

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1907.

Enclosures

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Order no.
1000 m. 59

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G.O., No. 838, 16th December 1907.

College of Engineering.

Informing the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association that the Government declining to modify the qualifications prescribed in rule 41 of the rules for the — relative to the admission of Military students.

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100-21-11-07

Educational (1907) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 838

DATED 16th Dec. '07.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Admission of Military Students of the College of Engineering

Declining to modify the qualifications prescribed in Rule 41 of the Rules for the College of Engineering relative to the admission of Military Students and informing the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association accordingly.

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BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Government of Madras.

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G.O., No. 838, 16th December 1907.

N. P.

College of Engineering.

Informing the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association that the Government declining to modify the qualifications prescribed in rule 41 of the rules for the — relative to the admission of Military students.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., No. 159 Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

II

Letter—from Major H. B. BONHAM-CARTER, R.E., President, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Southern India (Limited).
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 30th August 1907.

I am desired by the Council of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India (Limited) to submit the following case for the kind consideration and orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. Rule 41 of the *Rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras*, dated the 20th March 1907, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem, provides for the admission into the College of Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service to the number of 5 annually. But it also lays down that they must hold a first-class army school certificate and must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony. Although the word "ordinarily" is here used, no method is prescribed for the admission of students otherwise than ordinarily and the same rule further lays down that each candidate's application shall be accompanied among other documents, by a certificate that the candidate was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony. It would thus appear that a country-born soldier who had hitherto the privilege of being admitted into the Engineering College is now practically excluded from that institution.

3. The Council of the Association feel that the Government would not have given their assent to such a rule, had they fully realized the extent of the injury it inflicted on soldiers of His Majesty's British Service who happen to have been born in the country, and venture therefore to approach the Government on the subject.

4. To arrive at the object of the present rule it is necessary to consider the recommendations which led up to it. The following facts have been gathered from the papers which were communicated to the press by Government and which were received by the Editor of the *Eastern Guardian*, the organ of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association in Southern India.

5. The Committee appointed in G.O., No. 723, Educational, dated the 12th December 1904, to consider the reorganization of the College of Engineering, wrote in regard to military subordinates hitherto admitted to the *Upper subordinate class*, that the higher educational qualifications which the Committee considered was necessary to insist on in the candidates for this class, namely, the F.A. standard would, except in a few very exceptional cases, make it very difficult if not impossible for the present class of military subordinates to compete; that it was originally hoped that by recruiting from the ranks of the army a leaven of British Tradesmen born and bred out of India would be obtained in the subordinate ranks of the public service; that this hope has not been realised; that while recognising the fact that capable subordinates have occasionally been obtained by the present means of

recruiting the committee considered that such cases were not sufficiently numerous to justify the continuance of this method of recruiting on the present lines; that the majority of the military students were sons of former and present military subordinates in the Public Works Department and of subordinates of other departments, who had enlisted with the idea of entering the Public Works Department by this means; that they were in most cases born and bred in the country; that the home-bred British was comparatively speaking a rarity and unless in some measure a social derelict he seldom had the education necessary to ensure collegiate success; that the committee considered that no soldier student should be admitted unless he was a tradesman and had a first-class army school certificate and that he should be British born and bred; that such students should be admitted to a probationary class for a period of one year, to prepare them for a qualifying College examination which should be passed prior to their joining the upper subordinate class; that all failures should at once rejoin their units. Further that, should this system fail to produce men of the required stamp, then recruitment from the army should be abandoned, tradesmen when and if required being obtained from England under covenant.

6. The Committee's report was referred to Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering on special duty at the School of Arts, who remarked in paragraph 9 of his letter No. 24, dated 16th June 1905, that he did not attach any importance to the suggestion of the Committee that the soldier student should be a tradesman, as that was a very vague term and might include printers, bricklayers, butchers, cobblers, etc. He added that even if the soldier student were a tradesman he might be and very likely would be a very bad one, as good artisans do not as a rule enlist in the army.

7. The Government were not disposed at the time to accept the Committee's suggestions, and in their order of the 3rd October 1905, No. 655, Educational, expressed the opinion that the Committee's recommendations in connection with the military subordinates went too far, and that to accept them would be tantamount to abolishing recruitment from the army, a result which was by no means desirable. They allowed, however, that some change in the present regulations for the admission of soldiers to the College was advisable, and they proposed to adopt in their entirety the rules of the Roorkee College relating to the matter. But the Committee objected that the adoption of the Roorkee rules would be inconsistent with the extension of the College course of the upper subordinate class from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 years and that it would confer an unfair advantage of one year's seniority on military subordinates as compared with the civilian students, and they accordingly adhered to their original recommendations. Even then, these recommendations, it will be observed, were not accepted by Government *in toto*. The requirement that a soldier seeking admission to the College should have been brought up to a trade was not to be insisted on, as the Government thought that it would suffice if preference were given to soldiers who had been so brought up.—G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906. Accordingly the *Rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras*, as published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th March last, would appear to be the final result of the previous deliberations.

8. It will appear from the foregoing that the Committee's original recommendations were clearly framed with the object of securing tradesmen born and bred out of India; and that notwithstanding the fact that the Government themselves did not attach so much importance to trade qualification as the Committee, they have nevertheless apparently unwittingly, accepted the Committee's recommendations to such an extent that while the European born out of India, although not a tradesman, can be recruited, the country born European in the Army has been precluded from admission to the Engineering College.

9. To judge of the extent to which the country-born soldier would be affected by the new rule it is only necessary to refer to the fact, as stated by the Committee, that the majority of the military students hitherto were sons of former and present military subordinates in the Public Works Department or of subordinates of other departments. It is nowhere stated that the country-born students have as a class shaped badly hitherto in comparison with the home-bred students, and it is not apparent why if physically suitable for the army they should be considered less fitted

to work in a tropical country than the latter. The practice on railways is to recruit and train men in the country for appointments of this nature, specialists being imported from England, and no complaint has so far as is known been made of the unsuitability of the former as a class. The ruling also adversely affects the home-bred soldier who enters the Engineering College, since as most of his life must be necessarily spent in the country his children will under ordinary circumstances be born here, and his sons will under the new rule be practically excluded from the privilege to which their father was himself admitted. The effect of the order is to deprive the country-born European who could formerly enter the College through the Army of the following advantages:—

(1) In the case of the civilian student, the age limit is 22, whereas in the case of the military student the age limit is fixed at 28.

(2) The civilian students must pass the first examination in arts or intermediate examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, whereas in the case of the military student a first-class army school certificate is accepted.

(3) The civilian student has to pay the prescribed fee for his education, etc., while the military student is exempted from the payment of all College fees and is supplied gratis with drawing instruments and the text books in use.

(4) The civilian student has to be supported by his parents or guardians or find some means of support while in the College; whereas the military student receives while at the college the same pay as with his regiment, including good conduct pay when entitled to it together with rations or compensation in lieu; and a college allowance of Rs. 11 per mensem to cover extra messing and other expenses. An outfit allowance of Rs. 150 is also granted to the military apprentice on his appointment to the Public Works Department.

10. On the other hand it may be objected that scholarships are provided for European and Eurasian candidates in connection with the several classes of the Engineering College so that the country-born European need not enlist into the Army to obtain practically free education there. But as a matter of fact the Government will find on enquiry that these and other similar scholarships are practically not awarded for the simple reason that the high standard of qualification necessary is almost prohibitive in the present backward state of the education of the community. Moreover, as the Government are aware, these scholarships and the more favourable grant-in-aid rules for European schools were introduced with the object of improving the standard of education of Europeans and Eurasians in India after the Government had clearly realised that it was necessary to take prompt and vigorous measures in this direction—See paragraph 29 of the Government of India resolution on its Educational policy published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 22nd March 1904. In the same connection the necessity for substituting more intelligent methods of testing efficiency for the rigid system of departmental examinations which has hitherto prevailed was also admitted; and yet here we have a new rule forcing the country-born European to seek admittance into the Engineering College by qualifying himself by the rigid examination test prescribed for the civilian student, while the home-bred and non-tropical European is given the opportunity of being educated for the Public Works Department on more favourable terms and with considerably larger advantages while under education.

11. It appears therefore to the Council that the closure of one of the avenues to the public service to the country-born European is a retrograde step and opposed to the liberal policy in regard to European education which Government have adopted. The measure appears specially inopportune at the present time as it must be some years before there can be any material advance in European education as the result of this policy. The Council cannot but think that the rule must have been passed without full consideration of its adverse effect on the interest of a deserving class, as explained in this letter, and they trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will not think it unreasonable that they should press for its modification.

Order—No. 838, Educational, dated 16th December 1907.

With reference to his letter, dated 30th August 1907, the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association will be informed that the Government do not see sufficient reason to modify the qualifications prescribed in rule 41 of the Rules for the College of Engineering for the Military students of the College. The rules do not exclude country-born Europeans from the College although preference will be given to those brought up in a temperate climate amid British surroundings.

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the President, Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.
„ Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 838, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
16TH DECEMBER 1907.

[SUBJECT.—*Military students of the College of Engineering.*]

Yes. I saw this.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-6-07.

Page 7 of the *Madras Mail* dated 1st June
1907.

There is a letter in one of the news-
papers (a day or two ago) complaining that
a European brought up in this country who
has enlisted here is ineligible for the mili-
tary classes at the Engineering College.
The rules require, I think, European
residence or bringing up. Please put up
any discussion on the rule or its origin.
Deal with it separately.

G. S. F[ORBES]—3-6-07.

Please extract this note and put up
papers referred to.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-6-07.

Please see the cutting from the *Madras
Mail* of the 1st June 1907.

2. The original rule in regard to the
admission of military students into the
College of Engineering ran thus:—

“51. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers
“of His Majesty’s British service, desirous of
“qualifying for employment in the Public
“Works department, will, to the number of five
“annually, be admitted to the college by a
“competitive examination. Candidates must
“be soldiers of thoroughly good character, well
“recommended by their commanding officers
“and under 28 years of age. They must have
“had not less than two years’ service prior to
“the date of admission to the college. Appli-
“cations will be received by the principal up to
“the second Monday in March. Each candi-
“date’s application shall be forwarded by his
“commanding officer to the principal and shall
“be accompanied by the following documents
“relating to the candidate:—

“(a) extract from regimental defaulter’s
“and court-martial books for the
“whole period of service;

Page 9 of G.O., No. 37, Educational, dated
20th January 1906.

- "(b) extract from the company defaulters' book for the preceding two years;
- "(c) certificate that the candidate has never been dismissed from staff employment;
- "(d) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
- "(e) certificate of perfect eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

"I certify that I have carefully examined and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is perfect, and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for active outdoor employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

"Name.
"Designation."

3. The Committee, which was appointed to consider the revision of the syllabus of studies and the curriculum of the College of Engineering, reported on this subject as follows:—

B "It was originally hoped that by recruiting from the ranks of the army a leaven of British tradesmen born and bred out of India would be obtained in the subordinate ranks of the public service. This hope has not been realised, and, while recognising the fact that capable subordinates have occasionally been obtained by the present means of recruitment, the Committee considers that such cases are not sufficiently numerous to justify the continuance of this method of recruitment on the present lines. The majority of the Military students are sons of former and present Military subordinates in the Public Works Department or of subordinates of other departments, who have enlisted with the idea of entering the Public Works Department by this means; they have in most cases been born and bred in the country. The home-bred Britisher is comparatively speaking a rarity, and unless in some measure a social derelict he seldom has the education necessary to ensure collegiate success. The Committee considers that no soldier student should be admitted unless he is a tradesman and has a first-class army school certificate, and that he should be British born and bred. Such students should be admitted to a probationary class for a period of one year to prepare them for a qualifying college examination which should be passed prior to

Vide paragraph 13 of the Committee's report on page 5 of G.O., No. 655, Educational, dated 3rd October 1905.

"their joining the Upper Subordinate class. All failures should at once rejoin their units. The Committee is of opinion that, should this system fail to produce men of the required stamp, then recruitment from the army should be abandoned, tradesmen, when and if required, being obtained from England under covenant."

Paragraph 6 (c) on page 4 of K. W. G.O., No. 655, dated 3rd October 1905.

4. Colonel Love remarked with reference to this—

"I doubt whether the country-born have swamped the British-born to the extent the Committee supposes. The qualification suggested in regard to certificate of education is accepted but I do not think it would be expedient to insist on other conditions. Preference, however, might be given to non-commissioned officers and men who have a trade and who are British-born."

Paragraph 9 on page 24 of G.O., No. 655, dated 3rd October 1905.

5. Mr. Chatterton observed—

"... I think that similar proposals were sent up to the Government of India about ten years ago and were negatived on the ground that they were not prepared to take any steps to diminish the prospects of the British soldier in India. In lieu of the Committee's proposals I would suggest that only soldiers who are non-domiciled Europeans should be admitted to the College. I do not attach any importance to the suggestion of the Committee that the soldier student should be a tradesman as that is a very vague term and may include printers, bricklayers, butchers, cobblers, etc., and even if he be a tradesman, he may be and very likely will be a very bad one, as good artisans do not as a rule enlist in the army."

Vide paragraph headed Military subordinates on page 13 of K. W. G.O., No. 655, dated 3rd October 1905.

6. Mr. deWinton noted—

"I do not agree with the Committee on this subject. Their proposals will practically abolish the military element in the Public Works Department altogether, and I value my military leaven too much to consent to this, especially at a time when we shall want every available man we can lay hands on. No doubt, we have had, of late years, a proportion of soldiers born and bred in the country, but some of them have turned out very useful men, and we can always reject undesirables if we choose, and if the Principal of the college will help us."

Paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 655, Educational, dated 3rd October 1905, page 27.

See on pages 12 and 15 K.W., G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906.

Also paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906, page 7.

Paragraph 105 on page 23 of K.W. G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

7. The Government were disposed to regard the recommendations of the Committee as going too far and, if adopted in practice, as being tantamount to abolishing recruitment from the Army—a result by no means to be desired. But as the Committee again adhered to their original recommendations, Government accepted them save as to the requirement that a soldier seeking admission to the college should have been brought up to a trade. As to this, it was thought sufficient if preference was given to soldiers who had been so brought up. Please see page 23 of the notes K.W., G.O., No. 655, Educational, dated 3rd October 1905, and pages 12 to 15 of K.W. G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906.

8. In the revised rules of the College of Engineering submitted by the Principal, the rule regarding the admission of military students ran—

“42. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College. They must hold a first-class Army school certificate, and must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:—

“(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;

“(b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;

“(c) certificate that the candidate was [born and] brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony;

“(d) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;

“(e) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army school certificate;

“(f) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;

“(g) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

“I certify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

“Name
“Designation.”

Paragraph 108 on page 24 of K.W. G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

9. Colonel Love explained the object of the second sentence of the rule as follows:—

“The object of the Committee is to exclude non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments who have been brought up in India on the ground that they are unequal to ‘the home-bred Britisher’ (first report, paragraph 13). A soldier who has been brought up in a non-tropical British Colony like Canada or Australia would be free from any disabilities which a country-born European may possess, and the spirit of the Committee's recommendations will be carried out by providing for the eligibility of such colonials.”

10. The Assistant Secretary noted upon this—

“The rule is generally in accordance with orders. There is one point, however, which seems to deserve notice. In the body of the rule it is stated that the soldier ‘must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain,’ etc. Whereas certificate (c) requires the candidate to have been ‘born and brought up in Great Britain, etc.’ The certificate is much more positive. It seems doubtful whether birth in a non-tropical country is necessary. A man born in India and brought up at home is not necessarily less fit physically than a man born and brought up in England. It would therefore seem sufficient if the certificate merely required proof that the candidate was brought up in England or any other non-tropical country.”

This view was concurred in by the Honourable Member—*vide* page 25 of K.W. G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

11. The revised rule now runs as follows:—

“41. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to

"the College. They must hold a first-class
 "Army School certificate, and must ordinarily
 "have been brought up in Great Britain or
 "Ireland, or in some non-tropical British
 "Colony. If more than five candidates apply,
 "selection will be made by the Principal, who
 "will give preference to those who have practised
 "a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly
 "good character, well recommended by their
 "commanding officers, and under 28 years of
 "age on the 30th June of the year of admission.
 "They must have had not less than two years'
 "service prior to the date of admission to the
 "College. Applications will be received by the
 "Principal up to the last day of May. Each
 "candidate's application shall be forwarded by
 "his commanding officer to the Principal, and
 "shall be accompanied by the following docu-
 "ments relating to the candidate—

- "(a) extract from regimental defaulter's
 "and court-martial books for the
 "whole period of service;
- "(b) extract from company defaulter's
 "book for the preceding two
 "years;
- "(c) certificate that the candidate was
 "brought up in Great Britain or
 "Ireland, or in some non-tropical
 "British Colony;
- "(d) statement of the trade followed by
 "the candidate before enlist-
 "ment;
- "(e) statement that the candidate holds
 "a first-class Army School certi-
 "ficate;
- "(f) statement whether the candidate
 "is married or unmarried;
- "(g) certificate of good eye-sight, sound
 "health and unimpaired consti-
 "tution, signed by a medical
 "officer in the following form:—

"I certify that I have carefully examined
 "A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-
 "sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional
 "affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or
 "likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as
 "an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works
 "Department.

"Name
 "Designation."

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-6-07.

The office-note is an accurate account of
 the history of the rule. It is to be noted
 that the rule says that the candidate must
 ordinarily have been brought up in
 England, etc. It therefore does not
 exclude entirely country-breds though the
 certificate required is a stumbling-block.
 It would apparently, however, be in the
 Principal's discretion to accept such a
 candidate if others were not forthcoming.

C. A. SOUTER—21-6-07.

A on page 1 of the office-note quotes
 as the *original* rules the rules as revised
 in 1906. Where are the *original* rules of
 the college as constituted on its present
 basis as regards Military students, and is
 there anything in the notes connected
 therewith to show that the assertion of
 the Committee in the first three lines of the
 extract from their report quoted at 'B' on
 page 2 is a correct exposition of the
 views of Government, when the rule
 was *originally* framed, i.e., when Military
 candidates were first admitted?

From the history of the College as
 stated on page 33 of the College Calendar
 for 1906, thirty-five European non-com-
 missioned officers of the Sappers and
 Miners were transferred to the College; but
 provision appears to have existed from the
 founding of the College in 1860, which
 provided for 20 stipendiary studentships
 for European non-commissioned officers
 and soldiers of Her Majesty's British and
 Indian Regiments serving in the Presi-
 dency, the number being subsequently
 raised to 30.

That history however contains nothing
 so far as I can see as to the necessity for
 the Military students to be brought up in
 Europe.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-6-07.

*From the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Madras,
 dated 30th August 1907.*

Where are the papers on the subject?
 The whole of the arguments in the
 memorial appears to be based upon a
 misunderstanding. Country-born persons
 are not excluded; the condition imposed is
 that they should be brought up in a non-
 tropical climate.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-9-07.

The establishment of an Engineering
 College in Madras was finally sanctioned
 by the Government of India in May 1858,
 and the College was formed accordingly
 in the course of the year 1858-59.
 The College, as then constituted, was
 confined to training candidates for the
 grade of Sub-Overseer and Assistant over-
 seer for the Public Works Department.
 With this view the institution was divided
 into two departments, one of which was
 to train candidates for the grade of Sub-
 Overseer and the other for the grade of
 Assistant Overseer. Special provision was
 also made "for admitting into the college
 "a limited number (20) of non-commis-
 "sioned officers and soldiers from Her

Page 30 of the Calendar for the Engineering
 College for 1906.

Page 1 of G.O., No. 1507, Public, dated 15th
 October 1860.

Also paragraph 142, page 80 of Public In-
 struction report for 1858-59 put up.

Page 6 of G.O., No. 1507, Pub., 15th October 1860.
Appendix B.

"Majesty's British and Local European Regiments serving in the Presidency who are selected on the results of a competing examination to which they are admitted on the recommendation of their Commanding officers." The rules which were issued in 1859 regarding the selection of the Military students as contained in notification No. 175, dated 6th May 1859, were—

"The Governor in Council is pleased to intimate that it has been resolved to select from the European non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to Her Majesty's Indian, and (with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India) Her Majesty's British Forces on the Madras Establishment, twenty stipendiary students for the Engineering College at Madras, if a sufficient number of eligible candidates should be forthcoming.

"2. The stipendiary students of this class will be allowed the same pay, rations and clothing as when they were serving with their respective regiments, and, in addition, ten rupees a month.

"3. Their position will be strictly that of probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective regiments; and such of them as prove not to be qualified either in respect of character or attainments will be sent back to their regiments.

"4. On the other hand, those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Sub-Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

"5. Time spent in the College of Engineers will be counted for promotion to the grade of Assistant Overseer.

"6. Candidates for stipendiary studentships must—

"1st. Be less than 25 years of age.

"2nd. Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duty as privates or non-commissioned officers.

"3rd. Be thoroughly trustworthy, well conducted men, who can be relied upon to superintend native workmen efficiently and to treat them in a becoming manner.

"4th. Be able to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter or report.

"5th. Be familiar with the four first rules of Arithmetic and with Vulgar and Decima fractions, and be able to keep accounts, and

"6th. Be either acquainted with one of the vernacular languages of India, or have shown such aptitude and intelligence as furnishes a reasonable presumption that they would acquire a native language if the necessary facilities were given.

"Commanding Officers are requested to furnish full particulars to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College at the Presidency, under each of the above heads, of such non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to their respective corps as they can confidently recommend for stipendiary studentships in the Madras Engineering College."

2. In G.O., No. 443, Educational, dated 16th July 1885, the Government approved for the first time a Code of rules relating to the constitution and work of the College of Engineering. In these rules, the provisions relating to the Soldier or Military students ran—

"Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department, will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College on passing an entrance examination in Arithmetic and English. After one year's study of Arithmetic, Algebra and vernacular language, they will, provided they pass a satisfactory examination in these subjects, join the subordinate class for the ordinary theoretical and practical courses. Each student will draw a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem for three and a half years, commencing from the date of joining the subordinate class. His pay, rations and clothing will be drawn from his regiment throughout the whole course of study. A fixed proportion between the number of soldiers and civilians to be appointed to the Public Works Department will be established."

This rule however does not give the qualifications required of Military students which were embodied in the following "rules of admission" of Military students:—

"A Competitive examination for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras, will be held annually on the first Monday in May. The examination will be conducted by means of papers forwarded from the College to Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries, who are requested to detail one or more officers to superintend the examination in accordance with rules which will be furnished with the papers. Candidates from Madras, St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee will be examined at the College.

"2. Candidates must—

"(a) be non-commissioned officers or men of Her Majesty's British forces of not less than two years' service, and under twenty-five years of age;

"(b) have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duties;

"(c) be thoroughly trustworthy and well-conducted men, who can be relied on to superintend native workmen and to treat them in a becoming manner.

Page 8 *supra*.

Pages 14 and 15 of the pamphlet with G.O., No. 804, Educational, dated 13th December 1890.

"3. Applications from Commanding Officers for the examination of such men as they may recommend for admission should reach the Principal not later than 15th April, and should be accompanied by the following documents, viz. :—

"(a) Extract from Troop and Company or Battery defaulter sheet.

"(b) Extract from third page of attestation.

"(c) Extract from Court-martial sheet.

"(d) Certificate of sound health and unimpaired constitution from a Commissioned Medical Officer.

"Each application should state whether the candidate is married."

Page 11 of G.O., No. 530, Educational, dated 22nd August 1898.

3. When the rules of the College of Engineering were revised in 1898, the rule relating to Military students was recast by collecting together all the then existing rulings regarding the Military students and incorporating the essential portions of the "Rules of admission" as given in the Army Regulations, Volume II, Part I, paragraph 1335. The revised rule ran—

"(i) Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department, will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College by a Competitive examination. Candidates must be soldiers of thoroughly good character well recommended by their Commanding Officers and under 28 years of age. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the second Monday in March. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his Commanding Officer to the Principal and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate :—

"(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;

"(b) extract from the Company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;

"(c) certificate that the candidate has never been dismissed from staff employment;

"(d) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;

"(e) certificate of perfect eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a Medical officer in the following form :—

"I certify that I have carefully examined and that to the best of my belief

"his eye-sight is perfect, and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for active out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

"Name

"Designation."

* * *

Page 9 of G.O., No. 366, Educational, dated 28th June 1901.

G.O., No. 1626 W., dated 19th June 1893, with G.O., No. 409, Educational, dated 20th June 1893.

Letter No. 1626 A.W., dated 19th June 1893.

Government of India letter No. 2402 G., dated 18th September 1893, on page 1 of G.O., No. 2685 W., dated 23rd October 1893, with G.O., No. 810, Educational, dated 8th November 1893.

Do.

do.

4. The College rules were again revised in 1901 when the rule regarding the admission of Military students was retained—the only new condition introduced being that the Military candidates must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college.

5. In 1893 the Government thought that the time had arrived to reconsider the circumstances under which the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department were recruited in part from the Army, as there was no longer any difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of duly qualified natives of the country, educated at their own expense, who eagerly competed for the available appointments and addressed the Government of India on the subject of the abolition of the system of recruitment from the Army. But the Government of India refused to sanction the proposal on the ground that they were "not prepared to agree to any curtailment of the opportunities afforded to British soldiers for obtaining civil employment in India."

The Government of India further observed—

"In your letter it is not stated that the system of partially recruiting the Upper subordinate establishment from non-commissioned officers and soldiers has not given the Public Works Department useful recruits, but the proposal for the abolition of the system is chiefly urged on the grounds of the inconveniences that have arisen under the grading scheme sanctioned in 1884 and on the fact that only about one half of the number of soldiers who enter the Madras College of Engineering succeed in completing the course for admission to the Public Works Department. The Government of India are of opinion that it should be possible to rectify the imperfections in the grading system, and I am to request that the Government of Madras may be moved to reconsider the existing arrangements with that object. The inconvenience which is stated to be caused by the appointment of passed soldier students direct to the first grade of overseers is possibly due to some extent to the want of elasticity in the Madras system under which the numbers in each grade of overseers are regulated by a fixed scale."

Page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th May 1907.

Pages 2 to 7 *supra*.

6. The rule in regard to the admission of Military students, as now revised, is contained in Rule 41 on page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907. The reasons which led to the passing of this rule are fully set forth in paragraphs 3 to 10 of the earlier office-note. The condition that "they must

"ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony" appears to have been introduced into the rules for the first time.

7. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association submit that the revised rule regarding the Military students which requires that they must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony and must produce a certificate to that effect will injuriously affect the prospects of country-born soldiers. The Association point out that it is nowhere stated that the country-born students have as a class shaped badly hitherto in comparison with the home-bred students and that it is not apparent why if physically fit for the Army they should be considered less fitted to work in a tropical country than the latter. They state that country-born men are recruited and trained for appointments on Railways similar to those in the Public Works Department and that no complaints have so far been made of their unsuitability for the appointments.

8. The Association further point out that the rule adversely affects the home-bred soldiers who enter the College of Engineering because as most of their life must be necessarily spent in the country, their sons will under the new rules be practically excluded from the college.

9. The Military students enjoy the following advantages over the Civilian students:—

(1) Their age limit is fixed at 28 as against 22 in the case of Civilian students.

(2) They are required to produce only a first-class Army School certificate and not to pass the First in Arts Examination as in the case of the Civilian students.

(3) They are exempted from the payment of fees and are supplied gratis with drawing instruments and text-books.

(4) During their college course they receive their regimental pay and allowances and a college allowance of Rs. 11 per mensem.

(5) They receive an outfit allowance of Rs. 150 when they are appointed to the Public Works Department.

Rule 41, page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

Do. do.

Rule 45, page 12 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

Do. do.

Rule 47, page 12 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

Rule 47, page 12 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

Page 13 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907.

(6) They are appointed as first-grade overseers and not to the third grade, as are the Civilian students.

10. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association submit that these advantages will be lost to country-born Europeans if they are to be debarred from entering the college through the Army. The Association also point out that owing to their backward state of education, the country-born Europeans do not attain to the high standard of education required for admission to the college and do not therefore benefit by the scholarship granted under rule 56.

11. In view of these facts the Association submit that the closure of one of the avenues to the public service to the country-born European is a retrograde step and opposed to the liberal policy in regard to European education which the Government have recently adopted. They think that the rule must have been passed without full consideration of its adverse effect on the interests of a deserving class and pray for its modification.

12. As observed by the Secretary, the rule does not exclude country-born Europeans from entering the college but requires that they should ordinarily have been brought up in a non-tropical climate. But in practice the rule will, it seems, exclude many country-born Europeans since they are mostly sons of Europeans employed in this country, many of whom may be unable to send their children to a non-tropical country to be brought up there. In these circumstances there seems to be some force in the arguments adduced by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

13. Papers from 1860 had to be traced from the General Records and obtained from Madras.

T.K.—14-10-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—15-10-07.

The office-note, dated 20th June 1907, was confined principally to the restriction now imposed on military candidates seeking admission to the Engineering College with the view of employment in the Public Works Department. The further note gives a history of the rules previous to those now in force. The restriction regarding the country in which military candidates should be brought up dates only from the current year and does not appear to have been previously considered.

2. The grounds on which the restriction was imposed have been outlined in the first office-note and need not be recapitulated. The matter is entirely one of policy and rests on the assumption, which seems not open to adverse argument, that persons born of European parentage in India, and brought up in India, are decadent. As a general statement, this premiss seems undeniable. This being the case, it seems

highly undesirable that the rule should be relaxed especially when there will not improbably be no dearth of candidates who have been brought up in England and whose standard of morality will on an average be higher than that of country-bred Europeans. Paragraph 10 of the memorial is little else than a confession of inferiority, and it appears difficult to understand why the public service should be weakened out of consideration for a class which though "deserving", is not efficient. The lower ranks of the Public Works Department need strengthening as much as those of any other department.

3. As the rule at present stands the restriction is not rigid, and a country-bred European of proved ability and character can gain entrance to the college.

It says "ordinarily".

H. D. TAYLOR.

C. A. SOUTER—14-11-07

H. D. TAYLOR—14-11-07.

I assume that European soldiers country-born are fully eligible for admission to the college *pari passu* with natives of the country, the privilege on behalf of British-born British soldiers being merely a special privilege. But I presume the former class would have no chance in a literary competition. Are there many country-born soldiers in British regiments who desire to enter the college? The new rules do not altogether exclude them in any case for the rule as to birth-place is "ordinarily," i.e., preference is to be given to those brought up in a temperate climate amid British surroundings. I fear it is impossible to deny that the country-born Britisher is "decadent" as Mr. Souter characterises him: and if so it is certainly for the public advantage to get the British-bred men.

I would let the matter drop at present.

G. S. F[ORBES]—16-11-07.

The file will be sent to Director of Public Instruction u.o. for remarks with reference to the point marked A in the Honourable Member's note.

H. D. TAYLOR—17-11-07.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Three soldiers (in British regiments) born in India satisfying all the conditions laid down in the College rules submitted applications this year. There were eighteen applications from British-born soldiers.

A few more would probably be forthcoming if an attempt was made to get them.

A. G. BOURNE—30-11-07.

Dr. Bourne's note shows that soldiers in British regiments born in India do apply and that more could be got if efforts were made.

C. A. SOUTER—3-12-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-12-07.

I am inclined to leave the rule as it is. On the whole it is an advantage to have the *British-bred* soldier.

G. S. F[ORBES]—5-12-07.

Draft please.

H. D. TAYLOR—6-12-07.

A draft is submitted for approval.

T.K.—7-12-07.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—7-12-07.

C. A. SOUTER—9-12-07.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-12-07.

Approved.

G. S. F[ORBES]—10-12-07.

A. L[AWLEY]—15-12-02.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—16-2-07.

[G.O., No. 838, Educational, dated 16th December 1907.]

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PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No.

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed —for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O.) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.



major A. Bonham Carter, R.E.
President

Eurasian & Anglo-Indian
Association, Southern India, &c.

J. H. D. Taylor Esq., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government
Educational Department.

Cotacamund.

Where are the papers
on the subject.
The whole of the
agreement in the
document attached to
be based on a
misunderstanding.
Cmtr from person
are excluded.

The condition imposed
in the letter is to be
brought up with
the principal
element.

2.9.07

Sir, I am directed by the Council
of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian
Association of Southern India
(Id) to submit the following case
for the kind consideration and
orders of His Excellency the
Governor-in-Council

2. Rule 41 of the Rules re-
lating to the Constitution and
working of the College of
Engineering, Madras, dated the
20th March 1907, published in
the Fort Saint George Gazette of the
26th idem, provides for the admis-
sion into the College of non-Com-
missioned Officers and Soldiers
of His Majesty's British Service
to the number of 5 annually.
But it also lays down that they
must hold a first class Army
School Certificate and must
ordinarily have been brought up
in Great Britain or Ireland
or in some non-tropical British
Colony. Altho' the word "ordi-
narily" is here used, no method
is prescribed for the admission
of students otherwise than

16 ordinarily and the same rule further lays down that each candidate's application shall be accompanied, among other documents, by a certificate that the candidate was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony. It would thus appear that a Country-born Soldier who had hitherto the privilege of being admitted into the Engineering College is now practically excluded from that Institution.

3 The Council of the Association feel that the Government would not have given their assent to such a rule had they fully realized the extent of the injury it inflicted on Soldiers of His Majesty's British Service who happen to have been born in the Country and venture therefore to approach the Government on the subject.

4 To arrive at the object of the present rule it is necessary to consider the recommendations which led up to it. The following facts have been gathered from the papers which were communicated to the press by Government and which were received by the Editor of the Eastern Guardian, the organ of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association in Southern India.

5 The Committee appointed in G.O. No 723, Educational, dated the 12th December, 1904 to consider the reorganization of the College

17
H. M. 2167 52

of Engineering, wrote in regard to
military subordinates, & thereto
admitted to the Upper Subordinate
Class, that the higher educational
qualifications, which the Committee
considered was necessary & insist
on in the Candidates for this class
namely, the F.A. Standard would
except in a few very exceptional
cases, make it very difficult
if not impossible for the present
class of military subordinates
to compete; that it was originally
hoped that by recruiting from
the ranks of the Army, a leaven
of British tradesmen born and
bred out of India would be
obtained in the subordinate
ranks of the public service;
that this hope has not been real-
ised; that while recognising the
fact that capable subordinates
have occasionally been obtained
by the present means of recruiting
the Committee considered that
such cases were not sufficiently
numerous to justify the continu-
ance of this method of recruiting
on the present lines. That the
majority of the military students
were sons of former and present
military subordinates in the
Public Works Department and
of subordinates of other depart-
ments, who had enlisted with
the idea of entering the Public
Works Department by this
means; that they were in most
cases born and bred in the country
that the home-bred Britisher was
comparatively speaking a rarity

and unless in some measure
a social derelict he seldom
had the education necessary to
ensure Collegiate Success. That
the Committee considered that
no soldier student should be
admitted unless he was a trades-
man and had a first class
Army School Certificate and
that he should be British born
and bred; that such students
should be admitted on a proba-
tionary class for a period of
one year to prepare them for a
qualifying College Examination
which should be passed prior to
their joining the Upper Subordinate
Class; that all failures should
at once rejoin their units. Further
that should this system fail to
produce men of the required
stamp, then recruitment from
the Army should be abandoned
tradesmen when and if required
being obtained from England
under covenant.

6. The Committee's Report
was referred to Mr. Chatterton
Professor of Engineering on special
duty at the School of Arts, who
remarked in paragraph 9 of
his letter N° 524, dated 16th June
1905, that he did not attach
any importance to the suggestion
of the Committee that the soldier-
student should be a tradesman
as that was a very vague term
and might include printers,
bricklayers, butchers, cobblers, &c.
He added that even if the soldier

Page 24 of 90 N°
658, Educ, & 87
3/10/05.

Students were a bad, man he might be and very likely would be a very bad one, as good artisans do not as a rule enlist in the army.

7 The Government were not disposed at the time to accept the Committee's suggestion, and in their order of the 3rd October, 1905, No 655, Educational, expressed the opinion that the Committee's recommendations in connection with the Military subordinates went too far, and that to accept them would be tantamount to abolishing recruitment from the army, a result which was by no means desirable. They allowed however that some change in the present regulations for the admission of Soldiers to the College was advisable and they proposed to adopt in their entirety the rules of the Roorkee College relating to the matter. But the Committee objected that the adoption of the Roorkee rules would be inconsistent with the extension of the College course of the Upper Subordinate Class from 2½ to 3 years and that it would confer an unfair advantage of one year's seniority on Military subordinates, as compared with the Civilian Students and they accordingly adhered to their original recommendations. Even then these recommendations, it will be observed, were not accepted by Government in toto. The requirement that a Soldier seeking admission to the College

should have been brought up to a trade was not to be insisted on, as the Government thought that it would suffice if preference were given to soldiers who had been so brought up, - G.O. 657 Educational, 10th October 1906. accordingly the rules relating to the Constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, as published in the Fort St George Gazette of the 26th March last, would appear to be the final result of the previous deliberations.

It will appear from the foregoing that the Committee's original recommendations were clearly framed with the object of securing tradesmen born and bred out of India, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Government themselves did not attach so much importance to trade qualification as the Committee they have nevertheless apparently unwittingly, accepted the Committee's recommendations to such an extent that while the European born out of India although not a tradesman can be recruited, the Country born European in the Army has been precluded from admission to the Engineering College.

To judge of the extent to which the Country born Soldier would be affected by the new rule

it is only necessary to refer to the fact, as stated by the Committee, that the majority of the military students hitherto were sons of former and present military subordinates in the Public Works Department or of Subordinates of other Departments. It is now where stated that the Country-born students have as a class shaped badly hitherto in comparison with the home-bred students, and it is not apparent why if physically suitable for the Army they should be considered less fitted to work in a tropical country than the latter. The practice on Railways in recruit and train men in the country for appointments of this nature, specialists being imported from England and no complaint has so far as is known been made of the unsuitability of the former as a class. The ruling also adversely affects the home-bred soldier who enters the Engineering College since a most of his life must be necessarily spent in the country his children will under ordinary circumstances be born here, and his sons will under the new rule be practically excluded from the privileges to which their father was himself admitted. The effect of the order is to deprive the Country-born European who could formerly enter the College through the Army of the following advantages: (1) In the case of the civilian student, the age limit is 22,

Rules 34 & 41. Whereas in the case of the military student the age limit is fixed at 28.
(2) The Civilian Student must pass the First Examination in Arts or intermediate examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto where as in the case of the military student a first class Army School Certificate is accepted.

Rules 36 & 48.

Rule 45.

(3) The Civilian Student has to pay the prescribed fee for his Education &c while the military Student is exempted from the payment of all college fees and is supplied gratis with drawing instruments and the text books in use.

Rule 46.

(4) The Civilian Student has to be supported by his parents or guardians or find some means of support while in the College; whereas the military Student receives while at the College the same pay as with his Regiment, including food and conduct pay when entitled to it together with rations or compensation in lieu, and a college allowance of Rupees 11 per mensem to cover extra messing and other expenses. An outfit allowance of Rupees 150 is also granted to the military apprentice on his appointment to the Public Works Department.

Rule 47.

10. On the other hand it may be objected that Scholarships are provided for European and Eurasian Candidates in connection

with the several classes of the
Engineering College so that the
Country-borne European need
not enlist into the Army & obtain
practically free education there.
But as a matter of fact the Govern-
ment will find on enquiry that
these and other similar Scholarships
are practically not awarded for
the simple reason that the high
standard of qualification necessa-
ry is almost prohibitive in
the present backward state of
the education of the Community.
Moreover, as the Government are
aware, these Scholarships and
the more favourable grant-in-aid
rules for European Schools were
introduced with the object of im-
proving the standard of education
of Europeans and Eurasians in India
after the Government had clearly
realised that it was necessary
to take prompt and vigorous measures
in this direction. See paragraph 29
of the Government of India Resolu-
tion on its Educational Policy
published in the Fort St. George
Gazette of the 22nd March 1904. In
the same connection the necessity
for substituting more intelligent
methods of testing efficiency for
the rigid system of departmental
examination, which has hitherto
prevailed was also admitted,
and yet here we have a new rule
forcing the Country-borne European
to seek admittance into the
Engineering College by qualifying
himself by the rigid examination
test prescribed for the civilian

24
Student while the home-bred and non-tropical European is given the opportunity of being educated for the Public Works Department on more favourable terms and with considerably larger advantages while under education.

11. It appears therefore to the Council that the closure of one of the avenues to the public service to the Country-born European is a retrograde step and opposed to the liberal policy in regard to European Education which Government have adopted. The measure appears specially inopportune at the present time as it must be some years before there can be any material advance in European Education as the result of this policy. The Council cannot but think that the rule must have been passed without full consideration of its adverse effect on the interests of a deserving class, as explained in their letter, and they trust that His Excellency the Governor in Council will not think it unreasonable that they should press for its modification.

I have the honour to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant

W. P. Hamflett
Major R.E.

President
C. & A. I. Association S.I. Ltd.

NOTES.

urgent

P_{un} - madras

Please put the notes in type and furnish
3 copies in half-margin urgent
to madras
2. The current is also sent

18
22/10/07

C. No.1208, from the Director of Public Instruction, No.2576,
dated 18th May 1907.

Subject.

Permission to some military students of
the College of Engineering to join the Upper
Subordinate class to be formed in July next
under the new rules.

Yes. I saw this.

H.D.T.
4-6-07.

Page 7 of the
Madras Mail dated V
1st June 1907.

x x x
There is a letter in one of the newspapers
(a day or two) complaining that a European
brought up in this country who has enlisted here
is ineligible for the Military classes at the
Engineering College. The rules require, I think,
European residence or bringing up. Please put up
any discussion on the rule or its origin. Deal
with it separately.

G.S.F.
3-6-07.

Please extract this note and put up papers
referred to.

H.D.T.
4-6-07.

Please

2. 27
Please see the cutting from the Madras Mail of the 1st instant flagged V

A 2. The original rule in regard to the admission of military students into the College of Engineering ran thus:--

Page 9 of G.O. no. 37 Edl
dated 20th January 1906.

S
"51. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works department, will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the college by a competitive examination. Candidates must be soldiers of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers and under 28 years of age. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the principal up to the second Monday in March. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the Principal and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:--

"(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;

"(b) extract from the company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;

"(c) certificate that the candidate has never been dismissed from staff employment;

"(d) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;

"(e) certificate of perfect eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:--

"I certify that I have carefully examined and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is perfect, and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for active out-poor employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

"Name."
"Designation."

3. The Committee, which was appointed to consider the revision of the syllabus of studies and the curriculum of the College of Engineering, reported on this subject as follows:--

B
vide para 13 of the Committee's report on page 5 of G.O. no. 655 Edl dated 3-10-05- J.

"It was originally hoped that by recruiting from the ranks of the army a leaven of British tradesmen born and bred out of India would be obtained in the subordinate ranks of the public service. This hope has not been realised, and, while recognising the fact that capable subordinates have occasionally been obtained by the present means of recruitment, the Committee considers that such cases are not sufficiently numerous to justify the continuance of this method of recruitment on the present lines. The majority of the Military students are sons of former and present Military Subordinates in the Public Works Department or of subordinates of other departments, who have enlisted with the idea of entering the Public Works Department by this means; they have in most cases been born and bred in the country. The home-bred Britisher is comparatively speaking a rarity, and unless in some measure a social derelict he seldom has the education necessary to ensure collegiate success. The Committee considers that no soldier student should be admitted unless he is a tradesman and has a first-class army school certificate, and that he should be British born and bred. Such students should be admitted to a probationary class for a period of one year to prepare them for a qualifying College examination which should be passed prior to their joining the Upper Subordinate class."

All

38 39

3.

All failures should at once rejoin their units. The Committee is of opinion that, should this system fail to produce men of the required stamp, then recruitment from the army should be abandoned, tradesmen when and if required being obtained from England under covenant.

Para. 6 (a) on
Page 40 K.W. 655 d 3-10-05.
J.

4 Colonel Love remarked with reference to this--
"I doubt whether the country-born have
"swamped the British-born to the extent the Com-
"mittee supposes. The qualification suggested
"in regard to certificate of education is accepted
"but I do not think it would be expedient to
"insist on other conditions. Preference, however,
"might be given to non-commissioned officers and
"men who have a trade and who are British-born x-x"

Para. 7 on
Page 24 of G.O. 655 d 3-10-05
J.

5. Mr. Chatterton observed--
"x, x, I think that similar proposals were
"sent up to the Government of India about ten years
"ago and were negatived on the ground that they
"were not prepared to take any steps to diminish
"the prospects of the British soldier in India.
"In lieu of the Committee's proposals I would sug-
"gest that only soldiers who are non-domiciled
"Europeans should be admitted to the College. x x x.
"I do not attach any importance to the suggestion
"of the Committee that the soldier student should
"be a tradesman as that is a very vague term and
"may include printers, bricklayers, butchers,
"cobblers and even if he be a tradesman, he may be
"and very likely will be a very bad one, as good
"artisans do not as a rule enlist in the army x x x

vide para headed Military Subordinates on
Page 137 K.W. G.O. 655 d 3-10-05
J.

6. Mr. deWinton noted--
"I do not agree with the Committee on this
"subject. Their proposals will practically
"abolish the military element in the Public Works
"Department altogether, and I value my military
leaven

"leaven too much to consent to this, especially at a
 "time when we shall want every available man we
 "can lay hands on. No doubt, we have had, of late
 "years, a proportion of soldiers born and bred in
 "the country, but some of them have turned out
 "very useful men, and we can always reject undesir-
 "ables if we choose, and if the Principal of the
 "college will help us x.x.x".

Para 9 of G.O. No. 657 of 10-10-06.
 Page 7- D.

See on pp 12-15
 K.W. C/O. 657 of 10-10-06

D

Para 105 on J
 Page 23 of K.W. G.O. No. D
 159 Reddy 20-3-07. E.

7. The Government were, however, disposed to regard the recommendations of the Committee as going too far and, if adopted in practice, as being tantamount to abolishing recruitment from the Army, a result by no means to be desired. But as the Committee again adhered to their original recommendations, Government accepted them save as to the requirement that a soldier seeking admission to the college should have been brought up to a trade. As to this, it was thought sufficient if preference was given to soldiers who had been so brought up. Please see page 23 of the notes in K.W. No. 657 of 10-10-06. Pages 12 to 15 of K.W. No. 657 of 10-10-06. 8. In the revised rules of the College of Engineering submitted by the Principal, the rule regarding the admission of military students ran--

"42. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College. They must hold a first-class Army school certificate, and must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate--
 "(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
 "(b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
 "(c) certificate that the candidate was [born and] brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony;
 "(d) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
 "(e) statement that the candidate holds a first class Army school certificate;

Para. 108 on
Page 24 of K. W. G. O. M.
159 Sol dy 20-3-07. E.

9. Colonel Love explained the object of the second sentence of the rules as follows:--

"The object of the Committee is
"to exclude non-commissioned officers and
"men of British regiments who have been
"brought up in India on the ground that
"they are unequal to 'the home-bred
"Britisher' (first report paragraph 13.)
"A soldier who has been brought up in a
"non-tropical British Colony like Canada
"or Australia would be free from any
"disabilities which a country-born Euro-
"pean may possess, and the spirit of the
"Committee's recommendations will be
"carried out by providing for the eligi-
"lity of such colonials."

10. The Assistant Secretary noted upon this--

The rule is generally in accordance with orders. There is one point, however, which seems to deserve notice. In the body of the rule it is stated that the soldier "must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain," etc. Whereas certificate (c) requires the candidate to have been "born and brought up in Great Britain, etc." The certificate is much more positive. It seems doubtful whether birth in a non-tropical country is necessary. A man born in India and brought up at home is not necessarily less fit physically than a man born and brought up in England. It would therefore seem sufficient if the certificate merely required proof that the candidate was brought up in England or any other non-tropical country.

Page 25- do -

This view was concurred in by the Hon'ble Member, vide page 25 of R.W. G.O. No. 159 Sol 20-3-07.

Page 11 of G.O. No. 159 Sol
dy 20-3-07. E.

11. The revised rule now runs as follows:--

41. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College. They must hold a first-class Army School certificate, and must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the College. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the Principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate--

- (a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
- (b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
- (c) certificate that the candidate was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony;
- (d) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
- (e) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army School certificate;

6
31 6 P
(f) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
(g) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

I certify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Name.

Designation.

RD
20.6.07

Sec.

The office note is an accurate account of the history of the rule.

It is to be noted that the rule says that the candidate must ordinarily have been brought up in England etc. It therefore does not exclude entirely Country-breds though the certificate required is a stumbling-block. It would apparently, however, be in the Principal's discretion to accept such a candidate if others were not forthcoming.

Chd.

21.6.7.

"A" on page 1 of the office note quotes as the original rules the rules as revised in 1906. Where are the original rules of the College as constituted on its present

J.H.
22/6/07

Sub. 216734

7 327P

basis as regards Military Students, and is
there anything in the notes connected therewith
to show that the action of the Committee
in the first three lines of the extract from
their report quoted at B' on the same page
is a correct exposition of the views of
Joh. when the rule was originally framed.
-18. when Military candidates were first
admitted.

2. From ~~page 33~~ the history of the College
as stated on p 33 of the College Calendar for 1860
thirty five European ~~off~~ non commissioned officers
of the Sappers - Miners were transferred to the
College - but provision was made to have
added from the founding of the College in 1860
will provided for 20 superintending studentships
for European non-Comd. officers. Colonel of
H. M. Borden. Under Rep^t. serving in the
Presidency, the number being subsequently
raised to 30.

That history however contains nothing
so far as I can see as to the necessity
for the Military Students to be brought
up in Europe

H.D.
1267.

p 31. 1610

where.

338 P

the President of 8.
From the Eurasian & Anglo-Indian Association, Madras, 30-8-07

Page 307 the Calendar
for the Engⁿ College

Page 1 of G.O. 1507 Pub 2 15.10.
1887

where are the papers on the
subject? The whole of the
arguments in the memorial
appear to be based upon a
misunderstanding. Country
born persons are not excluded
the condition imposed is that
they should be brought up
in a non-tropical climate

H.D.T.
4.9.07

G.O. 1507 Pub
15.10.1887
Appendix-B

The establishment of an Engineering College in Madras was finally sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1858, and the College was formed accordingly in the course of the year 1858-59. The college as then constituted was confined to training candidates for the grade of Sub-Overseer and Assistant Engineers for the P.W.D. With this view the institution was divided into two departments, one of which was to train candidates for the grade of Sub-Overseer and the other for the grade of Assistant Overseer. Special provision was also made for admitting into the college a limited number (20) of non-commissioned officers and soldiers from H.M.'s British and Local European Regiments serving in the Presidency who are selected on the results of a competing examination to which they are admitted on the recommendation of their Commanding Officers." The rules which were issued in 1859 regarding the selection of the Military students were--

Notification - 6th May 1859.

"No.175 of 1859.--The Governor in Council is pleased to intimate that it has been resolved to select from the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to Her Majesty's Indian, and (with the concurrence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India) Her Majesty's British Forces on the Madras Establishment, twenty Stipendiary Students for the Engineering College at Madras, if a sufficient number of eligible candidates should be forthcoming.
" 2. The Stipendiary Students of this class will be allowed the same pay, rations and clothing as when they were serving with their respective Regiments, and, in addition, ten Rupees a month.
" 3. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments; and such of them as prove not to be qualified either in respect of character or attainments will be sent back to their Regiments.
" 4. On the other hand, those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Sub-Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.
" 5. Time spent in the College of Engineers will be counted for promotion to the grade of Assistant Overseer.

34.9.P

- " 6. Candidates for Stipendiary Studentships
 " must
 " 1st. Be less than 25 years of age.
 " 2nd. Have uniformly conducted themselves to
 " the satisfaction of their Commanding
 " Officers in the discharge of their
 " duty as Privates or Non-Commissioned
 " Officers.
 " 3rd. Be thoroughly trustworthy, well con-
 " ducted men, who can be relied upon to
 " superintend Native workmen efficiently
 " and to treat them in a becoming manner.
 " 4th. Be able to write correctly and legibly
 " from dictation, and to express them-
 " selves with reasonable correctness and
 " intelligence in a letter or report.
 " 5th. Be familiar with the four first rules
 " of Arithmetic and with Vulgar and
 " Decimal fractions, and be able to keep
 " accounts - and,
 " 6th. Be either acquainted with one of the
 " Vernacular languages of India, or have
 " shown such aptitude and intelligence as
 " furnishes a reasonable presumption that
 " they would acquire a Native language
 " if the necessary facilities were given.
 " + Commanding Officers are requested to furnish
 " full particulars to the Principal of the Civil
 " Engineering College at the Presidency, under each
 " of the above heads, of such Non-Commissioned
 " Officers and Privates belonging to their respec-
 " tive Corps as they can confidently recommend for
 " Stipendiary Studentships in the Madras Engineering
 " College."

2. In 1881^p the Government referred the question
 of the reorganization of the College to ^a the Commit-
 tee. The following rules were then in force for
 the admission of Non-Commissioned Officers and
 Soldiers:--

- "The following are the rules for the admis-
 " sion of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers to
 " the Civil Engineering College at Madras:--
 " 1. European Non-Commissioned Officers or
 " Privates of Her Majesty's British Forces of not
 " less than two years' service, of good character and
 " under twenty-five years of age, are eligible.
 " 2. Selected students to study Vernaculars at
 " Bangalore.--Those students who may be selected for
 " admission will at once proceed to Bangalore, where
 " they will be required to study the vernaculars,
 " when, if they can pass the regular vernacular
 " examination, they will join the college and
 " become stipendiary students drawing Rs. 10 per mensem
 " in addition to the pay, rations, and clothing they
 " draw with their regiments.
 " 3. Applications when to be sent in.--Applica-
 " tions from Commanding Officers will be received by
 " the Principal up to the 10th May and must be
 " accompanied by the following documents:--
 " Extract of register.
 " Extract of Company defaulter book.
 " Extract of Regiment defaulter book.
 " Extract of Court-martial defaulter book.
 " Medical History sheet."

G.O. 361 Dtd 23-9-1880.

Page 38+39 A.

G.O. 61 Dtd 26-4-1882.

35/108

3. In G.O. No.443, Ed1., dated 16th July 1885, the Government approved for the first time a Code of rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering. In these rules, the rule relating to the Soldier or Military students ran—

"Soldier Students.--Non-Commissioned Officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department, will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the college on passing an entrance examination in Arithmetic and English. After one year's study of Arithmetic, Algebra, and vernacular language, they will, provided they pass a satisfactory examination in these subjects, join the subordinate class for the ordinary theoretical and practical courses. Each student will draw a stipend of Rs.10 per mensem for three-and-half years, commencing from the date of joining the subordinate class. His pay, rations and clothing will be drawn from his regiment throughout the whole course of study. A fixed proportion between the number of soldiers and civilians to be appointed to the Public Works Department will be established."

The rules laying down the qualifications referred to in para. supra do not however appear to have been embodied in these rules.

4. In 1890 the following "rules of admission" of Military students were in force:--

Military Candidates.

"A Competitive examination for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras, will be held annually on the first Monday in May. The examination will be conducted by means of papers forwarded from the College to Officers Commanding Regiments and Batteries, who are requested to detail one or more officers to superintend the examination in accordance with rules which will be furnished with the papers. Candidates from Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, and Poonamallee will be examined at the College.

2. Candidates must--
- " (a) be non-commissioned officers or men of Her Majesty's British Forces of not less than two years' service, and under twenty-five years' of age;
 - " (b) have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duties;
 - " (c) be thoroughly trustworthy and well-conducted men, who can be relied on to superintend native workmen and to treat them in a becoming manner.

3. Applications from Commanding Officers for the examination of such men as they may recommend for admission should reach the Principal not later than 15th April, and should be accompanied by the following documents, viz:--

- " (a) Extract from Troop and Company or Battery Defaulter Sheet.

(b)

Page 14 & 15 of the pamphlet with
G.O. No. 804, dated 13.12.90.

30 11P

- S.P.
- " (b) Extract from third page of Attestation
 - " (c) Extract from Court-martial sheet.
 - " (d) Certificate of sound health and un-
 - " impaired constitution from a Com-
 - " missioned Medical Officer.
 - " Each application should state whether the
 - " candidate is married."
 - "x" x "x"

Page 11 of page 530 822-8-98.

5. When these rules of the College of Engineering were revised in 1898, the rule relating to Military students was recast by collecting together all the then existing rulings regarding the Military students and incorporating the essential portions of the "Rules of admission" given in the Army Regulations Vol. II Part I para. 1335. The revised rule ran--

(i) Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department, will, to the number of five annually, be ~~admitted~~ admitted to the college by a competitive examination. Candidates must be soldiers of thorough good character well recommended by their commanding officers and under 28 years of age. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the 2nd Monday in March. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his Commanding Officer to the Principal and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:--

- S.P.
- " (a) extract from regimental defaulter's
 - " and court-martial books for the
 - " whole period of service;
 - " (b) extract from the Company defaulter's
 - " book for the preceding two years;
 - " (c) certificate that the candidate has
 - " never been dismissed from staff
 - " employment;
 - " (d) statement whether the candidate is
 - " married or unmarried;
 - " (e) certificate of perfect eye-sight,
 - " sound health and unimpaired con-
 - " stitution, signed by a Medical
 - " Officer in the following form:--
 - " I certify that I have carefully
 - " examined
 - " and that to the best of my belief
 - " his eye-sight is perfect, and he
 - " has no disease, constitutional
 - " affection or bodily infirmity, un-
 - " fitting him, or likely to unfit him,
 - " for active out-door employment as
 - " an Upper Subordinate in the Public
 - " Works Department.

Name.

Designation. " " "x"

Rev.
P. 2167 2/25

37 12 P

Page 9 of 40 366 Edl d/28-6-01

6. The College rules were again revised in 1901 when the rule regarding the admission of Military students was recast as follows:--

"51. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department, will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the college by a competitive examination. Candidates must be soldiers of thoroughly good character well recommended by their commanding officers and under 25 years of age. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the second Monday in March. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the Principal and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:--

- " (a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
 - " (b) extract from the company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
 - " (c) certificate that the candidate has never been dismissed from staff employment;
 - " (d) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
 - " (e) certificate of perfect eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:--
- " 'I certify that I have carefully examined
- " 'and that to the best of my belief
- " 'his eye-sight is perfect, and he
- " 'has no disease, constitutional
- " 'affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit
- " 'him, for active out-door employment as an upper subordinate in the Public Works Department.

" Name.

" Designation." " x" x" x"

This rule remained in force until 1st April 1907, when the new rule to which exception has been taken came into force.

7. The above account of the rules of the College of Engineering does not bear out the statement of the Committee in para.13 of their report that "it was originally hoped that by recruiting from the ranks of the Army a leaven of British tradesmen born and bred out of India would be

obtained

Page 5 of 40 655 Edl d/3-10-08

Page 6 of 100 229 Ed dy
12. 8. 1872

obtained in the subordinate ranks of the public service." But in his letter No. 238 C., dated 8th July 1872, Captain Rogers, Principal of the Civil Engineering College makes the following statement: "x x x European Military students will thus be "placed at a disadvantage with the civil students "(Indo-Briton, East Indian and Native)." The distinction here made seems to indicate that the Military students then admitted into the college were pure Europeans and were neither Indo-Britons nor East Indians.

June 1626 W dy 19.6.93.
forwarded with June 409 Ed
of 20.6.1893.

Letter 1626/A.
W dy 19.6.93.

Govt of India letter no. 2402 G.
dy 18.9.93 on page 1 of June
2685. W. dy 23.10.93.
with June 810 Ed dy 8.11.93.

- do - do -

8. In 1893 the Government thought that the time had arrived to reconsider the circumstances under which the subordinate grades of the P.W.D. were recruited in part from the Army, as there was no longer any difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of duly qualified natives of the country, educated at their own expense, who eagerly competed for the available appointments and addressed the Government of India on the subject of the abolition of the system of recruitment from the Army. But the Government of India refused to sanction the proposal on the ground that they were "not "prepared to agree to any curtailment of the opportunities afforded to British soldiers for obtaining civil employment in India."

The Government of India further observed--

"In your letter it is not stated that the "system of partially recruiting the Upper subordinate establishment from non-commissioned officers and soldiers has not given the Public Works Department ~~many~~ useful recruits, but the proposal for the abolition of the system is chiefly urged on the grounds of the inconveniences that have arisen under the grading scheme sanctioned in 1884 and on the ~~fact~~ fact that only about one half of the number of soldiers who enter the Madras College of Engineering succeed in completing the course for admission to the Public Works Department. The Government of India are of opinion that it should be possible to rectify the imperfections in the grading system, and I am to request that the Government of Madras may be moved to reconsider the

"the existing arrangements with that object. The
 "inconvenience which is stated to be caused by
 "the appointment of passed soldier students direct
 "to the 1st grade of overseers is possibly due to
 "some extent to the want of elasticity in the
 "Madras system under which the numbers in each grade
 "of overseers are regulated by a fixed scale."

9. The rule in regard to the admission of
 Military students as now revised stands thus--

MILITARY STUDENTS.

41. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College. They must hold a first-class Army School certificate, and must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the College. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by the commanding officer to the Principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate--

- (a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
- (b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
- (c) certificate that the candidate was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony;
- (d) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
- (e) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army School certificate;
- (f) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
- (g) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:--

I certify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Name.

Designation.

10. The reasons which led to the passing of this rule are fully set forth in paras. 3 to 10 of the earlier office note.

11. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association submits that the revised rule regarding the Military students which requires that they must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony and must produce a certificate to that effect will injuriously affect the prospects of country-born soldiers. The Association point out that it is nowhere stated that the country-born students have as a class shaped badly hitherto in comparison with the home-bred students and that it is not apparent why if physically fit for the Army they should

Page 11 of form 159 rectd
 20-5-07

40/5P

should be considered less fitted to work in a tropical country than the latter. They state, that country-born men are recruited and trained for appointments on Railways similar to those in P.W.D. and that no complaints have so far been made of their unsuitability for the appointments.

12. The Association further point out that the rule adversely affects the home-bred soldiers who enter the College of Engineering since, as most of their life must be necessarily spent in the country, their sons will under the new rules be practically excluded from the college.

13. The Military students enjoy the following advantages over the Civilian students:--

Rule 41 - Page 4 of G.O. 159
- Do - 20.3.07

(1) Their age limit is fixed at 28 as against 22 in the case of Civilian students.

(2) They are required to produce only a first class Army School certificate and not to pass the First in Arts Examination as in the case of the Civilian students.

Rule 45 - Page 12 of G.O. 159
- Do - 20.3.07

(3) They are exempted from the payment of fees and are supplied gratis with drawing instruments and text books.

(4) During their college course they receive their regimental pay and allowances and a college allowance of Rs.11 per mensem.

Rule 47
- Do -

(5) They receive an outfit allowance of Rs.150 when they are appointed to the P.W.D.

(6) They are appointed as first grade overseers and not to the third grade, as are the Civilian students.

14. The ~~E.A.F.~~ ^{Indian and Anglo} Association submit that these

advantages will be lost to country-born Europeans if they are to be debarred from entering the college through the Army. The Association also point out that owing to their backward state of education, the country-born Europeans do not attain to the high standard of education required for admission to the college and do not therefore benefit by the scholarship granted under rule 56.

A) 16 P

15. In view of these facts the Association submit that the closure of one of the avenues to the public service to the country-born European is a retrograde step and opposed to the liberal policy in regard to European education which the Government have recently adopted. They think that the rule must have been passed without full consideration of its adverse effect on the interests of a deserving class and pray for its modification.

16. As observed by the Secretary the rule does not exclude country-born Europeans from entering the College but requires that they should ordinarily have been brought up in a non-tropical climate. But in practice the rule will, it seems, exclude almost all country-born Europeans since they are mostly sons of Europeans employed in this country, many of whom may be unable to send their children to a non-tropical country to be brought up there. In these circumstances there seems to be some force in the arguments adduced by the ^{Madras} E.A.L. Association.

17. Papers from 1860 had to be traced from the General Records and obtained from Madras.

T. K.

11. 10. 07

K. R. 15. 10. 07.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 438, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 16th December 1907. EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—Military students of the College of Engineering.]

Yes. I saw this.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-6-07.

Page 7 of the Madras Mail dated 1st June 1907.

There is a letter in one of the newspapers (a day or two) complaining that a European brought up in this country who has enlisted here is ineligible for the military classes at the Engineering College. The rules require, I think, European residence or bringing up. Please put up any discussion on the rule or its origin. Deal with it separately.

G. S. F[ORBES]—3-6-07.

Please extract this note and put up papers referred to.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-6-07.

Please see the cutting from the Madras Mail of the 1st June 1907.

A 2. The original rule in regard to the admission of military students into the College of Engineering ran thus:—

"51. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British service, desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works department, will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the college by a competitive examination. Candidates must be soldiers of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers and under 28 years of age. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the principal up to the second Monday in March. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the principal and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:—

"(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;

"(b) extract from the company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;

"(c) certificate that the candidate has never been dismissed from staff employment;

"(d) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;

S. Page 9 of G.O., No. 37, Educational, dated 20th January 1906.

No. 838, EDUCATIONAL, 15th NOVEMBER 1907.

"(e) certificate of perfect eye-sight,
"sound health and unimpaired
"constitution, signed by a medi-
"cal officer in the following
"form:—

"I certify that I have carefully examined
"and that to the best of my belief his
"eye-sight is perfect, and he has no disease,
"constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, un-
"fitting him, or likely to unfit him, for active out-
"door employment as an Upper Subordinate in
"the Public Works Department.

"Name.

"Designation."

3. The Committee, which was appointed
to consider the revision of the syllabus of
studies and the curriculum of the College
of Engineering, reported on this subject
as follows:—

B | "It was originally hoped that by
"recruiting from the ranks of the army a
"leaven of British tradesmen born and bred
"out of India would be obtained in the
"subordinate ranks of the public service.
"This hope has not been realised, and,
"while recognising the fact that capable
"subordinates have occasionally been
"obtained by the present means of
"recruitment, the Committee considers
"that such cases are not sufficiently
"numerous to justify the continuance of
"this method of recruitment on the present
"lines. The majority of the Military
"students are sons of former and present
"Military subordinates in the Public
"Works Department or of subordinates of
"other departments, who have enlisted
"with the idea of entering the Public
"Works Department by this means; they
"have in most cases been born and bred
"in the country. The home-bred Britisher
"is comparatively speaking a rarity, and
"unless in some measure a social derelict
"he seldom has the education necessary
"to ensure collegiate success. The Com-
"mittee considers that no soldier student
"should be admitted unless he is a
"tradesman and has a first-class army
"school certificate, and that he should be
"British born and bred. Such students
"should be admitted to a probationary
"class for a period of one year to prepare
"them for a qualifying college exami-
"nation which should be passed prior to

J. Vide paragraph 13 of the Committee's report
on page 5 of G.O., No. 655, Educational,
dated 3rd October 1905.

"their joining the Upper Subordinate
"class. All failures should at once rejoin
"their units. The Committee is of opinion
"that, should this system fail to produce
"men of the required stamp, then recruit-
"ment from the army should be abandoned,
"tradesmen, when and if required, being
"obtained from England under covenant."

4. Colonel Love remarked with refer-
ence to this—

"I doubt whether the country-born
"have swamped the British-born to the
"extent the Committee supposes. The
"qualification suggested in regard to
"certificate of education is accepted but
"I do not think it would be expedient to
"insist on other conditions. Preference,
"however, might be given to non-com-
"missioned officers and men who have a
"trade and who are British-born. . ."

J. Paragraph 6 (a) on page 4 of K. W. G.O.,
No. 655, dated 3rd October 1905.

J. Paragraph 9 on page 24 of G.O., No. 655,
dated 3rd October 1905.

5. Mr. Chatterton observed—
". . . . I think that similar
"proposals were sent up to the Govern-
"ment of India about ten years ago and
"were negatived on the ground that they
"were not prepared to take any steps to
"diminish the prospects of the British
"soldier in India. In lieu of the
"Committee's proposals I would suggest
"that only soldiers who are non-domiciled
"Europeans should be admitted to the
"College. . . . I do not attach any
"importance to the suggestion of the
"Committee that the soldier student
"should be a tradesman as that is a very
"vague term and may include printers,
"bricklayers, butchers, cobblers, etc.,
"and even if he be a tradesman, he may
"be and very likely will be a very bad
"one, as good artisans do not as a rule
"enlist in the army. . . ."

J. Vide paragraph headed Military subordinates
on page 18 of K. W. G.O., No. 655, dated
3rd October 1905.

6. Mr. deWinton noted—
"I do not agree with the Committee
"on this subject. Their proposals will
"practically abolish the military element
"in the Public Works Department alto-
"gether, and I value my military leaven
"too much to consent to this, especially at a
"time when we shall want every available
"man we can lay hands on. No doubt,
"we have had, of late years, a proportion
"of soldiers born and bred in the country,
"but some of them have turned out very
"useful men, and we can always reject
"undesirables if we choose, and if the
"Principal of the college will help us . ."

No. 159, EDUCATIONAL, 16 Dec
NOVEMBER 1907.

J. Paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 655, Educational,
dated 3rd October 1905, page 27.

D. See on pages 12 and 15 K.W., G.O., No. 657,
Educational, dated 10th October 1906.

D. Also paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 657, Educational,
dated 10th October 1906, page 7.

E. Paragraph 105 on page 23 of K.W. G.O.,
No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March
1907.

7. The Government were disposed to regard the recommendations of the Committee as going too far and, if adopted in practice, as being tantamount to abolishing recruitment from the Army—a result by no means to be desired. But as the Committee again adhered to their original recommendations, Government accepted them save as to the requirement that a soldier seeking admission to the college should have been brought up to a trade. As to this, it was thought sufficient if preference was given to soldiers who had been so brought up. Please see page 23 of the notes K.W., G.O., No. 655, Educational, dated 3rd October 1905, and pages 12 to 15 of K.W. G.O., No. 657, Educational, dated 10th October 1906.

8. In the revised rules of the College of Engineering submitted by the Principal, the rule regarding the admission of military students ran—

"42. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five annually, be admitted to the College. They must hold a first-class Army school certificate, and must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:—

- "(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
- "(b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
- "(c) certificate that the candidate was [born and] brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony;
- "(d) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
- "(e) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army school certificate;

- (f) statement whether the candidate
"is married or unmarried;
(g) certificate of good eye-sight, sound
"health and unimpaired consti-
"tution, signed by a medical
"officer in the following form:—

"I certify that I have carefully examined
"A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-
"sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional
"affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or
"likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as
"an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works
"Department.

"Name
"Designation."

Paragraph 108 on page 24 of K.W. G.O.,
No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March
1907.

9. Colonel Love explained the object of
the second sentence of the rules as
follows:—

"The object of the Committee is to
"exclude non-commissioned officers and
"men of British regiments who have been
"brought up in India on the ground that
"they are unequal to 'the home-bred
"Britisher' (first report, paragraph 13).
"A soldier who has been brought up in a
"non-tropical British Colony like Canada
"or Australia would be free from any
"disabilities which a country-born Euro-
"pean may possess, and the spirit of the
"Committee's recommendations will be
"carried out by providing for the eligi-
"bility of such colonials."

Ibid.

10. The Assistant Secretary noted upon
this—

"The rule is generally in accordance
"with orders. There is one point,
"however, which seems to deserve notice.
"In the body of the rule it is stated that
"the soldier "must ordinarily have been
"brought up in Great Britain," etc.
"Whereas certificate (c) requires the
"candidate to have been "born and brought
"up in Great Britain, etc." The certifi-
"cate is much more positive. It seems
"doubtful whether birth in a non-tropical
"country is necessary. A man born in
"India and brought up at home is not
"necessarily less fit physically than a man
"born and brought up in England. It
"would therefore seem sufficient if the
"certificate merely required proof that the
"candidate was brought up in England or
"any other non-tropical country."

Page 25 *ibid.*

Page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated
20th March 1907.

This view was concurred in by the
Honourable Member—*vide* page 25 of
K.W. G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated
20th March 1907.

11. The revised rule now runs as
follows:—

"41. Non-commissioned officers and
"soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will,
"to the number of five annually, be admitted to
"the College. They must hold a first-class
"Army School certificate, and must ordinarily
"have been brought up in Great Britain or
"Ireland, or in some non-tropical British

"Colony. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June of the year of admission. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the College. Applications will be received by the Principal up to the last day of May. Each candidate's application shall be forwarded by his commanding officer to the Principal, and shall be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate—

- "(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
- "(b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
- "(c) certificate that the candidate was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony;
- "(d) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
- "(e) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army School certificate;
- "(f) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
- "(g) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

"I certify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

"Name
"Designation."

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—20-6-07.

The office-note is an accurate account of the history of the rule. It is to be noted that the rule says that the candidate must *ordinarily* have been brought up in England, etc. It therefore does not exclude entirely country-breds though the certificate required is a stumbling-block. It would apparently, however, be in the Principal's discretion to accept such a candidate if others were not forthcoming.

C. A. SOUTER—21-6-07.

A on page 1 of the office-note quotes as the *original* rules the rules as revised in 1906. Where are the *original* rules of the college as constituted on its present

No. 838, EDUCATIONAL, 15 Dec. OCTOBER 1907.

Page 2 *supra*.

Page 31. of the College
Calendar.

7. 7 AS B.
basis as regards Military students, and is there anything in the notes connected therewith to show that the assertion of the Committee in the first three lines of the extract from their report quoted at 'B' on the same page, is a correct exposition of the views of Government, when the rule was *originally* framed, *i.e.*, when Military candidates were first admitted?

12/
From the history of the College as stated on page 33 of the College Calendar for 1906, thirty-five European non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners were transferred to the College; but provision appears to have existed from the founding of the College in 1860, which provided for 20 stipendiary studentships for European non-commissioned officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Regiments serving in the Presidency, the number being subsequently raised to 30.

That history however contains nothing so far as I can see as to the necessity for the Military students to be brought up in Europe.

H. D. TAYLOR—22-6-07.

From the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Madras,
dated 30th August 1907.

Where are the papers on the subject? The whole of the arguments in the memorial appears to be based upon a misunderstanding. Country-born persons are not excluded; the condition imposed is that they should be brought up in a non-tropical climate.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-9-07.

The establishment of an Engineering College in Madras was finally sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1858, and the College was formed accordingly in the course of the year 1858-59. The College, as then constituted, was confined to training candidates for the grade of Sub-Overseer and Assistant ~~Engineer~~ *Over* for the Public Works Department. With this view the institution was divided into two departments, one of which was to train candidates for the grade of Sub-Overseer and the other for the grade of Assistant Overseer. Special provision was also made "for admitting into the college a limited number (20) of non-commissioned officers and soldiers from Her Majesty's British and Local European Regiments serving in the Presidency

Page 30 of the Calendar for the Engineering College for 1906.

J2. Page 1 of G.O., No. 1507, Public, dated 15th October 1860.

also para. 142, page 80 of
Public Inst. Report for
1858-59. put up.

"who are selected on the results of a
"competing examination to which they
"are admitted on the recommendation of
"their Commanding officers." The rules
which were issued in 1859 regarding the
selection of the Military students as
contained in notification No. 175, dated
6th May 1859, were—

"The Governor in Council is pleased to
"intimate that it has been resolved to select from
"the European non-commissioned officers and
"privates belonging to Her Majesty's Indian,
"and (with the concurrence of His Excellency
"the Commander-in-Chief in India) Her
"Majesty's British Forces on the Madras
"Establishment, twenty stipendiary students
"for the Engineering College at Madras, if
"a sufficient number of eligible candidates
"should be forthcoming.

"2. The stipendiary students of this class
"will be allowed the same pay, rations and
"clothing as when they were serving with their
"respective regiments, and, in addition, ten
"rupees a month.

"3. Their position will be strictly that of
"probationers. They will continue to be borne
"on the strength of their respective regiments;
"and such of them as prove not to be qualified
"either in respect of character or attainments
"will be sent back to their regiments.

"4. On the other hand, those who prove every
"way fit, will be appointed Sub-Overseers in
"the Department of Public Works, or to such
"other situations as may be considered proper.

"5. Time spent in the College of Engineers
"will be counted for promotion to the grade of
"Assistant Overseer.

"6. Candidates for stipendiary studentships
"must—

"1st. Be less than 25 years of age.

"2nd. Have uniformly conducted them-
"selves to the satisfaction of their Commanding
"Officers in the discharge of their duty as
"privates or non-commissioned officers.

"3rd. Be thoroughly trustworthy, well
"conducted men, who can be relied upon to
"superintend native workmen efficiently and to
"treat them in a becoming manner.

"4th. Be able to write correctly and
"legibly from dictation, and to express them-
"selves with reasonable correctness and intelli-
"gence in a letter or report.

"5th. Be familiar with the four first rules
"of Arithmetic and with Vulgar and Decimal
"fractions, and be able to keep accounts, and

"6th. Be either acquainted with one of
"the vernacular languages of India, or have
"shown such aptitude and intelligence as
"furnishes a reasonable presumption that they
"would acquire a native language if the neces-
"sary facilities were given.

"Commanding Officers are requested to
"furnish full particulars to the Principal of the
"Civil Engineering College at the Presidency,
"under each of the above heads, of such non-
"commissioned officers and privates belonging
"to their respective corps as they can confidently
"recommend for stipendiary studentships in the
"Madras Engineering College."

2. In G.O., No. 443, Educational, dated
16th July 1885, the Government approved
for the first time a Code of rules relating
to the constitution and work of the Col-
lege of Engineering. In these rules, the
rule relating to the Soldier or Military
students ran—

"Non-commissioned officers and soldiers
"of Her Majesty's British service, desirous
"of qualifying for employment in the Public
"Works Department, will, to the number
"of five annually, be admitted to the College
"on passing an entrance examination in Arith-
"metic and English. After one year's study
"of Arithmetic, Algebra and vernacular langu-
"age, they will, provided they pass a satis-
"factory examination in these subjects, join
"the subordinate class for the ordinary theo-
"retical and practical courses. Each student
"will draw a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem for
"three and a half years, commencing from the
"date of joining the subordinate class. His
"pay, rations and clothing will be drawn from
"his regiment throughout the whole course of
"study. A fixed proportion between the
"number of soldiers and civilians to be
"appointed to the Public Works Department
"will be established."

This rule however does not give the
qualifications required of Military students
which were embodied in the following
"rules of admission" of Military
students:—

"A Competitive examination for admission
"to the College of Engineering, Madras, will
"be held annually on the first Monday in May.
"The examination will be conducted by means
"of papers forwarded from the College to
"Officers Commanding Regiments and Bat-
"teries, who are requested to detail one or more
"officers to superintend the examination in
"accordance with rules which will be furnished
"with the papers. Candidates from Madras,
"St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee will be
"examined at the College.

"2. Candidates must—

"(a) be non-commissioned officers or men
"of Her Majesty's British forces of not less
"than two years' service, and under twenty-five
"years of age;

"(b) have uniformly conducted themselves
"to the satisfaction of their Commanding
"Officers in the discharge of their duties;

"(c) be thoroughly trustworthy and well-
"conducted men, who can be relied on to
"superintend native workmen and to treat
"them in a becoming manner.

Page 3 *ibid.*

Page 8 *supra.*

Pages 14 and 15 of the pamphlet with G.O.,
No. 804, Educational, dated 13th December
1890.

Madras

"3. Applications from Commanding Officers
"for the examination of such men as they may
"recommend for admission should reach the
"Principal not later than 15th April, and
"should be accompanied by the following
"documents, viz. :—
"(a) Extract from Troop and Company or
"Battery defaulter sheet.
"(b) Extract from third page of attesta-
"tion.
"(c) Extract from Court-martial sheet.
"(d) Certificate of sound health and
"unimpaired constitution from a Commissioned
"Medical Officer.
"Each application should state whether the
"candidate is married."

Page 11 of G.O., No. 530, Educational, dated
22nd August 1898.

3. When the rules of the College of
Engineering were revised in 1898, the
rule relating to Military students was
recast by collecting together all the then
existing rulings regarding the Military
students and incorporating the essential
portions of the "Rules of admission" as
given in the Army Regulations, Volume
II, Part I, paragraph 1335. The revised
rule ran—

"(i) Non-commissioned officers and soldiers
"of Her Majesty's British service, desirous of
"qualifying for employment in the Public
"Works Department, will, to the number of
"five annually, be admitted to the College by a
"Competitive examination. Candidates must
"be soldiers of thoroughly good character well
"recommended by their Commanding Officers
"and under 28 years of age. Applications
"will be received by the Principal up to the
"second Monday in March. Each candidate's
"application shall be forwarded by his Com-
"manding Officer to the Principal and shall be
"accompanied by the following documents
"relating to the candidate :—

"(a) extract from regimental defaulter's
"and court-martial books for the whole period
"of service ;

"(b) extract from the Company defaulter's
"book for the preceding two years ;

"(c) certificate that the candidate has never
"been dismissed from staff employment ;

"(d) statement whether the candidate is
"married or unmarried ;

"(e) certificate of perfect eye-sight, sound
"health and unimpaired constitution, signed
"by a Medical officer in the following form :—

" "I certify that I have carefully examined
"and that to the best of my belief
"his eye-sight is perfect, and he has no disease,
"constitutional affection or bodily infirmity,
"unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for active
"out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate
"in the Public Works Department.

" Name " Designation '."

4. The College rules were again revised
in 1901 when the rule regarding the
admission of Military students was retained
—the only new condition introduced being
that the Military candidates must have
had not less than two years' service prior
to the date of admission to the college.

Page 9 of G.O., No. 366, Educational, dated
28th June 1901.

No. 788, EDUCATIONAL, 1155 Sec. OCTOBER 1907.

D. 2. G.O., No. 1626 W., dated 19th June 1893, with G.O., No. 409, Educational, dated 20th June 1893.

M. Letter No. 1626 A.W., dated 19th June 1893.

C. Government of India letter No. 2402 G., dated 18th September 1893, on page 1 of G.O., No. 2685 W., dated 23rd October 1893, with G.O., No. 810, Educational, dated 8th November 1893.

Do. do.

E. Page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th May 1907.

Pages 2 to 7 supra.

ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony. Page 1 of current file. appears to have been introduced into the rules for the first time.

5. In 1893 the Government thought that the time had arrived to reconsider the circumstances under which the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department were recruited in part from the Army, as there was no longer any difficulty in obtaining the requisite number of duly qualified natives of the country, educated at their own expense, who eagerly competed for the available appointments and addressed the Government of India on the subject of the abolition of the system of recruitment from the Army. But the Government of India refused to sanction the proposal on the ground that they were "not prepared to agree to any curtailment of the opportunities afforded to British soldiers for obtaining civil employment in India."

The Government of India further observed—

"In your letter it is not stated that the system of partially recruiting the Upper subordinate establishment from non-commissioned officers and soldiers has not given the Public Works Department useful recruits, but the proposal for the abolition of the system is chiefly urged on the grounds of the inconveniences that have arisen under the grading scheme sanctioned in 1884 and on the fact that only about one half of the number of soldiers who enter the Madras College of Engineering succeed in completing the course for admission to the Public Works Department. The Government of India are of opinion that it should be possible to rectify the imperfections in the grading system, and I am to request that the Government of Madras may be moved to reconsider the existing arrangements with that object. The inconvenience which is stated to be caused by the appointment of passed soldier students direct to the first grade of overseers is possibly due to some extent to the want of elasticity in the Madras system under which the numbers in each grade of overseers are regulated by a fixed scale."

7. The rule in regard to the admission of Military students, as now revised, is contained in Rule 41 on page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907. The reasons which led to the passing of this rule are fully set forth in paragraphs 3 to 10 of the earlier office-note. The condition that they must

8. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association submit that the revised rule regarding the Military students which requires that they must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British

Paragraph 9 on page 2. *of 4.*

Do. do.

Do. do.

*Page 3 of 4.*E Rule 41, page 11 of G.O., No. 159, Educational,
dated 20th March 1907.

Do. do.

E Rule 45, page 12 of G.O., No. 159, Educational,
dated 20th March 1907.

Do. do.

E Rule 47, page 12 of G.O., No. 159, Educational,
dated 20th March 1907.

Do. do.

Paragraph 10 on page 3. *of 4.**Page 13 of 80 of 159 212*
20-3-07 E.

Colony and must produce a certificate to that effect will injuriously affect the prospects of country-born soldiers. The Association point out that it is nowhere stated that the country-born students have as a class shaped badly hitherto in comparison with the home-bred students and that it is not apparent why if physically fit for the Army they should be considered less fitted to work in a tropical country than the latter. They state that country-born men are recruited and trained for appointments on Railways similar to those in the Public Works Department and that no complaints have so far been made of their unsuitability for the appointments.

8.9. The Association further point out that the rule adversely affects the home-bred soldiers who enter the College of Engineering ~~since~~, as most of their life must be necessarily spent in the country, their sons will under the new rules be practically excluded from the college.

9.10. The Military students enjoy the following advantages over the Civilian students:—

(1) Their age limit is fixed at 28 as against 22 in the case of Civilian students.

(2) They are required to produce only a first-class Army School certificate and not to pass the First-in Arts Examination as in the case of the Civilian students.

(3) They are exempted from the payment of fees and are supplied gratis with drawing instruments and text-books.

(4) During their college course they receive their regimental pay and allowances and a college allowance of Rs. 11 per mensem.

(5) They receive an outfit allowance of Rs. 150 when they are appointed to the Public Works Department.

(6) They are appointed as first-grade overseers and not to the third grade, as are the Civilian students.

10.11. The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association submit that these advantages will be lost to country-born Europeans if they are to be debarred from entering the college through the Army. The Association also point out that owing to their backward state of education, the country-born Europeans do not attain to the high standard of education required for admission to the college and do not therefore benefit by the scholarship granted under rule 56.

Page 13 of 150, No. 152 dated 20th March 1907

Paragraph 11 on page 3. *qcf.*

Page 7 *supra*.

12. In view of these facts the Association submit that the closure of one of the avenues to the public service to the country-born European is a retrograde step and opposed to the liberal policy in regard to European education which the Government have recently adopted. They think that the rule must have been passed without full consideration of its adverse effect on the interests of a deserving class and pray for its modification.

13. As observed by the Secretary, the rule does not exclude country-born Europeans from entering the college but requires that they should ordinarily have been brought up in a non-tropical climate. But in practice the rule will, it seems, exclude almost all country-born Europeans since they are mostly sons of Europeans employed in this country, many of whom may be unable to send their children to a non-tropical country to be brought up there. In these circumstances there seems to be some force in the arguments adduced by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.

14. Papers from 1860 had to be traced from the General Records and obtained from Madras.

T.K.—14-10-07.
K.R.—15-10-07.

Lec.

Rule 41
E.

The office note dated 20.6.07 was confined principally to the restriction now imposed on military candidates seeking admission to the Engineering College with the view of employment in the P.W.D. The further note gives a history of the rules previous to those now in force. The restriction regarding the Country in which military candidates should be ~~be~~ brought up is dated only from the current year & does not appear to have been

[Proof reviewed & submitted on 13.11.07]

*Amended
Amended*

Not 8385
16-12-07

14

55/148

previously considered.

2. The grounds on which the restriction was imposed have been outlined in the first office note & need not be recapitulated. The matter is entirely one of policy & rests on the assumption, which seems not open to adverse argument, that persons born of European parentage in India, and brought up ~~and~~ in India, are decadent. As a general ~~statement~~ statement, this ~~is~~ premiss seems undeniable. This being the case, it seems highly undesirable that the rule should be relaxed especially when there will not improbably be no dearth of candidates who have been brought up in England whose standard of morality will ~~in all~~ on an average be higher than that of country-bred Europeans. Para. 10 of the memorial is little else than a confession of inferiority, and it appears difficult to understand why the public service should be weakened out of consideration for a class which though 'deserving', is not efficient. The lower ranks of the P.W.D. need

strengthening as much as ~~a~~ those of any other Department.

3. As the rule at present stands the restriction is not rigid, and a country-bred European of proved ability & character can gain entrance to the College.

Caswell
14.11.7.

AM

W. S. L. G. L. G.
14.11.7.

41.
E paper.
I hope "ordinarily"

Circulates 15 1/2
Box No. 6.

~~Amended~~ I assume that European ²⁰⁰⁰ ~~country~~ ^{born} country born are fully eligible for admission to the College par passu with natives of the country: ~~the~~ the privilege on behalf of British-born British soldiers being merely a special privilege. But I presume the former class will have no chance in a literary competition. Are there ~~are~~ many country born soldiers in British regiments who desire to enter the College? The new rules don't altogether exclude them in any case for the rule as to birthplace is "ordinarily" i.e. a preference is to be given

to those brought up in a temperate climate
amid British surroundings. I fear it
is impossible to deny that the
country-born Britisher is "decadent" as
Mr. Foster characterizes him: & if so it
is certainly in the public advantage
to get the British-bred men.

I would let the matter
drop at present.

J. F. [Signature]
1911

The file will be sent to [unclear] for
reference with reference to the point
raised in the H. M. note

[Signature]
17.11.07

18/11/11

2.11.11

Elc no. 2167-1
18.11.07

Rev. 19.11.07

H.O. no. 155
2-12-07. (in British regiments)

These soldiers born in India
satisfying all the conditions laid down
in the College rules submitted applications
this year - There were eighteen
applications from British born soldiers.

A few more would probably be
forthcoming if an attempt was made
to get them

Ad [Signature]
30.11.07



17
 17th Dec. 1878

Sec.

Dr. Boume's note shows that soldiers in British regiments born in India do apply & that more could be got if efforts were made.

Cadogan
 3.12.7.

HM

AS Dwyer
 4.12.07

Circulated 4¹²/₀₇
 Box No. 6.

I am inclined to leave the rule as it is. On the whole it is an advantage to have the British-bred soldiers.

G. Forbes
 5/11

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F.K.
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To

The President, E. & A-I Association.

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