for consideration whether the Government

may proceed to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act. If so, the draft order below is for approval.

3. If the Government decline to apply the Act to the sites in question and if the college authorities purchase the lands by private negotiations, the question arises whether the Government will or will not give the college the usual grant of one-half the cost of land. Similarly with regard to the cost of the hostel buildings. It is not clear from the Director of Public Instruction's note on page 16 ante whether he proposes to decline hostel and other building grants to this college until its finances are brought to a satisfactory state. If that is the idea, it is submitted that such a step is calculated to block all improvements to the college, perhaps for years to come, and to prejudice seriously the interests of higher education in the locality. If on the other hand the Director of Public Instruction is prepared to aid the college under the ordinary rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, there is hardly any reason to go back on the decision already arrived at in regard to the acquisition of the sites under reference.

4. Especially with regard to the hostel scheme, the Director of Public Instruction's recommendation appears to be opposed to the recent decisions of Government—vide G.O. No. 1197, Home (Education), dated the 17th September 1917, and the notes connected therewith and page 12 of the notes recorded in G.O. No. 1210, Home (Education), dated the 19th September 1917. It is for consideration whether in the circumstances the Government may follow the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code so long as the management is able to contribute its share of one-half the expenditure. The Government grant is secured by the mortgage to Government of the land and buildings under the rules of the Code. Orders are solicited.

P.R.—18-12-17.

T.K.—21-12-17.

That provident fund to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been utilized for the general expenditure on the college is not a satisfactory comment on the state of finances of the college. The Director of Public Instruction seems to be still in correspondence with the college authorities on the question. Please see portion marked A on page 16 supra. We may, before considering the question of acquisition further, ask the Director of Public Instruction to submit a clearer statement of the finances of the college, and to report why it was necessary to utilize for general purposes a large sum pertaining to a separate outside fund, what assets, besides buildings, the college has and how its annual expenditure is generally met.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-12-17.

I do not think that the encumbrance on the college building is a reason to refuse a grant for the hostel site.

Regarding the site, we impose conditions of surrender and we are amply secured as we give only half grant.

But the point in the Director's note is evidently this. For a college so obviously encumbered, it is difficult to find their half of the money necessary for the site and buildings. But as I have already ordered, the grant will not be sanctioned unless this half is assured. I do not mind how the money is raised, even if it be on the existing buildings. Of course on the site and hostel building we shall have the prior charge. The only danger, if the college be encumbered, is that the main college may be extinguished. In which case, also, we can resume the hostel. And further we can ourselves start a Government college, as I cannot believe that Tinnevely can afford to be without a college.

I presume that as yet Government do not contribute towards the provident fund.

If they do, we can interfere with the diversion of the fund referred to by the Director of Public Instruction.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-12-17.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I think Government might acquire the land and consider the financial state of the college before conveying it to them. The college income apart from fees is derived from subscriptions of the members of a society. These are in arrears to the extent of Rs. 15,000. They say that they have repaid their debt to the Provident fund. But I have not yet heard that this money has been so invested that it cannot be "borrowed" by the college whenever it wishes.

It is true that there are similar institutions that live from hand to mouth. Of course they may prove right in thinking that they can raise money for the hostel by subscriptions. If not I see no great harm in their borrowing if their debt is properly secured on their property.

J. H. STONE—15-1-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's note on the previous page.

2. The draft order in the file has already been accepted by the Revenue Department—please see that department's note on page 15 ante. It has been prepared in accordance with the orders of His Excellency the Governor—please see Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated the 14th June 1917, on page 15 ante. The Director of Public Instruction also agrees to the acquisition of the land.
- For orders whether the draft order may issue.

3. With regard to the Director's suggestion to consider the financial state of the college before conveying the land to the authorities of the college, it is submitted that the Director may be requested to submit to Government, at an early date, a full report on the entire financial position of the college. A new paragraph has been added to the draft order to this effect. The inquiry will also induce the management to remedy the defects.

P.R.—18-1-18.

C.R.—21-1-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—22-1-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—23-1-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

[Please see notes from page 15 ante.]

It is proposed that Government should acquire, under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, two blocks of land—blocks A and B at Talaiyuthu near Tinnevely town at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9,964 (paragraph 2 on page 1, current file).

2. Block A. will on acquisition be conveyed to the authorities of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, who will bear one-half of the cost of that block. It is proposed to build on block A a hostel and residential quarters for teachers, etc., in connexion with the college. It is stated that, if the site is acquired, there is a reasonable prospect of the building scheme being pushed through, the cost of this large scheme being borne by Government and by the college authorities, who expect private contributions. Before the land is handed over to the college authorities, steps will be taken to see that the financial position of the college is in a satisfactory condition, —B, on page 17 ante.

Submitted that the proposal may be accepted.

3. Block B.—This is not *immediately* required by the college authorities. It is proposed that Government should acquire the land *at once*, as otherwise it will rise in value later on, and that Government should retain it for being conveyed to the college authorities when required. This proposal has been approved by His Excellency the Governor—vide Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 14th June 1917, on page 15 ante.

As pointed out in Home Secretary's note, dated 26th June 1917, on page 15 ante, the Government will eventually recover from the college half the price of block B when the block is handed over to the college authorities later on.

Submitted that the proposal may be accepted in Financial.

V.G.K.—9-2-18.

The previous notes show that the financial state of the college is anything but satisfactory. The committee have not so far been able to raise anything like their share of the cost of the building scheme, but it is nevertheless urged that we should proceed with acquisition. Financial must, I submit, look at the transaction as a whole, and certainly in my humble opinion there appears to be very little prospect of the college authorities being able to raise their share of the scheme. We are told that the scheme is to cost 2½ lakhs, but evidently no plans and estimates have been prepared—or if prepared they have not reached Government—and until these are forthcoming, and the cost of the scheme, and the ability of the college committee to meet its share, known it would, I submit, be impolitic to take even the first step of acquisition. The objection to acquisition has been so forcibly stated in the order passed by His Excellency and recorded by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar in his note of the 15th June 1915—pages 4-5 of note file that I don't think it is really necessary to say more than to refer to that note. We were told over two years ago that some fifty thousand rupees had been *promised* towards the scheme, and the

correspondent of the school then said that no serious attempts had been made to collect the promised subscriptions because the subscribers of the scheme were not assured that the only available site would be acquired by Government. The correspondent, however, said that as it was apparent Government meant to acquire the land every endeavour would be made to raise the promised money. It would be interesting to know whether the 'promise' stage has passed and whether any money has really been realized; also whether further donations have been promised. As things stand at present, all that can be said is that there is really no evidence before Government that the college committee will proceed with this scheme beyond the acquisition stage. This being so, I feel constrained to advise that Financial should ask for reconsideration of the proposal, until plans and estimates have been prepared and we know what the whole scheme is going to cost, and how much of this cost the committee will actually be able to meet.

L. E. KERSHAW—9-2-18.

It is well known how difficult it is in this country to realize promised subscriptions; in this case the Rs. 53,000 relied on in September 1914 were merely promises.

2. In October 1917 the Director of Public Instruction writes that the provident fund assets to the extent of Rs. 10,000 have been [mis-] appropriated to general purposes.

3. In January 1918, he says they claim to have repaid this appropriation, but he doubts whether the sum so repaid has been properly tied up. In the same note he says the subscriptions on which the income of the college depends to a great extent are in arrears to the extent of Rs. 15,000.

4. Government are now asked to provide (at least to find some 75 per cent of the cost) a site of 100 acres for a project to construct a hostel four miles away from the present college, which may ultimately be transferred to new premises on that site. Two of the chief sponsors of this scheme are K. R. Guruswami Ayyar and Sadhu Ganapati apparently; I know both these gentlemen and should prefer stronger backing. The Hindu College staff and boys were undesirably mixed up in the Tinnevely riots in 1908 and I have recently noticed heated correspondence in the papers on the question how an institution said to have been originally provided mainly by Non-Brahman subscriptions is now entirely under Brahman control. Now the Non-Brahman counts for a great deal in Tinnevely and if, rightly or wrongly, he won't come in to help the college, it is not likely to find 2½ lakhs or anything near it.

5. In my opinion the scheme is not one which Government should back in its present inchoate form.

L. DAVIDSON—11-2-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for orders as to circulation. His Excellency the Governor last saw the file in June 1917—vide the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated the 14th June 1917, on page 15 ante.

P.R.—13-2-18.

C.R.—13-2-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—16-2-18.

In my opinion the objections in Financial have already been considered by the Director of Public Instruction on page 11 above. It is essential that we should have a good college in Tinnevely. If the present management is unable to proceed, other steps will have to be taken. Meanwhile we proceed in the draft only to acquire land for a college. As the land will always fetch its value, there is no financial commitment ultimately.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—19-2-18.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE

SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Will Secretary kindly print up to date and resubmit.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—21-2-18.

The notes have been printed. They may be submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

P.R.—28-2-18.

C.R.—1-3-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—4-3-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—5-3-18.

20 NOTES to G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH OCTOBER 1918.

His Excellency considers that before any further steps are taken in this matter the Collector should be asked confidentially to submit a full and exhaustive report as to the capacity and suitability of the present committee, the facts connected with the temporary appropriation of the provident fund, the prospects of local financial backing of the scheme and the lines on which it should, if necessary, be reformed in order to secure such local support and to give some guarantee that these schemes for the future development of the college and hostel accommodation shall be dealt with in a practical and business-like spirit of which so far little evidence has been given.

2. In framing a reference to the Collector the Secretary should consult the Director of Public Instruction.

(By order)

T. E. MOIR—9-3-18.

A draft memorandum to the Collector of Tinnevely is submitted for approval. If approved, it may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. with reference to paragraph 2 of His Excellency's note above.

P.R.—13-3-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—19-3-18.

C.R.—16-3-18.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU—20-3-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The provident fund is managed by the president and secretary of the committee, the Principal of the College and two members elected by the contributors. The money has now been placed in fixed deposit in the South Indian Bank (Limited), Tinnevely, but I do not know for what period. Assuming that the committee do their duty and systematically renew the deposit this arrangement seems satisfactory. Perhaps some modification of the draft so far as it relates to the provident fund money may be desirable in the light of the above. I only learnt that the money was on fixed deposit after I wrote my note on the 15th January 1918.

J. H. STONE—28-3-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the alterations suggested in the draft memorandum. For orders whether the memorandum as thus amended may issue.

P.R.—30-3-18.

T.K.—30-3-18.

Issue as amended.

C.R.—3-4-18.

L.D.S.—4-4-18.

[Memorandum No. 220 B/16-13, dated 5th April 1918.]

~~From the Collector of Tinnevely, Confidential, dated 5th June 1918, No. 10.~~

Please see His Excellency the Governor's orders above and paragraph 2 of Memorandum No. 220-B/16-13, dated the 5th April 1918, on page 6 of current file. The Collector's report shows that the financial condition of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, is not at all serious, that the institution will, before long extricate itself from debt and build up a reserve, that the temporary appropriations from the provident and other funds have already been put right, that the managing committee has been reconstituted and that the scheme will be sufficiently backed up by the local public if it is brought into existence part by part. This meets the objections raised by the Chief Secretary in his note, dated the 11th February 1918, to the acquisition of the lands required by the College authorities.

2. Please see, however, the suggestion put forward by the Collector of Tinnevely at the end of his letter, namely, to acquire the land part by part and build on them gradually as funds permit. This is partly opposed to the wishes of the College authorities who wanted the entire land to be acquired immediately so as to guard against a future rise in price. As regards the construction of buildings part by part they will have no objection. Submitted that before a decision is come to the file may be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks.

P.R.—14-6-18.

T.K.—20-6-18.

The Collector's report shows that the college finances are sound enough. As regards the hostel scheme, some practical step in the direction of its execution is necessary to stimulate enthusiasm and collection of funds, etc., as the scheme has been hung up in the air for so long a time that a fresh demonstration of its life is needed. The acquisition of the land required by Government may convince people of the actual revival of the project and the Collector is hopeful of support.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-6-18.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-7-18.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

It appears to me that the one thing that will make the society's financial position sound is the regular collection of the members' subscriptions. If the work is to be really efficient salaries are bound to increase and it does not follow that fees will increase in proportion. The members' subscriptions are really in the nature of an endowment, they supply the money that provide necessary margin between income and expenditure and make possible the building up of a fund for improvements.

2. I hope that the dispute about the five members of the staff will be settled amicably; otherwise the society may have to pay damage.

3. There is much force in the argument that till something definite is done in the hostel scheme money won't come in. The reconstitution of the committee, I think, gives a prospect of more business-like management in the future and I do not think the sanctioning of grants need be further delayed by the financial position of the college though the fact remains that it has still a debt.

J. H. STONE—12-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Director of Public Instruction's note above. He is of opinion that the sanctioning of grants need not be further delayed by the financial position of the college.

2. The draft already put up may be modified with the omission of paragraph 3 and forwarded to Financial u.o. for acceptance with reference to the Chief Secretary's note, dated 11th February 1918, on page 18 supra.

P.R.—15-7-18.

C.R.—16-7-18.
R.R.—17-7-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see Chief Secretary's note on page 18 ante and the Director's note above.

For orders whether the draft order may now be accepted in Financial.

V.U.K.N.—23-7-18.

V.G.K.—25-7-18.

L. E. KERSHAW—29-7-18.

Yes.

L. DAVIDSON—30-7-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation to His Excellency the Governor. Please see the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 9th March 1918 on page 19 supra.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—31-7-18.
R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—1-8-18.

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

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

Dated—the 2nd August 1918.

Would you kindly have this file printed up and resubmitted?

Printed and resubmitted.

P.R.—19-8-18.

C.R.—20-8-18.
R.R.—27-8-18.

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22 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1311, HOME (EDUCATION), 5TH OCTOBER 1918

His Excellency agrees to blocks A and B being acquired but he is not prepared to hand over any of the area to the College authorities until their ability to finance the scheme is demonstrated. When plans for the hostel or such portion of the scheme as they feel in a position to undertake at the outset have been prepared and approved and funds to the amount necessary to meet the contribution of the management under the ordinary rules to the cost of the scheme including the cost of the land have been collected, the extent of land necessary will be placed at the disposal of the management. I am to ask that the draft be revised accordingly.

T. E. MOIR—6-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A revised draft order is submitted. If approved, it may go to Financial for perusal before issue.

P.R.—9-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—10-9-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—11-9-18.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted that the case may be returned to Home (Education) after perusal.

V.G.K.—12-9-18.

J. M. HOOPER—12-9-18.

Will Home (Education) kindly circulate, (to Honourable Member Financial).

L. DAVIDSON—13-9-18.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

For orders as to circulation.

C.R.—13-9-18.

R.R.—14-9-18.

There are over 20 pages of printed notes which I have no time to read. Will Educational section kindly furnish a brief statement of the case, and in particular state whether there is budget provision for the expenditure involved. If there is not, the scheme must be deferred. The amount of expenditure—immediate and ultimate—should be stated.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—15-9-18.

At a private interview with His Excellency the Governor in February 1914, Mr. K. R. Guruswami Ayyar, then a member of the Hindu College Committee, mentioned that the public of Tinnevely had promised Rs. 51,000 towards the cost of a hostel for the college, the hostel being estimated to cost Rs. 2½ lakhs. The application for aid, however, reached the Government only in April 1915. It contained two requests:—

					ACS.
A	..	..	..	..	63.24
B	..	..	..	..	68.41
Total	..	..	..	..	131.65

(1) that two blocks of land [specified in the correspondence as A and B] measuring 131.65 acres and costing Rs. 15,000 should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, and

(2) that a half grant towards the cost of acquisition be sanctioned.
2. The committee's idea was to acquire a large extent of land near Talaiyuth railway station at a distance of about four miles from the present position of the college, to erect hostel buildings thereon and to provide play grounds for the college students

and eventually to remove the college itself to the new locality. The necessity for the acquisition of such a large extent as 132 acres was stated to be due to the contemplated starting of agricultural classes in connexion with the college and also to prevent the overcrowding of the locality, as it was feared that some residents of Tinnevely would buy plots for building houses for their own use near the site suggested. The committee requested Government to acquire the required sites under the Land Acquisition Act so that the interests of the college might be safeguarded and subsequent litigation rendered impossible.

3. The Director of Public Instruction in his letter No. 10590/14, dated the 30th March 1915, recommended the acquisition only of Block A and a portion of Block B measuring 99.64 acres in all and costing Rs. 9,964 and the payment of a half grant on that amount, namely, Rs. 4,982.

4. On the 15th June 1915, His Excellency ordered that before matters proceeded further, it should be ascertained whether there was reasonable certainty that there would be financial support to push the whole scheme through. His Excellency also considered that it would be unwise to commit the Government to a general approval of a scheme which would cost about 2½ lakhs and for which subscriptions had been promised for only about half a lakh. Though the proposal before Government involved an expenditure of only Rs. 9,964 out of which the Government grant would be only Rs. 4,982, the acquisition proposed should strictly be treated as part of the larger scheme and His Excellency thought that, without more substantial evidence of financial support for the larger scheme than was apparent in the papers, it would hardly be wise to start operations and bring the machinery of the Land Acquisition Act into play. At any rate, it was thought that an area of 99.64 acres as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction should suffice.

5. A reference was accordingly made to the Director of Public Instruction on the points above mentioned. The Director ascertained from the correspondent of the Hindu College, Tinnevely, that no serious attempts had been made to collect promised subscriptions as the subscribers did not feel assured that the only suitable site would be acquired by Government and that, as the scheme was a large and costly one, the committee of the college proposed to take up portions of the scheme at a time and to construct each block as funds become available. In Memorandum No. 1219-4, Educational, dated 2nd September 1915, the Collector of Tinnevely was requested to furnish Government with his remarks on the general suitability of the several schemes for the improvement of the college detailed below and the prospects of their receiving adequate financial support:—

- (1) the improvement of school accommodation at a cost Rs. 33,900,
- (2) the extensions to the building occupied by the college classes at a cost of Rs. 25,450 (the work has since been completed with the aid of Government grant) (vide G.O. No. 1235, dated 4th November 1914) and
- (3) the construction of a hostel with quarters for the warden and masters and provision of a play-ground on a site to be acquired near the Talaiyuthu railway station.

6. The Collector of Tinnevely (Mr. F. R. Hemingway) reported that all the three schemes were generally suitable, but recommended that the question of locating the hostel and play-ground at Palamecottah instead of at Talaiyuthu might be examined by the college committee. As an alternative he also suggested the acquisition of the bungalow occupied by the Collector of Tinnevely for providing the necessary extension to the college. The Collector also reported that the college was just then paying its way and that a large subscription from the public or else a large grant would be necessary to enable the institution to face the expenditure involved. He also thought that it would not be very difficult to raise the required subscription when the war was over.

P.M. Gupta

7. The committee of the college, to whom the Collector's suggestions were remitted for consideration, reported that Talaiyuthu was a far better place than Palamcottah and that the zamindar of Ettiyapuram, the owner of the building occupied by the Collector, was unwilling to sell it to the college. The committee therefore requested that the acquisition of the sites near Talaiyuthu railway station might be proceeded with.

8. When orders were about to issue sanctioning the acquisition of the sites as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction in his note on page ^{supra} he brought to the notice of Government that the financial condition of the college was not satisfactory, that the committee of the college had appropriated for general purposes the contributions of teachers to the provident fund to the extent of Rupees 10,000 and that members' subscriptions were also in arrears to the extent of Rupees 15,000. The Collector of Tinnevely was requested in Memorandum No. 220-B/16-13, dated the 5th April 1918, to inquire confidentially into the financial position of the college and to submit to Government a full and exhaustive report as to the capacity and suitability of the present committee of the college, the facts connected with the temporary appropriation of the provident fund, the prospects of a local financial backing of the hostel scheme and the lines on which the committee, if necessary, should be reformed in order to secure such local support and give some guarantee that the scheme for the future development of the college and hostel accommodation would be dealt with in a practical and businesslike spirit.

9. The Collector's report will be found in his letter No. R.O.C. 10, Confidential, dated the 5th June 1918, on pages 7 and 8 of current file. The Collector reported that the indebtedness of the college was due largely to the large expenditure incurred in buildings, that in most years the college and school together worked at a profit, and that the amount borrowed from the provident fund and the hostel fund had since been paid back. As regards the ability of the college committee to finance the new scheme, the Collector reported as follows:—

"The new managing committee is a strong one; the President is a retired Deputy Collector. The financial condition of the institution is not at all serious; no difficulties would have arisen but for the abnormal expenditure on buildings and improvements which led temporarily to considerable indebtedness and I think there is good reason to hope that increase in membership and the increased energy in collecting arrears which the new committee may be expected to exercise will beforelong enable the society to extricate itself from debt and to begin to build up a reserve. The increasing excess of fees over the amount paid as salaries should make the financial management of the college a matter of no difficulty."

"Regarding the hostel scheme, this was started in 1914 when the total cost was estimated at two lakhs, one half of which was expected to be given by Government. Endeavours were therefore made to obtain subscriptions amounting to one lakh and the committee were able to arouse much enthusiasm and obtain promises of sums aggregating to Rs. 53,500. The amount including interest now to the credit of this fund is Rs. 5,635-1-0. . . . Members of the Committee tell me that many subscribers are unwilling to pay their subscriptions so long as there seems to be no reasonably early prospect of the hostel coming into existence."

The Collector also expressed the opinion that the hostel should be built on a modest scale to begin with, and that it will be sufficient to acquire 60 acres near Talaiyuthu for the purpose.

10. The question of proceeding with the acquisition was further considered in the notes on pages 20-21 of note file and His Excellency's orders are on page 22, note file. The draft order prepared is in accordance with His Excellency's orders. It proposes to acquire the entire plot of land costing Rs. 15,000, retain it in the possession of Government till the college authorities demonstrate their ability to go on with the scheme. When they do so the Government will take one-half of the cost of so much of the land as is required by the former and place the portion of the

land at the disposal of the college. The Government will also give a half grant on the estimated cost of the buildings which may from time to time be undertaken. The transactions will be in strict accordance with the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code, except in the first part of it, viz., in the acquisition stage in which the cost of the land is in the first instance to be borne by Government, half of it being recovered from the college authorities subsequently as portions of the land are transferred to them. The expenditure of the entire scheme is as follows:—

Land	RS.
Buildings (roughly)	15,000
	2,35,000
Total ..	2,50,000

Of these, the Government have to find Rs. 15,000 immediately, but ultimately they will have to find only one-half of Rs. 2,50,000, namely, Rs. 1,25,000.

11. The cost (Rs. 15,000) is to be met from the provision either of Rs. 3,63,000 for "Building grants" or of Rs. 96,000 for "hostels" under "22-G. Education—Grants-in-aid" in the Civil Budget Estimate, for 1918-19. The concluding portion of the draft order is meant only to obtain information as to from which of the two sources mentioned above the sum of Rs. 15,000 immediately required is to be met. Submitted that there is budget provision.

P.R.—24-9-18.

N.K.—30-9-18.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—2-10-18.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—3-10-18.

P[ENTLAND]—4-10-18.

A. G. C[ARDEW]—4-10-18.

[G.O. No. 1311, Home (Education), dated 5th October 1918.]

th.

PRESS SLIP.

Scott. II-38-1,702-17-1-18.

ORDINARY.

PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a)

DEPARTMENT.

8-OCT-1918

Current No., dated.....191 ..

G.O. No. 1311, dated.....5/10/1918.

Number of MS. pages sent { (b) Correspondence.....
(b¹) Notes.....

Brief subject.....

(c) Number of copies required when struck off (not including copies for volumes and editors' table which are retained in the Press).	E. T. copies to supply requisitions for purchase by the public.	Complete correspondence and orders.	Notes.
FOR RECORD.*			
Madras Records ...	4		
Ooty Records ...			
For filing with original			
Total ..			25

FOR ISSUE.†

Signature copies.....

	Letter only.	Complete G.O.	(b) Special issue copies of G.O.		Notes.
			No.	Papers.	
India Office.....		3			
Govt. of India.....Dept.					
Revenue Department.....					
Public Works Department.....					
Local and Municipal Department.....					
Educational Department.....Dept.					
Public Dept.....					
Judicial Dept.....					
Political.....					
Financial Dept.....					
Marine Dept.....					
Ecclesiastical Dept.....					
Total					

Spare copies.

The.....		4			
The.....		2			
The.....		4			
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
The.....					
Total					

Copies distributed on†(Press Clerk)

† Copies distributed on†(Press Despatcher).

† To be initialled and dated.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SECRETARIAT.

(a) If a paper is marked to be printed urgently, the Superintendent of the section concerned should sign the Press slip. The Superintendent should exercise a careful discretion in the matter.

(b) Each letter, memorandum, or order or set of orders, in the file of correspondence should be headed in succession with the Roman numeral I, II, III, etc., the number being written in red ink or blue chalk above the item. The particular papers to be printed in the special issue-copies should be indicated by the Roman numeral (I, II, etc.) by which that item has been headed in the correspondence file. All matter, including marginal remarks or references, to be printed should be written in ink and matter which should not be printed should be encircled. Initials and signatures that are not quite legible should be re-written distinctly.

(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see rule 315 of the office Manual.

(c) The number of copies and the details of distribution should be filled in by the Superintendent or Referencer concerned.

(d) In the absence of special instructions to the Press to keep matter standing for a specified period, ordinary papers of 8 pages and under will be kept standing for one week, and larger papers for two weeks only. The type of notes and of all confidential papers is distributed immediately after striking.

(e) This slip, properly and completely filled in, should accompany every paper sent to Press; it will be returned by the Press when proofs are furnished; it should be sent to the Press when a call is made for revised proofs or when a corrected proof is sent for striking. When finally returned by Press it should be filed with the original order or letter.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PRESS.

(a) If, in the opinion of the Superintendent of the Press, a paper has been marked urgent unnecessarily, he should send the Press slip to the Registrar with a remark to that effect.

(b) Unless a note to the contrary is made against the matter, pencil entries should not be printed. The Superintendent of the Press may bring to the notice of the Registrar any instance of incomplete or careless editing.

(c) Signature copies of letters to the Secretary of State or to the Government of India should be printed on hand-made paper.

(d) This slip should be returned by the Press to the Secretariat when proofs are furnished; it will be sent back to the Press when proofs are returned corrected and should be finally returned to the Secretariat when struck-off copies are supplied.

(e) The names of the Secretary and Members should be printed in full when they occur on the right hand side, only the first time when they appear on the left side, the initials alone being printed later.

TO PRESS, MADRAS GOVT.

A
Please send proof in duplicate. The papers have been carefully edited.

B
Proof returned corrected. Please strike off and send number of copies as indicated.

C
As the matter is clear manuscript and has been carefully edited, (b) proof need not be sent. Please print and supply number of copies as indicated.
Type may be released after usual interval.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Referencer.
Clerk.

Supt.

Supt.

Supt.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Only proof of notes
with d.o.
570

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE PRESS.

Diary.	Initials of Press official.
Received in Press on..... 8/10	C.P.
First proof furnished on.....	
Call for revised proof received on.....	
Revised proof furnished on.....	
Corrected proof received for striking on.....	
Final copies supplied on..... 19/10	C.P.

Account of copies.	Complete copies.	Notes.	Issue copies.	Special E.T. edition.
Supplied to Secretariat for Record.....				
" " " Issue.....				
" " " for Extra E.T. copies to supply requisitions for sale to the public.				4
For Volumes.....				
For supply to newspapers and institutions admitted to the privileges of the E.T.				
Total ...				