

FOR RECORD ONLY

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

MISCELLANEOUS

G.O. No. 1176, 26th September 1919

Acquisition of land

Declining to apply the Land Acquisition Act to the — required by the Indian Officers' Association for a hostel for the children of its members and stating that orders regarding grant will issue in the Financial Department.

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Declining to apply the Land Acquisition Act to the — required by the Indian Officers' Association for a hostel for the children of its members and stating that orders regarding grant will issue in the Financial Department.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

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

Dated—Madras, the 24th March 1919.

No.—R.O. 2622.

In submitting herewith the application of the Secretary of the Indian Officers' Association for full grant for acquiring 'Palm Lodge' for constructing a hostel for the children of the members of the association, I have the honour to state that although the outline scheme has certain excellent features I regret my inability to recommend to Government the request of the association. I should not feel justified in recommending the application of public funds to benefit the children of the members (only 217 in number) of the association. Membership is restricted firstly to statutory natives of India who are or have been Government servants in the Madras Presidency and secondly to the richest of such servants, viz., those who have drawn or are drawing a pay not less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

ENCLOSURE

Letter—from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZI-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Secretary, Indian Officers' Association.

To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department (through the Director of Public Instruction).

Dated—Madras, the 17th March 1919.

I am desired by the Managing Committee of the Indian Officers' Association to submit for the favourable consideration of Government an application for a grant for establishing a hostel for the benefit of the school-going children of the members of the Indian Officers' Association. The association is registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has prominent Indian officials as its office-bearers. A copy of the latest report is enclosed.

2. The association has already deputed several scholars for foreign study and its activities on behalf of the War Fund are well known. During the progress of the war it has collected not less than Rs. 2,50,000 as donation. The association now desires to do something permanent for the good of the children of its members. At present, Indian Officers in districts experience great difficulties in the matter of the education of their children. Some of them are stationed at places where there is no college nor even an upper secondary school.

In such cases, either the children are denied proper education or they have to be sent elsewhere where they do not obtain proper guardianship. There is also special difficulty when an officer is transferred. The academical term of the child's career is broken. The child has to be left behind. There is also the difficulty of language, for, in the exigencies of service, officers are transferred from one language area to another. Many officers have therefore to place their children in Madras with their wives and to lead single lives outside, which is not desirable. For want of proper guardianship these children are very liable to be tainted with wrong ideas. Similar remarks apply to collegiate courses and also to technical education which, at present, is obtainable almost exclusively at Madras. The accommodation available in the hostels attached to the schools and colleges in the city is limited and the risk of keeping children of the school-going age in rented houses in a city where they are exposed to extremely unhealthy conditions, physically and otherwise, is obvious.

3. The above difficulties have brought home to the members of the association the necessity of establishing a hostel in Madras where their children of varying ages could remain throughout the period of their education in healthy surroundings and under the kindly care of a warden. Accordingly, at the general meeting of the association held in December last, it was resolved that the Managing Committee should take steps for the early acquisition of a site and construction of a hostel for the benefit of children of the members of the association and for obtaining a grant from Government for the purpose.

4. In pursuance of this resolution, several sites were inspected and the Committee have finally selected a place known as 'Palm Lodge', No. 10, Edward Elliot's road, Mylapore, as most suitable for the purpose. This site is about 84 grounds in extent and there is a bungalow on it. It is in a more or less central locality close to the tramway line and within easy reach of the marina and is, in fact, the cheapest and most suitable site available. The present market value of land in that locality is about Rs. 800 per ground and, at this rate, the cost of the site alone comes to about Rs. 67,200. The building is an old one and, in its present condition, is not worth more than Rs. 13,000. The total cost of the land and building thus comes to about Rs. 80,200. The property will have to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act to give the association an indefeasible title and to secure the premises at fair cost. After the acquisition, a considerable amount will have to be spent in reconstructing the building so as to adapt it to the requirements of a hostel and also in erecting residential quarters for the warden.

5. The association, in its present financial condition, is not able to meet the aforesaid expenditure without substantial aid from Government. The association has been setting apart a portion of its receipts for a building fund, and the accumulated amount at credit of this fund is now about Rs. 41,000. I am accordingly to request that Government will be pleased to acquire the aforementioned property for the Committee and to make a grant of the whole cost of the acquisition. The accumulated fund will be utilized on the adaptations immediately necessary. Meanwhile, detailed plans and estimates for commodious buildings will be prepared and submitted and further progress considered.

6. The association is prepared to bind itself that if the buildings cease to be used for a hostel, it will refund the grant it receives from Government.

7. The hostel will be managed according to rules approved by the Director of Public Instruction. The warden will be an Educational officer and member of the association and will, if possible, be a married man living on the premises. A medical member of the association will be the medical attendant of the hostel.

II

Memorandum No. 641/B-3, Home (Education), dated 21st June 1919.

It has been suggested that the 'Palm Lodge' No. 10, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras, with the building thereon should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the provision of a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association, the Government making a grant in aid towards the cost of acquisition.

2. The Collector of Madras is requested to report

- (i) whether the owners of the bungalow and land in question have any, and, if so, what objections to its acquisition and how far they are valid,
- (ii) what difficulties stand in the way of the association purchasing the premises by private negotiation,
- (iii) whether a valid and clear title to the property cannot be secured at fair cost otherwise than through the application of the Act, and
- (iv) the approximate cost of acquisition, if acquisition under the Act is necessary.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Madras.

III

Letter—from A. R. L. TOTTENHAM, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Madras.
To—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.
Dated—the 14th August 1919.
No.—D.D. 1673-A.

The owner of the property Mr. P. Appavu Mudaliar has no objection to the acquisition of the bungalow and land.

2. There are no difficulties in the way of the association's purchasing the premises by private negotiation.

3. A valid and clear title to the property can be secured without having recourse to the Land Acquisition Act, but the price asked exceeds the estimated value very considerably.

4. The owner asks Rs 80,000 for the entire property. The cost of acquisition is estimated at Rs. 77,483 as shown below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Value of 3 cawnies, 6 grounds, 1,762 square feet of land at Rs 650 a ground	51,177	3	4
Value of buildings, outhouses and wells	15,000	0	0
Value of trees	1,300	0	0
	67,377	3	4
Add 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition	10,106	9	4
Grand total	77,483	12	8

It is, however, quite uncertain—of course—what the owner would be awarded if he claimed a reference to the Civil Court.

Order—No. 1176, Home (Education), dated 26th September 1919.

The Government understand that the property known as the "Palm Lodge" No. 10, Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras, required by the Indian Officers' Association for the provision of a hostel for the children of its members can be purchased by private negotiation for reasonable cost and that a valid and clear title to the property can be secured without having recourse to the Land Acquisition Act. They are not therefore prepared to apply the Act to the acquisition of the property.

2. Orders regarding the payment to the association of a special grant of half the cost not exceeding Rs. 40,000 towards the purchase of the property will issue in the Financial Department.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Indian Officers' Association (through the Director of Public Instruction).
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Collector of Madras.
" Financial Department.
" Revenue Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. MIS. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION),
DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919

[SUBJECT.—Application for a grant-in-aid towards the provision of a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 2622, dated 24th March 1919.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Indian Officers' Association, Madras, applies for a full grant-in-aid for the acquisition of 'Palm Lodge', Mylapore, estimated to cost about Rs. 80,200 * with a view to provide a hostel for the children of the members of the association studying in Madras. The Director of Public Instruction is not inclined to support the application, since the hostel is in his opinion intended solely for the benefit of the children of a body of richest of Government servants. The following facts, however, stand out prominently.

The object of the association in putting forward the present scheme is clearly an educational one, and its effort to construct a hostel is to supplement the existing hostel accommodation in Madras City which has already been admitted as inadequate. That the proposed hostel is not to be attached to a particular recognized school or affiliated college need not, it is submitted, stand in the way of the present application being favourably considered. For it is to be started and controlled by an influential body of Government servants registered under Act XXI of 1860 and as such its continuity is ensured. Government have also extended their aid to hostel schemes projected by similar bodies, even though such hostels are not definitely

(A charitable venture for those who are not well to do).

L.D.—29-4-19.

attached to particular educational institutions. For example, the Young Men's Christian Association has just been promised a grant of one half of the cost of the buildings and equipment required for opening a hostel and centre of work for Anglo-Indian young men at Madras. The promised grant is subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 (G.O. No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919). Again, with reference to the Director of Public Instruction's objection that the constituents of the association are all richest of Government servants and hence do not stand in need of Government aid, it may be pointed out that several members draw only Rs. 200 or thereabouts and it cannot be deduced therefrom that all of them can be classed as richest or even rich. Even granting that they should be classed as rich, it does not seem to be the policy of Government that help should be refused when sought.

A bad precedent.

L.D.—29-4-19.

The Government are helping the cause of the Rajkumar College—an institution intended for the children of a very influential and wealthy body.

2. If, on a consideration of the foregoing circumstances, it is decided that some help may be given, the next question is as to the extent of aid. Full grant may not be justifiable. The Grant-in-Aid rules provide for only a *half* grant in ordinary cases. That concession may perhaps be accorded in the present instance also. For orders.

E.A.V.—3-4-19.

T.K.—5-4-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—7-4-19.

First educationally. If the creation of the hostel is desirable on educational grounds, is not the scheme entitled to *half* grant at least? or more as per the spirit of existing practice?

2. Secondly the necessity for such a hostel. The clientele to be benefited are the children of officers. They are of varying ages. Officers desire their children to be kept together. None of the existing hostels take children with such various ages.

3. The hostels in Madras are overcrowded. This will practically be a fresh hostel.

4. Regarding the Director of Public Instruction's remark that the scheme applies only to officers drawing a salary of Rs. 200 and above, I would point out that only children of such officers are likely to be sent to Madras for education. It is not intended to apply to Government for a recurring grant towards maintenance.

5. There is a political aspect. It is these children who become the officers in the next generation. Are they to be left to the contaminating influences of Madras—social and political without proper control?

Perhaps I may be misunderstood as special pleading, but in the interests of the children of Indian officers and *solely in their educational interests* some scheme of this nature appears imperative. Can the Director of Public Instruction see the case and advise further?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-4-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The question at issue is briefly whether we should accept a pecuniary qualification as a requisite for obtaining special educational facilities made available by the utilization of Provincial funds.

2. The educational systems, codes and characteristics which we accept in India at the present day are the growth of endeavours made to engraft upon a country of different races, religions, traditions, ideals, manners, language, literature and attitude towards instruction, certain common ideals of education which prevail to some extent among all nations. In applying these endeavours it has not been possible to ignore the racial and linguistic characteristics, the system of caste and the existing social structure of the peoples of India.

3. While accepting rules applicable in general to the student and pupil population as a whole, a consideration of the differences just mentioned has involved us in the making of special provision for certain sections of the population. We make our rules for girls different from those for boys. We make provision for pupils in schools different from that which is made for students in colleges and both of these differ from the provision that is made for students under training for the teaching profession. I need not here enumerate specific differences. We have a separate system of education for Europeans different from that for Indians in order to enable, *inter alia*, each to be instructed in his mother tongue from the outset. We have special institutions for Muhammadans wherein Urdu may be taught and pupils with a common language, religion and ideals educated together. We offer special facilities for backward or special classes which may take the form of hostel accommodation for aboriginal tribes as in Bombay or of special scholarships or fee concessions for Savaras, Khonds, Panchamas and other backward classes in this Presidency. We open special schools for the children of criminal tribes in their settlements. We recognize and aid special schools for defectives—for the deaf and dumb and for the blind—we have reformatory schools for the youthful criminal and we have Rajkumar colleges for the education of the sons and relatives of rajas, zamindars, chiefs and nobles. All the above fit into the existing social and political structure of India and there is not one of them in which the income of the parent is the cardinal criterion for membership of the group in which any member may find himself.

4. The Indian Officers' Association is a body of persons which stretches a line of demarcation, which is based upon the pecuniary position of its members pure and simple, between itself and other members of society. According to rule 2 of the memorandum of association, only persons who are or have been drawing a pay of not less

than Rs. 200 per mensem are eligible for membership. Such persons do not form a separate community or an integral portion of the population of India in the same way as the other classes do to which I have referred above. The case of this application can thus be treated on its merits since there is no analogy to it in the existing state of Indian society. The question then is are we going to spend Provincial funds on offering special educational facilities to the children of a class of persons whose essential qualification is that they should be possessed of an income of not less than Rs. 200 per mensem. To do so would be to embark upon a new policy, which is in accordance neither with the trend of current educated opinion nor with the educational ideals of any part of the British Empire. If rule 2 of the memorandum of association were to be abrogated so as to permit anyone who is a Government servant to become eligible for election to the association, I should be compelled to reconsider the advice that I have already tendered to Government, but unless this is done I cannot but adhere to my expressed opinion.

5. I have not dealt with the fact that there are only 217 members of the society which would give a population of about 1,000 persons with a school-going population of about 150, of whom about 75 would be boys, for I do not think that the number of members of the association is in itself sufficient reason for not recommending the grant; it might appear however that whatever funds we have might be more equitably disbursed on making provision for the housing or education of a group of persons which numbers half a million—the criminal tribes in this Presidency number more than half a million—than on one which numbers a thousand.

6. I do not consider a grant awarded to the Young Men's Christian Association which admits all who profess a certain religion to its ranks, without prejudice as to income or race, as a true analogy to the present case. Nor can I consider the case of the Rajkumar College, which fits in with the existing structure of Indian society and Government and which will admit poor relations of zamindars as a true analogy. I may mention that in January 1918 I stayed for a week with the Principal of the Aitchison College, Lahore, the second largest Rajkumar College in India, and saw there the poor relations of the nobles of the Punjab being educated, youths who were enabled to receive education only by means of scholarships and outside assistance. A large paternal income is not a *sine qua non* there in order that the pupil may obtain the advantage of education among his conferees.

7. If Government, for any special reasons, is prepared to accept a pecuniary qualification as an essential condition of membership of a society on which Provincial funds may be expended, I should be happy to recommend a half-grant on some such scheme as that proposed, for it has much of good in it.

R. LITTLEHAILES—21-4-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

According to the Director of Public Instruction, the greatest objection to the present application being considered is that the Indian Officers' Association is an exclusive body, which bases admission to it on pecuniary qualification. Unless, therefore, rule 2 of the memorandum of association is deleted so as to enable *any* Government servant (without the Rs. 200 pay limit) to join the association, he is not prepared to recommend the application. The question has presumably to be further considered on the grounds mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Secretary's note (page 2 ante).

E.A.V.—25-4-19.

If, with reference to the Secretary's note (paragraph 1) on page 2 *supra*, a grant on the *usual* scale is only proposed for payment in respect of the proposed scheme, it is not clear why the Director of Public Instruction speaks of it as a 'special educational facility.' Provision of hostel accommodation is an *ordinary* facility afforded to every young man undergoing education. The proposed hostel will add to the total number of hostel seats available for students in Madras, which are none too adequate at present. The only point is that the children of the officers will be kept together in a hostel.

2. The Director of Public Instruction first objected to aiding the scheme on the ground that the members of the association are rich. He now bases his objection on a different ground that the members do not form a separate community or an integral portion of the population of India. It is submitted that a little too much is made of the pecuniary qualification for admission placed by the association. It is not apparently sought to create any separate clan or class thereby. The money limit is placed only for the purpose of indicating the higher class of Government servants; and to make an association possible it has obviously to limit itself to a definite section. The children of the members of the association will be entitled to the usual facilities for education, as ordinary members of the general society.

3. If the Government agree, the Director of Public Instruction is prepared to make a half-grant.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—27-4-19.

I am a vice-president of the association and do not, for obvious reasons, wish to write long. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar is president and may be referred to for further details.

2. In my opinion the chief questions bearing on the issue are—

(1) whether, in view of the frequent transfers of officers, some arrangement in Madras is not imperatively necessary in the interests of their education;

(2) whether the present arrangements which lay officers' children so exposed to the contaminating influences of Madras are desirable;

(3) whether, in view of the fact that the personnel of the next generation of officials will largely be recruited from the class now referred to, it is not a matter of sufficient importance for Government to take interest in the matter;

(4) whether it can even for a moment be asserted that the hostel accommodation in Madras is so sufficient that the proposal for a new hostel can be turned down; where the proposers intend to sink at least Rs. 40,000 (already on hand) on the scheme and propose to maintain the hostel without liability to Government.

3. The Indian Officers' Association will be very glad, I believe, to accommodate

The application itself describes the hostel as intended for the benefit of the children of the members.

L.D.—29-4-19.

the children of all Indian officers eligible to be members whether they are members or not. And it is exceedingly improbable that any officer drawing less than Rs. 200 per mensem can afford to send his children to Madras for education. These features break down the Director of Public Instruction's arguments in my opinion.

For orders.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-4-19.

The issue is whether it is right that public funds contributed by the general tax-payer should be utilized on reducing the cost of education for Government servants who are in a comparatively well-to-do position. The scale adopted as the criterion—Rs. 200 per mensem—is pitched fairly high as Indian standards go, and in my opinion parents in that sphere of life ought to be able to find the entire cost of educating their children without asking for help from public funds. No one disputes the advantages of an extra hostel in Madras, but the issue is who should pay for it.

L. D[AVIDSON]—29-4-19.

As President of the association I have some difficulty in noting on this case. I am prepared to concede that any grant of help should be outside the Grant-in-Aid Code. Once the matter is put outside the code, it occurs to me that the disposal of the application for help should be governed by general considerations of policy.

The association is applying to His Excellency for permission to allow a deputation of the managing body to wait on His Excellency in Madras and to state the case for help. I venture to suggest that orders may be deferred till His Excellency hears what the deputation has to say.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—22-5-19.

As my honourable colleague would like me to receive a deputation from this body, I will gladly do so. But I should like Mr. Davidson to be present and the meeting might be arranged for early in July when we go to Madras for the Publicity meeting.

W[ILLINGDON]—23-5-19.

For information.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-5-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—26-5-19.

Thanks. I do not propose to go on the deputation myself. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastriyar will, I believe, head the deputation.

P. R[AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—28-5-19.

I have had the opportunity of a long talk to my Honourable Colleague Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar on this matter who has given me some most convincing reasons for agreeing to this grant.

2. I think, as I am going to meet a deputation early in July, that my honourable colleagues should know my opinion in order that if they wish we may discuss in Council.

The date is 9th June.

R.R.—5-6-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—5-6-19.

Circulated.

R.R.—5-6-19.

I should certainly like the case to be discussed in Council and suggest that it might be convenient to have the Director of Public Instruction in attendance.

L. D[AVIDSON]—5-6-19.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—5-6-19.

A demi-official note to the Chief Secretariat requesting that this subject may be included in the Council notice is submitted.

2. A draft demi-official to Mr. Littlehales is also submitted.

E.A.V.—5-6-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 5th June 1919.

No.—641/B-2.

It is proposed to have the question of a grant for the children of members of the Indian Officer's Association discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council to be held to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11 a.m. I am desired to ask you to arrange to be in attendance during the discussion.

The accompanying list was prepared at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar for consideration by Honourable Member (Education) and His Excellency.

R.R.—6-6-19.

List of institutions which have received Government aid in the past for analogous purposes.

Name of institution.	Amount of estimate. Rs.	Amount of grant sanctioned with remarks.
1. The Young Men's Christian Association (for the construction of class rooms, reading rooms and library and hostel).	74,950	Rs. 24,983 sanctioned under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (vide G.O.s. No. 189, Educational, dated 19th March 1898 and No. 571, Educational, dated 9th September 1898).
2. The Young Women's Christian Association.	...	Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and in aid of the general resources of the association (vide G.O. No. 857, Financial, dated 15th December 1905).
3. The Young Women's Christian Association (for the improvement and extension of hostels for Indian and European students).	11,338	Rs. 3,200 sanctioned under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (vide G.O. No. 845, Educational, dated 23rd December 1908).
4. The Young Women's Christian Association (for the erection of necessary buildings).	75,000	Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department nominally in aid of the general resources of the institution, but really to help their building programme (G.O. No. 366, Financial, dated 8th August 1908).
5. Boddam Muslim hostel (for the construction of a hostel for the accommodation of students studying in the Christian, Law and Medical Colleges).	32,700	Rs. 32,700 except that a full grant was sanctioned, the grant was generally in conformity with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (G.O. No. 1046, Educational, dated 7th September 1914).
6. The Young Women's Christian Association (for equipping the additional hostel).	10,000	Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (G.O. No. 739, Financial, dated 3rd September 1913).
7. The Young Men's Christian Association (for constructing and equipping a hostel and centre of work for Anglo-Indian youths of small means and students).	50,000	Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (G.O. No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919).

Besides the above, grants in excess of the prescribed 50 per cent have been sanctioned for the following institutions which are recognized and aidable under the Grant-in-Aid Code or the Code of Regulations for European schools:—

Name of institution.	Amount of estimate. Rs.	Amount of grant sanctioned with authority.
1. Coles Memorial school for the construction of a students' home and boarding school, Kurnool.	45,200	Rs. 31,082 (G.O. No. 361, Educational, dated 24th April 1913).
2. American College, Madura, for additional hostel accommodation.	18,600	Rs. 16,837 (G.O. No. 379, Educational, dated 28th April 1913).
3. Bishop Caldwell High school, Tuticorin, for the construction of two hostels, one for Christian and the other for Hindu students.	22,320	Rs. 19,495 (G.O. No. 606, Educational, dated 27th June 1913).
4. Madras Civil Orphan Asylum for additional buildings.	46,910	Rs. 46,910 (G.O. No. 702, dated 31st July 1913).
5. Madura College for the construction of a hostel.	43,000	Rs. 38,000 (G.O. No. 1196, Educational, dated 15th December 1913).
6. Madras-Islamia, Vaniyambadi, for hostel construction.	58,625	Rs. 38,625 (G.O. No. 593, Educational, dated 22nd May 1914).
7. S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, for hostel construction.	43,000	Rs. 38,045 (G.O. No. 272, Educational, dated 11th March 1915).
8. Madras Christian College for a hostel at Kilpauk.	72,000 + 80,000, the cost of existing 'Prin- cipal's house'.	Rs. 75,000 (G.O. No. 1016, Educational, dated 25th September 1916).

In G.O. No. 1011, Home (Education), dated 25th September 1916 Government have sanctioned a grant not exceeding one half of the actual expenditure nor Rs. 1,15,230 for the construction of the necessary buildings for the use of the St. George's homes, Keti, and this amount has also been paid in advance: an application has just been received for an extra grant.

E.A.V.—4-6-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—5-6-19.

Order in Council.

That a grant of half the cost not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be made towards the provision of a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association.

Conditions.

1. Those of the Grant-in-Aid Code in similar cases of grant under that Code.
2. That the management of the hostel is conducted to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction, who will himself or by the officers of the Educational Department inspect it periodically. The grant, or such portion of it as Government may determine, shall be refunded if the management of the hostel is not conducted to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction.

W[ILLINGTON]—6-6-19.

The file is submitted for reference, if necessary, at the deputation on the 9th June.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—6-6-19.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Returned with thanks.

A. C. DUFF—13-6-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order based on the decision in Council is submitted.

2. In the draft, it is also proposed to sanction the application of the Land Acquisition Act to secure the property 'Palm Lodge' Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, desired by the association though this point is not covered by the Order in Council: the Director of Public Instruction too had no occasion to touch on the question of acquisition, because he was not at first inclined to support the application for aid. But in paragraphs 4-5 of its application the association specially makes a request for acquisition under the Act: the account reported in newspapers of the deputation of the association that recently waited on His Excellency the Governor also refers to acquisition. It is therefore thought desirable to apply the Act both to give the association a valid title to the property and to secure the premises at reasonable cost.

3. The draft, if approved, may go to Revenue for acceptance.

E.A.V.—18-6-19.

C.R.—18-6-19.

Regarding the note above, usual memorandum to Collector if the title cannot be secured at proper rate by private negotiation.

R.R.—19-6-19.

A draft memorandum is submitted.

E.A.V.—19-6-19.

C.R.—20-6-19.

R.R.—21-6-19.

[Memorandum No. 641/B-3, dated 21st June 1919].

From the Collector of Madras, D. Dis. No. A. 1873, dated 14th August 1919.

Except with regard to the difference in the estimated value of the land (Rupees 87,377-8-4) and the price demanded by the owner (Rs. 80,000) there is hardly any reason to justify the application of the Land Acquisition Act—please compare the provisions of G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 27th June 1913. Even this difference is considerably reduced when the 15 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition is

	RS.	A.	P.	But the owner is	count. Demand
Cost including 15 per cent allowance	77,483	12	8	willing to sell.	of exorbitant
Price demanded	80,000	0	0	C.R.—25-8-19.	prices is, however
Difference	2,516	3	4		regarded as a
					sufficient reason
					for applying the

Land Acquisition Act with reference to the Government Order quoted above and as in this case the association desires that the Act should be applied, it is submitted that the Government may agree. The owner has no objection. Himself and the association may be left to settle the dispute about the price in the civil court. When issuing order as to the issue of draft notification we may specifically direct the deposit of balance of money required for acquisition and to meet any excess that may be debited later on.

2. As the Honourable Member has directed that the grant should be outside the Grant-in-Aid Code, orders sanctioning the grant have to issue in the Financial Department—for precedents please see G.Os. No. 857, Financial, dated 15th December 1905, No. 866, Financial, dated 8th August 1908, No. 739, Financial, dated 3rd September 1918 and No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919.

3. A draft order is submitted. If approved, it may be sent to Financial and Revenue Departments for acceptance.

P.R.—22-8-19.

T.K.—22-8-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—25-8-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-8-19.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The file has come to this Department with reference to paragraph 2 of the draft order.

2. In G.O. No. 1975, Revenue, dated 21st August 1919 certain general principles were laid down in regard to the acquisition of land for public purposes. One of them is 'that the use of the Act should be restricted to cases in which it is necessary to take up particular sites to the acquisition of which the parties object or for which exorbitant compensation is demanded or in respect of which the title is doubtful.' In the present case the owner of the property is willing to part with the bungalow and land. The Collector of Madras points out that a valid and clear title to the property can be secured without having recourse to the Land Acquisition Act and that there are no difficulties in the way of purchasing the premises by private negotiation. The only ground on which the application of the Act might be considered necessary is that the price asked for (Rs. 80,000) exceeds the estimated value (Rs. 87,377-8-4) considerably. As regards this there does not appear to be a very great difference between the price that will have to be paid if the Land Acquisition Act is applied and the price that is demanded by the owner. Together with the 15 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition the total cost of the acquisition comes up to Rs. 77,483-12-8 and it is probable that this sum may be

Possible.

J.B.B.—8-9-19.

the Act in this case. With these remarks the file may, it is submitted, be passed on to Financial.

P.K.—3-9-19.

T.R.T.—4-9-19.

J. B. BROWN—8-9-19.

Demi-official—from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZZULLAH SAHIB Bahadur, Secretary, the Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

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

Dated—the 1st September 1919.

Just a line to say that I have so far received no formal orders on our application to Government for the acquisition of 'Palm Lodge' for a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association. I understand that the Collector of Madras has received orders to take steps in that direction, but I don't know how far this information is correct. As we propose to start the hostel with the beginning of the next academical year and we shall have to make additions and alterations to the building to adapt it for a hostel, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly expedite the matter if it is still hanging fire.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home Department.

To—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZZULLAH SAHIB Bahadur, Secretary to the Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 9th September 1919.

No.—1714-B/1.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant inquiring about the application of the Indian Officers' Association for the acquisition of 'Palm Lodge' for purposes of a hostel for the children of the members of the association, I am to say that the matter is under the consideration of Government and that formal orders will be issued shortly.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Order in Council on page 7 ante. As regards acquisition of the property, Financial may agree with the Revenue Department that the application of the Land Acquisition Act is not necessary in this case.

2. On receipt of Home Department orders, the grant of Rs. 40,000 may be (1) sanctioned. But it is presumed that it is not to be disbursed until the property is actually purchased by the association and intimation to that effect is received—cf. G.O. No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919. The Home (Education) Department may also, it is submitted, be

Yes: this amount will have to be met from the Education grant.

J.M.H.—16-9-19.

(2) requested to state whether the sum of 40 lakh can be met from the existing provision of 96 lakh for hostels—vide page 155, Civil Budget Estimate.

J.A.S.—15-9-19.

J. M. HOOPER—16-9-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The advice of the Revenue Department that the application of the Land Acquisition Act is not necessary in this case may be accepted. A revised draft order is submitted for approval.

2. The presumption of the Financial Department at (1) is, it is submitted, correct. The course may be adopted.

3. With regard to (2) above a draft memorandum is submitted for approval. The reply will, on receipt, be forwarded to Financial.

P.R.—19-9-19.

T.K.—19-9-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-9-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-9-19.

[Memorandum No. 641 B-1, dated 26th September 1919.]

[G.O. No. 1176, Home (Education), dated 26th September 1919.]

declining to apply the L.A. Act

To the — required by the D.O.A. for a
hostel for the children of its members
& stating that orders regarding Grantville
issue in the Fuel Dept.
dated 1941

READ AGAIN G.O. No., dated 191

” ” ” ” ” 191

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 641 B, From the 573 Re No. 2622/19 dated 24-3- 1919

" " 4603 B " " Collector g. Madras, A 1672/17 14. 8. 1919

” ” ” ” ” ” 191

ORDER.
Lun.

No. 1176, dated 26/8, 1918

The Govt. understands that the property known as the "Palm Lodge" No. ¹⁰² Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, Madras, required by the Indian Officers' Association for the provision of a hostel for the children of its members can be purchased by private negotiation ^{for reasonable cost} and that a valid and clear title to the property can be secured without having recourse to the Land Acquisition Act. They are not therefore prepared to apply the Act to the acquisition.

Recd
of the property.
2. Orders regarding the payment to the Association of half the cost not exceeding Rs. 4,000 towards the purchase of the property will issue to the Financial Dept.

M
9.9.19
26/9/19

To, The Secretary, L.O.A. Kero the D.P.S.
" D.P.S.
" C.M. of Madras
" Finl Dept. with Copy
" Rev Dept. *Concurrence of notes from page 20*



For approval
M
24.09.19
24/09

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. MIS. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919.

[SUBJECT.—Application for a grant-in-aid towards the provision of a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.O. No. 2622, dated 24th March 1919.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.
The Secretary of the Indian Officers' Association, Madras, applies for a full grant-in-aid for the acquisition of 'Palm Lodge', Mylapore, estimated to cost about Rs. 80,200 * with a view to provide a hostel for the children of the members of the association studying in Madras. The Director of Public Instruction is not inclined to support the application, since the hostel is in his opinion intended solely for the benefit of the children of a body of richest of Government servants. The following facts, however, stand out prominently.

* Site	...	...	...	Rs. 67,200
Building	...	...	...	13,000
Total	...	...	...	80,200

The object of the association in putting forward the present scheme is clearly an educational one, and its effort to construct a hostel is to supplement the existing hostel accommodation in Madras City which has already been admitted as inadequate. That the proposed hostel is not to be attached to a particular recognized school or affiliated college need not, it is submitted, stand in the way of the present application being favourably considered. For it is to be started and controlled by an influential body of Government servants registered under Act XXI of 1860 and as such its continuity is ensured. Government have also extended their aid to hostel schemes projected by similar bodies, even though such hostels are not definitely attached to particular educational institutions. For example, the Young Men's Christian Association has just been promised a grant of one-half of the cost of the buildings and equipment required for opening a hostel and centre of work for Anglo-Indian young men at Madras. The promised grant is subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 (G.O. No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919). Again, with reference to the Director of Public Instruction's objection that the constituents of the association are all richest of Government servants and hence do not stand in need of Government aid, it may be pointed out that several members draw only Rs. 200 or thereabouts and it cannot be deduced therefrom that all of them can be classed as richest or even rich. Even granting that they should be classed as rich, it does not seem to be the policy of Government that help should be refused when sought.

A charitable venture for those who are not well to do). L.D.—29-4-19. The Government are helping the cause of the Rajkumar College—an institution intended for the children of a very influential and wealthy body.

A bad precedent.
L.D.—29-4-19.

26 copy
28

2 NOTES to G.O. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919

2. If, on a consideration of the foregoing circumstances, it is decided that some help may be given, the next question is as to the extent of aid. Full grant may not be justifiable. The Grant-in-Aid rules provide for only a *half* grant in ordinary cases. That concession may perhaps be accorded in the present instance also. For orders.

E.A.V.—3-4-19.

T.K.—5-4-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—7-4-19.

First educationally. If the creation of the hostel is desirable on educational grounds, is not the scheme entitled to *half* grant at least? or more as for the spirit of existing practice?

2. Secondly the necessity for such a hostel. The clientele to be benefited are the children of officers. They are of varying ages. Officers desire their children to be kept together. None of the existing hostels take children with such various ages.

3. The hostels in Madras are overcrowded. This will practically be a fresh hostel.

4. Regarding the Director of Public Instruction's remark that the scheme applies only to officers drawing a salary of Rs. 200 and above, I would point out that only children of such officers are likely to be sent to Madras for education. It is not intended to apply to Government for a recurring grant towards maintenance.

5. There is a political aspect. It is these children who become the officers in the next generation. Are they to be left to the contaminating influences of Madras—social and political without proper control?

Perhaps I may be misunderstood as special pleading, but in the interests of the children of Indian officers and *solely in their educational interests* some scheme of this nature appears imperative. Can the Director of Public Instruction see the case and advise further?

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—8-4-19.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The question at issue is briefly whether we should accept a pecuniary qualification as a requisite for obtaining special educational facilities made available by the utilization of Provincial funds.

2 The educational systems, codes and characteristics which we accept in India at the present day are the growth of endeavours made to engraft upon a country of different races, religions, traditions, ideals, manners, language, literature and attitude towards instruction, certain common ideals of education which prevail to some extent among all nations. In applying these endeavours it has not been possible to ignore the racial and linguistic characteristics, the system of caste and the existing social structure of the peoples of India.

3 While accepting rules applicable in general to the student and pupil population as a whole, a consideration of the differences just mentioned has involved us in the making of special provision for certain sections of the population. We make our rules for girls different from those for boys. We make provision for pupils in schools different from that which is made for students in colleges and both of these differ from the provision that is made for students under training for the teaching profession. I need not here enumerate specific differences. We have a separate system of education for Europeans different from that for Indians in order to enable, inter alia, each to be instructed in his mother tongue from the outset. We have special institutions for Muhammadans wherein Urdu may be taught and pupils with a common language, religion and ideals educated together. We offer special facilities for backward or special classes which may take the form of hostel accommodation for aboriginal tribes as in Bombay or of special scholarships or fee concessions for

Savara, Khonds, Panchamas and other backward classes in this Presidency. We open special schools for the children of criminal tribes in their settlements. We recognize and aid special schools for defectives—for the deaf and dumb and for the blind—we have reformatory schools for the youthful criminal and we have Rajkumar colleges for the education of the sons and relatives of rajas, zamindars, chiefs and nobles. All the above fit into the existing social and political structure of India and there is not one of them in which the income of the parent is the cardinal criterion for membership of the group in which any member may find himself.

The Indian Officers' Association is a body of persons which stretches a line of demarcation, which is based upon the pecuniary position of its members pure and simple, between itself and other members of society. According to rule 2 of the memorandum of association, only persons who are or have been drawing a pay of not less than Rs. 200 per mensem are eligible for membership. Such persons do not form a separate community or an integral portion of the population of India in the same way as the other classes do to which I have referred above. The case of this application can thus be treated on its merits since there is no analogy to it in the existing state of Indian society. The question then is are we going to spend Provincial funds on offering special educational facilities to the children of a class of persons whose essential qualification is that they should be possessed of an income of not less than Rs. 200 per mensem. To do so would be to embark upon a new policy, which is in accordance neither with the trend of current educated opinion nor with the educational ideals of any part of the British Empire. If rule 2 of the memorandum of association were to be abrogated so as to permit anyone who is a Government servant to become eligible for election to the association, I should be compelled to reconsider the advice that I have already tendered to Government, but unless this is done I cannot but adhere to my expressed opinion.

'A' I have not dealt with the fact that there are only 217 members of the society which would give a population of about 1,000 persons with a school-going population of about 150, of whom about 75 would be boys, for I do not think that the number of members of the association is in itself sufficient reason for not recommending the grant; it might appear however that whatever funds we have might be more equitably disbursed on making provision for the housing or education of a group of persons which numbers half a million—the criminal tribes in this Presidency number more than half a million—than on one which numbers a thousand.

I do not consider a grant awarded to the Young Men's Christian Association which admits all who profess a certain religion to its ranks, without prejudice as to income or race, as a true analogy to the present case. Nor can I consider the case of the Rajkumar College, which fits in with the existing structure of Indian society and Government and which will admit poor relations of zamindars as a true analogy. I may mention that in January 1918 I stayed for a week with the Principal of the Aitchison College, Lahore, the second largest Rajkumar College in India, and saw there the poor relations of the nobles of the Punjab being educated, youths who were enabled to receive education only by means of scholarships and outside assistance. A large paternal income is not a *sine qua non* there in order that the pupil may obtain the advantage of education among his conferees.

If Government, for any special reasons, is prepared to accept a pecuniary qualification as an essential condition of membership of a society on which Provincial funds may be expended, I should be happy to recommend a half-grant on some such scheme as that proposed, for it has much of good in it.

R. LITTLEHAILES—21-4-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

According to the Director of Public Instruction, the greatest objection to the present application being considered is that the Indian Officers' Association is an exclusive body, which bases admission to it on pecuniary qualification. Unless,

therefore, rule 2 of the memorandum of association is deleted so as to enable any Government servant (without the Rs. 200 pay limit) to join the association, he is not prepared to recommend the application. The question has presumably to be further considered on the grounds mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Secretary's note (page 2 ante).

E.A.V.—25-4-19.

If, with reference to the Secretary's note (paragraph 1) on page 2 supra, a grant on the usual scale is only proposed for payment in respect of the proposed scheme, it is not clear why the Director of Public Instruction speaks of it as a 'special educational facility.' Provision of hostel accommodation is an ordinary facility afforded to every young man undergoing education. The proposed hostel will add to the total number of hostel seats available for students in Madras, which are none too adequate at present. The only point is that the children of the officers will be kept together in a hostel.

The Director of Public Instruction first objected to aiding the scheme on the ground that the members of the association are rich. He now bases his objection on a different ground, that the members do not form a separate community or an integral portion of the population of India. It is submitted that a little too much is made of the pecuniary qualification for admission placed by the association. It is not apparently sought to create any separate clan or class thereby. The money limit is placed only for the purpose of indicating the higher class of Government servants; and to make an association possible it has obviously to limit itself to a definite section. The children of the members of the association will be entitled to the usual facilities for education, as ordinary members of the general society.

If the Government agree, the Director of Public Instruction is prepared to make a half-grant.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—27-4-19.

I am a vice-president of the association and do not, for obvious reasons, wish to write long. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar is president and may be referred to for further details.

2. In my opinion the chief questions bearing on the issue are—

(1) whether, in view of the frequent transfers of officers, some arrangement in Madras is not imperatively necessary in the interests of their education;

(2) whether the present arrangements which lay officers' children so exposed to the contaminating influences of Madras are desirable;

(3) whether, in view of the fact that the personnel of the next generation of officials will largely be recruited from the class now referred to, it is not a matter of sufficient importance for Government to take interest in the matter;

(4) whether it can even for a moment be asserted that the hostel accommodation in Madras is so sufficient that the proposal for a new hostel can be turned down; where the proposers intend to sink at least Rs. 40,000 (already on hand) on the scheme and propose to maintain the hostel without liability to Government.

3. The Indian Officers' Association will be very glad, I believe, to accommodate

The application itself describes the hostel as intended for the benefit of the children of the members. the children of all Indian officers eligible to be members whether they are members or not. And it is exceedingly improbable that any officer drawing less than Rs. 200

L.D.—29-4-19.

per mensem can afford to send his children to Madras for education. These features break down the Director of Public Instruction's arguments in my opinion.

For orders.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—28-4-19.

The issue is whether it is right that public funds contributed by the general tax-payer should be utilized on reducing the cost of education for Government servants who are in a comparatively well-to-do position. The scale adopted as the criterion—Rs. 200 per mensem—is pitched fairly high as Indian standards go, and in my opinion parents in that sphere of life ought to be able to find the entire cost of educating their children without asking for help from public funds. No one disputes the advantages of an extra hostel in Madras, but the issue is who should pay for it.

L. D[AVIDSON]—29-4-19.

Cap/ NOTES to G.O. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919 5
As president of the association I have some difficulty in noting on this case. I am prepared to concede that any grant of help should be outside the Grant-in-Aid Code. Once the matter is put outside the code, it occurs to me that the disposal of the application for help should be governed by general considerations of policy. bek

The association is applying to His Excellency for permission to allow a deputation of the managing body to wait on His Excellency in Madras and to state the case for help. I venture to suggest that orders may be deferred till His Excellency hears what the deputation has to say.

P. R. [AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—22-5-19. 11
As my honourable colleague would like me to receive a deputation from this body, I will gladly do so. But I should like Mr. Davidson to be present and the meeting might be arranged for early in July when we go to Madras for the Publicity meeting.

W[ILLINGDON]—23-5-19.
For information.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-5-19.

L. D[AVIDSON]—26-5-19.

Thanks. I do not purpose to go on the deputation myself. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastriyar will, I believe, head the deputation. d/

P. R. [AJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR]—28-5-19.

I have had the opportunity of a long talk to my Honourable Colleague Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar on this matter who has given me some most convincing reasons for agreeing to this grant.

2. I think, as I am going to meet a deputation early in July, that my honourable colleagues should know my opinion in order that if they wish we may discuss in Council.

The date is 9th June.

R.E.—5-6-19.

W[ILLINGDON]—5-6-19.

Circulated.

R.R.—5-6-19.

I should certainly like the case to be discussed in Council and suggest that it might be convenient to have the Director of Public Instruction in attendance.

L. D[AVIDSON]—5-6-19.

C. G. T[ODHUNTER]—5-6-19.

A demi-official note to the Chief Secretariat requesting that this subject may be included in the Council notice is submitted.

2. A draft demi-official to Mr. Littlehailes is also submitted.

E.A.V.—5-6-19.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

To—the Hon'ble Mr. R. LITTLEHAILES, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction.

Dated—the 5th June 1919.

No.—641/B-2.

3. It is proposed to have the question of a grant for a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officer's Association discussed at the meeting of the Executive Council to be held to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 11 a.m. I am desired to ask you to arrange to be in attendance during the discussion.

The accompanying list was prepared at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar for consideration by Honourable Member (Education) and His Excellency.

R.R.—6-6-19.

6 NOTES to G.O. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919
Application of the Indian Officers' Association for a hostel grant.

^{Cap.}
The following is a list of institutions which have received Government aid in the past for analogous purposes.

Name of institution.	Amount of estimate. RS.	Amount of grant sanctioned with remarks.
1. The Young Men's Christian Association (for the construction of class rooms, reading rooms and library and hostel).	74,950	Rs. 24,983 sanctioned under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (vide G.O. No. 189, Educational, dated 19th March 1898 and No. 571, Educational, dated 9th September 1898).
2. The Young Women's Christian Association.	...	Rs. 5,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and in aid of the general resources of the association (vide G.O. No. 857, Financial, dated 15th December 1905).
3. The Young Women's Christian Association (for the improvement and extension of hostels for Indian and European students).	11,338	Rs. 3,200 sanctioned under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (vide G.O. No. 845, Educational, dated 23rd December 1908).
4. The Young Women's Christian Association (for the erection of necessary buildings).	75,000	Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department nominally in aid of the general resources of the institution, but really to help their building programme (G.O. No. 366, Financial, dated 8th August 1908).
5. Boddam Muslim hostel (for the construction of a hostel for the accommodation of students studying in the Christian, Law and Medical Colleges).	32,700	Rs. 32,700 except that a full grant was sanctioned, the grant was generally in conformity with the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (G.O. No. 1046, Educational, dated 7th September 1914).
6. The Young Women's Christian Association (for equipping the additional hostel).	10,000	Rs. 10,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (G.O. No. 739, Financial, dated 3rd September 1918).
7. The Young Men's Christian Association (for constructing and equipping a hostel and centre of work for Anglo-Indian youths of small means and students).	50,000	Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the Financial Department outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code (G.O. No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919).

Besides the above, grants in excess of the prescribed 50 per cent have been sanctioned for the following institutions which are recognized and aidable under the Grant-in-Aid Code or the Code of Regulations for Europeans.

Name of institution.	Amount of estimate. RS.	Amount of grant sanctioned with authority.
1. Coles Memorial school for the construction of a students' home and boarding school, Kurnool.	45,200	Rs. 31,082 (G.O. No. 361, Educational, dated 24th April 1913).
2. American College, Madura, for additional hostel accommodation.	18,600	Rs. 16,837 (G.O. No. 379, Educational, dated 28th April 1913).
3. Bishop Caldwell High school, Tuticorin, for the construction of two hostels, one for Christian and the other for Hindu students.	22,320	Rs. 19,495 (G.O. No. 606, Educational, dated 27th June 1913).
4. Madras Civil Orphan Asylum for additional buildings.	46,910	Rs. 46,910 (G.O. No. 702, dated 31st July 1913).

Name of institution.	Amount of estimate. Rs.	Amount of grant sanctioned with authority.
5. Madura College for the construction of a hostel.	43,000	Rs. 38,000 (G.O. No. 1196, Educational, dated 15th December 1913).
6. Madrasa-Islamia, Vaniyambadi, for hostel construction.	58,625	Rs. 38,625 (G.O. No. 593, Educational, dated 22nd May 1914).
7. S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, for hostel construction.	43,000	Rs. 36,045 (G.O. No. 272, Educational, dated 11th March 1915).
8. Madras Christian College for a hostel at Kilpauk.	72,000 + 80,000, the cost of existing 'Prin- cipal's house'.	Rs. 75,000 (G.O. No. 1016, Educational, dated 25th September 1916).

In G.O. No. 1011, Home (Education), dated 25th September 1916 Government have sanctioned a grant not exceeding one half of the actual expenditure nor Rs. 1,15,230 for the construction of the necessary buildings for the use of the St. George's homes, Keti, and this amount has also been paid in advance: an application has just been received for an extra grant.

E.A.V.—4-6-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—5-6-19.

Order in Council.

That a grant of half the cost not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be made towards the provision of a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association.

Conditions.

1. Those of the Grant-in-Aid Code in similar cases of grant under that Code.
2. That the management of the hostel is conducted to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction, who will himself or by the officers of the Educational Department inspect it periodically. The grant, or such portion of it as Government may determine, shall be refunded if the management of the hostel is not conducted to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction.

W[ILLINGDON]—6-6-19.

The file is submitted for reference, if necessary, at the deputation on the 9th June.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—6-6-19.

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
Returned with thanks.

A. C. DUFF—13-6-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

A draft order based on the decision in Council ~~is~~ submitted.

2. In the draft, it is also proposed to sanction the application of the Land Acquisition Act to secure the property 'Palm Lodge' Edward Elliot's Road, Mylapore, desired by the Association though this point is not covered by the Order in Council: the Director of Public Instruction too had no occasion to touch on the question of acquisition, because he was not at first inclined to support the application for aid. But in paragraphs 4-5 of its application the association specially makes a request for acquisition under the Act: the account reported in newspapers of the deputation of the association that recently waited on His Excellency the Governor

8 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919

also refers to acquisition. It is therefore thought desirable to apply the Act both to give the association a valid title to the property and to secure the premises at reasonable cost.

3. The draft, if approved, may go to Revenue for acceptance.
E.A.V.—18-6-19.

C. RAMAUJA ACHARIYAR—18-6-19.

Regarding the note above, usual memorandum to Collector if the title cannot be secured at proper rate by private negotiation.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—19-6-19.

A draft memorandum is submitted.

E.A.V.—19-6-19.

C.R.—20-6-19.

R.R.—21-6-19.

[Memorandum No. 641/B-3, dated 21st June 1919].

From the Collector of Madras, D. Dis. No. A. 1673, dated 14th August 1919.

Please see the Collector's letter on pages 11 and 12 c.f. Except with regard to the difference in the estimated value of the land (Rs. 67,377-3-4) and the price demanded by the owner (Rs. 80,000) there is hardly any reason to justify the application of the Land Acquisition Act—please compare the provisions of G.O. No. 599, Educational, dated the 27th June 1913. Even this difference is considerably reduced when the 15 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition is taken into account.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Cost including 15 per cent allow- ance	77,483	12	8	But the owner is willing to sell. C.R.—25-8-19.
Price demanded	80,000	0	0	Demand of ex- orbitant prices is however regarded as a sufficient reason for apply- ing the Land
Difference	2,516	3	4	

Acquisition Act with reference to the Government Order quoted above and as in this case the association desires that the Act should be applied, it is submitted that the Government may agree. The owner has no objection. Himself and the association may be left to settle the dispute about the price in the civil court. When issuing order as to the issue of draft notification we may specifically direct the deposit of balance of money required for acquisition and to meet any excess that may be debited later on.

2. As the Honourable Member has directed that the grant should be outside the Grant-in-Aid Code, orders sanctioning the grant have to issue in the Financial Department for precedents please see G.Os. No. 857, Financial, dated 15th December 1905, No. 366, Financial, dated 8th August 1908, No. 739, Financial, dated 3rd September 1918 No. and 238, Financial, dated 31st March 1919.

3. A draft order is submitted. If approved, it may be sent to Financial and Revenue Departments for acceptance.

P.R.—22-8-19.

T.K.—22-8-19.

C.R.—25-8-19.

R.R.—26-8-19.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The file has come to this Department with reference to paragraph 2 of the draft order.

2. In G.O. No. 1975, Revenue, dated 21st August 1919 certain general principles were laid down in regard to the acquisition of land for public purposes. One of them is 'that the use of the Act should be restricted to cases in which it is necessary to take up particular sites to the acquisition of which the parties object or for which exorbitant compensation is demanded or in respect of which the title is doubtful.' In the present case the owner of the property is willing to part with the bungalow and land. The Collector of Madras points out that a valid and clear title to the property can be secured without having recourse to the Land Acquisition Act and that there are no difficulties in the way of purchasing the premises by private negotiation. The only ground on which the application of the Act might be considered necessary is that the price asked for (Rs. 80,000) exceeds the estimated value (Rs. 67,377-3-4) considerably. As regards this there does not appear to be a very great difference between the price that will have to be paid if the Land

NOTES TO G.O. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919 9

Acquisition Act is applied and the price that is demanded by the owner. Together with the 15 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition the total cost of the acquisition comes up to Rs. 77,483-12-8 and it is probable that this sum may be

Possible.

J.B.B.—8-9-19.

the Act in this case. With these remarks the file may, it is submitted, be passed on to Financial.

P.K.—3-9-19.

T.R.T.—4-9-19.

J. B. BROWN—8-9-19.

Demi-official—from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZULLAH SAHIB Bahadur, Secretary, the Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

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

Dated—the 1st September 1919.

Just a line to say that I have so far received no formal orders on our application to Government for the acquisition of 'Palm Lodge' for a hostel for the children of members of the Indian Officers' Association. I understand that the Collector of Madras has received orders to take steps in that direction, but I don't know how far this information is correct. As we propose to start the hostel with the beginning of the next academical year and we shall have to make additions and alterations to the building to adapt it for a hostel, I shall feel obliged if you will kindly expedite the matter if it is still hanging fire.

Demi-official—from the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal, Secretary to Government, Home Department.

To—Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD BAZULLAH SAHIB Bahadur, Secretary to the Indian Officers' Association, Madras.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 9th September 1919.

No.—1714-B/1.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant inquiring about the application of the Indian Officers' Association for the acquisition of 'Palm Lodge' for purposes of a hostel for the children of the members of the association, I am to say that the matter is under the consideration of Government and that formal orders will be issued shortly.

~~Note—Government have approved the acquisition and grant in this case. As Hon'ble Member had, however, asked that the grant should be outside the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code the case has been sent through Revenue to Financial who have to issue order (Education u.o. 1603/B-1, dated 26th August 1919).~~

The *demi-official* overleaf has issued; should this be passed on please to Revenue and Financial so that they may expedite the disposal of the main file.

E.A.V.—9-9-19.

C. RAMANUJA AGHARIYAR—10-9-19.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[Endorsement u.o. No. 1714-B-2, dated 10th September 1919.]

The file was passed on to Financial u.o. on 8th September 1919 (Revenue u.o. No. 1968 D/19-1 of that date). This file may be passed on to that Department in continuation.

S.J.C.—12-9-19.

J.B.B.—13-9-19.

[Revenue u.o. No. 2225-D/19-1, dated 13th September 1919.]

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Please see the Order in Council on page 7 ante. As regards acquisition of the property, Financial may agree with the Revenue Department ~~note on page 8 ante~~, that the application of the Land Acquisition Act is not necessary in this case.

2. On receipt of Home Department orders, the grant of Rs. 40,000 may be sanctioned. But it is presumed that it is not to be disbursed until the property is actually purchased by the association and intimation to that effect is received—

10 NOTES TO G.O. No. 1176, HOME (EDUCATION), 26TH SEPTEMBER 1919
G.O. No. 288, Financial, dated 31st March 1919. The Home (Education) Department may also, it is submitted, be requested to state whether the sum of

Yes : this amount will have to be met from the Education grant.

J.M.H.—16-9-19.

J.A.S.—15-9-19.

(2) 40 lakh can be met from the existing provision of 96 lakh for hostels—vide page 155, Civil Budget Estimate.

J. M. HOOPER—16-9-19.

HOME (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT.

The advice of the Revenue Department that the application of the Land Acquisition Act is not necessary in this case may be accepted. A revised draft order is submitted for approval (issued as G.O. No. 1176, Home (Education), dated the 26th September 1919).

2. The presumption of the Financial Department at (1) is, it is submitted, correct. The course may be adopted.

3. With regard to (2) above a draft memorandum is submitted for approval. The reply will, on receipt, be forwarded to Financial.

P.R.—19-9-19.

T.K.—19-9-19.

C. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—24-9-19.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO—26-9-19.

[Memorandum No. 641 B-1, dated 26th September 1919.]
[G.O. No. 1176, Home (Education), dated 26th September 1919.]

Not to be printed

THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Eleventh Annual Day
OF THE
Indian Officers' Association
MADRAS

(Registered under Act XXXI of 1860)



MADRAS
PRINTED AT THE KANARA PRESS
1919.

The Indian Officers' Association

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

For the Year 1918.

The year opened with a strength of 230. 39 new members were admitted during the year. There were 8 deaths and 42 withdrawals. This leaves a strength of 219 at the close of the year. The large number of withdrawals is due to the fact that a number of members had paid no subscription from the time they were admitted and when pressed for payment did not wish to continue.

2. Messrs. S. Annaswami Aiyar, R. Chakrapani Rao, T. Gopalaswami Aiyar, V. Jagadiswara Mudaliar, Mahankaly Narayana Rao, S. Seshadri Aiyangar, C. V. Subramania Aiyar and P. C. Tiruvengkatachariar have been lost to us by death. Mr. Gopalaswami Aiyar was our auditor year after year and did considerable service. To the families of all these gentlemen the Committee begs to convey its respectful sympathy. It also desires to place on record its sense of the loss sustained by the Association.

3. Mr. K. Ananda Rao, B. A., competed for the Smith's Prize at Cambridge and won it. He has since returned to India and the full amount of advance made to him has been repaid to the Association.

4. Messrs. Mallya and Thompson have continued to be on military service throughout the year. Mr. Frederick Pinto passed

Part I of the Law Tripos at Cambridge with honours taking the second place in the list. He is appearing this month for the Bar Finals, on passing which he will be called to the Bar. He is appearing for Part II of the Law Tripos in May 1919 and will then take the degree of LL. B. To enable him to get a Law Degree the Committee has sanctioned an extension of time for repayment—from January 1919 to January 1920.

5. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Range applied for a scholarship for a Girl student of the Widows' Home to proceed to the Hardinge Medical College, Delhi for study. Under the rules, the Committee was unable to grant an allowance; but, one of the trustees Dewan Bahadur C. Ramanujam Chettiar has generously provided the scholarship himself—a sum of Rs. 30 per mensem for four years.

6. The Association had, at its last Annual meeting, appointed Sub Committees constituted from members of the various departments of the Service to deal with the recommendations of the Public Services Commission concerning each department. These Sub Committees sat in the 1st week of January, got through a great deal of work very promptly and submitted draft memorials for the Committee's approval. The Committee discussed these reports at two meetings and finally approved of them, got copies printed and circulated them to every Gazetted officer of the department concerned in the Presidency. It is understood that these memorials have been sent up to Government by a considerable number of officers. Final orders have not yet been received on any of the memorials.

7. The building account now contains a sum of over Rs. 41,000. The Committee hopes to secure a suitable habitation for the Association in the ensuing year.

8. The fund started by the Association in aid of the Madras War Fund has been continued throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 18,400 was paid over to the Madras War Fund. Besides this the Association contributed Rs. 2,000 to the Union Jack Fete and Rs. 1,500 to the Hobart Park Fair, Ootacamund, which was also organised on behalf of the Madras War Fund.

9. The Committee held 9 meetings during the year as against 3 in 1917.

10. The usual statements of accounts are attached. From these it will be seen that the balance of subscriptions which was as much as Rs. 5,982 at the close of the last year has as a result of careful investigation made during the current year been reduced to Rs. 2,751 and that subscriptions realised from members during the current year have amounted to Rs. 6,883 which exceeds the collections of last year by over Rs. 2,600.

11. The thanks of the Association are due to Messrs. S. V. Devadasan, M. S. Chida, S. N. V. Rajachar, T. Raghaviah and M. A. Candeth for their efforts in adding to the strength of the Association.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA CHARYA,
Secretary.

Statement of account for the year 1918

No. I Account.

Receipts.

	Rs.	As.	P.
By opening balance	1,398	15	5
„ Subscription from members	6,883	2	8
„ Interest and commission	99	8	5
„ Repayment towards loan from Mr. Chandra-sekharan	600	0	0
„ Repayment in full of the money advanced to Mr. K. Ananda Rao	7,707	4	2
Total	16,688	14	8

Disbursements

	Rs.	As.	P.
To amount transferred to No. 11 (Building Fund) account as per resolution of the Committee dated 1-12-18	12,600	0	0
„ amount transferred to the Sinking Fund			
In previous years „ 1,050 0 0	1,576	4	0
In current year Rs. 526 4 0			
„ expenses of the last Annual Day	37	12	0
„ Premium on Mr. Ananda Rao's Policy	235	13	0
„ „ „ Mallya's Policy	182	13	0
„ „ „ Thompson's „	242	6	0
„ Commission paid to Bank	30	2	5
„ Remuneration paid to clerk and peon	100	0	0
„ Postage, printing and stationery	96	9	9
„ Interest paid on debentures issued ..	516	4	11
„ Other contingencies	30	2	6

Total 15,648 3 7

*Closing Balance 1,040 11 1

Grand Total 16,688 14 8

* In current account Rs. 1,040 7 4

With the Secretary „ 0 3 9

SINKING FUND.

Receipts

	Rs.	As.	P.
By opening Balance	1,050	0	0
„ amount transferred from No. 1 A/C	500	0	0
„ Interest received	26	4	0
Total	1,576	4	0

Disbursements.

Nil.

Closing Balance 1,576 4 0

D. C. B. No. 1 Account.

Arrear Demand	Current Demand.	Advance Collections for 1919.	Total.	Arrear Collections	Current Collections	Total Collections in 1918.	Written off	Balance.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5,982 8 4	5,491 9 4	17 0 6	11,491 2 2	3,081 2 0	3,802 0 8	6,883 2 8	1,855 15 10	2,731 13 8

No. 2 Building Account

Receipts.		Disbursements.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
By Opening Balance ...	25,871 8 9	To amount refunded to members at their request and credited towards their arrear subscription ...	69 15 10
" Instalment towards debenture taken, interest on fixed deposits, War bonds and half yearly balances ...	1,200 0 0	" Commission etc. paid to Bank ...	12 1 7
" Transfer of fixed deposits from No. 1 account as per resolution of the Committee dated 1st December 1918 ...	1,641 3 9	Total disbursements + Closing Balance ...	82 1 5
Total Receipts ...	13,600 0 0	Grand Total ...	41,230 11 1
Total Receipts ...	41,312 12 6		41,312 12 6
		+ In Fixed deposits in War Bonds in Current account ...	34,000 0 0
			7,000 0 0
			230 11 1

No. II Account analysis.

	Rs. A. P.
Total amount transferred from I a/c in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918 ...	20,100 0 0
Total amount raised by debentures excluding refunds and Commn., paid to Bank up to date.	16,406 5 0
Total of interest received on Fixed deposits and half yearly balances ...	4,242 3 5
Total of interest received on War Bonds ...	482 2 8
Total on hand	41,230 11 1

No. III Madras War Fund Account.

Receipts.

	Rs. A. P.
By opening Balance ...	3,198 8 5
" Total amount received—Subscriptions ...	20,756 13 5
" Interest on half-yearly balances ...	62 11 10
Total receipts ...	24,018 1 8

Disbursements

	Rs. A. P.
To remittance to Madras War Fund ...	18,402 11 10
" Grant to Union Jack Fete ...	2,000 0 0
" Grant to Hobart Park Fair (Ootacamund) ...	1,500 0 0
" Postage, printing & stationery ...	210 4 0
" Remuneration, pay and allowances to clerks and peons ...	667 12 4
" Other contingencies ...	60 15 9
Total disbursements ...	22,841 11 11
Closing Balance ...	* 1,176 5 9

*In current account... 1,158 3 6
With the Secretary... 18 2 3

Statement of Scholars sent by the Association.

NAME OF SCHOLAR	PURPOSE OF GRANT	TOTAL AMOUNT ADVANCED UP TO DATE	AMOUNT STILL TO BE ADVANCED	AMOUNT RECOVERED UP TO DATE	PRESENT POSITION IN LIFE
1 Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan.	I. C. S.	Rs. 14,203 7 8	Nil	Rs. 2,469 0 0	Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandram, on Rs. 500 per month
2 Mr. S. Doraiswami	I. M. S.	Rs. 1,896 5 3	Nil	Rs. 1,896 5 3 with interest	I. M. S.
3 Mr. K. Ananda Rao	I. C. S.	Rs. 7,707 4 2	Nil	Rs. 7,707 4 2	Returned to India as Wrangler and Smith's Prize Man.
4 Mr. B. G. Mallya	I. M. S.	Rs. 4,465 5 7	Nil	Nil	Temporary I. M. S. on military duty
5 Mr. E. C. St. Thompson	Electrical Engineering	Rs. 2,595 9 2	Rs. 3,904 6 10	Nil	On military duty
6 Mr. F. Pinto	Bar	Rs. 1,972 5 0	Nil	Nil	Passed Part I in Law Tripos with honors and after passing the Bar finals will appear for part II, and when taken take the degree of LL.B.

THE DAY.

The 11th Annual Day was celebrated in a style somewhat different from its predecessors. The committee resolved to engage lodgings in Madras for the accommodation of up-country members and to entertain them as the Association's guests during the whole of the Christmas holidays. In accordance with this decision, two bungalows, "Faxela" in Mount Road and "Palm Lodge" in Edward Elliot's Road were engaged for the holidays and members who availed themselves of the provision were entertained there. To give both Madras and up-country members chances of meeting one another, a general breakfast was given at "Palm Lodge" on Friday the 27th December 1918 which was attended by over fifty members. Members were also invited in turns to breakfast and dinner at "Palm Lodge" and these small parties gave opportunities for a large number of members to get to know one another intimately. This was the first experiment of the kind and the Secretary hopes that members will view with indulgence omissions and shortcomings.

The President gave a garden party on Thursday the 26th Dec. 1918 at Tulloch's Gardens to meet His Excellency the Patron. It was a source of gratification to the members to have a past President, Sir Sivaswami Ayyar, and a past Vice-President Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, in their midst as guests. Over eighty members attended the function, in spite of the Railway restriction on trains and the scare about plague in Madras. Lord Pentland spent over an hour and a half in conversation with the members being introduced individually to every one of them.

The business meeting was held at 4 P.M. on Friday the 27th Decr. 1918 at the Ripon Buildings and lasted till 7 P.M. A report of the proceedings appears below.

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual meeting of the Indian Officers' Association held on Friday the 27th Dec. 1918:

1. The Annual Report of the Committee was discussed and adopted.

2. The committee recommended that the following bye-law be enacted under Article 8 of the Memorandum of Association.

"The Committee shall remove from membership any member whose arrears amount to not less than 24 months' subscription."

The recommendation was accepted and the bye-law passed.

3. Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar moved the following proposition:—

"That the committee do take steps for the early acquisition of a site and construction of a hostel for the benefit of children of the members of the Association and for obtaining a grant from Government under the rules."

This was carried unanimously.

4. On the President's request for instructions in the matter of allocating funds for scholarships and for other purposes, the Association passed unanimously the following resolution:—

That the general body desires that no new scholarships be given during the year 1919.

5. On the motion of Rao Bahadur A. Vedachala Ayyar the following resolution was adopted:—

That the decision arrived at by the committee in the matter of forming a co-operative Society for the benefit of persons who

are eligible to become members of the Indian Officers' Association be reconsidered by the committee in consultation with the Registrar of co-operative Societies.

6. The Association then proceeded to elect office-bearers for the year 1919. Their names are printed elsewhere.

7. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, the following resolution was passed:—

That the Association do place on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Muhammad Sibgathullah Sahib Chida as a member of the Association.

8. The meeting terminated with a closing speech of the President in which he referred amongst other matters to the changes likely to take place in the matter of the admission of Indians to Imperial Services and the work of the Association.

The Indian Officers' Association.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

1919.

Patron.

X H. E. Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras

President.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, C.I.E.,
Executive Member, H. E. The Governor's Council

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao, Secretary
to Government, Home Department

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Justice T. Sadasiva Aiyar, Judge,
High Court, Madras

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar, Judge, High
Court, Madras

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri,
Judge, High Court, Madras

The Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Advocate-General

Mr. V. Venugopal Chetti, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge

Dewan Bahadur P. Parankusam Naidu, Deputy Commissioner
of Police, Madras

Rao Bahadur T. Raghaviah, Collector of Anantapur

Rao Sahib R. A. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Executive Engineer

Khan Bahadur N. Muhammad Oosman Sahib, Retired Civil
Surgeon

13

Trustees.

Rao Bahadur S. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Rtd. Small Cause Judge
Dewan Bahadur C. Ramanujam Chettiar, Late Sheriff of Madras

Secretaries

Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, District Munsiff
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Buzlullah Sahib, Revenue Officer
Mr. M. A. Candeth, Professor, Presidency College
Rao Bahadur T. Varadarajulu Naidu, Judge, Small Causes Court
Rao Bahadur T. Vijayaraghava Charya, Dy. Director of
Industries

Additional Members.

Rai Sahib V. T. Krishnama Chariar, Under Secretary to
Government
Rao Sahib S. N. V. Rajachar, Presidency Magistrate
Mr. A. Upendra Pai, Deputy Collector
Mr. C. S. Anantarama Aiyar, Deputy Collector
Rao Bahadur A. Vedachala Ayyar, Asst. Registrar, Co-operative
Societies.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corrected up to 1st January 1919.

Messrs.

1. Abdur Rahiman Khan, J., Dy. Supt. of Police, Koraput
2. Ananta Chari, T., District Munsiff, Shiyali
3. Anantanarayana Aiyar, P. M., District Munsiff, Badagara
4. Anantarama Aiyar, C.S., Deputy Collector, Devakottai
5. Annaji Rao, A., District Registrar, Cuddapah
6. Appa Rao, P., Deputy Collector, Gooty
7. Appa Rao, V., Professor, Ceded Districts College, Anantapur
8. Appaiyah Pantulu, S., Inspector of Salt and Abkari, Narasaraopet
9. Appaya, K., Rao Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner, Mercara
10. Aslam Sahib Bahadur, K.M., Superintendent of Post Offices, Waltair
11. Aswatha Aiyar, V.S., Special Deputy Collector and Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Madras.
12. Balasimha Rao, K., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Anantapur
13. Balasubramania Aiyar, A. S., Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly
14. Belliappa, K.G., District Forest Officer, Mercara
15. Bhagavantam Gupta, T., Deputy Collector, Kollegal.
16. Bashyam Aiyangar, V., Temporary Sub-Judge, Guntur
17. Candeth, M. A., Professor, Presidency College, Madras
18. Chandra Sekhar, P. S., Director of the Tuberculosis Institute, Madras

Messrs.

19. Chelvaranga Raju, J., Dy. Director of Agriculture, St. Thomas Mount
20. Chengalvaraya Aiyar, T. S., Retired Deputy Collector, Chittoor
21. Chennaya, H., Rao Sahib, Retired Sub-Judge, Mercara
22. Chennigraya, H., Excise Inspector, Mercara
23. Chidambara Aiyar, K. E., Special Settlement Officer, Madura
24. Dandapani Aiyar, S., Asst. Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation
25. Devadasan, S. V., District Forest Officer, Saidapet
26. Doraiswami Aiyar, A., Rao Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Cuddalore
27. Gnanaprakasam Pillai, V. S., Rao Sahib, Deputy Sanitary Engineer to Government, Madras
28. Gnanasironmani Nadar, V., Tahsildar, Trichinopoly Dt.
29. Gopala Aiyar, K. S., Assistant Director of Survey, Trichinopoly.
30. Gopalaswami Aiyangar, N., Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri
31. Govindan Nair, M., Dy. Superintendent of Police, Palghat.
32. Govinda Rao, M. R., Rao Bahadur, Retired Deputy Collector and Manager, Uthumalai Estate, Tinnevely Dt.
33. Govindarajulu Naidu, Dr. M. Civil Assistant Surgeon, X. Ray work, General Hospital, Madras
34. Guru Rao, N., Inspector of Salt and Abkari, Kurnool
35. Hanumantha Rao, T. K., Lecturer, Government College, Kumbakonam.
36. Hussain Khan Sahib, J., Deputy Collector, Koilkuntla.
37. Jambunada Aiyar, T. S., Deputy Collector, Pattukottai,
38. Janardana Rao, K. P., Dy. Supt. of Police, Dindigul

Messrs.

- 39 Jesudoss, Dr. S, Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Coimbatore
- 40 Jivaji Rao, T., Sub-Judge, Mangalore.
- 41 Kaliasanwami, District Munsiff, Aska
- 42 Kantayya, A., Inspector of Registration Offices, Madras
- 43 Karunakara Menon, K. V., Sub-Judge, Madura
- 44 Khaja Latif-ud-din Sahib, Khan Badadur, L.M.S., D.M. & S.O., Nellore
- 45 Krishna Aiyar, S. R., District Munsiff, Bezwada
- 46 Krishna Aiyar, R. V., District Munsiff Negapatam
- 47 Krishna Aiyar, C. S., Deputy Collector, Koilpatti
- 48 Krishna Rao, M. A., Retired District Munsiff, Coimbatore
- 49 Krishnama Chariar, V. T., Rai Sahib, Under Secretary to Government, Madras
- 50 Krishnamoorthi, Aiyar, D., Deputy Collector, Anantapur
- 51 Krishnamoorthi Aiyar, V., Senior Lecturer, Veterinary College, Madras
- 52 Krishnamoorthi Vajapeyar, T. N., District Munsiff, Tinnevelly
- 53 Krishnan Nambiyar, M. C., District Munsiff, Manjeri
- 54 Krishnaswami Aiyar, R.A., Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly
- 55 Krishnaswami Aiyar, S., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Ranipet
- 56 Krishnaswami Aiyar, C. V., District Munsiff, Periyakulam
- 57 Krishnaswami Sastri, T. P., Asst. Director, Land Records, Madanapalli
- 58 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. R., District Munsiff, Palghat
- 59 Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T. R., Tahsildar, Nannilam
- 60 Kumaraswami Sastriar, C. V., The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur, Judge, High Court, Madras
- 61 Kuppuswami Aiyar, M., Sub-Engineer, P.W.D., Kulitalai

Messrs.

- 62 Kuppuswami Aiyar, N., Huzur Sheristadar, Madras Collectorate
- 63 Lakshmanaperumal Pillai, T. R., Dewan Bahadur, Dt. Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vellore
- 64 Lakshmana Rao, L., Deputy Postmaster-General, Patna
- 65 Lakshmana Rao, K. P., Assistant Professor, Law College, Madras
- 66 Lakshmana Aiyar, S., Lecturer, Teacher's College, Saidapet
- 67 Lakshminarasimha Rao, N., Try. Deputy Collector, Masulipatam
- 68 Madhaviiah, A., Inspector of Salt, Central Store House, Madras
- 69 Madhi Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Retired Deputy Collector, Madras
- 70 Mahadeva Aiyar, V., Assistant Director, in charge of Special Survey and Land Records Operations, Madras
- 71 Mahadeva Aiyar, C. S., District Munsiff, Tinnevelly
- 72 Mahadeva Aiyar, C. K., 1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Madras
- 73 Masilamani Pillai, V., Official Referee, High Court, Madras
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- 216 Visvanatha Rao, V. N., Deputy Collector, Trichinopoly
- 217 Vijayaraghava Charya, T., Rao Bahadur, Deputy Director of
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MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The Association shall be called "The Indian Officers' Association, Madras."

2. The following persons shall be eligible to be Members, of the Association :—

All officers who are Statutory Natives of India and are serving, or have served, in any of the departments of Government in the Madras Presidency and who have drawn or now draw, a pay of not less than Rs. 200 *per mensem*.

3. The affairs of the Association shall be managed by a Committee consisting of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, two Trustees, one or more Secretaries, and five other Members.

4. The Committee shall deal with all applications for admission and shall have absolute discretion in granting or rejecting all such applications.

5. Every Member shall pay a subscription of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on his monthly pay, leave allowances or pension, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 per mensem and shall be deemed to have covenanted not to withdraw from Membership for a period of 3 years from the date of admission.

6. The objects of the Association shall be :—

(a) To promote sympathy and friendly intercourse amongst its Members.

(b) To hold an annual gathering of the members during the Christmas Holidays at a place to be fixed by the Committee.

(c) To grant allowances to the widows or children of Members who might have been left destitute and who, in the opinion of the Committee, are deserving of help.

(d) To grant Scholarships to deserving Indian youths for competing for any of the Covenanted Services or for acquiring proficiency in any science, art or industry.

(e) To grant advances of money to Members visiting foreign countries for professional studies.

7. All the funds of the Association shall be vested in the two Trustees, and the Committee shall determine in what authorised Trust Securities the funds accruing from time to time shall be invested.

8. The Members of the Association shall frame such bye-laws, as they may consider necessary for the proper carrying out of the Association and for the management of its affairs, and such bye-laws shall be binding on all the Members and shall only be altered at a General Meeting of the Members.

9. In all cases of differences of opinion among the Members of either the Committee or the General Body the opinion of the majority of the Members present and voting shall prevail.

10. No change in the Memorandum of Association shall be made unless resolved upon at a General Meeting at which not less than three-fifths of the members then existing are present and vote.

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