[E. 13.]

394—15-7-04.

Educational (1904) Department.

ORDINARY PRINTED.

G.O., No. 394 – 395

DATED 28. 6. 04.

117

39

N. P.

[Despatch Abstract.]

College of Engineering, Madras.

Directing that for the future the age limit of ~~military~~ candidates for admission to the ~~College~~ shall be raised from 25 years to 28 years & publishing in the Fort St George Gazette a notification to that effect.

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 {1904} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

Recd. } 1904. *Enclosures*

Regd. } 1904. *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 394, 395, 28th June 1904.

N. P.

JUNE.

College of Engineering, Madras.

Directing that for the future the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the — shall be raised from 25 years to 28 years, and publishing in the *Fort St. George Gazette* a notification to that effect.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

Letter No. 340, Educational, dated 3rd June 1904.

Read—the following papers:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department (through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department), dated 16th November 1901, Ref. Cur. No. 6373/1.

With reference to paragraph 1 (ii) of G.O., No. 366, Educational, dated 28th June 1901, reducing the age limit for Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, I have the honour to observe that the limit was fixed at 28 in 1897, at the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, so that it might be in conformity with the rule at the Rurki College—*vide* G.O., No. 177, Educational, dated 22nd March 1897. I am not aware of the reasons which have now led to the reduction being made; but as the age limit at the latter college continues to be 28 and as the reduction now made will tend to materially restrict competition and selection, I beg to recommend that the old limit be restored. Looking at the ages on admission of the Military students who have actually joined the college during the last five years I find that out of 18 who have joined, five are over 25 years of age.

From the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 21st December 1901, No. 5695-C.

[*Reference.*—Your letter to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Ref. Cur. No. 6373/1, dated 16th November 1901.]

As regards the reasons which led to the reduction from 28 to 25 of the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, please see the accompanying copy of the note in the Public Works Department, No. 2823-C., dated 13th June 1901, and say whether you still wish your letter to be forwarded to Government.

Enclosure.

Note from W. B. deWINTON, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, No. 2823-C., dated 13th June 1901.

Military Upper Subordinates are compulsorily retired on reaching the age of 55. Their pensions depend on the military rank they hold on the date of retirement, and not on the civil pay which they were drawing in the Public Works Department.

2. There are only 21 warrants allotted to the Madras Public Works Department, viz.—

	Pensions. £	
One Deputy Commissary	216	*per annum* or Rs. 200 *per mensem* in India.
One Assistant Commissary	144	or Rs. 140 *per mensem* in India.
Two Deputy Assistant Commissaries.	108	or Rs. 100 *per mensem* in India.
Seven Conductors	90	*per annum* or Rs. 85 *per mensem* in India.
Ten Sub-Conductors	72	or Rs. 70 *per mensem* in India.

The Sergeants in the Department can only be promoted to the warrant grade on the occurrence of a vacancy in those grades irrespective of their departmental standing.

3. It follows that the more advanced the age of a Military Upper Subordinate when he enters the Department, the less chance he has of reaching the higher warrant grades, and therefore of obtaining a higher rate of pension. For instance, a Military Upper Subordinate who is retired at 55 when holding the military rank of Conductor and the departmental rank of Sub-Engineer, second grade, only gets a pension of Rs. 85, while a civilian of the same departmental standing would get a pension of Rs. 150, and he may be even continued in service till the age of 60, or more with the sanction of Government.

4. It is observed that the limit of age was raised from 25 to 28 to assimilate the rule in the Madras College of Engineering to that of Rurki. But in the interests of the Military Upper Subordinates it would be advisable to fix the age limit at 25.

5. As regards (3) in the Educational Department note, the remarks made in this Department have not been understood because they were not clearly expressed. What was meant was that it would probably be better to insert the words "of not less than two years' service" after the words "Commanding officers" in rule 51 as has been done in the Army Regulations, section IX, paragraph 1022, Vol. II, than to have the sentence "They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college." This amendment was merely suggested in order that the wording of the college rule might coincide with the paragraph of the Army Regulations, but as remarked it is a point of no importance.

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated 28th February 1902.

One objection to the change from 28 to 25 is that it will tend to decrease the number of Military subordinates—a class that I imagine it is desirable to increase.

2. For other reasons for returning to the old limit of age please see Colonel Love's letter, No. 1851-C., dated 4th February 1902 (copy sent herewith). I consider this a sufficient answer to the objections raised in the Public Works Department un-official note, and I therefore still wish my letter to be forwarded to Government.

Enclosure.

From Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. LOVE, R.E., Principal, College of Engineering, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th February 1902, No. 1851 C.

Referring to your proceedings R.C. No. 6373/1, dated 27th January 1902, I have the honour to observe, after perusal of Public Works Department un-official note, No. 2823-C., dated 13th June 1901, that the ground of the reduction of the age limit for Military students from 28 to 25 is that the interest of the candidates themselves demands the change.

2. It may be true that military students joining the college when over 25 years of age not only cannot hope to attain the higher pensions assigned to Warrant officers, but may be at a disadvantage with Civilian upper subordinates of their year in respect of pensions. I submit, however, that this is not a sufficient reason for excluding such men if they wish to enter the College, and can show that they possess the necessary educational qualifications. I deprecate paternal legislation for the British Non-commissioned officer or private, who may be trusted to see where his own interest lies. Take the case of a Non-commissioned officer who joins the college at 27½ years of age, and the Public Works Department at 30. He is practically guaranteed remunerative employment for a quarter of a century; he is in a position to save during a considerable part of that period; and he looks forward to a pension at the age of 55, small it may be, but probably not less than £72 per annum. Contrast these prospects with those he would have if he completed his army service and returned to civil life, and I think there can be no question that he would be better off in the former career.

3. In this view of the case, I adhere to the opinion that the maximum limit of age should be 28 as heretofore, and as it is at present at the Thomason College. If it is considered necessary, an addition may be made to the College rules, stating that retirement of the Military upper subordinate must take place at the age of 55, and that the pension due will depend on the Military rank then held.

4. It is noted that the condition of two years' service prior to admission to the college is not considered essential. A verbal alteration should accordingly be made in paragraph 58 of the College rules.

Letter—No. 340, Educational, dated 3rd June 1904, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

With reference to the enclosed letters from the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and from the Principal of the College of Engineering, I am directed to enquire whether the Major-General Commanding the Forces has any objection to the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering being raised from 25 to 28. The former is the limit now in force under the rules of the college and under paragraph 403, 2 (*a*) of Vol. II, Part A of the Army Regulations, India, but the latter is the limit in force at Roorkee. If the limit is raised as proposed a corresponding alteration will be necessary in the Army Regulations.

2. I am also to forward a copy of rules 51–57 of the college as they now stand, and to suggest that paragraph 403 of the Army Regulations should be brought into greater conformity with these rules.

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

Read—also the following paper :—

From the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated Ootacamund, 17th June 1904, No. A. 7526—Special and Miscellaneous.

With reference to your letter No. 340 of 3rd June 1904, I have the honour to inform you that the Major-General Commanding the Forces has no objection to the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras, being raised from 25 to 28 years.

2. Should Government approve of the age limit being raised as above, steps will be taken to have paragraph 403, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, Part A, amended accordingly.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of your letter, I would point out that paragraph 403, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, Part A, as reconstructed by India Army Circular No. 27 of 1902 corresponds in every respect with the rules of the College of Engineering, Madras, forwarded by you.

4. The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned as requested.

Order—No. 394, Educational, dated 28th June 1904.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that for the future the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering shall be raised from 25 years to 28 years.

2. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In line 6 of rule 51 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, for the figures 25, the figures 28 shall be substituted.

3. The Major-General Commanding the Forces will be requested to arrange for the necessary alterations being made in paragraph 403 of Vol. II, Part A of the Army Regulations, India.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ Public Works Department.
Gazette.

Letter—No. 395, Educational, dated 28th June 1904, to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of this Government, No. 394, Educational, of this date, and to request that the Major-General Commanding the Forces will be so good as to arrange for the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras, given in paragraph 403 (1) of Vol. II, Part A, of the Army Regulations, India, being raised from 25 to 28.

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 394, 395, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 28TH JUNE 1904.

[SUBJECT.—*Age limit of Military Candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras.*]

From the Director of Public Instruction, No. 6373, *dated* 16*th November* 1901.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In December 1896 a draft Government Order approving of the draft of amended paragraph 1335 of the India Army Regulations, Vol. II, relating to the admission of non-commissioned officers and soldiers to the Engineer subordinate classes of the Madras College of Engineering, was sent by the Educational Department to the Public Works Department for acceptance. In this draft paragraph no age limit and qualifying service in the army for admission into the College of Engineering were provided for. Under the then existing * rules, 25 was the age limit and the minimum qualifying military service was 2 years. But as 28 years was the age limit for military men at the Thomason College at Roorkee, it was suggested by the then Chief Engineer, Colonel D. McN. Campbell, in office-note No. 5053 C., dated 25th December 1896, that the same limit be adopted in Madras. This suggestion was approved in G.O., No. 177, Educational, dated 22nd March 1897.

* Rules (2) (*b*), (2) (*a*) printed on page 17 under rules of admission in the College Calendar for 1896.

2. In April 1901 the Educational Department requested the remarks of the Public Works Department on the draft of the rules of the College of Engineering, which the Director of Public Instruction had corrected and brought up to date. In returning the draft with remarks it was pointed out in Memo. No. 2165 C., dated 12th April 1901, that the limit of age of 28 for soldier students was fixed in 1897 on the recommendation of the then Chief Engineer, Colonel Campbell, and that he was apparently under the impression that there was no age limit fixed previously. As the military men who enter the college late in life are seriously handicapped especially in the matter of military promotion, by which their pensions are fixed, it was recommended that 25 be adopted as the age limit to coincide with the limit fixed in Army Regulations, India, Section IX, sub-section V, paragraph 1022, 2 (*a*).

3. On receipt of these remarks the Educational Department inquired whether military students entering college after 25 years of age are not likely to make useful Public Works Department officials.

4. That Department was replied to in Memo. No. 2823 C., dated 13th June 1901, as follows: "Military upper subordinates are compulsorily retired on reaching "the age of 55. Their pensions depend on the military rank they hold on the date "of retirement and not on the civil pay which they were drawing in the Public "Works Department. There are 21 warrants allotted to the Madras Public Works "Department, viz.:—

	Pension in England per annum.	Pension in India per mensem.
	£	RS.
"1 Deputy Commissary	216	200
"1 Assistant Commissary	144	140
"1 Deputy Assistant Commissary	108	100
"7 Conductors	90	85
"10 Sub Conductors	72	70

"The sergeants in the Public Works Department can only be promoted to the "warrant grades on the occurrence of a vacancy in these grades irrespective of "their Departmental standing. It follows that the more advanced the age of a "military upper subordinate when he enters the Department the less chance he "has of reaching the higher warrant grades and therefore of obtaining a higher "rate of pension . . . . It is observed that the limit of age was raised from "25 to 28 to assimilate the rule in the College of Engineering to that of Roorkee. "But in the interests of the military upper subordinates it would be advisable "to fix the age limit at 25."

5. In G.O., No. 366, Educational, dated 28th June 1901, Government approved of the revised rules of the College of Engineering with certain modifications recommended by the Chief Engineer. Under this order the age limit for the admission of soldier students to the College of Engineering was reduced from 28 to 25, the limit previously in force.

6. With reference to this order, the Director of Public Instruction in November 1901 stated that he was not aware of the reasons which led to the reduction of the age limit to 25, but as the limit in the Madras College was fixed at 28 in 1897 to bring it into conformity with the limit at Roorkee College where the limit still continued to be 28, and as the reduction now made would tend to materially restrict competition and selection, he recommended that the old limit be restored. He added that out of 18 men who joined the college during the last five years five were over 25 years of age.

When the limit was 25 this limit was not rigidly adhered to, *e.g.*, cases of Cuthbert and England who were 27 when admitted into the college.

7. In office-note No. 5695 C., dated 21st December 1901, the Director of Public Instruction was furnished with a copy of U.O. note No. 2823 C., dated 13th June 1901, which contains the reasons which led to the reduction of the age limit, and he was asked whether he still wished his letter to be forwarded to Government.

8. That officer replied in the affirmative and stated that one of the objections to the change from 28 to 25 was that it would tend to decrease the number of military subordinates, a class, he thought, it is desirable to increase. For other reasons for returning to the old limit he refers to a letter on the subject from Colonel Love. This officer admits that it may be true that military students joining the college when over 25, not only cannot hope to attain the higher pensions assigned to warrant officers, but may be at a disadvantage with civilian upper subordinates of their year in respect of pensions. He submits, however, that this is not a sufficient reason for excluding such men if they wish to enter the college and can show that they possess the necessary educational qualifications. He shows that a non-commissioned officer who joins the college at 27½ and the Public Works Department at 30 has better prospects in life than if he completed his army service and returned to civil life, inasmuch as in the Public Works Department he is practically guaranteed remunerative employment for a quarter of a century; is in a position to save during a considerable part of that period; and can look forward at the age of 55 to a pension of probably not less than £72 per annum. In this view of the case he adhered to the opinion that the maximum limit of age should be 28 as heretofore and as it is at present in the Thomason College. If it is considered necessary an addition may be made to the college rules stating that retirement of military upper subordinates must take place at 55 and that the pension due will depend on the military rank then held.

The 55 years rule applies to all departments in which military men serve and is well known to all military men.

9. It will be seen that the reasons advanced against the reduction of the age limit to 25 are—

(1) that 28 is the age limit at Roorkee;

(2) that it will tend to reduce the number of military upper subordinates, a class it is desirable to increase; and

(3) that although a military man entering the Public Works Department at an advanced age will be at a disadvantage with regard to military promotion and pension, still he will be better off than if he had remained in the army.

It will now be shown that these reasons are of no weight whatever.

10. As regards the first reason it has already been mentioned that Colonel Campbell suggested that 28 be fixed as the age limit at Madras, because he appears to have been under the impression that there was no limit in the Madras College, while the age limit at Roorkee was 28. But it appears to have been overlooked that the conditions at Roorkee and Madras are materially different. In the former college the military students form a division by themselves, and most of them enter the Military Works Department. The soldier students at Madras, on the other hand, are trained along with civilian students. The latter must be between 16 and 21 years of age on the 31st December preceding the year of admission. They are thus invariably much younger than their military confréres at college. Two of the successful military students are appointed to the Public Works Department straight off as overseers, 1st grade, in the permanent establishment. The senior successful civil student is appointed to the permanent establishment as overseer, 3rd grade, while the other successful civil students are appointed to the temporary establishment according to the vacancies available. The military men have thus been a perpetual thorn in the side of the civilians inasmuch as they yearly supersede the latter even although their position in college may be lower than that of the senior civil student. Nor is the grievance only on the part of the civilians. On behalf of the military men it has been brought to notice that, owing to the first grade of overseers being yearly increased by the number of military men appointed to the Department, their prospects of reaching the higher warrant grades and of thereby obtaining the higher pensions attached thereto are poor, inasmuch as they are compulsorily retired at 55. As will be shown later on various palliative measures have been adopted to remedy this state of affairs, but the military element in the Public Works Department still constitutes a difficulty. The grievance on the part of the military men will be intensified by having the age limit at 28, and there is no reason to fix it at that figure simply because it is the age limit at Roorkee, where the majority of the military men do not enter the Public Works Department.

11. The Director of Public Instruction in urging that the reduction of the age limit to 25 will tend to restrict the number of military subordinates, a class which he thinks it is desirable to increase, seems to have overlooked the fact that the maximum number of passed military students who can be admitted annually to the Public Works Department is two. The maximum of soldier students who can be admitted each year to the College of Engineering is five. Should all five qualify, it results in three men having to return to military duty after spending 3½ years in trying to enter the Public Works Department. Moreover the fixing of the age limit at 25 is nothing new. This was the limit down to 1897, and it had not been found that this limit caused any diminution in the number of candidates for the Public Works Department. During the period 1892 to 1897, when the age limit was 25, the following number of soldier students were admitted into the college:—

1892	...	4
1893	...	5
1894	...	3
1895	...	2 (under orders issued by Government the number of admissions was restricted to 2).
1896	...	None admitted owing to the reduction of the probationary course, but in
1897	...	5 were admitted in January and transferred to the Engineer Subordinate class in the college in July, 4 were admitted in July and transferred to the Engineer Subordinate class in January 1898.

Since the introduction of the age limit of 28 from January 1899, the number of soldier students admitted is as follows:—

1899	...	4
1900	...	3
1901	...	5

...inging military and civil ... are permanently stablishment as first grade overseers. The first measure did not appear practicable on account of the small number of military men and the further complications which would be caused by inequalities of promotion on two lists, the men included in which would be employed interchangeably on the same duties. The second measure would be a needlessly expensive one, for no difficulty is experienced in obtaining candidates to join the Department on a salary commencing at Rs. 60 per mensem. It appeared, therefore, to Government that nothing further could be done to remedy the grievance of subordinates of the lower grades unless the proposal made by the Government to bring military students from the college on the establishment as third grade overseers with a staff allowance of Rs. 85 per mensem is acceded to. To this letter no reply was received from the Government of India.

(4) In 1893 the reduction of the number in the third grade to 17 by the arrangement of 1884 led to the question being again considered. In letter No. 1626 W./A., dated 19th June 1893, the Government of India was asked to reconsider the circumstances under which soldier students are admitted to the College of Engineering. The serious practical inconveniences which result from military men being appointed to the first grade of overseers was pointed out. It was explained that the circumstances of the Department in former years and the difficulty of obtaining properly qualified natives justified the very favourable terms allowed to British soldiers; but as properly qualified natives are freely coming forward and paying their own way, this Government considered that the recruitment of the Madras Public Works Department by English soldiers should be stopped absolutely and requested the Government of India to issue the necessary orders. That Government, however, declined to agree to any curtailment of the opportunities afforded to British soldiers for obtaining civil employment, and refused to accede to the request of the Madras Government. In letter No. 2686 W., dated 23rd October 1893, the Government of India was again addressed on the subject. That Government was informed that the inconvenience which arises from the direct appointment to the first grade of overseers of passed soldier students has already engaged much attention and that the Madras Government were still of opinion that the proposal that soldier students should be posted to the Department in any grade thought suitable but with a uniform staff salary of Rs. 85 per mensem would best solve the difficulties brought to notice if the present system of recruitment from the army is to be maintained. The reconsideration of their refusal was accordingly urged on the Government of India. In their letter No. 458 G., dated 9th February 1894, the Government of India observed that the rule under which military men are appointed direct to the first grade of overseers was introduced in 1865, after a careful consideration of the circumstances under which military men and civil students of the Indian Engineering Colleges respectively join the Public Works Department, and that the rule was sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and as the circumstances are practically the same now as they were in 1865, the Government of India regretted that they were unable to recommend the proposal to the Secretary of State. They further called for an explanation of the reasons which led to the number of military men entering the college being restricted to two only from July 1893. In letter No. 850 W., dated 30th March 1894, the Government of India was informed that this Government accepted the decision that no alteration could be made in the rule under which military men join the Department as overseers, first grade, and that the admission of two soldier students annually to the college was fixed upon, because the Madras Government considered

promotion to ...
first proposed that military ... transferred to a separate list
their promotion should be regulated by a fixed period of service in each grade, and he subsequently suggested a time scale for the whole establishment, Civil and Military. Government, however, did not consider that any such scheme could be sanctioned, as a time scale for upper subordinates does not exist in any other part of India and as it would probably cause as much dissatisfaction among upper subordinates as it has created in the Engineer Establishment. It was resolved in G.O., No. 2199 W., dated 30th August 1898, to suspend the operation of the arrangement of 1884 and to readjust the scale of overseers to first grade 45, second grade 28, and third grade 16. This scale was to be gradually worked up to. It was admitted that the prospects of promotion of the junior military men then in the first grade would not in any way be improved by it, but the *impasse* existing would not get worse, but would at the end of five years be considerably improved. It was expected that, when the readjustment of the scale had been fully effected, military upper subordinates, hereafter entering the Department, would not have much to complain of.

(6) In his report on the working of the College of Engineering during 1898 the Principal made the following remarks :—

"Mention was made in the report of 1897 of the block in promotion from which mili-
"tary subordinates in the Public Works Department were suffering. In G.O., No. 2199 W.,
"dated 30th August 1898, an attempt is made to remedy the grievance, but it is clear that the
"measure adopted is, like the procedure introduced in 1884, merely a palliative, and that, while
"the present system of appointing military students to the first grade of overseer and civil
"students to the third grade obtains, the evil will be a recurring one; first the grievance will
"be with the military subordinates and then with the civil and so on to the end of the chapter.
"The only solution is to appoint all men, civil and military, to the same grade of overseer,
"giving the military men personal allowances This might lead to military men abandoning the
"college and the Public Works Department. It is a question whether their presence in the
"Public Works Department is sufficiently valuable to justify the yearly supersession by them
"of men of many years' approved service and the consequent disheartening of the large body of
"the Public Works subordinates."

The Principal's suggestion that Civil and Military Engineer Subordinate students passing out of the college should be appointed to the same grade of overseer was in G.O., No. 389, Educational, dated 23rd June 1899, remitted to the Public Works Department for consideration. Other Governments were then asked in letter No. 3296 C., dated 28th July 1899, whether the system of appointing military men as overseers, first grade, and civil students as overseers, third grade, obtained in their Provinces, and if so, whether it had the evil effects noticed at Madras. The replies showed that in Bengal and the Punjab the system is not in force, as the military men enter the Military Works Department. In Bombay there is a fixed proportion between Europeans and Natives, and the former are only promoted in European vacancies. In the United Provinces the overseers in the second and third grades are promoted to the first grade by a time scale, to prevent unmerited supersession by military men being brought in the first grade. The Principal's suggestion that military men and civilians should be brought into the Madras Public Works Department in the same grade of overseer was not worth consideration, because the Government of India have refused to allow military men to be brought into the Department in any grade but the first, nor will that Government consent to soldiers being excluded from the Department. On the other hand, it would be foolish to bring civilians straight off into the Department on Rs. 100, when they are quite willing to enter, and can be had for Rs. 60 per mensem.

he roo... r the Depart-
...age than civilians, and ... shorter time with... which they can reach the higher grades. The earlier they enter therefore the better are their prospects of doing so. The reduction in the age limit to 25 has caused no diminution in the number of men required for the Public Works Department, and it should, it is submitted, be maintained at that figure, as it will to some extent minimise the grievance of the military men. This limit, it may be added, was not rigidly observed when previously in force, for the Principal, at his discretion, has admitted into the college men who were a little older, *e.g.*, R. Cuthbert in 1892, when he was 27 years old and P. England at the same age in 1895.

15. Colonel Love's contention that military men will be better off in the Public Works Department than if they had remained in the army, even if they entered the college at 25 and the department at 31½, is looking at the question not with reference to the needs of the Public Works Department but from the point of view of finding employment in civil life for non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Colonel Love himself in his letter No. 683 C., dated 18th October 1897, filed in G.O., No. 2199 W., dated 30th August 1898, pointed out how handicapped the military man was by his age all through his service, and he urged that steps be taken to improve his prospects. The limit when he wrote this letter was 25. Yet in the face of this opinion he would now raise the limit to 28. The reason now given cannot, it is submitted, be seriously entertained. The latest edition (1901) of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, paragraph 403, gives the age limit at 25, and at that figure it should be maintained in the interests of the military upper subordinates themselves.

16. The disposal of this correspondence has been delayed in the office partly in order to see whether there would be any actual falling off in the number of soldier students entering the college in 1902 and 1903 as the Director appears to have expected, and partly through the papers having been mixed up with the voluminous file relating to the kindred subject of preparing a scheme to remove the grievances of both military and civil upper subordinates.

R. W. LYONS.

S. B. MURRAY—11-4-04.

A. H. GARRETT—11-4-04.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In rule 51 of the revised rules for the College of Engineering sanctioned in G.O., No. 366, Educational, dated 28th June 1901, the age limit, for purposes of admission to the college, of soldier students, was reduced from 28 to 25 on the recommendation of the Public Works Department. The reason then assigned was that with the limit at 28, military men who entered the college late in life were seriously handicapped especially in the matter of military promotion by which their pensions are fixed. Colonel Love, however, in his letter No. 1851 C., dated 4th February 1902, in the current file points out that, although a military man entering the Public Works Department at an advanced age will be at a disadvantage with regard to

promotion to ... by
age limit to 25 that military ... transferred to a very good list shut out. In any case the Public Works Department has undertaken to find employment for two military students every year, and so far as that Department or the civil students are concerned, it seems immaterial what the age of the military students is. If so, the age limit may be raised to 28 and rule 51 of the rules of the College of Engineering altered.

P. T. THARYAN—14-4-04.

If the 25 years limit kept soldiers out, the Public Works Department would not be displeased, that is the gist of their long note. They don't want more soldiers and have already fixed a limit of two a year. They can get two a year with the age at 25; and if they could not, they would not mind.

2. The soldiers are more expensive than anyone else. They start at Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 60. The result is that everyone else's prospects suffer and the subordinate Public Works Department service becomes less attractive to civilians. Is the soldier worth more than the civilian? The Public Works Department do not say; but they do say they have tried to get the military kept out altogether; only the Government of India [after consulting their Military Department?] won't have it. The Public Works Department is being sacrificed to the Army?

A. GALLETTI—14-4-04.

I do not consider it necessary to go in detail into the question as to whether military student admitted to the College of Engineering will or will not, in the long run, suffer in the matter of military promotion and pension if the age limit be raised. Candidates for entrance to the college may be left to consider for themselves which conditions are most to their advantage. It is presumed that they will not return to the Army, and the question so far as their interests are concerned will be one of present pay and deferred pension.

2. The long note of the Chief Engineer is devoted more to showing how the system of military student disorganizes the regular scale and cadre of recruitment and promotion for civilian Engineers passing through the college, and the note is really an apology on behalf of the civilian element of the Public Works Department, deprecating the conditions under which the military element is recruited, and in fact declaiming against the existence of the military element at all in the Public Works Department service.

3. A remedy for this state of things could no doubt be found if the military element were constituted into a separate branch, and separate specific appointments reserved for them—say, appointments such as Delta Superintendents—though these appointments are perhaps for obvious reasons the most coveted of all in the Public Works Department subordinate service. The question of bringing military subordinates on to a separate establishment appears to have been already once suggested, but thrown out on account of the small number of military men. It would however meet the difficulty of the Public Works Department, and the question of promotion of civil upper subordinates being blocked by the military candidates could not, if that system were adopted, be brought forward. The discussion

The grade of their appointments would have to be raised if the suggestion were adopted. It is merely a suggestion.

H. D. TAYLOR.

Vide paragraph 13 (3) of note, pages 4 and5.

however appears to be outside the scope of the present question, which relates solely to the age at which military candidates should be admitted to the college. The Public Works Department argue that, inasmuch as only two candidates are admissible annually, and as the supply in the last three years since the reduction of the age limit has exceeded the demand, there are no sufficient grounds for any alteration.

4. As Colonel Love remarks paternal legislation for the British private or non-commissioned officer is to be deprecated and they can be trusted to see for themselves wherein their own interest lies. As the examination for admission to the college is competitive, it may be assumed that by enlarging the field of competition a better class of men will be obtained. There seems therefore no sufficient ground for not restoring the age of admission to 28, as at the Roorkee College. If this be done, then Army Regulations of India, 1022, 2 (*a*), will require to be amended. Attention is also invited to Colonel Love's remarks in paragraph 4 of his letter that the condition of two years' service prior to admission is not essential. The only comment to be made on this suggestion is that it will, in the absence of such period of military service, be impossible for Commanding Officers to certify to the uniform good conduct of candidates for admission to the college.

5. Reference is solicited to the notes in G.O., No. 366, dated 28th June 1901, in which the reduction of the age to 25 was ordered.

6. The present question as raised relates solely to the alteration of the age limit to the old standard of 28. Advantage has however been taken by the Public Works Department to revive the whole question of military Engineer subordinates and their conditions of service. This has tended to make rather a large mountain out of a very small mole hill, especially when reference is had to the fact that the number of military students admitted to the college has been reduced from five to two annually.

H. D. TAYLOR—13-5-04.

The number of military men recruited every year for Public Works Department is limited to two; so small a recruitment cannot seriously disorganize the Department. In any case the Government of India desire there should be a small military element; and there are advantages in having such a European element, which need not be discussed here. The sole question is whether the entrance age should be raised from 25 to 28, or rather restored to that figure. I see no objection and would raise it accordingly.

2. The Public Works Department will submit the file to His Excellency.

G. S. F[ORBES]—14-5-04.

To the Public Works Department.

H.D.T.—16-5-04.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

2. There is not, I think, any necessity for His Excellency to read through the long Public Works Department note, which mixes up two subjects and would have been greatly curtailed if I had been on duty when it issued. So far from objecting to the military element, I am very glad of it, and I have no objection to the restoration of the age of entry of military students into Civil Engineering College to 28.

W. B. DE WINTON—20-5-04.

Agreed.

J. T[HOMSON]—23-5-04.

To the Educational Department.

W.B.DEW.—24-5-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Please draft accordingly.

H.D.T.—26-5-04.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

2. As regards paragraph 2 of the draft letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General, it is submitted that the date for receipt of applications is the second Monday in March according to rule 51 of the rules of the college and the 5th April according to paragraph 403 (3) of the Army Regulations. There is very little in common between rule 52 and paragraph 403 (4). According to rule 54 the college allowance is Rs. 11 per mensem, but paragraph 403 (7) seems to allow only Rs. 10.

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

P. T. THARYAN—27-5-04.

The Army Regulations, India, and the Engineering College Rules put up both date from 1901. Haven't you the College Calendar for this year? and Public (Military) must have the Army Regulations, India, up to date.

A. GALLETTI—28-5-04.

The college calendar for *1903 is the latest we have and it is submitted, but the copy of the rules put up was a corrected copy embodying all the corrections up to date.

* The calendar for 1904 have now been received and this is now put up.

P.T.T.—22-6-04.

The copy of the Army Regulations obtained from the Chief Secretariat Library is also submitted. It is also a 1901 edition.

P.T.T.—30-5-04.

Would it not be better to take the opinion of the Major-General Commanding before the order issues?

A.G.—30-5-04.

Yes. I have taken His Excellency's instructions to do so.

H. D. TAYLOR—1-6-04.

A draft reference to the Major-General Commanding the Forces is submitted for approval.

P.T.T.—1-6-04.

Issue.

A.G.—2-6-04.

[Letter No. 340, Educational, dated 3rd June 1904.]

From the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, No. A-7526, dated 17th June 1904.

In reply to letter No. 340, Educational, dated the 3rd instant, the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, states that the Major-General Commanding the Forces has no objection to the age limit of military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering being raised from 25 to 28 years, that steps will be taken to have paragraph 403, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A,

amended accordingly and that paragraph 403 of the Army Regulations as reconstructed by India Army Circular 27 of 1902 corresponds in every respect to rules 51-57 of the College of Engineering as they now stand. It is submitted that the proposal made by the Director in his letter of the 16th November 1901 may therefore be now approved and the revised draft placed below issued.

N.L.R.—17-6-04.

[Neither the copy of the Army Regulations put up by the Public Works Department nor that obtained from the Chief Secretariat library was corrected up to date.]

P.T.T.—22-6-04. A.G.—23-6-04.

Draft notification and letter to the Deputy Adjutant-General are submitted for approval.

H.D.T.—24-6-04.

Approved.

G. S. F[ORBES]—25-6-04.

Issue.

H.D.T.—28-6-04.

[G.O., Nos. 394, 395, Educational, dated 28th June 1904.]

1,000—16-11-00.

Educational (190/) Department.

(Through the Chief-Engineer P. W. D.)

CURRENT No. 9803

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.,

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Madras

DESPATCHED
16 NOV. 1901

Ref. Cur. No. 6373 of 1901.

Dated 16th November 1901.

Enclosures

Received 18-11-01 *190* .

Registered Recd 18-12-01 *190* .

SUBJECT.

Recommending that the old age-limit fixed for the admission of military candidates to the College of Engineering be restored in the circumstances stated.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

thro' the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Sir,

With reference to paragraph 1 (ii) of G.O.No 366, Educational, dated 28th June 1901 reducing the age limit for military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, I have the honour to observe that the limit was fixed at 28 in 1897 at the suggestion of the Chief Engineer, so that it might be in conformity with the rule at the Rurki College. Vide G.O.No 177, Educational, dated 22nd March 1897. I am not aware of the reasons which have now led to the reduction being made; but as the age limit at the latter College continues to be 28 and as the reduction now made will tend to materially restrict competition and selection, I beg to recommend that the old limit be restored. Looking at the ages on admission of the military students who have actually joined the college during the last five years, I find that out of 18 who have joined, five are over 25 years of age.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G H Sharp

Director of Public Instruction.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RECEIVED
24 DEC 1901
C. No. 6373
MADRAS.

No. 5695C.

Government of Madras,

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

Madras, 21st December 1901.

OFFICE NOTE.

From

The Chief Engineer
Public Works Deptt.

To

The Director of
Public Instruction.

Reference — your letter to the Secretary to Govt., Educational Deptt., Rep. Cur. No. 6373 of 1901, dt 16th November 1901.

As regards the reasons which led to the reduction from 28 to 25 of the age limit of Military Candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, please see the accompanying Copy of

[P. W. 48. 800—18-2-01.]

b

Of unofficial note in the Public Works Department No. 2823 C dated 13th June 1901 and say whether you still wish your letter to be forwarded to Govt.

flag 'A' 'B'

for Chief Engineer.
P.W.D

Maj

One objection to the change from 28 to 25 is that it will tend to decrease the number of military subordinates, a class that I imagine it is desirable to increase.

For other reasons for returning to the old limit of age please see Col Love's letter 1851 C ~~sent~~ of 4 Feb 02. (copy sent herewith): I consider this a sufficient answer to the objections raised in the P W D unoff! note, and I therefore still wish my letter to be forwarded to Govt
28 Feb 02 A H Stuart
D P I

7 6

No 1851-C. Dated 4th February 1902.

From Lieut-Colonel H. D. Love. R. E.,
Principal, College of Engineering, Madras.

To The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

Sir,

Referring to your Proceedings R. C No. 6373/1 dated 27th January 1902, I have the honour to observe, after perusal of Public Works Department unofficial note No. 2823/C, dated 13th June 1901, that the ground of the reduction of the age limit for military students from 28 to 25 is that the interest of the candidates themselves demands the change.

2. It may be true that military students joining the College when over 25 years of age not only cannot hope to attain the higher pensions assigned to Warrant officers, but may be at a disadvantage with civilian upper subordinates of their year in respect of

pension

pensions. I submit, however, that this is not a sufficient reason for excluding such men if they wish to enter the College, and can shew that they possess the necessary educational qualifications. I deprecate paternal legislation for the British non-commissioned officer or private, who may be trusted to see where his own interest lies. Take the case of a non-commissioned officer who joins the College at 27½ years of age, and the Public Works Department at 30. He is practically guaranteed remunerative employment for a quarter of a century; he is in a position to save during a considerable part of that period; and he looks forward to a pension at the age of 55, small it may be, but probably not less than £72 per annum. Contrast these prospects with those he would have if he completed his Army service and returned to civil life, and I think there can be no question that he would be better off in the former career.

3. In this view of the case, I adhere to the opinion that the maximum limit of age should be

5877/28

be 28 as heretofore, and as it is at present at the Thomason College. If it is considered necessary, an addition may be made to the College rules, stating that retirement of the military upper subordinate must take place at the age of 55, and that the pension due will depend on the military rank then held.

4. It is noted that the condition of two years' service prior to admission to the College is not considered essential. A verbal alteration should accordingly be made in paragraph 58 of the College Rules.

I have the honour &c.

(Signed) H. D. Love Lieut-Col R.E.,
Principal.

(True Copy)

G H Stuart
Director of Public Instruction.

10

Ex 11 1088

13

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Octacamund,

No. A- 7526

17 June 1904.

68

From

The Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Command,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Educational Department,

Octacamund.

DEPUTY SECY TO GOVT
17 JUN 1904
MUNL EDL & LEG DEPT

Sir,

I. With reference to your letter No. 540 of 3rd June 1904, I have the honour to inform you that the Major -- General Commanding the Forces has no objection to the age limit of Military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras, being raised from 25 to 28 years.

2. Should Government approve of the age limit -- being raised as above, steps will be taken to have para 403, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, amended accordingly.

3. With reference to para 2 of your letter, I -- would point out that para 403, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, as reconstructed by India Army Circular 27 of 1902 corresponds in every respect with the rules of the -- College of Engineering, Madras, forwarded by you.

Obtained from Madras + returned. PH 22/8/04

4. The enclosures of your letter are herewith re-turned as requested.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R Henderson Lt Col

Brigadier-General,

Dy. Adjutant General.

DAR

0458/25-38/02

P.W. Dept.
C.N. 2538.

G.O. 3945 / 28-6-4

Note by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

(1) 4 Flag- 'A'

(2) 7 Flag- 'B'

In December 1896 a draft (1) G.O. approving the draft (2) of amended para 1335 of the India Army Regulations, Vol. II, relating to the admission of Non-commissioned officers and soldiers to the Engineer subordinate classes of the Madras College of Engineering, was sent by the Educational Dept. to the P.W.D. for acceptance. In this draft para no age limit and qualifying service in the Army for admission into the College of Engineering were provided for. Under the then existing* rules 25 was the age limit and the minimum qualifying military service was 2 years. But as 28 years was the age limit for military men at the Thomason College at Roorkee, it was suggested by the then Chief Engineer, Col. D. McN. Campbell, in Office Note No. 5053 C (3) dated 25th Decr. 1896 that the same limit be adopted in Madras. This suggestion was approved in G.O. No. 177 (4) Educational dated 22nd March 1897.

2. In April 1901 the Educational Dept. requested the remarks of the P.W. Dept. on the draft of the rules of the College of Engineering which the Director of Public Instruction

* Rule (2)(b)(2)(a) printed on page 17 under Rules of admission in the College Calendar for 1896.

7 Flag- 'C'

(3) 7 Flag- 'D'

(4) 7 Flag- '7'

Instruction had corrected and brought up to date.
In returning the draft with remarks it was pointed
out in Memo No. 2165 C (5) dated 12th April 1901 that the limit of age of 28 for soldier students was fixed in
1897 on the recommendation of the then Chief Engineer,
Col. Campbell, and that he was apparently under
the impression that there was no age limit fixed previously.
As the Military men who enter the College late in
life are seriously handicapped especially in the
matter of military promotion, by which their pensions
are largely ~~affected~~ fixed, it was recommended that
25 be adopted as the age limit to coincide with
the limit fixed in Army Regulations, India, Section (6)
IX, Sub Section V, para 1022, (a).

3. On receipt of these remarks the Educational
Dept. inquired (7) whether Military students entering
college after 25 years of age are not likely to make
useful P.W.D. officials.

4. That dept. was replied to in Memo No.
2823 C (8) dated 13th June 1901 as follows:- "Military
Upper Subordinates are compulsorily retired on
reaching the age of 55. Their pensions depend
on the military rank they hold on the date
of retirement and not on the civil pay which
they were drawing in the P.W.D. There are 21
warrants allotted to the Madras P.W.D.

viz:-

viz:-

" 1 Dy. Commissary - pension in England £216 per annum;
in India Rs 200 per mensem
" 1 Asst. Commissary ——— £ 144 ——— or in India Rs 140 p.m.
" 1 Dy. Asst. Commissary — £ 108 ——— Rs 100 —
" 7 Conductors ——— £ 90 ——— Rs 85 —
" 10 Sub Conductors ——— £ 72 ——— Rs 70 —

" The Sergeants in the P.W. Dept. can
" only be promoted to the warrant grades on
" the occurrence of a vacancy in these grades irr-
" respective of their departmental standing.
" It follows that the more advanced the
" age of a Military Upper Subordinate when he
" enters the dept. the less chance he has of
" reaching the higher warrant grades and there-
" fore of obtaining a higher rate of pension. *
" * * * It is observed that the limit
" of age was raised from 25 to 28 to assimilate
" the rule in the College of Engineering to that
" of Roorkee. But in the interests of the Military
" Upper Subordinates it would be advisable to
" fix the age limit at 25."

5. In G.O. No. 366 (9) Educational dated
28th June 1901 Govt. approved of the revised
rules of the College of Engineering with
certain modifications recommended by the
Chief Engineer. Under this order the age limit

for

for the admission of soldier students to the College of Engineering was reduced from 28 to 25, the limit previously in force. Rule 51 of the rules

6. With reference to this order the Director of Public Instruction in Nov. 1901 stated (10) that he was not aware of the reasons which led to the reduction of the age limit to 25, but as the limit in the Madras College was fixed at 28 in 1897 to bring it into conformity with the limit at Roorkee College where the limit still continued to be 28, & as the reduction now made would tend to materially restrict competition and selection, he recommended that the old limit be restored. He added that out of 18 men who joined the College during the last five years 5 were over 25 years of age.

(10) Flag 'K'

7. In Office Note No. 5695-C (11) dated 21st Dec 1901 the Director of Public Instruction was furnished with a copy of G.O. note No. 2823 C (12) dated 13th June 1901 which contains the reasons which led to the reduction of the age limit; and he was asked whether he still wished his letter to be forwarded to Govt:

(11) Flag 'K'

(12) Flag 'I'

8. That Office replied (13) in the affirmative and stated that one of the objections to the change from 28 to 25 was that it would tend to decrease the number of Military subordinates, a

(13) Flag 'L'

When the limit was 25 this limit was not rigidly adhered to. In cases of subalterns of England who were 27 when admitted into the College.

a class, he thought, it is desirable to increase. For other reasons for returning to the old limit he refers to a letter on the subject from Col. Lowe. This Officer admits that it may be true that Military students joining the College when over 25 not only cannot hope to attain the higher pensions assigned to Warrant Officers, but may be at a disadvantage with Civilian Upper Subordinates of their year in respect of pensions. He submits, however, that this is not a sufficient reason for excluding such men if they wish to enter the College and can show that they possess the necessary educational qualifications. He shows that a Non-Commissioned Officer who joins the College at 27½ & the P.W.D. at 30 has better prospects in life than if he completed his army service & returned to civil life inasmuch as in the P.W.D. he is practically guaranteed remunerative employment for a quarter of a century; is in a position to save during a considerable part of that period; & can look forward at the age of 55 to a pension of probably not less than £72 per annum. In this view of the case he adhered to the opinion that the maximum limit of age should be 28 as heretofore and as it is at present in the

(14) Flag 'M'

Thomason

Thomason College. If it is considered necessary an addition may be made to the College rules stating that retirement of Military Upper Subordinates must take place at 55 and that the pension due will depend on the military rank then held.

Note - The 55 years rule applies to all depts. in which military men are employed & is well known to all Military men.

9. It will be seen that the reasons advanced against the reduction of the age limit to 25 are

(1) that 28 is the age limit at Roorkee

(2) that it will tend to reduce the number of military Upper Subor=dinates, a class it is desirable to increase.

&(3) that although a military man entering the P.W.D. at an advanced age will be at a disadvantage with regard to military promotion & pension still he will be better off than if he had remained in the army.

It will now be shown that these reasons are of no weight whatever.

10. As regards the first reason it has already para 2 Supra
been mentioned that Col. Campbell suggested that 28 be fixed as the age limit at Madras because he appears to have been under the impression that

that there was no limit in the Madras College while the age limit at Roorkee was 28. But it appears to have been overlooked that the conditions at Roorkee & Madras are materially different. In the former College the military students form a division by themselves, and most of them enter the Military Works Dept. The soldier students at Madras on the other hand are trained along with Civilian students. The latter must be between 16 & 21 years of age on the 31st Dec. preceding the year of admission. They are thus invariably much younger than their military confreres at College. Two of the success=ful military students are appointed to the P.W.D. straight off as overseers, 1st grade in the permanent establishment. The senior successful Civil student is appointed to the permanent es=tablishment as overseer, 3rd grade, while the other successful civil students are appointed to the tem=porary establishment according to the vacancies available. The military men have thus been a perpetual thorn in the side of the civilians inasmuch as they yearly supersede the latter even although their position in College may be lower than that of the senior civil students. Nor is the grievance only on the part of the civilians. On behalf of the military men it has been brought to notice that owing to the first grade of overseers being yearly increased by the number of military men appointed to the dept. their prospects of reaching the higher

(15) Rule 39 page 8 of Ex 2329 W 2-9-07, 7 Leg. (J)

(16) Rules 55 & 56 - do -

(17) Rule 90 - do -

warrant grades and of thereby obtaining the higher pensions attached thereto are poor, inasmuch as they are compulsorily retired at 55. As will be shown later on various palliative measures have been adopted to remedy this state of affairs, but the military element in the P.W.D. still constitutes a difficulty. The grievance on the part of the military men will be intensified by having the age limit at 25, & there is no reason to fix it at that figure simply because it is the age limit at Roorkee, where the majority of the military men do not enter the P.W.D.

11. The Director of Public Instruction in urging that the ~~age limit~~ reduction of the age limit to 25 will tend to restrict the number of military subordinates, a class which he thinks it is desirable to increase, seems to have overlooked the fact that the maximum number of passed military students who can be admitted annually to the P.W.D. is two. The maximum of soldier students who can be admitted each year to the College of Engineering is five. (18) Should all five qualify it results in three men having to return to military duty after spending 3½ years in trying to enter the P.W.D. Moreover the fixing of the age limit at 25 is nothing new. This was the limit

(18) Rule 51 in Ex. Class(I)

limit down to 1897, & it had not been found that this limit caused any diminution in the number of candidates for the P.W.D. During the period 1892 to 1897, when the age limit was 25, the following number of soldier students were admitted into the College

1892 — 4
1893 — 5
1894 — 3
1895 — 2 (Under orders issued by Govt. the number of admissions was restricted to 2)
1896 — None admitted owing to the reduction of the probationary course, but in
1897 — 5 were admitted in Jany & transferred to the Engineer subordinate class in the College in July
4 were admitted in July & transferred to the Engineer subordinate class in January 1898.

Since the introduction of the age limit of 28 from Jany 1899 the number of soldier students admitted is as follows:-

1899 — 4
1900 — 3
1901 — 5

From 1902 the age limit was reduced to 25 and the numbers stand as follows

1902 — 4
1903 — 3

These figures do not show that the number of military subordinates for the P.W.D.

P.W.D. would will be seriously diminished by the reduction in the age limit; considering that only two men can be admitted in any year to the dept.

12. So far from desiring to increase the military element as surmised by the Director it will now be shown that that element has always constituted a difficulty in the Madras P.W.D., & that Govt. itself once proposed to remove the difficulty by putting a stop to the recruitment of military men altogether.

13. (1). Shortly before the year 1884 numerous complaints were received from Civil Upper Subordinates that the direct appointment of soldier students to the 1st grade of Overseers absorbed nearly all the vacancies in that grade, leaving the promotion of 2nd & 3rd grade men hopelessly blocked. The injustice was acknowledged, & Govt. after much discussion decided in G.O. No. 1291 (19) W dy 23rd May 1884 that the (19) 7 Leg. 'O' number of Overseers in the 1st grade should be increased annually by the number of Military students brought on the establishment, the numbers in the 3rd grade of Overseers being correspondingly reduced (thus causing a flow of promotion in the lower grades of Overseers). This arrangement was made in the interests

interests of the Civil Upper Subordinates, but it was then foreseen that the numbers in the 3rd grade would be gradually absorbed & reduced to nil & that a readjustment would be necessary at some future time.

(2) A memorial having been received from a Civil Upper Subordinate pointing out that the arrangement made in 1884 only afforded partial relief to the Civil Upper Subordinates who were still unreasonably superseded the Govt. of India was asked in letter No. 222 (W) W dy 26th Jany 1886 (20) 7 Leg. 'P' ~~flagt B~~ whether there was any objection to this Govt. fixing Rs 85 as the staff salary for the military men in all three grades of Overseer and leaving it to the discretion of Govt. as to the grade to which men shall be appointed. (2) 7 Leg. R The Govt. of India, however, (21) declined to sanction the proposal on the ground that it is desirable to maintain uniformity in establishment matters, & they pointed out that as no limit is laid down for the number of Overseers in each grade and as promotion need not go by seniority it seemed possible to overcome the difficulty without changing the existing rule, which had received the approval of the Secy. of State. The Govt. of Bombay was

then

then asked in letter No 755 W dy 22nd March 86 (22) Flag R
whether a similar difficulty was experienced in
the Bombay Presidency, & if so what steps were
taken to remove it. In reply the Govt. of Bombay (23) Flag S
stated that the system of appointing military
apprentices direct to the first grade of Overseer
is followed in that Presidency but that as
their subsequent promotion is regulated by
vacancies occurring among the Europeans only
in the higher grades no difficulty in the matter
of the supersession of natives is experienced.
In Bombay for purposes of promotion the two
classes are kept entirely separate & distinct; the
proportion of natives to Europeans in the higher
grades is fixed, but is subject to alteration in
the event of any inconvenience being experienced.
But as it was doubtful whether such a system
would answer in the Madras Presidency where
Native & European subordinates are posted in=
=discriminately to divisions & sub-divisions, and
discontent with other complications would proba=
=bly arise if promotion on one list were more
rapid than in the other, the opinions of the
chief Engineer for Irrigation & Supty. Engineers on
the best means of removing the difficulty was
called for in Memo No 1902 C dated 21st May 1886 (24) with Flag S
(24)

Replies

This file has been missing since 1893

Replies to this reference were received and recorded, as no practical scheme could be decided on.

(3) Again in August 1888 the Govt. of India invited the remarks of the Madras Govt. on an extract from the Report of the Public Service Commission calling attention to the inequality of pay & rank and the unequal chances of promotion which exist in the case of Military men & Civilians who enter the P.W. Upper Subordinate service with similar technical qualifications. It was (25) Flag T explained to that Govt. in letter No 2820 W (26) Flag T dated 12th Sept 88 that the complaints in question referred to the system under which Military men are appointed to the P.W.D. direct as Overseers 1st Grade, & that it did not seem possible to overcome the difficulty as suggested in Govt. of India letter No 405 dy dy 9th March 86 without giving rise (27) Flag Q to further discontent by keeping back the promotion of 1st Grade Military Overseers in favour of civil subordinates of longer service but of lower grades. The only further measure of relief to Civil Subordinates which suggested themselves to this Govt. were to place all the Military men on a separate list for departmental promotion, or to abolish altogether the

the 2nd & 3rd grades of Overseers bringing Military & Civil candidates alike on the permanent establishment as 1st grade Overseers. The first measure did not appear practicable on account of the small number of military men, & the further complications which would be caused by inequalities of promotion on two lists, the men included in which would be employed interchangeably on the same duties. The second measure would be a needlessly expensive one for no difficulty is experienced in obtaining candidates to join the dept. on a salary commencing at Rs60 per measem. It appeared therefore to Govt. that nothing further could be done to remedy the grievance of subordinates of the lower grades unless the proposal made by the Govt. to bring Military students from the College on the establishment as 3rd grade Overseers, with a staff allowance of Rs 5 p.m. is acceded to. To this letter no reply was received from the Govt. of India.

(4) In 1893 the reduction of the 3rd grade to 17 by the arrangement of 1884 led to the question being again considered. In letter No. 1626 W/A dated 19th June 1893 flagged 'N' the Govt. of India was asked to reconsider the circumstances under which soldier students are admitted to the College of Engineering

The

The serious practical inconveniences which result from Military men being appointed to the 1st grade of Overseers was pointed out. It was explained that the circumstances of the Dept. in former years & the difficulty of obtaining properly qualified natives justified the very favourable terms allowed to British soldiers, but as properly qualified natives are freely coming forward & paying their own way, this Govt. considered that the recruitment of the Madras P.W.D. by English soldiers should be stopped absolutely & requested the Govt. of India to issue the necessary orders. That Govt., however, declined to agree to any curtailment of the opportunities afforded to British soldiers for obtaining civil employment, & declined to accede to the request of the Madras Govt. In letter No. 2688 W/2P dated 23rd October 1893 (2P) 4 Encl. 'U' the Govt. of India was again addressed on the subject. That Govt. was informed that the inconvenience which arises from the direct appointment to the 1st grade of Overseers of passed soldier students has already engaged much attention & that the Madras Govt. were still of opinion that (2Q) 4 Encl. 'V'

the

the proposal that soldier students should be posted to the dept, in any grade thought suitable but with a uniform staff salary of Rs 55 per mensem would not solve the difficulties brought to notice if the present system of recruitment from the army is to be maintained. The reconsideration of their refusal was accordingly urged on the Govt. of India. In their letter No. 45 E & D dt 9th Feby 1894 the Govt. of India observed that the rule under which Military men are appointed direct to the 1st grade of Overseers was introduced in 1885, after a careful consideration of the circumstances under which Military men & Civil students of the Indian Engineering College respectively join the P.W.D., & that the rule was sanctioned by the Secy. of State, & as the circumstances are practically the same now as they were in 1885 the Govt. of India regretted that they were unable to recommend the proposal to the Secy. of State. They further called for an explanation of the reasons which led to the number of military men entering the College being restricted to two only from July 1893. In Letter No. 550 W dt 30th March 1894 the

(30) Flag 'V'

(31) Flag 'W'

1798 GP

the Govt. of India was informed that this Govt. accepted the decision that no alteration could be made in the rule under which Military men join the dept. as Overseers, 1st grade, & that the admission of two soldier students annually to the College was fixed upon because this Madras Govt. considered this number a fair proportion of appointments between Military & Civil Upper subordinates. The Govt. of India in reply considered that 3 military men should be admitted to the College, & in G.O. No. 1934 W dt 3rd Augt 94 it was directed that this number may be admitted to the College but that it must be clearly understood that no more than two appointments to the P.W.D. will ordinarily be given to this class in any one year.

(32) Flag 'X'

(5) In October 1897 the Principal of the College of Engineering represented on behalf of the Military men that whereas before 1884 a Military man joining the dept. at the bottom of the list of Overseers found only 27 men above him in that grade, a man then joining had 55 men above him, thus seriously retarding his promotion to

to the highest grades. To remedy this state of affairs the Principal at first proposed (33) that Military men should be transferred to a separate list, & that their promotion should be regulated by a fixed period of service in each grade, & he subsequently suggested a time scale for the whole es= =tablishment, Civil & Military. Govt. however did not consider (34) that any such scheme could be sanctioned, as a time scale for Upper Subordinates does not exist in any other part of India and as it would probably cause as much dis= =satisfaction among Upper Subordinates as it has created in the Engineer Establishment. It was resolved in G.O. No. 2199 L dt 30.8.98 to suspend the operation of the arrangement of 1884 and to readjust the scale of Overseers to 1st grade 4 s; 2nd grade 2 s; & 3rd grade 1 s. This scale was to be gradually worked up to. It was admitted that the prospects of promotion of the junior Military men then in the 1st grade would not in any way be improved by it but the impasse existing would not get worse, but would at the end of five years be con= =siderably improved. It was expected that when the readjustment of the scale had been fully effected Military Upper Subordinates hereafter

(33) Flag 'Y'

(34) Ex 2199 W dt 30-8-98 with Flag 'Y'

— with Flag 'Y'

hereafter entering the dept. would not have much to complain of.

(6) In his report on the working of the College of Engineering during 1898 the Principal made the following remarks:—

(35) Ex 389 Educl dt 23-6-99 Flag 'Z'

"Mention was made in the report
"of 1897 of the block in promotion from
"which Military subordinates in the P.W. Dept.
"were suffering. In G.O. No. 2199 W dt 30th August
"1898 an attempt is made to remedy the
"grievance, but it is clear that the
"measure adopted is, like the procedure
"introduced in 1884, merely a palliative
"& that while the present system of
"appointing Military students to the first
"grade of Overseer & Civil students to the
"third grade, obtains, the evil will be
"a recurring one; first the grievance will
"be with the Military subordinates & then
"with the Civil and so on to the end of
"the chapter. The only solution is to appoint
"all men, Civil & Military, to the same
"grade of Overseer, giving the Military
"men personal allowances. This might lead
"to Military men abandoning the College
"& the P.W.D. It is a question whether their
"presence in the P.W.D. is sufficiently valuable

with Flag 'Y'

to

justify the yearly supersession by them of men of many years' approved service & the consequent disheartening of the large body of the P.W. Subordinates. The Principal's suggestion that Civil & Military Engineer subordinate students passing out of the College should be appointed to the same grade of Overseers was in G.O. No 389 Educational dated 23rd June 99 remitted to the P.W.D. for consideration. Other Govts were then asked in letter No 3296 C dy 28th (36) July 99 whether the system of appointing Military men as Overseers 1st grade & Civil Students as Overseers 2nd grade obtained in their Provinces & if so, whether it had the evil effects noticed at Madras. The replies (37) showed that in Bengal & the Punjaub the system is not in force, as the Military men enter the Military Works Dept. In Bombay there is a fixed proportion between Europeans & Natives, & the former are only promoted in European vacancies. In the United Provinces the Overseers in the Second & 3rd grades are promoted to the 1st grade by a time scale, to prevent unmerited supersession by Military men being brought in in the 1st grade. The Principal's suggestion that

(36) 7 Leg. '2'

(37) with No 2779 C dy 13-5-02 7 Leg '3'

that military men & civilians should be brought into the Madras P.W.D. in the same grade of Overseer was not worth consideration because the Govt. of India have refused to allow Military men to be brought into the dept. in any grade but the first, nor will that Govt. consent to soldiers being excluded from the dept. On the other hand it would be foolish to bring civilians straight off into the dept. on Rs 100 when they are quite willing to enter, & can be had, for Rs 60 per mensem. Several schemes were prepared, but no scheme can possibly be evolved without extra cost to the State, and establishment charges are already high in the Madras P.W.D. as the age limit for military students had been reduced to 25, and the military men would thus enter the P.W.D. not older than 28½ and thus have at least 26½ years in which to reach the higher grades, no action was considered to be necessary and the papers were ordered (38) to lie over till the question arose again.

14. From the resumé given in para 13 supra it will be observed that the military element constitutes a serious difficulty in the Madras P.W.D., and no scheme has yet been devised to remedy the irregularities which it causes. The root of the grievance lies the

(38) Memo No 2779 C dy 13-5-02 7 Leg. '3'

the Military men lies in the fact that they enter the dept. at a later age than civilians, and they have a limited (shorter) time within which they can reach the higher grades. The earlier they enter therefore the better are their prospects of doing so. The restriction in the age limit to 25 has caused no diminution in the number of men required for the P.W.D., and it should, it is submitted, be maintained at that figure, as it will to some extent minimise the grievance of the military men. This limit, it may be added, was not rigidly observed when previously in force, for the Principal at his discretion, has admitted into the College men who were a little older e.g. R. Cuthbert in 1892 when he was 27 years old & P. Ingland at the same age in 1895.

15. Col. Love's contention that military men will be better off in the P.W.D. than if they had remained in the army, even if they entered the College at 25 & the dept. at 31½ is looking at the question not with reference to the needs of the P.W.D. but from the point of view of finding employment in civil life for Non-Commissioned officers & soldiers. Col. Love himself in his letter No 683 C (39) dated 18th Octr. 1897 filed in G.O. No 2199 W dated 20th August 1898 has pointed (39) 7 Enc. 'Y'

pointed out how handicapped the Military man was by his age all through his service, & he urged that steps be taken to improve his prospects. The limit when he wrote this letter was 25. Yet in the face of this opinion he would now raise the limit to 28. The reason now given cannot, it is submitted, be seriously entertained. The latest edition (1901) of the Army Regulations, India, Vol II, Part A, para 403, gives the age limit at 25, and at that figure it should be maintained in the interests of the Military Upper Subordinates themselves.

16. This disposal of this correspondence has been delayed in the office partly in order to see whether there would be any actual falling off in the number of soldier students entering the College in 1902 & 1903 as the Director appears to have expected, and partly through the papers having been mixed up with the voluminous file relating to the kindred subject of preparing a scheme to remove the grievances of both Military & Civil Upper Subordinates.

11-4-04

11.4.04

E.L.

dt 25-24 gb 1'30 P.W.D.

C No. 2538 from the Director of Public Instruction
No — dy 28.2.02

Note by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

No. 2638 C dy 11-4-04

Transferred to the
Educational Dept.

11.4.04

11.4.04

With the papers referred to. to be returned herewith.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
13 APR 1904
LOCAL & MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Educational Departt

XXII.

'M'

In rule 51 of the revised rules for the College of Engineering sanctioned in G.O. No 366 POL dt 28th June 1901, the age limit, for purposes of admission to the College of Soldier Students, was reduced from 28 to 26 on the recommendation of the P.W.D. The reason then assigned was that military men who enter the College late in life were seriously handicapped especially in the matter of military promotion by which their pensions are fixed. Col: Love, however, in his letter No 1851. C. dt 14th February 1902 although in the current file points out that a military man entering the P.W.D at an advanced age will be at a disadvantage with regard to military promotion & pension, he will be better off in the P.W.D than if he had remained in the Army. Col: Love accordingly deprecates "paternal legislation for the British Non Commissioned officer or private who may be trusted to see where his own interest lies".

2. From the Chief Engineer's note now transferred by the P.W.D it appears that the chief reason why the reduction of age was recommended by that Deptt was not solicitude for the welfare of the military men so much as for their brother Civil Students in the College. This, it is submitted, does not appear to be a sufficient reason (for the reduction). The Govt wants the best men available and there appears to be very little doubt that military men make better P.W. officers than their native brethren. By reducing the age limit to 25 the field of selection

narro

narrowed and some very good men may be shut out. In any case the P.W.D has undertaken to find employment for two military students every year and so far as that depart^t or the Civil students are concerned it seems immaterial what the age of the Military students is. If so the age limit may be ~~reduced~~ raised to 28 & rule 51 of the rules of the College of Engineering altered.

If the 25 years limit kept the soldiers out, the P.W.D. would not be displeased – that is the gist of their long note. They don't want more soldiers and have already fixed a limit of two a year. They can get two a year with the age at 25; and if they could not, they would not mind.

The soldiers are more expensive than anyone else. They start at Rs 85 instead of Rs 60. The result is that everyone else's prospects ~~are~~ suffer and the subordinate P.W.D. service becomes less attractive to civilians. Is the soldier worth more than the civilian? The D.P.W. do not say; but they do say they have tried to get the military kept out altogether, only the Govt of India [after consulting their Military Dept^t] won't have it. The D.P.W. is being sacrificed to the army? P.C.A. 14.4.44

Pay 14/4/44

100

I do not consider it necessary to go in detail into the question as to whether military students should be taken to the College of Engineering, until we will see in the long run owing to their matter of military promotion and pension if the age limit be raised. Candidates for entrance to the College may be left to consider for themselves what conditions are most to their advantage. It is presumed that they will not return to the army, and the question so far as their interest are concerned will be one of present pay v. deferred pension.

The long note of the Chief Engineer devoted more to showing how the system of military students disorganises the regular scale and rate of recruitment for civilian Engineers passing through the College, and the note is really an apology on behalf of the civilian element of the PWD, deprecating the conditions under which the military element is recruited, and a plea declaiming against the existence of the Military element at all in the PWD service.

A remedy for their state of things could no doubt be found if the military element were constituted into a separate branch, and separate specific appointments reserved for them – say appointment such as Delta Supt – those other appointments are retained for obvious reasons because the work executed by the PWD subordi-

The pay of these appointments would have to be raised if the suggestion were adopted. It would be a compensation PC

service. The question of keeping military
schools or to a separate establishment appears
to have been almost overlooked, but there are
on account of the small number of military men. It
would however meet the difficulty of the P.W.D.
and the creation of an institution of such a
kind should be blocked by the military
candidates entirely, if that system were
adopted, be brought forward. The Surveyor
appears to the author that of the
present question, which relates solely
to the age at which military candidates
should be admitted to the College. The P.W.D.
argue that, if we must as only two candidates
are admissible annually, and as the candidate
at the last 3 years, or in the selection of the
age limit has exceeded the demand, there can
be sufficient ground for any alteration
in view of the Secretary's remark pointing out
that the British Private & Colonial Services
will be represented and they can be trusted to see
that their own interest lies
in the examination & admission to the College
& competitive it may be assumed that by
enlarging the field of competition a better
class of men will be obtained. There seem
therefore insufficient ground for not restoring the
age of admission to 22, as at the Woolwich College.
If this be done, then A.R.P. 1882-2(a) will

H.

Comptroller P.7.

XVII.

require to be amended. Attention is also invited
to Prof Lowe's remarks in para 4 of his letter that the
condition of 2 years service prior to admission is not
essential. The only comment to be made on this
suggestion is that it will, in the absence of some
period of military service be impossible for C.S.
to certify to the minimum good character of candidates
for admission to the College.

Reference is solicited to the rules in P.C. 366 dated
28th June 01 in which the reduction of the age to 25
was ordered.

The present question was raised solely to the
alteration of the age limit to the Old Standard of 22-
As soon as Lowe has been taken & the P.W.D. to
regard the whole question of military Engineer
students and their condition of service.
This has tended to make rather a large mountain
out of a very small molehill, especially when
reference is had to the fact that the number of
military students admitted to the College has
been reduced from five to two annually.

H.W.
13.6.02

The no. of military men recruited every year for P.W.D. is limited to two; so small a recruitment cannot seriously disorganize the department. In any case the C. of I. desire that

should be a small military element; and there are advantages in having such a European element, which need not be discussed here. The sole question is whether the entrance age shd be raised from 25 to 28, or rather restored to that figure. I see no objection & wd. raise it accordingly.

The D.P.W. will submit the file to H.E.

S.F. 1/7

P.W.O. R.O. 254 19.5.04

I.P.W.D. no.

W.S. 16.5.04

Dept. Est: no. 2197 D 16/5/04

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 16 MAY 1904 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Submitted to H.E. the Governor.

There is not, I think, any necessity for His Excellency to read through the long P.W.D. note, which raises up 2 subjects, should have been kept entirely in duty when it was moved. Sir Jan Meerting to the military

W.S. 16/5

33 31/39

element. I am very glad you are to have no Meeting to the restoration of the age limit of military students at C.E. College to 28

20-5-04

Agreed

23/5

To

The Educational Dept a.o.

R.S.

20-5-04

Returned on 26-5-04

Please act accordingly

W.S. 26/5/04

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

2. As regards para: 2 of the draft letter to the D.P.I., it is submitted that the date for receipt of applications is the second Monday in March according to rule 512 of the rules of the College or the 5th April according to para: 403-3 of the Army Regulations. There is very little in common between rule 512 & para: 403-4

Page 9 of G.O. no 366 Est: 28-6-01 2.

32

According to rule 54 the College allowance is Rs 11 per mensem - but para: 403-7. seems to ~~allow~~ allow only Rs 10.

Office

27/5/14 The A. R. I. and the Engineering College Rules print up both date from 1901. Haven't we got the College Calendar for this year? and Pub. (Mis.) must have the A. R. I. up to date.
H 28-5-14

The College Calendar for 1903 is the latest we have and ~~is~~ submitted - but the copy of the rules put up was a corrected copy embodying all the corrections up to date - Please see the copy at flag ~~B~~ XXII.

* The Calendar for 1904 have now been received & this is now put up. 29/6/14

The copy of the Army Regulations obtained from the Chief Secretariat Library is also submitted. It is also a 1901 edition.

Sec[y]
30/5/14 Would it not be better to take the opinion of the Major-General Commanding before the order issues?
H 30-5-14

H.Q. does not say we should; but the point may have escaped his attention.

Gos. 2 Lane Cadet R.E. ~~upon~~ instructions
Rds
1.6.04

33 3

A ~~rough~~ draft reference to the Major General Commanding the Forces is submitted for approval. 7 June H 2.6.04

Dft
7/6/14 [Letter no. 340 Edl dt 3-6-04].

From the Dy. Adjutant General, Madras Command, no. A-7526 dt 17-6-04

In reply to letter no. 340 Educational, dated the 3rd instant, the Deputy Adjutant General, Madras Command, states that the Major-General Commanding the Forces has no objection to the age limit of military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering being raised from 25 to 28 years, that steps will be taken to have para. 403, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, Part A, amended accordingly and that para. 403 of the army Regulations referred to as reconstructed by India Army Circular (*) 27 of 1902 corresponds in every respect to rules 51-57 of the College of Engineering (as they now stand). It is submitted that the proposal made by the Director in his letter of the 16th November 1901 may therefore be now approved and the revised draft placed below issued.

Page 11 of the file

Page 94 of the Army Regulations

(*) Page 10 of the army circulars for 1902 - obtained from Madras Command.

PP. 10-12 of the Engineering College Calendar for 1902

Explanation may be taken. H

RdR
17/6/14 The copy of the Army regulations put up by the P.W.D. is that obtained from the Chief Secretariat Library which was corrected up to date.

Draft notification and letter to
G.O.C.-in-C. are submitted for approval.

22/6/04

Approved

G.T. 25/6

Issue

HH.

28. 6. 04.

Educational Department.

C.Nos. 690 and 1088.

Subject.

Raising of the age limit of military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering.

Draft notification and letter to Govt. of India submitted for approval.

P.T. 28/6/04

P.S. No. 394 dt 28 6 04

ORDER:-

H.H. the Pres. is pleased to direct that for the future the age limit of military candidates for admission to the Coll. of Engg. shall be raised from 25 years to 28 years.

Page 9 of G.O. No 366 dt 28-6-04. XXII

2. The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

Notification.

In line 6 of rule 51 of the rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, for the figures 25, the figures 28 shall be substituted.

3. The Major General Commanding the Forces will be requested to arrange for the necessary alterations being made in para. 403 of Vol. II - Part A of the Army Regulations, India.

[H.E. Letter No. 395 dated 28-6-1904]

P.T. 22/6/4 H.H. 23-6-04 H.H. 24/6/04

To

The Director of Public Instruction.

" Public Works Department.

Gazette

Desp. 28/6/4

Letter No. 395 dt 28-6-04

To

The Deputy Adjutant General,

Madras Command.

Sir,

I am directed to forward a copy of the Proceedings of this Government No. Educational of this date and to request that the Major General Commanding the Forces will be so good as to arrange for the age limit of military candidates for admission to the College of Engineering, Madras, given in paragraph 403 (1) of Vol.II - Part A of the Army Regulations, India, ~~as re constructed by India Army Circular 27 of 1899.~~ being raised from 25 to 28.

I have etc.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

Number of copies required. Order complete. 40 Letter only. Order complete with Letter. 25

Read again G.O., No. 190 . dated

Current No.

Enclosures to C.No.

Head of Government.

Letter of Government.

Statement with Note.

Not filed up, being meant for reference in original.

N.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.