

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

order
page no. 8

14

39
G.O., No. 538, 14th July 1908.

N. P.

College of Engineering.

Forwarding to the Government of India a memorial from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India appealing against the orders of the Government of Madras declining to modify rule 41 of the rules for the working of the — relative to the admission of military students to the College.

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.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1908.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 538, 14th July 1908.

College of Engineering.

Forwarding to the Government of India a memorial from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India appealing against the orders of the Government of Madras declining to modify rule 41 of the rules for the working of the — relative to the admission of military students to the College.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

I

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

ABSTRACT.—Informing the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association that the Government decline to modify the qualifications prescribed in rule 41 of the rules for the working of the College of Engineering relative to the admission of military students.

II

Letter—from A. E. RENCONTRE, Esq., President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India, Limited.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational department.

Dated—Madras, the 4th June 1908.

I am directed by the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India to forward a memorial addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, appealing against the decision of the Madras Government contained in their order No. 838, Educational, dated the 16th December 1907, declining to modify the rules for the admission of military students to the College of Engineering, as affecting Europeans born in the country, and to request that the appeal may be transmitted to the Government of India.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from A. E. RENCONTRE, Esq., President, Anglo-Indian Association, Southern India, Limited.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla.

Dated—Madras, the 4th June 1908.

On the 30th August 1907, this Association made a representation to the Local Government on behalf of Europeans born in this country, who enlist in the army and desire to qualify for service in the Public Works Department, but who, as it appeared to the Association, have been practically deprived of the privilege which they had hitherto enjoyed of entering the College of Engineering, Madras, as military students by the rules relating to the constitution and working of that College, which were promulgated in the month of March 1907. A copy of the letter of August last addressed by Major Bonham-Carter, R.E., the then President of the Association, is herewith forwarded.

The reasons for the representation made are therein given at some length, and the extent of the injury, which the new rules inflict on soldiers of His Majesty's British Service, who happen to have been born in the country, by depriving them of privileges and advantages, they had previously been admitted to are set forth in some detail. The Local Government were accordingly requested to be so good as to have the rule in question modified.

In reply, the Government of Madras state that they 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 and that 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.

It is against this decision of the Local Government that I am directed by the Council of the Association to submit the present appeal. It will be seen that the Government of Madras state that the rules do not exclude country-born Europeans from the College, but still decline to modify the rules, as if they were quite clear on the point. But His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will observe, from a perusal of the letter to the Government of Madras of August last, that this is really not the case. It is true that rule 41 states that the candidates must ordinarily have been brought up in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some non-tropical British Colony, and the word *ordinarily* here used might be taken to imply that the country-born European is by no means excluded. But the Governor-General in Council will perceive that the portion of the rule must obviously be read with what follows: namely, with the latter portion of the same rule, where it is laid down that each candidate's application shall be accompanied by a certificate that the candidate was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony. The question naturally arises how is it possible in the face of such a proviso, for a candidate born in the country, to produce the certificate required, and what other construction can the rule be open to, but that the country-born soldier cannot be a candidate for admission to the College of Engineering as a military student. As the Council of the Association feel that the Governor-General in Council cannot but see on a careful consideration of the matter that this is the only reasonable interpretation that can be put upon the present wording of the rules and as the Government of Madras admit that it is not intended to absolutely exclude the country-born European, I am directed to request that the rules may be so modified as to make this intention at least unmistakably clear.

On the other hand, granting that what is so far conceded is made perfectly clear in the rules, what then is the prospect before the country-born soldier? Only five candidates are required annually from non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service, while more may apply and preference will be given to those brought up in a temperate climate amid British surroundings. What chances are there in the circumstances for country-born soldiers? Practically *nil*. And since under the new rules, without any fault of his own, the country-born European has been deprived of privileges and advantages he had hitherto enjoyed, I am directed further to appeal also against the proviso in the decision of the Local Government that, while the rules do not exclude country-born Europeans from the College, preference will be given to those brought up in a temperate climate amid British surroundings. The Council of the Association fails to see on what grounds of equity or justice this decision can be maintained; it fails to see why, if physically fitted for the army, the country-born should be considered less fitted to work in the country of his birth than the man born in a non-tropical country; it fails to see why again in the case of the home-bred soldier who enters the College of Engineering and necessarily spends most of his life in the country, where his children would under ordinary circumstances be born, his sons should, as they will, under the new rule, be excluded from the privilege to which their father was himself admitted.

Moreover, the Government of India will observe that it is not a new privilege that is claimed for the country-born soldier, but rather the old privilege, which he had hitherto enjoyed, but which at one stroke of the pen, he has been deprived of. The question may well be said to be of national importance, as it affects the whole of the European community born and bred in the country. In fact the extent to which the country-born soldier would be affected by the new rule, may be imagined from the fact recorded by the very Committee upon whose recommendations the new rules came into being, 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.

On the other hand, it cannot be urged that the advantages which the country-born European would be deprived of by the new rules, may be said to be compensated for by the provision of special scholarships for the community, as inducement to their entering the College, as civil students, since, as has been pointed out to the Local Government, these scholarships are comparatively limited, while, with other scholarships of a similar nature, they remain, as a matter of fact, practically unawarded, for the reason that the high standard of qualification necessary is almost prohibitive in the present backward state of the education of the community. They are besides intended also, for the much larger proportion of the descendants of Europeans who are not eligible for enlistment in the army. Further, as has been remarked in the concluding portion of the letter of August last, these scholarships together with the more favourable grant-in-aid rules for European schools were evidently introduced with the object of raising the standard of education of Europeans in India, after the Government had clearly realized the fact of the backward state of the domiciled community, and the necessity for taking prompt and vigorous measures to educate the class as well as the necessity for substituting more intelligent methods of testing efficiency for the rigid system of departmental examinations hitherto in vogue. And just at this stage, therefore, before the community has had sufficient time to take advantage of the more favourable rules and make any material advance in its educational condition to shut out one of the avenues to the public service, which until now was thrown open to the country-born European in the army and compel him to seek admittance into the same service by the more rigid examination test, prescribed for the Civilian student seems to the Council of the Association to be a retrograde step which the Government could never have seriously contemplated, especially as it is so clearly opposed to the liberal policy in regard to the education of the European in India, to which the Government are committed.

In these circumstances I am directed by the council of the association to very respectfully request that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to direct that the rules relating to the admission of military students to the College of Engineering, Madras, may be so modified as not only to provide clearly for the admission of the country-born European to the College, but also for his being allowed the privilege of competing on equal terms, as heretofore, with his comrades in the army, who may be otherwise favoured by the accident of birth and breeding. In fact, I am to request that the country-born European may be restored to the privilege he has hitherto enjoyed, but which, for no fault of his own, he has been deprived of by the present rules.

Order—No. 538, Educational, dated 14th July 1908.

The memorial will be forwarded to the Government of India.

[Here enter Letter No. 539, Educational, dated 14th July 1908.]

(True Extract.)

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 539.

From

H. D. TAYLOR, Esq., I.C.S.,

Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Ootacamund, the 14th July 1908.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the orders of the Government of India, a memorial from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India appealing against the orders of the Government of Madras declining to modify the rules prescribed for the admission of military students into the College of Engineering, Madras.

2. Under the rules of the College of Engineering, Madras, which were in force previous to April 1907, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service desirous of qualifying for employment in the Public Works Department were, to the number of five annually, admitted into the College. The conditions which the candidates for admission had to satisfy were—

(1) that they should be soldiers of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their Commanding officers and under 28 years of age; and

(2) that they must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the College.

3. The Committee which was appointed in 1904 to consider the question of reorganizing the College reported 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 rank of the public service. This hope has not been realized, 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 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".

4. The Governor in Council considered that the Committee went too far and that to accept their recommendations as regards the admission of military students into the College would be tantamount to abolishing recruitment from the army. The Government, however, agreed that some change in the rules regarding the admission of soldier students was necessary and proposed to adopt in their entirety the rules of the Roorki College regarding soldier students. The Committee pointed out that the adoption of the Rurki 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 the military subordinates as compared with the Civilian students. They, therefore, adhered to their original recommendations, which the Governor in Council accepted save as to the requirement that a soldier seeking admission to the College should have been brought up to a trade; and in sanctioning the revised rules for the College, the limitation that the soldier student should be one *born* in Great Britain and Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony was also omitted.

5. The revised rule regarding the admission of soldier students which came into force on the 1st April ran—

"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."

6. Towards the close of last year, the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association requested that this rule might be modified by abolishing the preference given to those brought up in a temperate climate amidst British surroundings. But the Government declined to comply with the request on the ground that the new rules did not

altogether exclude the country-born European soldiers from the College as they were fully eligible for admission to the College *pari passu* with the natives of the country, that the country-born Europeans were not equal to the home-bred Britishers and that it was therefore for the public advantage to get British-bred men when available. The insertion of the word "*ordinarily*" in rule 41 allows the exercise of discretion in special cases.

7. In view, however, of the representations now made by the Association in paragraph 4 of their memorial to the Government of India, the Governor in Council was of opinion that, in order to remove all grounds for misapprehension and to make the intention clear, the wording of clause (c) of rule 41 which laid down that each candidate's application should be accompanied by a certificate that he was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony required modification. The rule has accordingly now been modified by the substitution of the following for clause (c) of rule 41:—

"(c) Certificate showing (1) the country in which the candidate was born, (2) the country in which he was brought up and educated, and (3) the school or schools which he attended."

8. On the question of preference to be given to British-bred soldiers which is referred to in paragraph 5 *et seq.* of the memorial, the Governor in Council adheres to the view expressed in paragraph 6 *supra* that it is in the public interests to secure the services of British-bred soldiers for recruitment in the Public Works Department, and has therefore no recommendation to make on behalf of the memorialists.

9. In conclusion, I am directed to point out that the matter complained of by the Association appears to be one entirely within the discretion of the Local Government. The Governor in Council does not, however, wish to withhold the memorial on that account.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 538, 539, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 14TH JULY 1908.

[SUBJECT.—*Regarding rules for the admission of Military students to the College of Engineering.*]

*From the President, Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India (Limited), Madras,
dated 4th June 1908.*

Papers please early. The matter would appear to be one entirely within the discretion of the Local Government. The rule relates only to a special class of Military subordinates recruited for special purposes. There is nothing to prevent the country-born and country-bred European from joining the College of Engineering under the ordinary rules, other than as a Military subordinate.

H. D. TAYLOR—9-6-08.

The representations made by the President of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association to the Local Government on this subject were fully discussed in the notes with G.O., No. 838, Educational, dated 16th December 1907. Attention is specially invited to the notes of the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes on page 14 of the notes with that Government Order. The rules regulating the constitution and working of the College of Engineering issued in G.O., No. 159, Educational, dated 20th March 1907, were framed by the Local Government and the question of the modification of the rules on the lines A suggested in the memorial of the Anglo-Indian Association seems to be a matter entirely within the discretion of the Local Government. It is for consideration whether the present memorial may be withheld under paragraph 11 (10) of the B. memorial rules, or whether it should be forwarded to the Government of India with a statement of facts as required by paragraph 9 of the same rules.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—11-6-08.

Please draft for approval noting as at A, but putting up a statement of facts on the lines of Hon'ble Mr. Forbes' note. The Honourable Member said "the matter may drop for the present."

H. D. TAYLOR—12-6-08.

A draft is submitted for approval.

T.K.—16-6-08.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—17-6-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—19-6-08.

I think the rule is faulty as the memorial points out on page 3. The candidate must according to the rules forward a certificate to the effect that he has been brought up in Great Britain, Ireland or some non-tropical Colony. Therefore a person who cannot forward such a certificate cannot be a candidate. I should say that clause (c), rule 41, should be amended. The best plan would be to add a footnote something to this effect.

I am not sure!

A. L[AWLEY].

"Candidates who have not been brought up in Great Britain, Ireland, or a non-tropical Colony should enter in the certificate the country in which they were educated and the schools they attended."

As it is I should think India would be certain to point out that the rule does virtually forbid applications from Indian born and bred candidates, though the prohibition in the first part of the rule is only a qualified one.

I suppose the rule really means that preference will be given to English and non-tropical Colonial bred soldiers, but it does not say so.

I think we should amend the rule. At the same time India can be told as in the draft of the reasons why English bred soldiers are preferred.

And they are very sound in my opinion.

A. L[AWLBY].

For myself I am not very satisfied with the rule but having made it and refused to alter it, we must, I think, stick to it now.

M. H[AMMICK]—24-6-08.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hammick—

I have no objection to amend rule 41 (c) to make it clear that India born and bred candidates brought up in India are not entirely barred.

Would it not be quite plain if for present sub-clause (c) we substitute the following, viz.,

“(c) a certificate showing—

(1) the country in which the candidate was born,

(2) the country in which he was brought up and educated; and the school or schools which he attended”?

A. L[AWLBY]—25-6-08.

I agree. Have the rule amended and then submit memorial with a revised draft.

M. H[AMMICK]—27-6-08.

Please draft accordingly.

H. D. TAYLOR—27-6-08.

The drafts placed below are for approval. Paragraphs 1 to 5 of the draft letter already put up have been retained and paragraphs 6 to 9 have been newly added.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—2-7-08.

C. A. SOUTER—3-7-08.

H. D. TAYLOR—4-7-08.

Approved.

M. H[AMMICK]—6-7-08.

Approved.

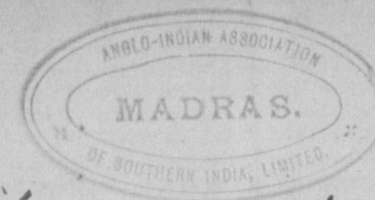
G. S[TOKES]—7-7-08.

A. L[AWLBY]—9-7-08.

Issue.

H. D. TAYLOR—10-7-08.

[G.O., Nos. 538, 539, Educational, dated 14th July 1908.]



EdCN^o 1301

9-6-08

THE HABITATION, EGMORE,
MADRAS, 4 JUNE, 1908.



From,

A. E. RENCONTRE ESQ.,
President, Anglo-Indian Association,
Of Southern India, Limited.

To

H. D. Taylor Esq., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government,
Educational Department,
O O T A C A M U N D.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India to forward a Memorial addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, appealing against the decision of the Madras Government contained in their Order No. 333, Educational, dated the 16th December 1907, declining to modify the rules for the admission of Military students, to the College of Engineering, as affecting Europeans born in the Country, and to request that the Appeal may be transmitted to the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. Rencontre

PRESIDENT, Anglo-Indian

Association

Southern India.

*Enclosures 2.
1 Memorial
1 Copy of President's letter to
Secretary to Govt. of Educational
Dept. Ootacamund, dated 30th July 1907*

2

Educational Department.

8

Read again G.O.No.838 Edl., dated 16th December 1907.

C.No.1301 From the President, Anglo Indian Association, Madras, dated 4-6-08.

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Sp
10-7-08

ORDER:- 538
P.S. 14-7-08

The Memorial will be forwarded to the Government of India..

20
17-6-08

1400
19-6-08
4-7-08

1P

Letter No. 539
To 14-7-08

The Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

DESPATCHED
18 JUL 1908

MA with
24th/10/08
Sp C. diff
18-7-08
MA

Sir,

I am directed to forward for ^{the orders of} submission to the Government of India a memorial ~~xx~~ from the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India appealing against the orders of the Government of Madras declining to modify the rules prescribed for the admission of Military students into the College of Engineering, Madras.

2. Under the rules of the College of Engineering, Madras, non-commissioned ^{which were for a memorial to the Govt 1907}

Rule 51 on page 9 of G.O. no. 372d
20-1-06

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3 2. ~~13~~ 9 28
Rule 51 on page 9 of G.O. no. 37 ldl T
20-1-06

Para 13 on page 5 of G.O. no. 655 ldl X
3.10-05

officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service desirous of qualifying for employment in the P.W.D. ^{West} ~~are~~, to the number of five annually, admitted into the College. The conditions which the candidates for admission ^{had} ~~were required~~ to satisfy were

(1) that they should be soldiers of thoroughly good character, well-recommended by their Commanding officers and under 28 years of age; and

(2) that they must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college.

3. The Committee which was appointed in 1904 to consider the question of reorganizing the college reported 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 rank of the public "service. This hope has not been "realized, 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 P.W.D. or of sub- "ordinates of other departments, who "have enlisted with the idea of entering "the P.W.D. by this means; they have in "most cases been born and bred in the ^{Country}."

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"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 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 9 of G.O. no 655 ^{Lid} page 27
3-10-05

X

4. The Governor in Council considered
that the Committee went too far and that
to accept their recommendations as regards
the admission of Military students into
the College would ^{be} tantamount to abolish-
ing recruitment from the army. The
Government however agreed that some change
in the rules regarding the admission of
soldier students was necessary and proposed
to adopt in their entirety the rules of
the Roorki College regarding soldier
students

vide para 9 of the report of the
Committee on page 3 of G.O. no. 657 Ed
10-10-06

Para 9 of G.O. no. 657 Ed
10-10-06 Page 7.

vide para. 109 of the notes with
G.O. no. 159 Ed - Pages 24 & 25.
20.3-07-

Page 11 of G.O. no. 159 Ed
20.3-07

students. The Committee pointed out that the adoption of the Rürki rules ~~will~~ ^{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 the Military Subordinates as compared with the Civilian students. They therefore adhered to their original recommendations, which the Governor in Council ~~the~~ accepted save as to the requirement that a soldier seeking admission to the College should have been brought up to a trade; ~~Subse-~~ ^{and in} ~~quently when~~ sanctioning the revised rules for the College, ~~the Governor in Council~~ ^{the limitation} ~~further omitted the condition~~ that the soldier student should be one born in Great Britain and Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony ~~was also omitted.~~

3. The revised rule regarding the admission of soldier students which came into force on the 1st April ran--

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.

Go. no. 838 Ed W
16-12-07

Vide the Honble Mr. Forster's note
dated 16-11-07 on page 14 of K.W.
Go. no 838 Ed. 2 16-12-07

Page 3 of C.F.

6. Towards the close of last year, the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association requested that this rule might be modified by abolishing the preference given to those brought up in a temperate climate amidst British surroundings. But the Government declined to comply with the ~~4~~ request on the ground that the new rules did not altogether exclude the country-born European soldiers from the College as they were fully eligible for admission to the college pari passu with the natives of the country, that the country-born Europeans were not equal to the Home-bred Britishers and that it was therefore for the public advantage to get British-bred men when available. The insertion of the word 'ordinarily' in rule 41 allows the exercise of discretion in special cases.

7. In view however of the ^{representation} ~~objection~~ ~~now~~ made by the Association in para.4 of their Memorial to the Govt. of India, the Governor in Council was of opinion that, in order to remove all grounds for misapprehension and to make the intention clear, the wording of clause (c) of rule 41 which laid down that each candidate's application should be accompanied by a certificate that he was brought up in Great Britain or Ireland or in some non-tropical British Colony required

7. 17 13 1P

modification. The rule has accordingly now been modified by the substitution of the following for clause (c) of rule 41:--

"(c) Certificate showing (1) the "country in which the candidate was "born, (2) the country in which he "was brought up and educated and (3) "the school or schools which he "attended."

Pages 3 to 6 of C.F.

7. On the question of preference to be given to British-bred soldiers which is referred to in para.5 et seq of the memorial, the Governor in Council adheres to the view expressed in para.6 supra, that it is in the public interests to secure the services of British-bred ^{Government} soldiers in the P.W.D., and has therefore no recommendation to make on behalf of the memorialists.

8. In conclusion, I am directed to point out that the matter complained of by the Association appears to be one entirely within the discretion of the Local Government. The Governor in Council does not, however, wish to withhold the memorial on that account.

I have etc.

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