

2c.

22c. 9-1-84.

No 927 Wa/21-3-83.

Incl. in Receipt Rep.

22nd

I have failed
an effort to dis-
cover the original
file, and this
and not present
the disposal of
this reference

A brief letter
to S of I explaining
the impossibility
of putting their
proposals in force,
regarding any one
of our three ~~water~~
cases. Improvements &
all that is needed

20/3

~~Att~~

Dear Pennycuik
I am not sure
if this water is
sending a native and
to England but can ask
to know see to it

Att
12/18/93

I have examined about
it and find the paper
has not been formally
disposed of. The original
is asked as with gone
S. P.

I am sure that the

Nos. 1541—57 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

Fort William, November 29, 1882.

Practical training of Native Engineers in England.

Read the following Despatches :—

No. 43 P W, dated 29th July 1882.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In personal communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, we have been considering an application from a young Punjabi Assistant Engineer, Lalla Gunga Ram, for permission to go to England on duty to study practical engineering. He is said to be a good English scholar, and better read than most natives in the theory of his profession, and has the power, more than is usual with natives, of applying practically what he has learnt by study.

2. We are gratified by this spontaneous expression of a desire for self-improvement. One of the great drawbacks to our native Engineers is a poverty of invention in design. This is more especially the case in designing buildings, in which they do not rise above the type of the Indian bungalow or the Indian barracks, which are their model for all European dwellings. They have seen nothing higher and aim at nothing higher. There can be no doubt that their professional knowledge would be enlarged, and their usefulness to the State would be increased, by a visit to England and observation of large works.

3. Officers of this class are not entitled to furlough until they have served 10 years, when they would be too old to obtain the full benefit of such training, and, moreover, their furlough pay, if specially permitted to take furlough at an earlier period of their service, would be insufficient for the purpose in the case of a stranger in a foreign land.

4. The salary of Lalla Gunga Ram is Rs. 450 per mensem, and we have no objection to his receiving the equivalent of this in sterling for two years, together with a free passage by sea both ways, the whole forming a charge against the Provincial assignment, and with your Lordship's permission we are prepared to carry this into effect.

5. We do not expect that, at present at all events, many native Engineers will desire to follow his example. Most will consider themselves debarred by considerations of caste or religion. But we should be glad to extend the concession to a limited number of selected native Engineers who may voluntarily come forward. We propose, as a rule, to select them from the 1st and 2nd grades of Assistant Engineers, which would fix the age from 25 to 28 or thereabouts. They should be conspicuous for a good knowledge of English, for industry, energy and engineering ability of a practical rather than a theoretical nature. The selections would be made by Local Governments, and their names submitted to the Government of India for approval and for transmission to the Secretary of State.

6. Their absence from India might extend to two years. They would on arrival report themselves to the Secretary, in the Public Works Department, at the India Office, and should be attached for 18 months or thereabouts to some Engineer or Engineers of repute, in the same way and under the same supervision as the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, the State paying the usual fees. It would perhaps be better that their training should be general rather than special. The remaining few months of their deputation might be spent in visiting, under the auspices of the Secretary of State, important works in progress.

7. With a view to their social well-being, the East India Association might be invited to interest themselves in the experiment.

8. We consider that 1st and 2nd grade Assistants might receive their full pay converted into sterling at the usual rate. This is more than is given to the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College who undergo their term of practical training in England, but not more than is given to those who elect for a training in India. Natives of the age indicated have, in accordance with caste or religious necessities, married very early, and are of course generally burdened with families and part of their pay must be left for their support. Moreover, the country and its customs will be to them foreign, and they will be treated as foreigners in all matters of payment. If on special grounds an Officer of higher rank were sent, his case would be specially considered, but we think the equivalent of Rs. 500 per mensem should suffice.

9. The continuance to individuals of the privilege we propose would be dependent on good behaviour and satisfactory progress. Any failure to maintain a satisfactory standard in these respects would be followed by the withdrawal of the privilege, and possible reduction in rank, or dismissal from the service, in case of any flagrant acts of misconduct.

No. 53 P W, dated 28th September 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency's Public Works Letter No. 43 of the 29th July last makes certain proposals in respect to the possible study of practical engineering in this country by a limited number of native Engineers of the Indian Public Works Department, to be selected carefully by your Government from time to time, and submits at the same time the name of one Lalla Gunga Ram, an Assistant Engineer, in the Punjab Public Works Department, as desirous of at once visiting England for such opportunities of study and improvement.

2. The general principle on which your suggestions are based, namely, the desire of your Government to afford competent and willing native Engineers all reasonable opportunities of professional improvement, has my cordial approval, and there only remains for me to consider whether the proposals made in your letter are such as could be satisfactorily put in practice.

3. After due consideration of the subject, I see no reason why the experiment should not be made. It is admittedly an experiment, and I should be disposed to limit the number of Engineers so sent home to two annually for the first 3 years, supposing that two annually shall be found thoroughly qualified to benefit by the offer of your Government, as well as desirous of availing themselves of it. It will then be tested by experience how far the practical instruction afforded them in this country is likely to be of real benefit to them, and whether any difficulties arise in connection with their mode and manner of life in this country.

4. While in England, they will be placed under the immediate orders of Sir A. Taylor, the President of Cooper's Hill College, who will arrange for their distribution and supervision under Engineers of repute, in consultation with the Officer of your Public Works Department who may be employed at that time

Nos. 1541—57 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Fort William, November 29, 1882.

Practical training of Native Engineers in England.

Read the following Despatches:—

No. 43 P W, dated 29th July 1882.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In personal communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, we have been considering an application from a young Punjabi Assistant Engineer, Lalla Gunga Ram, for permission to go to England on duty to study practical engineering. He is said to be a good English scholar, and better read than most natives in the theory of his profession, and has the power, more than is usual with natives, of applying practically what he has learnt by study.

2. We are gratified by this spontaneous expression of a desire for self-improvement. One of the great drawbacks to our native Engineers is a poverty of invention in design. This is more especially the case in designing buildings, in which they do not rise above the type of the Indian bungalow or the Indian barracks, which are their model for all European dwellings. They have seen nothing higher and aim at nothing higher. There can be no doubt that their professional knowledge would be enlarged, and their usefulness to the State would be increased, by a visit to England and observation of large works.

3. Officers of this class are not entitled to furlough until they have served 10 years, when they would be too old to obtain the full benefit of such training, and, moreover, their furlough pay, if specially permitted to take furlough at an earlier period of their service, would be insufficient for the purpose in the case of a stranger in a foreign land.

4. The salary of Lalla Gunga Ram is Rs. 450 per mensem, and we have no objection to his receiving the equivalent of this in sterling for two years, together with a free passage by sea both ways, the whole forming a charge against the Provincial assignment, and with your Lordship's permission we are prepared to carry this into effect.

5. We do not expect that, at present at all events, many native Engineers will desire to follow his example. Most will consider themselves debarred by considerations of caste or religion. But we should be glad to extend the concession to a limited number of selected native Engineers who may voluntarily come forward. We propose, as a rule, to select them from the 1st and 2nd grades of Assistant Engineers, which would fix the age from 25 to 28 or thereabouts. They should be conspicuous for a good knowledge of English, for industry, energy and engineering ability of a practical rather than a theoretical nature. The selections would be made by Local Governments, and their names submitted to the Government of India for approval and for transmission to the Secretary of State.

6. Their absence from India might extend to two years. They would on arrival report themselves to the Secretary, in the Public Works Department, at the India Office, and should be attached for 18 months or thereabouts to some Engineer or Engineers of repute, in the same way and under the same supervision as the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, the State paying the usual fees. It would perhaps be better that their training should be general rather than special. The remaining few months of their deputation might be spent in visiting, under the auspices of the Secretary of State, important works in progress.

7. With a view to their social well-being, the East India Association might be invited to interest themselves in the experiment.

8. We consider that 1st and 2nd grade Assistants might receive their full pay converted into sterling at the usual rate. This is more than is given to the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College who undergo their term of practical training in England, but not more than is given to those who elect for a training in India. Natives of the age indicated have, in accordance with caste or religious necessities, married very early, and are of course generally burdened with families and part of their pay must be left for their support. Moreover, the country and its customs will be to them foreign, and they will be treated as foreigners in all matters of payment. If on special grounds an Officer of higher rank were sent, his case would be specially considered, but we think the equivalent of Rs. 500 per mensem should suffice.

9. The continuance to individuals of the privilege we propose would be dependent on good behaviour and satisfactory progress. Any failure to maintain a satisfactory standard in these respects would be followed by the withdrawal of the privilege, and possible reduction in rank, or dismissal from the service, in case of any flagrant acts of misconduct.

No. 53 P W, dated 28th September 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency's Public Works Letter No. 43 of the 29th July last makes certain proposals in respect to the possible study of practical engineering in this country by a limited number of native Engineers of the Indian Public Works Department, to be selected carefully by your Government from time to time, and submits at the same time the name of one Lalla Gunga Ram, an Assistant Engineer, in the Punjab Public Works Department, as desirous of at once visiting England for such opportunities of study and improvement.

2. The general principle on which your suggestions are based, namely, the desire of your Government to afford competent and willing native Engineers all reasonable opportunities of professional improvement, has my cordial approval, and there only remains for me to consider whether the proposals made in your letter are such as could be satisfactorily put in practice.

3. After due consideration of the subject, I see no reason why the experiment should not be made. It is admittedly an experiment, and I should be disposed to limit the number of Engineers so sent home to two annually for the first 3 years, supposing that two annually shall be found thoroughly qualified to benefit by the offer of your Government, as well as desirous of availing themselves of it. It will then be tested by experience how far the practical instruction afforded them in this country is likely to be of real benefit to them, and whether any difficulties arise in connection with their mode and manner of life in this country.

4. While in England, they will be placed under the immediate orders of Sir A. Taylor, the President of Cooper's Hill College, who will arrange for their distribution and supervision under Engineers of repute, in consultation with the Officer of your Public Works Department who may be employed at that time

in the supervision of passed students of Coopers Hill College under practical instruction. In fact, during the first 18 months of their stay, they will be afforded the same opportunities of improvement as such passed students are afforded, and the last six months of their stay will be spent, as suggested by you, in visiting important engineering works in progress, under Sir A. Taylor's advice.

5. The passages to and from India of the selected Engineers will be provided, and their salary while in this country will be issued at the rate suggested in your letter, namely, to 1st and 2nd Grade Assistants, full pay, converted into sterling at the official rate for the year, leaving the case of the pay of an Officer of higher grade to be decided hereafter, should the occasion arise.

6. As regards their social well-being while in England, I will take such steps as appear most likely to assist them through my Political Aide-de-Camp who is specially charged with such duties.

7. It is obvious that the success or failure of the privilege to be thus afforded to native Engineers will depend largely on the selection made of the individual in India. Great care must, of course, be taken by the Local Governments in recommending candidates, for with them alone rests the real knowledge whether the native Engineer to be selected is possessed of the qualifications, mental and physical, which are likely to enable him to derive benefit from his studies here, and render him of enhanced usefulness to the State on his return to India. An injudicious selection would probably cause some injury to the young man himself, as well as useless expense to the State. The importance of these points will, no doubt, be impressed by you on the Local Governments.

8. I will only add a caution that a condition of selection should be that the young Engineer shall already have had some years' experience of serious work in India, otherwise he will hardly be in a position to benefit by what he sees in Europe.

9. The selected candidates shall receive all possible facilities in this country, and reports of the progress of the Engineers will be, from time to time, submitted to this Office, and transmitted to your Government. In the event of failure to derive benefit from instruction, or of unsatisfactory conduct, the Engineer will at once be required to return to India.

10. I accordingly sanction a compliance with the application of Lalla Gunga Ram to be allowed to come home for two years' study of practical engineering, and I request that I may be at once informed of the probable time of his arrival in England, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made with the President of Coopers Hill College for his being posted to work immediately on arrival.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of Local Governments and Administrations should be specially directed to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Despatch last read.

The Government of India is prepared to receive the names of native Engineers who may be considered well fitted to be benefitted by the training proposed, and who are willing to avail themselves of it. The recommendations should be accompanied by an account of their previous experience, their character, and their acquirements, which will enable the Government of India to select the most promising.

If the Engineers who are sent to England desire to draw part of their salary in India for the support of their families, they should indicate the person to whom the payment is to be made, and should give him formal authority to receive it and grant a receipt for it. A last-pay certificate should be given to the Engineer showing the balance to be drawn at the India Office. Full pay should be drawn in India up to the date of embarkation.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the papers read, be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, with special reference to paragraph 10, and to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin; also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and North Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

G. H. D. WALKER.

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

To

Nos. 1541-57 G.

Dated November 29, 1882.

Received

Practical training of Native Engineers in Eng-
land.

No. 395, P. W. D. Press—30-11-82—318.

2927W P. W. Deptt.

To
The Secretary to the
Government of India
P. W. Deptt.

Madras 21st March 1883.

Sir

With reference to Resolution
No. 1541-57 A. G. dated 28th November/82
I am directed to state that there are
on the establishment of this Depart-
ment only three native Assistant
Engineers, and that it is not con-
sidered that any one of them
is likely to benefit by a visit to
England to an extent sufficient
to justify the expense of such a visit.
2. I am to express regret that this
reply has been delayed, owing to
an oversight.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt servant
J. J. Pennyman
Under Secy to Govt P. W. Deptt.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

To

Nos. 1541—57 G.

Dated November 29, 1882.

Received

Bk 927 W 42-3-83

Practical training of Native Engineers in England.

No. 395, P. W. D. Press—30-11-82—318.

Nos. 154 1—57 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL.

Fort William, November 29, 1882.

Practical training of Native Engineers in England.

Read the following Despatches:—

No. 43 P W, dated 29th July 1882.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In personal communication with the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, we have been considering an application from a young Punjabi Assistant Engineer, Lalla Gunga Ram, for permission to go to England on duty to study practical engineering. He is said to be a good English scholar, and better read than most natives in the theory of his profession, and has the power, more than is usual with natives, of applying practically what he has learnt by study.

2. We are gratified by this spontaneous expression of a desire for self-improvement. One of the great drawbacks to our native Engineers is a poverty of invention in design. This is more especially the case in designing buildings, in which they do not rise above the type of the Indian bungalow or the Indian barracks, which are their model for all European dwellings. They have seen nothing higher and aim at nothing higher. There can be no doubt that their professional knowledge would be enlarged, and their usefulness to the State would be increased, by a visit to England and observation of large works.

3. Officers of this class are not entitled to furlough until they have served 10 years, when they would be too old to obtain the full benefit of such training, and, moreover, their furlough pay, if specially permitted to take furlough at an earlier period of their service, would be insufficient for the purpose in the case of a stranger in a foreign land.

4. The salary of Lalla Gunga Ram is Rs. 450 per mensem, and we have no objection to his receiving the equivalent of this in sterling for two years, together with a free passage by sea both ways, the whole forming a charge against the Provincial assignment, and with your Lordship's permission we are prepared to carry this into effect.

5. We do not expect that, at present at all events, many native Engineers will desire to follow his example. Most will consider themselves debarred by considerations of caste or religion. But we should be glad to extend the concession to a limited number of selected native Engineers who may voluntarily come forward. We propose, as a rule, to select them from the 1st and 2nd grades of Assistant Engineers, which would fix the age from 25 to 28 or thereabouts. They should be conspicuous for a good knowledge of English, for industry, energy and engineering ability of a practical rather than a theoretical nature. The selections would be made by Local Governments, and their names submitted to the Government of India for approval and for transmission to the Secretary of State.

6. Their absence from India might extend to two years. They would on arrival report themselves to the Secretary, in the Public Works Department, at the India Office, and should be attached for 18 months or thereabouts to some Engineer or Engineers of repute, in the same way and under the same supervision as the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, the State paying the usual fees. It would perhaps be better that their training should be general rather than special. The remaining few months of their deputation might be spent in visiting, under the auspices of the Secretary of State, important works in progress.

7. With a view to their social well-being, the East India Association might be invited to interest themselves in the experiment.

8. We consider that 1st and 2nd grade Assistants might receive their full pay converted into sterling at the usual rate. This is more than is given to the passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College who undergo their term of practical training in England, but not more than is given to those who elect for a training in India. Natives of the age indicated have, in accordance with caste or religious necessities, married very early, and are of course generally burdened with families and part of their pay must be left for their support. Moreover, the country and its customs will be to them foreign, and they will be treated as foreigners in all matters of payment. If on special grounds an Officer of higher rank were sent, his case would be specially considered, but we think the equivalent of Rs. 500 per mensem should suffice.

9. The continuance to individuals of the privilege we propose would be dependent on good behaviour and satisfactory progress. Any failure to maintain a satisfactory standard in these respects would be followed by the withdrawal of the privilege, and possible reduction in rank, or dismissal from the service, in case of any flagrant acts of misconduct.

No. 53 P W, dated 28th September 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency's Public Works Letter No. 43 of the 29th July last makes certain proposals in respect to the possible study of practical engineering in this country by a limited number of native Engineers of the Indian Public Works Department, to be selected carefully by your Government from time to time, and submits at the same time the name of one Lalla Gunga Ram, an Assistant Engineer, in the Punjab Public Works Department, as desirous of at once visiting England for such opportunities of study and improvement.

2. The general principle on which your suggestions are based, namely, the desire of your Government to afford competent and willing native Engineers all reasonable opportunities of professional improvement, has my cordial approval, and there only remains for me to consider whether the proposals made in your letter are such as could be satisfactorily put in practice.

3. After due consideration of the subject, I see no reason why the experiment should not be made. It is admittedly an experiment, and I should be disposed to limit the number of Engineers so sent home to two annually for the first 3 years, supposing that two annually shall be found thoroughly qualified to benefit by the offer of your Government, as well as desirous of availing themselves of it. It will then be tested by experience how far the practical instruction afforded them in this country is likely to be of real benefit to them, and whether any difficulties arise in connection with their mode and manner of life in this country.

4. While in England, they will be placed under the immediate orders of Sir A. Taylor, the President of Cooper's Hill College, who will arrange for their distribution and supervision under Engineers of repute, in consultation with the Officer of your Public Works Department who may be employed at that time

in the supervision of passed students of Coopers Hill College under practical instruction. In fact, during the first 18 months of their stay, they will be afforded the same opportunities of improvement as such passed students are afforded, and the last six months of their stay will be spent, as suggested by you, in visiting important engineering works in progress, under Sir A. Taylor's advice.

5. The passages to and from India of the selected Engineers will be provided, and their salary while in this country will be issued at the rate suggested in your letter, namely, to 1st and 2nd Grade Assistants, full pay, converted into sterling at the official rate for the year, leaving the case of the pay of an Officer of higher grade to be decided hereafter, should the occasion arise.

6. As regards their social well-being while in England, I will take such steps as appear most likely to assist them through my Political Aide-de-Camp who is specially charged with such duties.

7. It is obvious that the success or failure of the privilege to be thus afforded to native Engineers will depend largely on the selection made of the individual in India. Great care must, of course, be taken by the Local Governments in recommending candidates, for with them alone rests the real knowledge whether the native Engineer to be selected is possessed of the qualifications, mental and physical, which are likely to enable him to derive benefit from his studies here, and render him of enhanced usefulness to the State on his return to India. An injudicious selection would probably cause some injury to the young man himself, as well as useless expense to the State. The importance of these points will, no doubt, be impressed by you on the Local Governments.

8. I will only add a caution that a condition of selection should be that the young Engineer shall already have had some years' experience of serious work in India, otherwise he will hardly be in a position to benefit by what he sees in Europe.

9. The selected candidates shall receive all possible facilities in this country, and reports of the progress of the Engineers will be, from time to time, submitted to this Office, and transmitted to your Government. In the event of failure to derive benefit from instruction, or of unsatisfactory conduct, the Engineer will at once be required to return to India.

10. I accordingly sanction a compliance with the application of Lalla Gunga Ram to be allowed to come home for two years' study of practical engineering, and I request that I may be at once informed of the probable time of his arrival in England, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made with the President of Coopers Hill College for his being posted to work immediately on arrival.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of Local Governments and Administrations should be specially directed to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Despatch last read.

The Government of India is prepared to receive the names of native Engineers who may be considered well fitted to be benefitted by the training proposed, and who are willing to avail themselves of it. The recommendations should be accompanied by an account of their previous experience, their character, and their acquirements, which will enable the Government of India to select the most promising.

If the Engineers who are sent to England desire to draw part of their salary in India for the support of their families, they should indicate the person to whom the payment is to be made, and should give him formal authority to receive it and grant a receipt for it. A last-pay certificate should be given to the Engineer showing the balance to be drawn at the India Office. Full pay should be drawn in India up to the date of embarkation.

(g

in this Resolution, and of the papers read,
be forwarded to the Govern-
ment of the Punjab, with special
reference to paragraph 10, and to
the Local Governments and Ad-
ministrations and Officers noted
in the margin; also that it be
published in Part I of the
Gazette of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of a
The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and
Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Depart-
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British
Assam and Coorg.
The Resident, Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central
Rajputana and Beluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of In-
Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

G. H. D. WALKER.

Off. g. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.