

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1910.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., No. 272, 21st May 1910.

College of Engineering, Madras.

Informing the Director of Public Instruction that the cost of the furniture required for the Military students' quarters of the — should be met from the allotment for "Contingencies" of the college.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O., Nos. 599-600, Educational, dated 8th November 1909.

ABSTRACT.—Directing that the Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, be addressed on the supply of furniture to the Military students of the College of Engineering, Madras.

II

Letter—from Colonel W. HUSKISSON, Commanding Royal Engineer, 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Dated—Ootacamund, the 25th January 1910.

No.—249.

With reference to your letter No. 600 of the 8th November 1909 to the Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, on the subject of supply of furniture and oil for lighting purposes to the Military students at the Madras College of Engineering, I am directed to say that the General Officer Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division does not consider that soldiers detached to an Engineering College should be supplied with furniture, etc., by the Military authorities.

2. He considers that the most that the Army Funds should be called upon to supply to men so detached is their pay and rations (or compensation in lieu), and that their promotion should be allowed to go on uninterruptedly.

3. He is further of opinion that if any further concession than the above is desired by the Government of Madras, it should be obtained in the form of a monetary grant in aid of the college and not by any issues in kind, such as barrack furniture, oil, wick, etc.

4. Under the circumstances the General Officer Commanding 9th Division is unable to address the Government of India with a view to the alterations of the Army Tables concerned.

Order—No. 272, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.

With reference to his letters, R.C. No. 5556, dated 27th August and 15th October 1909, on the subject of the supply of certain furniture for the Military students' quarters of the College of Engineering, the Director of Public Instruction will be informed that the cost of the furniture required for the Military students' quarters should be met from the allotment for "Contingencies" of the college.

(True Extract.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 272, EDUCATIONAL,
DATED 21st MAY 1910.

[SUBJECT.—Supply of furniture, etc., to Military students of the
College of Engineering.]

From the Commanding Royal Engineer, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, dated
25th January 1910, No. 249.

Please see G.O., Nos. 599-600, Educational, dated 8th November 1909, and the notes connected therewith.

2. In letter No. 600, Educational, dated 8th November 1909, the Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, was addressed on the subject of supply of furniture to the military students of the College of Engineering, Madras. It was therein represented that the Barrackmaster at Fort St. George had refused to supply certain furniture to the military students of the College of Engineering and the Assistant Adjutant-General was requested to state whether it had been decided that those students should not in future be supplied with furniture, etc., by the military authorities.

3. In reply, the Commanding Royal Engineer, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, states that the General Officer Commanding does not consider that soldiers detached to an Engineering College should be supplied with furniture, etc., by the Military authorities. He considers that the most that the Army Funds should be called upon to supply to men so detached is their pay and rations (or compensation in lieu) and that their promotion should be allowed to go on uninterruptedly. He is further of opinion that, if any further concession than the above is desired, it should be obtained in the form of a monetary grant in aid of the college and not by any issue in kind, such as, barrack furniture, oil, wick, etc.

4. It is for consideration whether the Director of Public Instruction may be told that the furniture required for the military students should in future be supplied by the college or whether a reference may be made to the Government of India on the subject with a request for a monetary grant in aid of the college towards the cost of their education generally. The supply of furniture, etc., is no doubt a small item, but the military students not only do not pay any fees to the college, but receive a college allowance of Rs. 11 a month, which is paid from Provincial funds. Under the revised rules, five students may be admitted to the college each year and as the course for each student, including the probationary period, extends over four years, there will be at the college about 20 military students at a time. The amount

$$20 \times 180 = 3,600$$

$$11 \times 20 \times 12 = 2,640.$$

of fee income which could be realized, if fees were levied for these students, would be Rs. 3,600 per annum, while the college allowance amounts to Rs. 2,640.

T.K.—2-2-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—3-2-10.

The notes with G.O., No. 599, dated 8th November 1909, will explain the case.

2. As a matter of principle perhaps the Government of India should be addressed; for the military students cost Government in all Rs. 3,600 + Rs. 2,640 per annum or Rs. 6,240 as instead of making Rs. 3,600 in fees, Government pay Rs. 2,640 on

their training. The military students are liberally treated by the Local Government which can scarcely be called upon to do more for them. On the other hand the cost of furniture, etc., must be small and is perhaps hardly worth fighting over.

C. A. SOUTER—3-2-10.

For the past 30 years the military students at the Engineering College have been supplied with furniture by the Military authorities. Now the Military authorities not only decline to supply the furniture required for the additional five students to be admitted under the new rules but also require the return of the furniture already supplied. No reasons are assigned for this beyond the *ipse dixit* of the General Officer Commanding the 9th Division who suggests that we should obtain a grant-in-aid in lieu of such issues.

We need not perhaps bother about the supplies of kerosine-oil and wick which used also to be supplied by the Commissariat Department for these military students, but I submit we should ask that if the existing practice as regards furniture cannot be continued a grant-in-aid to cover the purchase and maintenance thereof should be given by the Military Department.

L. M. WYNCH—4-2-10.

I believe these military students are taken into the college because the Public Works Department consider, or the Government considers it is an advantage to secure a certain number of European soldiers for civil employ in the department. It is not because the Military authorities desire these soldiers to be trained. If this is so, I do not suppose the Military authorities will agree to pay anything. The papers had better go to Public Works Department for their remarks before anything more is done.

M. H[AMMICK]—8-2-10.

To the Public Works Department.

L. M. WYNCH—9-2-10.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The recruitment of the subordinate grades of the Public Works Department in part from the Army was resorted to in former years on account of the circumstances then existing in the department, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining properly qualified natives of the country.

2. In June 1893 the Government of Madras informed the Government of India that in their opinion the time had arrived when the recruitment of the Public Works Department of this Presidency by soldiers should be stopped absolutely, and requested that orders to have effect from 1894 may be issued accordingly. The Government of India, however, did not agree to the proposal.

3. In March 1909, the Government of India stated that they were inclined to think that the appointment of soldiers to the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department might be discontinued, and were informed in letter No. 657 W., dated 26th June 1909, that the Government of Madras concurred in this view. The notes connected with it may be read. It will be seen from the above that the Government of Madras do not consider it is an advantage that any subordinates in the Public Works Department should have a military status.

G. D. PLUMMER—25-2-10.

India probably intends to stop recruitment from the Military Department. In any case it has been decided that the Public Works Department does not probably require Military subordinates and there are no grounds for recommending the Local Government to incur extra expenditure in order to obtain Military subordinates.

P. HAWKINS—28-2-10.

It will be seen that it has been proposed and agreed to that the recruitment of soldiers to the Public Works Department might cease. Originally soldiers were doubtless taken into the subordinate ranks of the department as part of the general scheme of recruitment under which the whole department including its officers was largely military. The present military student has probably as often as not enlisted for the very purpose of getting into the Public Works Department as by so doing he gets better terms both while at the college and after than a non-military student. It will be seen from the notes to G.O., No. 656 W., dated 26th June 1909, that in 1893 the Government of India were "not prepared to agree to any curtailment of the opportunity afforded to British soldiers for obtaining civil employment" from which it may be inferred that the system was considered to have some value from the army point of view, but I am inclined to think this must be very little. If this method of recruitment ceases I hope this will not debar our getting men of the same class although it is not necessary that they should have a military status.

F. J. WILSON—16-3-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Submitted.

2. The Chief Engineer's note on pages 2 and 3 answers the question asked in the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick's note on page 2 *supra*.

K. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR—19-3-10.

A. GALLETTI—19-3-10.

L. M. WYNCH—21-3-10.

I am still in rather a fog about this. We take in apparently five military students a year. But according to the notes in G.O., No. 656 W., dated 26th June 1909, only one or two are ever appointed in any one year to the department. What becomes of the rest of the students?

Is it the case that in June 1909 we said we had no objection to the discontinuance of appointing soldiers to the Upper Subordinate establishment, Public Works Department? If so, shall we continue always to get five students a year into the college? If so, why and what becomes of the students?

If as seems these students are to cease coming to the college very soon, it is not worth writing to India on the subject.

But at present I am not clear whether these students are to continue or not or what is to become of them if they do not enter the Public Works Department.

M. H[AMMICK]—22-3-10.

Under rule 41 of the rules for the working of the College of Engineering five soldiers may be admitted to the college annually for training. At the expiration of this course of training, they are, in the order of merit which is determined by the college final examination and to the extent of the requirements of the Public Works Department appointed to the permanent establishment as first grade Overseers. Passed soldier students who are not appointed to the Public Works Department revert to their corps but are eligible for employment in any subsequent year.

2. In June 1909 this Government informed the Government of India that they had no objection to the discontinuance of the system of appointing soldiers to the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department—*vide* letter No. 657 W., dated 26th June 1909.

Note.—No further communication from the Government of India on the subject has been received.

The decision of the Government of India on this point is not known yet and if that Government decide to discontinue the system of appointing soldiers to the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, the admission of soldier students into the College of Engineering will cease.

3. The number of soldier students who appeared for the college final examination, the number that passed and the number appointed to the Public Works Department during the last five years were as follows :—

		Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number employed.
1905		2	..	†2
1906		1	..	2
1907		..	..	1
1908		1	1	..
1909		..	..	1

* The figures in columns 2 and 3 are taken from the College Reports.

† Taken from paragraph 9 of the Public Works Department note with G.O., No. 656 W, dated 26th June 1909.

The above statement shows that no military students passed the final examination in 1905, 1906 or 1907. Those who were appointed Upper Subordinates in the Public Works Department during the years 1906 and 1907 were apparently therefore students who had passed in previous years.

T.K.—30-3-10.

The file may be sent u.o. to the Public Works Department for such further remarks as they may see fit to make with reference to Honourable Member's queries on page 3 *supra*.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—31-3-10.

A. GALLETTI—31-3-10.

To the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The information required by the Hon'ble Mr. Hammick is given in the Educational Department note. The statement in paragraph 3 of that note and the inferences drawn therefrom are however not accurate in some respects. Students after passing their final College examinations have to go through an apprentice's course the following year and are taken on to the department the year after that, *i.e.*, a student passing his College examination in December 1903, completes his practical course at the end of 1904 and is appointed to the Department at the beginning of 1905. In the statement in paragraph 3 of the Educational Department's note the number under columns 2 and 3 against the year 1907 is shown as 'Nil' while it would appear from the annual report and the Calendar of the College of Engineering for 1908-1909 that one student appeared for the examination in the year 1907 and that he passed. A revised statement is put up below :—

Year.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Number appointed to	Remarks.
1905	2	..	2	Passed out of the College in December 1903.
1906	1	..	2	Passed out of the College in December 1904.
1907	1	1	1	Passed out of the College in December 1903 and had gone back to his regiment.
1908	1	1	..	
1909	(Not known)	(Not known)	1	Passed out of the College in December 1907.

G. D. PLUMMER—27-4-10.

P. HAWKINS—2-5-10.

F. J. WILSON—5-5-10.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

As the admission of military students may cease at any time on the issue of orders by the Government of India to discontinue the employment of soldiers as Upper Subordinates (G.O., No. 656 W., dated 26th June 1909) it is not worth while making a reference to the Government of India regarding the supply of furniture for the students now under training at the college.

The Director of Public Instruction may be told that the furniture, etc., should be supplied by the college.

Please draft accordingly for approval of Honourable Member.

L. M. WYNCH—7-5-10.

Draft submitted for approval.

2. The statement made in the Public Works Department note on page 4 *supra* that it would appear from the annual report of the College of Engineering (paragraph 9 of the report on page 5 of G.O., No. 417, Educational, dated 29th May 1908), that one student appeared for the examination and that he passed is not correct. In paragraph 9 of the report above referred to it is not stated as in the reports for the preceding years that any military student appeared for the examination or any passed; the statement in the paragraph merely gives the number of military students in the several classes of the college. Paragraph 8 of the report for 1905, on the other hand, clearly states that two military students appeared for the final examination in 1905 and were unsuccessful and paragraph 9 of the report for 1906 similarly states that the only military student in the senior division of the Engineer subordinate class proved unsuccessful at the final examination.

But see page 282 of the College of Engineering Calendar.
K.R.

G.O., No. 383, Educational, dated 1st June 1906.

G.O., No. 396, Educational, dated 20th June 1907.

The draft is for approval.

T.K.—11-5-10.

K. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR—12-5-10.

S. H. SLATER—14-5-10.

The answer to Honourable Members queries on page 3 are furnished at pages 3 and 4. It scarcely seems worth while to pursue the matter further or trouble India with a reference on the subject of supplying furniture to military students at the College of Engineering.

The draft is submitted for approval.

L. M. WYNCH—16-5-10.

Approved.

M. H[AMMICK]—20-5-10.

Issue.

L. M. WYNCH—21-5-10.

[G.O., No. 272, Educational, dated 21st May 1910.]

Again G.O.Nos. 599 & 600 Educational dated 8th November 1909.

C.No.175, from the Commanding Royal Engineer, No.249, dated 25th Jany.'10.
9th Secunderabad Division,

ORDER:-
P.S.

With reference to his letters

R.C.No.5556, dated 27th August and 15th
October 1909 on the subject of the supply
of certain furniture for the Military
students' quarters of the College of
Engineering, the D.P.I. will be informed
that the cost of the furniture required
for the Military students' quarters should
be met from the ^{allowment for 'Contingencies'} ~~contingent allowance~~ of
the college.

T.H.
11.5.10
R.D.
12.5.10

S.M.
14.5.10

Lump.
1075

To the D. P. I.

Slaps
2395/10

Pages 145 of G.O. no 599 & 600
8.11.09 S

not for E.I.

20-11-10

20/11/10

30

ORDINARY.

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PREFERENCE.

URGENT (a).

EDUCATIONAL
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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G.O., No. 272, dated 21-5-1910.

(b)

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(P.T.O.)

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signatures that are not quite legible should be
re-written distinctly.(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes,
see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated
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B

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