

Revenue (1897) Department.

MISCELLANEOUS SERIES.

G.O., No. 1997

DATED 13th April 97

[Despatch Abstract.]

*Informing Alimunnisa Begum Sahiba
that her son's application for the post of
Deputy Collector has been registered and
will be considered later on.*

BACK PAPERS.

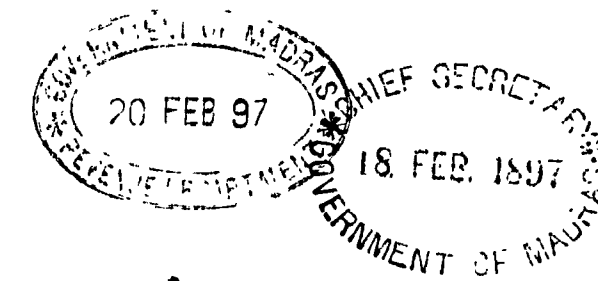
G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Revenue
Political (1897) Department. *16/3*

CURRENT No. *250*



From

*The Paymaster,
Carnatic District,
Chennai.*

Order

No. 65 of 1897.

Dated *17th 25th* } February 1897.

Received *18th 29th*

Registered *18th*

Enclosures *7 8.*

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

*Forwards a petition from the mother
of Mr. Minir Sahib, B.A. praying to
confer a post of Dy. Collr. on her son,
and recommends that Mr. Minir
Sahib be appointed a Stationary
Magistrate for which post, he is qualified.*

Res?

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
21	311	21	19-2-7

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Enclosure No 1.

H. H. NAWAB WALLAJAH OF THE CARNATIC.

Prince Amir-ul-Umra.
(2ND SON)

Prince Saif-ul-Mulk.
(3RD SON)

H. H. Nawab
Azim-ud-Dowlah.

Prince
Saif-ud-Dowlah.

H. H. Prince Azim Jah.

Kumrud Dowlah Bahadur.

H. H. Prince
Muazud Dowlah.

Muhammad
Munir Sahib B. A.

Prince Muhammad
Munawar Khan Bahadur,
(PRESENT PRINCE OF ARCOT.)

Enclosures 3, 4 and 5.

The Madras Club, December 1894.

My Dear MUNIR SAHIB,

(3) I am highly delighted in giving you a letter saying how useful you have been to the Anjuman of Madras and I do not know what we should have done without your daily services. You did this in addition to your work in the Government Secretariat and engrossing law studies. I should say you were a born administrator and ought to be promoted in the Government service. Amongst other accomplishments you are the only B.A. of the Carnatic family, and considering that we owe so much to your ancestors, it would be a good and graceful act for Government to do something for you, especially as you deserve it so well. Hoping to see you get on and some day in the Provincial service.

I am, Your's Sincerely,

(Signed) T. O. UNDERWOOD,

Examiner in Hindustani, late President of the Anjuman.

Madras Presidency College.

Muhammad Munir Sahib was a student of ***. His conduct was excellent throughout. Scarcely a student was so well behaved as he. I may venture to add that his excellence of character is satisfactory evidence of his nobility and high birth.

(Signed) SHAMS-UL-ULAMA-H. M. LUTHFULLAH,

Teacher of Arabic &c. languages, Presidency College.

My Dear Sir,

Royapett House, April 1894.

(4) Allow me to introduce to you Muhammad Munir Sahib B.A. the only Graduate of the Carnatic family. I have known him for a long time and can safely say he is one of the most trustworthy of the Muhammadan gentlemen among the Carnatic stipendiaries I know. He is well thought of by the Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Price. He is Honorary Secretary in charge of the Anguman i-Mufeed-i-ahli-Islam, and most indefatigable in his labours for that institution, daily giving his time to it although for a good part of the day he has his work in the Secretariat. I should think in your work as Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, he would be a most useful gentleman for you to know. I hope some day he may get his deserts in the shape of a good appointment under Government for which his good family, his attainments and industry fully entitle him.

I am &c.

(Signed) S. O. UNDERWOOD.

To Lt. Col. QUIN.

Chief Secretariat, 10th April 1894.

(5) Muhammad Munir B. A. has been employed as a clerk in the L. and M. Department of the Chief Secretariat for the last 5 years and during this period he has been very regular in his attendance and zealous in the discharge of his duties. For the last two years he was employed in drafting reviews of the Municipal budgets and annual reports and he has done this work satisfactorily. He was also a careful accountant.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,

Chief Secretary.

V. N. Jubilee Press, Madras.

Enclosure 8.

George the Third, by the grace of God King of great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and Sovereign of the seas &c. To Nawab of Arcot and the Carnatic greeting.

We received from the hands of the East India Company in July last your letter accompanied with your different presents. We shall look upon the picture of yourself and your children with pleasure as it will put us in mind of that affection which you have always shown towards us and which we have no doubt will be hereditary in your offspring, as we are satisfied that our friendship and protection to you and your posterity will descend through our successors from generation to generation x x x x

Your affectionate friend

St James's Court (Ed) George R.
19th March 1771

Extrack from a letter of Sir Thomas
Rumbold, the then Governor of Madras
written in January 1780.

"The first and most distinguished
of our connections is that which has
been long formed with the present
Nawab of the Carnatic. * * * *
It began upon a principle of mutual
advantage * * * * Our influence in
the Carnatic is founded on the
free will and consent of the Nawab.
* * * * to abuse it would be
to throw an indelible stain upon
our character and memory * * *
It is unquestionably to this influence
that we are indebted for a great part
of our prosperity, for our success
against the French in India in the
last war, and for the decisive stroke
made against them so early in the
present war, to which as affairs have
since turned out, we owe perhaps our
present existence in the east. * * * *

verdict. We now learn that the Association suspends action, pending the taking of legal advice. Where was Mr. Rowlandson all this time?

On a reference from Government, Col. H. S. Stewart, Paymaster Carnatic Stipendiaries, has informed the Chief Secretary that there are 100 lads of school-going age, sons of Carnatic pensioners drawing stipends over Rs 50 a month, and 60 drawing under that sum. Of these, 55 lads are being educated, and 105 neglected. Compulsory education being out of the question, the Colonel suggested the reorganization of the Madrasa-i-Auzam and the granting of school-fees and books to those lads, who are unable to pay for them owing to their poverty. The reformation of the Madrasa or any other school being immaterial to our point (though the appointment of a European Headmaster is essential to the improvement of the former) we consider that some help should be rendered by Government to the poor Khandanis in the matter of education. The ancestor of this family, Nawab Wallajah, was a trusty ally of Hon'ble John Company, and it was through his faithfulness and staunch adherence that British India has become what it is now. We are thankful that the British Government has ever shown sympathy for, and kindness to, the scions of this family. The family of Tipu is dispersed to the four corners of the compass; the scions of the Royal families of Delhi and Oudh are, perhaps, earning a beggar's dole in the bazaars of Delhi; Theebaw is a prisoner; but an ally is ever an ally! The family of Muhammad Ali is receiving all the consideration and help that it can reasonably expect. But being men accustomed to a feather-bed existence, the members of this family did not note the signs in the heavens. The Government, too, simply gave away the stipends and did not play the role of Mahab. One would have expected that the scions of this family would have qualified for, and filled high administrative posts, so as to retain a semblance of their former greatness; but, alas, they are found nowhere! They have degenerated physically and mentally. The question, therefore, of their education is of paramount importance. Their stipends have been cut down, till they have reached the vanishing point. What are their future generations to do? Col. Underwood, no doubt, provided an Anjuman Workshop for them, but manual labor they disdain. There is still blue-blood in their veins and some wind in their heads. We should, therefore, be grateful, to Col. Stewart for inducing the Government to devise some means to rescue them from the Slough of Despond. We are ourselves averse to compulsion of any sort being resorted to under any circumstances—whether it be compulsion exercised on the first Muhammadan lady in South India or on the poorest Khandani lad. The force of gentle 'suasion' should be brought to bear upon them in getting their children educated, and to encourage them, Khandani gentlemen if qualified, should obtain preferment. One of them, Mr. Muhammad Munir Sahib, graduated long ago, and, we believe, has passed some of the tests, and has done good service in connection with the Anjuman-i-Muallim. Now, what stands in the way of his rising to a Deputy Collector's post? Colonel Stewart should raise his powerful voice on his behalf and on behalf of such other men as he may discover. We heartily approve of the Government Proceedings passed on the subject, ordering the institution of small stipends for Khandani lads and the voluntary institution of a fund to help them in purchasing books. We, however, would earnestly impress upon these survivals of royalty that Government aid, while helpful, is also of the nature of a reminder as to their condition. Their thankfulness for the relief extended should not make them forget that much remains for themselves to do, and we trust that their duty towards themselves will not be neglected in the hope that a benevolent Government will always provide a rescuer, when troubles arise. It is necessary for them to entirely change the stand-point from which they view the changes around them. The vicissitudes through which they have passed have created in them an apathy, which combined with sullen resentment drove them into securing forgetfulness and consolation in the downy arms of pleasure. It is idle to conceal that their conception or rather misconception, of life's duties and responsibilities has run them down an inclined plane, the terminal of which is material decadence and relaxed moral fibre. In a word, they need bracing-up. Old things must become new; antiquated ideas, be evicted from their present lodgment, and a path selected, leading to better achievements than their past record can show. This can be attained only by the spread of education among their rising generation, and we hope to see the speedy arrival of a time, when every Khandani shall be qualified by his equipment to take his proper place in the affairs of the work-a-day world; when extravagance, like a ravening wolf shall no more menace his security, and the shadow of the Sowcar cease to fall across and darken his path.

ing books. We, however, would earnestly impress upon these survivals of royalty that Government aid, while helpful, is also of the nature of a reminder as to their condition. Their thankfulness for the relief extended should not make them forget that much remains for themselves to do, and we trust that their duty towards themselves will not be neglected in the hope that a benevolent Government will always provide a rescuer, when troubles arise. It is necessary for them to entirely change the stand-point from which they view the changes around them. The vicissitudes through which they have passed have created in them an apathy, which combined with sullen resentment drove them into securing forgetfulness and consolation in the downy arms of pleasure. It is idle to conceal that their conception or rather misconception, of life's duties and responsibilities has run them down an inclined plane, the terminal of which is material decadence and relaxed moral fibre. In a word, they need bracing-up. Old things must become new; antiquated ideas, be evicted from their present lodgment, and a path selected, leading to better achievements than their past record can show. This can be attained only by the spread of education among their rising generation, and we hope to see the speedy arrival of a time, when every Khandani shall be qualified by his equipment to take his proper place in the affairs of the work-a-day world; when extravagance, like a ravening wolf shall no more menace his security, and the shadow of the Sowcar cease to fall across and darken his path.

might be converted upon him/then now.

Coming to our graduates, we find the position more cheerless than the above. Mr. Muhammad Auzam B. A., the oldest of Muhammadan graduates, finds himself after 17 years' service in the Educational Department in the chair of a lecturer at Rajahmundry, which cannot be considered a big prize in any way in the case of one, who has not only efficiently discharged the duties delegated to him, but has also evinced a deep and active interest in the entire problem of Moslim education. Mr. Khaja Khan appeared eleven years ago on the official stage as a Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools and there he has remained up till now, though a very capable officer, deserving better things, for instance a leading place on the staff of our National Institution, the Madrasa. He has done a great deal for Muhammadan Elementary Education, and is well-known for his sympathy with and kindly treatment of the ill-paid school-masters entrusted to his charge. In passing, would it be too much to ask Dr. Dutt to make a note of this? Mr. Syed Ahmad Badshah still vegetates as a petty clerk on a paltry salary in that obscure corner of the official garden commonly known as the Revenue Board and Heaven only knows when it may please the Government to transplant him thence to fields more befitting his capacity—a capacity affirmed by his success in the Departmental tests qualifying him for a Deputy Collector's post, not to speak of his literary degree of B. A. which he took in 1889. Like the last mentioned gentleman, Mr. Muhammad Munir B. A. holds a clerkship in the Government Office. All other considerations apart, his being a member of the Carnatic family—a family which the Government has taken under its wing, should have suggested to Government the desirability of pushing his interests in the service, as the most practical way of giving expression to the solicitude it feels for the betterment of the circumstances of the scions of a family one time regnant in these parts. We bracket together, for the sake of brevity, Messrs. Muhammad Hussain and Ilayath Hussain, both of whom are tied down to clerical drudgery, the one in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and the other in the Government Office, receiving a mere pittance as remuneration. They have been for 10 years at this kind of work and it is time for Government to hand them up to a higher seat in the Official Chamber. Zeal is the tenderest of plants and needs, therefore, careful nurturing; and as it is desirable to secure in Government officials the growth of this quality, it is necessary on the part of the Government that worth should be recognized by the bestowal upon it of the guerdon to which it is entitled. Many an officer who puts on harness with a laudable resolve to do his duty by Government, is only too apt, in the cold shade of disappointment, to grow careless and neglectful. It is all to be put down to the account of

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obedience—and ungrudging obedience is compatible with no loss of dignity or self-respect, and that a position of command is a position of grave responsibility and not merely an opportunity for "lording it" over others, and for personal aggrandisement." The school was opened on the 24th May, 1875, and the foundation-stone of the building was laid by H. E. Lord Lytton on the 8th January, 1877. In the course of twenty-one years, the school prospered and developed into a first-grade college (B.A., and M.A. Classes were opened in 1881 and L. L. B. Classes in 1883); and has produced up to 31 March 1895—6 M. A's. 72 B. A's. 132 F. A's. and 188 Matriculates and 5 L. L. B's. all Muhammadans. Besides these, a large number of young Muslims have gone out from its four walls, sufficiently educated to hold posts of trust and responsibility under Government and other bodies. Twenty-six young Muslims have also gone to England to qualify in Law, Medicine &c. The progress of the College has thus been great, both in successes in the University examinations, and from the point of view of those who attach greater importance to training than to mere "passes." The monthly expenditure on the staff of the College and School Department comes to Rs 4,540. There are 5 European graduates on the staff. The income is derived from the revenues of jaghirs, endowments from Native Rulers and Rajahs and Government aid. The idea of opening a college for the benefit of Muhammadans worked on the lines of the great schools of England, was incubated by Syed Ahmad Khan. The latter had gone through the brunt of the Mutiny and done yeoman service both to Government and the people in those stormy days. He saw that the condition of his community was going from bad to worse after that sad event. In his opinion, the Mutiny resulted from the want of sound English education amongst the natives and of right appreciation of the relation between the rulers and the ruled. He first opened two schools to rectify those evils at Muradabad and Gaziabad; but the real scene of his labours was destined to be Aligarh. He planned the scheme of the College, while in England with his son, Mr. Syed Mahmud. For breaking down the prejudices of his co-religionists, he opened the Scientific Institute, and started a Magazine in Urdu, called *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*, which did good service in its day. The chief interest of the College centres in its Boarding House, Clubs and Societies. Young men are released from leading-strings and brought under the virile influence and strict supervision of the Boarding-house authorities. The Cricket and Foot-ball Clubs and Riding classes have been doing much to make Aligarh boys different from ordinary school and college boys in India.

Commissions, like Councils of War, come to nothing—a remark that occurs to us, in view of the proceedings of the Indian Expenditure Commission, which will probably close without elucidating to any extent the financial position of this country—a position, it must be owned, full of intricacies, and which would involve an almost monumental expenditure of time, money and labour to thoroughly comprehend. The Commission now sitting is hampered by many restrictions—so many, indeed, that the pessimistic critic refuses to see in it anything more than a sop thrown to raging *Cerberus*. While not disposed to endorse this extreme view, that is to say, in other words, while regarding it as a *bona fide* investigation, we are still obliged to confess the conviction that the province of research might have been wider than it now is; and less restrictions might have been put on its proceedings.

off the whole" Thus forty years ago, the disease was diagnosed, and the prescription supplied; but the patient, India, has gone from bad to worse, because Parliament did not possess the necessary courage to apply at once the indicated remedy. The policy of England has been governed by the Biblical collocation "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof;" and consequently that policy has been one of improvident drift. Burden upon burden has been laid upon the shoulders of the Indian Empire, regardless of the fact, emphasized by Mr. Samuel Laing, once Finance Minister of India that England and India are practically one concern, with pecuniary interests in common, so that the loss of the Empire would result in a convulsion which would shake the credit of England as well as India. A moral obligation is laid upon England, who has well been styled the predominant partner, to secure the interests of her junior; but, up till now, such obligation has been conspicuously ignored, though self-preservation is one of the elements of the problem. It is possible to cite a long series of imposed—some great, some small—all bearing the same hue, conspicuous impress of injustice. A ball is given to the Sultan of Turkey, and straightway for

madans in the Public Service, which, it must be owned, creates a certain amount of bad blood between the two communities. We are not to be understood to mean by this that our Hindu friends are to be blamed for taking all that they have deservedly earned. Our intention in calling attention to this is to arouse the Government to a clear perception of the necessity for equalizing so far as possible the distribution of appointments in such a way as to leave no room for the existence of the impression among any class of its subjects that their interests are subordinated to those of others—an impression which, in the first place, is injurious to Government itself and, in the next, disturbs that harmony which it is very desirable to maintain between all races. How sore a subject it is, will be seen from the acrimonious discussions filling the Northern Journal's. In the North, feeling has reached the point of explosion. Fortunately, here, in the better balanced south, such inimical sentiments are not openly paraded; but there can be no doubt that to some extent, they exist under the surface, as occasionally some passing controversy there anon makes evident.

THE ELEVENTH MUHAMMADAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

It need hardly be said that Mussalmans all over India watch with keen interest the proceedings of the Educational Conferences held in Upper India. The Educational Conference this year was held at Meerut, and it is to the highest degree gratifying to notice that Muhammadan interest shows no sign of waning. According to the report of this great gathering, 800 Moslim gentlemen from all parts of India were present at the opening meeting, which must be said to be a goodly number, considering the educational condition of the community. The present year, too, is peculiarly inauspicious, the country being under the harrows of famine and pestilence. Aligarh was represented, of course, by Sir Syed Ahmad and his distinguished son, Mr. Mahmud; Hyderabad, by Syed Hussain Bilgrami; Director of Public Instruction and Private Secretary to H. H. the Nizam; Bhopal by Ali Khan Bahadur Waha by Sirdar Muhammad Hyath Khan; the Punjab by Altaf Hussain Hali. There were also present Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and many more of whom we should make mention, did not space preclude the possibility of enlarging the list of distinguished visitors.

The meeting throughout was most enthusiastic, and the programme, as a whole, was of the most practical nature, which evidences that criticisms on past

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Dept
No
No

Enclosure No 6

Copy of letter from Major the Hon
R. T. Lawley. Military Secretary
to the Right Honible Lord Wel

Very dear Sir, Govt House
13-3-95

I cannot leave Madras without putting on record how much I appreciate the valuable service you have rendered to the army and how praiseworthy I consider that you should have given so much of your time that you could ill afford to spare to assist the most helpless portions of your co-religionists. By your industry, ability and desire to get on you are setting an excellent example to the other members of your Carnatic family and I hope that time many of them will follow in your steps.

6/13

It is a subject of much regret to me, that I have been able to do so little for you personally, but from the high opinion that I know is entertained of you by your superiors in the Secretariat I feel sure it rests with yourself to justify this high opinion and that a useful and honourable career is open before you. I wish you every possible success and you must please remember that I shall at all times be interested in hearing of your welfare,

Yours sincerely,

Yours sincerely
(sd) R. T. Lawley Major
Military Secretary

7

Muhammad Inuiss Jakhri Ba.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in Urdu script, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

REC'D. 15-2-97

[Handwritten signature/initials]

To
His Excellency Sir Arthur Edmond
Havelock G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
Governor of Fort St George and
its dependencies &c &c &c

PETITION

1139

REVENUE DEPT.

The humble memorial of
Alim-unisa Begam Sahiba,
widow of the late Hum-
-rud Dowlah Bahadur
Muwarriang, on behalf
of her son Muhammad
Munir Sahib Bx of the
Carnatic Family.

Most respectfully sheweth that,

7
1613
With due submission and
profound respect the Memorialist begs
Your Excellency's permission to lay
before Your Excellency the case of her
son Muhammad Munir Sahib,
the only and the first graduate of
the family of the late Nawabs of the
Carnatic and requests that Your
Excellency will be pleased to devote
a portion of Your Excellency's valuable
time for its consideration.

Family

Family connections. The first enclosure to this humble memorial contains the genealogy of her son, Muhammad Munir Sahib Ba. From this Your Excellency will be pleased to see that he is lineally descended from His late Highness Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan Bahadur - Walajah, the first recognized friend and ally of the British nation in this part of the world. Please see extract from a letter of Sir Thomas Rumbold the then Governor of Fort St George - Enclosure no 2. The same genealogical table (enclosure no 1) will also show that Muhammad Munir Sahib Ba is one degree nearer to the founder of the family than the present Prince of Arcot. Muhammad Munawar Khan Bahadur, who is descended from the second son of Walajah whereas the memorialist's son is descended from the third son. In order to show the position which Muhammad Munir Sahib holds in the family Your Memorialist begs to submit that he is related to Jula Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, late a member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency, he has married the eldest niece of the said

said gentleman.

Qualifications - Before saying any-
-thing regarding the educational
qualifications of her son, the memo-
-rialist begs to submit, that on the
annexation of the Carnatic and
resumption of the family jaghirs
in the year 1801 large pensions were
granted to the members of the
family and continued for years to-
-gether. As a result of this grant the
members of the Carnatic family
acquired indolent habits and utte-
-ly neglected the education of their
children - the only door that was left
open for them to maintain their
rank. The consequence of this neglect
has been that they now find them-
-selves in a most pitiable condition
which it is utterly impossible for them
now to change. In the case of the
Memorialist's line of the family the
original grant of pension in 1801
was Rs 50,000 a year, and this was
avoidably reduced to a very
meagre sum on the death of her
husband in 1845. As the memora-
son was then very young, the then
governor

passed in December 1896. The mem-

Government agent at Chepauk advised her to impart English education to him, assuring her that, as the Government is very much interested in the welfare of this illustrious family, its policy will be to confer posts of rank and responsibility on its members, as their pensions are reduced or stopped. Acting upon this advice the memorialist sent her son to school and hoped to see the day when he would be a graduate of the Madras University. This hope she submits, was realized in March 1889, when her son took the degree of the Bachelor of Arts and thus became the first and the only graduate among the descendants of Walajah. Since then he has been engaged in improving his knowledge and passing such other examinations as are useful for the public service. He passed the Translation Higher examination in January 1894, Précis writing test in February 1894 and Criminal Higher examination in January 1897. Besides this he joined the Madras Law College in 1894 and completed his B.L. degree

Cours

Course in December 1896. The mem.
submits that her son has done all this
by utilizing his leisure hours, as he had
ever since he took his degree in 1889,
several engagements which occupied
his whole time, the chief among these
being the public service, in which
he got a footing no sooner than
he passed his B.A. degree examina-
-tion. As it is an ardent desire of
the memorialist to lay her son's case
in a detailed manner for your
Excellency's consideration she respect-
-fully requests your Excellency's gra-
-titude for presenting this lengthy
memorial and submits that in
1889 when her son took the B.A.
degree Col S. Q. Underwood was the
Paymaster and Political Officer in
charge of the Carnatic Family. He
-turally the Memorialist's son con-
-sulted this officer, who advised her
to join the Madras Secretariat for
two reasons:-(1) that he will ever be
under the eye of Government and
can soon rise in the public service
and (2) that he will gain official
experience

and

and it can only be?

experience, which will be an additional qualification in his favour. For the reasons he joined the Secretariat in February 1889. where he still continues. But Your Excellency will be pleased to observe that his first expectation has not been realized, in as much as he has had a promotion, if it can be called by that name, of only Rs. 10 in the course of eight years. It is humbly submitted that this is due to no other obvious reason than the fact that his case has not attracted the notice of Government and has not been laid before it in a proper manner. His second expectation has however been realized, as will appear from enclosures marked 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Position in the Muhammadan Community of Madras - Under this heading the memorialist begs to state that her son is the Honorary Secretary of the most important of the Institutions of Madras Muhammadans viz the Aqumani-i-Muhammadiyah - Ahli-Islam - Madras. Besides this he is the Vice President of the Muhammadan Association, Royapet and

whereas it can only be 7

of the principal religious associations
of Madras viz The Anyuman-i-Hi-
-mayah-i-Islam. He is also the
Joint Secretary of the newly started
association for bettering the condition
of the members of the Carnatic
Family. The extracts from the Mu-
-hammadan Advocate of India
and specially the portions marked
with red ink will show the interest
which the Muhammadan public
has in his welfare. Please enclose the
Miscellaneous. A copy of a letter
written by His Majesty King George
III to the founder of the Family and
the subsequent policy which has been
followed in the case of the Carnatic
Family will show how the govern-
-ment has all along been kind to
it. Briefly it is submitted that the
post of Deputy Collector was con-
-ferred on the late Abdul Janikhan
Bahadur, who had not passed any
examination whatever, simply be-
-cause it was the intention of govern-
-ment to encourage the Family of
Walajah

Walayah; Julam Muhammad
Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur was
made a member of the local Legis-
-lative Council, though not well
versed in English, only in considera-
-tion of his family descent; a large
number of the Carnatic stipendiaries
have, from time to time, been exempted
from examination rules for a similar
reason (only recently for ever more being
pleased to exempt from the same
rules Bagur Husain Sahib and
Mirza Julam Husain Sahib both
brothers-in-law of the memorialists'
son); and at present they have
issued an order to render pecuniary
assistance to such members of the
Carnatic Family as are unable
to educate their children on account
of poverty. All this they have done
in consideration of the loyalty of
the Carnatic Family - a family
which the Government has taken
under its wings. In view of these
special concessions it can only be?

misfortune of the memorialist's son
that he is tied down for eight years
to clerical drudgery in the Madras
Secretariat. It will not be out of
place to submit, here, that a member
of the Calicut Family now holds
the position of a District Collector,
another of the same family has
been taken in the Provincial service
and a third from the Pudukottah
Family has, only recently, been
appointed a probationary Deputy
Collector, whereas Muhammad
Munir Sahib, the only and the
first graduate of the family,
so famous for its loyalty, has, as
already submitted, been tied down
for the last eight years to clerical
drudgery with a promotion of Rs 10.
The humble request of the memo-
rialist on behalf of her son, is
that, in consideration of his family
connections, qualifications, position
in the community and the other
special circumstances set forth in
this

8/4/97

This memorial, Your Excellency will
be pleased to consider his case
favourably, and confer on him
the post of a probatory Deputy
Collector as in the case of the
Calicut and the Pudukottah
Families. For this act of kindness
the memorialist as in duty bound
shall ever pray

Madras
15th February 1897

عالم النسيم

(Sd) Munirunnisa Begum
Sahiba widow of the
late Kurnul Dowlah
Bahadur Huwargau

Address

To

The Memorialist

C/o the Honorary the
Aqman - 32. Triplicane
High Road - Madras.

No. 65 of 1897.

Paymaster Farnatic Supt.
office, Chapak, 17 February
From
Colonel H. B. Stewart, I.S.C.
Paymaster Farnatic Supt.
Chapak

The Chief Secretary to Govt.
Fort St. George.

Sir

I have the honor to forward
with my strong recommendation for the favorable
consideration of Government the accompanying
petition from ^{the mother of} Muhammad Munir Sahib B.A.

2. I have the honor to state that
Muhammad Munir Sahib's career has been
most exemplary one; by hard plodding, and
assiduous application, he has become the only
B.A. of the Farnatic family, and qualified (I
understand) by recently appearing for the Judicial
Test, and Criminal Higher, and has full hopes
that he has passed; if such is the case (as I
believe ^{it to be}), he is now eligible for some encourage-
ment ^{by appointing him} to the Judicial Branch of the Service.

3. I beg to refer to my letter No.
dated 30 January 1895 recorded with G.O. No. 37
dated 19 February 1895 "Revenue" on the face
which I am unable to advocate his present right
for a Deputy Collectorship as he has not yet
completed all Tests, but as I have seen the good
work he has patiently done under me in the
"Anjuman" and Comptroller & Magistrate, I take
this opportunity before vacating the appointment

No. of 189

Paymaster, Carnatic Stipend's Office,

Madras, 19th Feb 1897.



My dear Mr. Stokes

I excuse my troubling
you but I should feel
extremely glad if you
could forward the interest
merely deserving your
kind family name
Muhammad Munir Beg.
he is an isolated case of a
member of the family who
has worked hard and
merits ~~some~~ encouragement
His petition is now before
Govt. with my recommendation
Yours
C. B. S.

And it is at his particular
desire I venture to tell
the liberty of addressing
you this letter on his
behalf

Yours truly
J. H. Thew

To The Hon^{ble}
Gabriel Stebbins Esq. C-S
do do do

Recd C. No 1613 of 1897

Dep 12/4/97

G.O. Nos. No. 1997 of 13 April '97

The petitioner will be informed
that her son's application for the
post of Dy Collector has been registered
& will be considered later on.

f.
12/4/97.

To the Petitioner
& the Paymaster
Cannatei Stepani.

26-7-91-00

(From order)

Edr
8/4/97.