HOUSE SYSTEM

The four houses are named after four distinguised military men who had The four houses are manner to the nation and exhibited immense valour and rendered great service to the nation and exhibited immense valour and dedication.

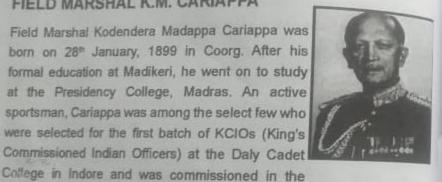
CARIAPPA HOUSE

Motto: Progress the onward stride

Colour: Red

FIELD MARSHAL K.M. CARIAPPA

Field Marshal Kodendera Madappa Cariappa was born on 28th January, 1899 in Coorg. After his formal education at Madikeri, he went on to study at the Presidency College, Madras, An active sportsman, Cariappa was among the select few who were selected for the first batch of KCIOs (King's Commissioned Indian Officers) at the Daly Cadet



Carnatic Infantry. He was appointed as the first Commander- in-Chief d an independent Indian Army on 15th January 1949. Post-retirement from Indian Army in 1953, he served as India's High Commissioner to Australia and New Zealand. He was awarded the 'Order of the Chief Commander of the Legion of Merit' by American President, Harry S. Truman. The Government of India conferred the rank of Field Marshal on Cariappa in 1983

MANEKSHAW HOUSE

Motto: Tranquility and Harmony for progress

Colour, Blue

FIELD MARSHAL SAM MANEKSHAW

Born on 3rd April 1914 into the Manekshaw family at Amritsar, Sam Hormusji Framji Jamshedji Manekshaw was the first Field Marshal

independent India. Sam was amongst the first batch of Indians to enroll

into the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun in 1932. On passing out from the Academy he was commissioned into the Indian Army as a Second Lieutenant in The Frontier Force Regiment in 1934. In the Second Great War, he saw service with his unit on the Burma front as a part of the famous 17th Infantry Division. On 8th June 1969, Sam took over as the Chief of Army Staff, where apart from other contributions his finest hour was the surrender of



the Pakistan Army in Dacca in 1971. He was a good tennis player.

CHAUDHURI HOUSE

Motto: Glory in Excellence

Colour: Green

GENERAL JOYANTO NATH CHAUDHURI

General Joyanto Nath Chaudhuri (10 June 1908 -6 April 1983) assumed charge of the Indian Army, as the 6th Chief of Army Staff, on 19 November

1962. He received his early education at St. Xavier's College in Calcutta and later at Highgate School in London. Obtaining a nomination to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst in 1986, he was commissioned into the Indian Army in February 1928. He was promoted to the rank of General and took over as the Chief of Army Staff. For his services to the nation, he was presented with the Padma Vibhushan by the Presiden of India, Post-



retirement, he was appointed as the Indian High Commissioner to Canada on 19th July 1986. In addition to being a distinguished military man, he displayed notable talent as a writer and literary critic.

THIMAYYA HOUSE

Motto: Excellence through perseverance

Colour: Yellow

GENERAL K. S. THIMAYYA

Born on March 31, 1906 in an affluent Coorg family, General Kodendera Subbayya Thimayya was the Chief of Army Staff between May 7, 1957 and May 7, 1961. Thimayya had his early education in Coorg, after which, he moved to Bishop Cotton Boy's School, Bangalore in 1918. Thereafter, he entered the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College.

(RIMC) Dehradun. His outstanding military record during World War II resulted in his becoming the first Indian Brigade Commander and took over as Brigadier of 36 British Brigade on the Ramree Islands in June 1944 later moving to Matsui, Japan where it remained till India's independence. Post-independence, Gen. Thimayya's role in rescuing refugees along with the Punjab Boundary Force is now acclaimed in history. Perhaps the most



spectacular chapter in his life was his role in what is considered to be the first Kargil War in 1948. The Government of India decorated Gen Thimayya with a Padma Bhushan in 1954 for his role as Chairman of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission (NNRC). This illustrious General breathed his last on December 18, 1965. The Multi-purpose Hall has been christened as Thimayya Hall.