4/2

Political (1897) Department.

Ⓐ

P. 555

ORDINARY ~~MS.~~

G.O., No. 86

Dated 4-2-97

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

istributing with remarks, among Mir. Husaini Ali Khan Sahib, Bajama Begam and Begam Bi Rs 39-7-6 the sum, continuable from the stipend of the late Padshah Begam

46/6-2

Return to CA

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

~~G.O.~~ [illegible]	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
431/97							

Government (1897) of Madras.

POLITICAL.

FOR RECORD ONLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recd. } 1898. *Enclosures*
Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 86, 4th February 1897.

FEBRUARY.

Mysore Stipendiaries.

Distributing, with remarks, among Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib, Bejama Begam and Begam Bi, Rs. 39-6-0, the sum continuable from the stipend of the late Padshah Begam.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From S. H. WYNNE, Esq., Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chittoor, 3rd October 1896, Ref. on Petition No. 520.

In continuation of my letter, Reference on petition No. 520, dated the 23rd ultimo, I have the honour to submit herewith a genealogical table showing the names of the members of the family left by the deceased Padshah Begam.

2. In G.O., Mis. No. 240, Political, dated 8th April 1885, sanctioning the pension of Rs. 52-8-0 to the deceased, it was stated that the grant would be for life and that on the death of the recipient it would absolutely lapse to the State. But in G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890, passed subsequently, it is stated that the above pension is one continuable to the family of the holder (*vide* appendix B to the said Government Order).

3. The heirs left by the deceased are—(1) Bejama Begam and (2) Begam Bi, her daughters, (3) Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib, her brother-in-law (husband's brother), and (4) Zaib-un-nisa, sister-in-law (husband's sister). Of these Nos. 1 and 2 are minors being 11 and 8 years old, respectively, and the only claimant praying for the continuance of the deceased's pension is No. 3. The grounds on which his claims are based are as follow :—

(1) That he is the nearest male member and head of the present family.

(2) That he has no other means of support.

(3) That he has to support a large family consisting of his wife, four children, his step mother, his sister Zaib-un-nisa (No. 4 above) with her six children, his two nieces (daughters of the deceased) and other dependants.

(4) That the pension in question was sanctioned for the support of the family of which he is the present representative, and that in case it is continued in the names of the daughters of the deceased they will carry the same with them to their husbands when they are married, and thus defeat the object for which it was sanctioned.

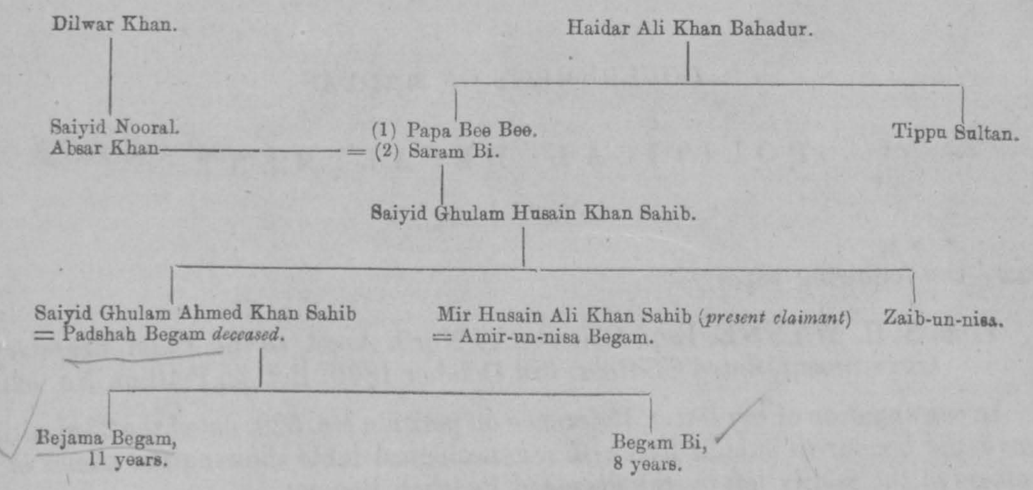
(5) That the minor daughters of the deceased are now under his support alone.

4. These statements of the petitioner are corroborated by those of Muhammad Beg, Saiyid Abdul Latiff Khadri and Muhi-ud-din Husain, all drawing pension from Government, and considering that they are not without force, I recommend that the pension of Rs. 52-8-0 *per mensem* if it is to be continued be continued in the name of the petitioner Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib and that the arrears due to the deceased up to the date of her death be also paid to him, on condition that he continues to support the minor daughters of the deceased till they are married and also the other members of the family.

5. In his statement before the Tahsildar of Vellore and also in his petition to me Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib further adds that his father, Saiyid Ghulam Husain Khan Sahib, and his brother, Saiyid Ghulam Hamid Khan Sahib, were each in the enjoyment of Rs. 105 per mensem, and that its reduction by half was made only in the case of the last holder (deceased) and requests that the full pension of Rs. 105 may be continued to him as he has to support so large a family. The records available in this office do not show why the pension was recommended to be reduced in the case of the deceased.

Enclosure.

Genealogical tree in the case of Mysore pensioner Padshah Begam deceased.


Dilwar Khan.
Haidar Ali Khan Bahadur.
Saiyid Nooral. Absar Khan
= (1) Papa Bee Bee. (2) Saram Bi.
Tippu Sultan.
Saiyid Ghulam Husain Khan Sahib.
Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan Sahib = Padshah Begam *deceased.*
Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib (*present claimant*) = Amir-un-nisa Begam.
Zaib-un-nisa.
Bejama Begam, 11 years.
Begam Bi, 8 years.

4 1

[*Notes connected with G.O., No. 86, Political, dated 4th February* 1897.]

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

FOR ORDERS.

G.O. Pol 340 Pol.
22-9-96

(W) The Collector of North Arcot submits proposals regarding the continuation of the pension of Padshah Begam, a Mysore pensioner, who died on the 18th July 1896.

2. Padshah Begam was the widow of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan, a grandson of Nur-ul-afsa Khan, by his wife Saram Bi. Nur-ul-afsa Khan also married Papa Bibi, the second sister of Tippu Sultan (paragraph 2 of Mr. Lister's letter, No. 56, dated 22nd April 1875, on page 1 of G.O., (D) No. 303, Political, dated 22nd May 1875). The genealogical tree annexed to the current is not quite clear on this point, but that the facts are as stated above a reference to the letter from the Political (Y) officer, Vellore, in G.O., No. 240, Political, dated 8th April 1885, will show.

x/p 3 ante

3. Nur-ul-afsa Khan was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 204–2–8 *per mensem*, and on his death in 1813 Rs. 105 out of his stipend was continued in the name of his son, *Saiyid Ghulam Husain Khan, for the support of the surviving members of the family and a few dependants. On the death of Saiyid Ghulam Husain Khan, the Government, in consideration of the heavy debts left by him and of the large number of his dependants, recommended that the whole of his stipend (Rs. 105) should be continued to his son, Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan (D) (letter, No. 303, Political, dated 22nd May 1875). The Government of India sanctioned this recommendation (G.O., No. (T) 563, dated 9th September 1875).

4. Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan d[illegible] 1885 and a r[illegible] (Rs. 52½) of his[illegible] sion was conti[illegible] to his widow † [illegible] compassionate [illegible] lowance. In sanctioning this continuation, the Government observed that the grant was *for life* and that Mir Husain Ali Khan, brother of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan (who now claims the pension), had no claims for consideration.

(Y) G.O., No. 240, Political dated 8th April 1885.

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* Father of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan.

† Padshah Begam.

5. That part of the order of 1885 which decided that the grant to Padshah Begam was for life only was cancelled by G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890, and the pension was entered in appendix B to that Government order as continuable. In the notes on which that order was based the following reasons were given for the change :—

(X)

> "Padshah Begam, widow of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan, grandson of Nur-ul-afsar Khan, who married Tippu's second sister, Papa Bibi."
>
> "In the case of No. 5 (Padshah Begam) a very explicit declaration that the grant was not to extend beyond the widow's life was made, but there are reasons for modifying this decision, and now that the pensions are being in a manner wound up, it is better, perhaps, with these five stipends to err on the side of liberality."

5. (*a*) The impression seems to have existed that Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan was the grandson of Papa Bibi, the sister of Tippu Sultan, but as pointed out in paragraph 2 above, this was not the case. Paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 18 of 1891, directed that in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 2 (ii) of the Government of India letter printed in G.O., No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878, the continuations in the case of the pensions entered in appendix B (Padshah Begam's is one of these) should not exceed three-fourths of the stipend and that the continuations would be governed by the rules in G.Os., No. 359, dated 22nd May 1885, and No. 778, dated 29th November 1888, which regulate Carnatic stipends.

(X)

M

not put up

6. The sum of Rs. 39-6-0 (three-fourths of 52½) is therefore continuable from the pension of Padshah Begam, and under the Carnatic rules this would be divided equally between her two daughters, Bejama Begam and Begam Bi, aged 11 and 8 years, respectively. As they are minors the allowances would in ordinary course be paid to their uncle (Mir Husain Ali Khan) or nearest male relative until they attain their majority or are married.

7. The Collector of North Arcot recommends the continuance of Padshah Begam's pension in full to Mir Husain Ali Khan, her brother-in-law, and the grounds for his recommendation are—

---

(1) That he is the nearest male member and head of the present family.

(2) That he has no other means of support.

(3) That he has to support a large family consisting of his wife, four children, his step mother, his sister Zaib-un-nisa with her six children, his two nieces (daughters of the deceased) and other dependants.

(4) That the pension in question was sanctioned for the support of the family of which he is the present representative, and that in case it is continued in the names of the daughters of the deceased they will carry the same with them to their husbands when they are married, and thus defeat the object for which it was sanctioned.

(5) That the minor daughters of the deceased are now under his support alone.

[illegible] for no continuation.

The Government has repeatedly declined to grant Mir Husain Ali Khan any pension (*vide* G.Os., No. 154, dated 28th February 1888, and No. 526, dated 19th October 1889). Most of the grounds put forward by the Collector existed in 1885, 1888 and 1889 when Mir Husain Ali Khan was not deemed to be entitled to any consideration. The fact that he has to support a large family appears, however, to give him some claim. These pensions were originally granted for the support of Mysore families and if Padshah Begam's stipend is continued to her two daughters it will, when they marry, pass out of the family.

I cannot see this. Government does not pension people because they have large families.

(Intld.) A.T.A.

8. In the concluding paragraph of his letter the Collector brings forward the claim of Mir Husain Ali to the full stipend (Rs. 105) drawn by Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan. As regards this it is submitted that under paragraph 2 (ii) of the Foreign Department letter printed in G.O., No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878, not more than three-fourths of the stipend (Rs. 105) of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan could have been continued to his widow, Padshah Begam, but on the recommendation of the then Collector only a moiety was so continued (*vide* paragraph 2 of his letter in G.O., No. 240, dated 8th April 1885). It is submitted that it is too late to re-open this question.

M

(Intld.) C.M.S.
6-11-96.

A

Mir Husain Ali Khan's claims have been repeatedly rejected and he certainly has no right to the portion of Padshah Begam's pension which should be divided between her daughters Bejama Begam and Begam Bi. It is apparently by a misconception which, however, cannot now be corrected that the pension is continuable even to these daughters.

Paragraph 5 (a) of office-note and reference.

7-11-96. (Intld.) A.T.A.

These pension questions are hard to grasp. In this case, Mir Husain Ali Khan's father had a pension of Rs. 105. This, on the death of the father, was continued in full to Saiyid Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Husain Ali Khan's brother, for the maintenance of the grantee and the other members of the family of the deceased. On the death of Ghulam Ahmed Khan in 1885, the Political officer of Vellore recommended the grant of half this pension to the deceased's widow, the lady who has recently died. The Political officer added: "The deceased's brother Mir Husain Ali Khan requests that the pension may be granted in his name, but he is a sub-inspector of police in Trichinopoly, and I fear that if his requests were granted, he would give up his appointment and live on his pension, and I prefer, therefore, to give the pension to the widow" (see paper B). Surely these matters are not left to the caprice of the Political officer? What are the rules, if any, regarding the continuation of these pensions? Why was the widow's pension after having been declared to be terminable on her death (see B), afterwards declared to be continuable (see N)? Perhaps the Secretariat can tell me also—

(1) Whether, as in the [illegible] Carnatic stipends, the [illegible] 29th case of the [illegible], which regulate other children ought not to have got a share of the pension, which was granted in 1875 to Ghulam Ahmed Khan, on Ghulam Ahmed Khan's death.

(2) If not, whether Husain Ali ought not to have got a share in 1885, on his brother's death.

I should like to know also, in this connection, the authority for reducing a pension by half, on the death of a pension holder.

(Intld.) A.E.H.
11-11-96.

Replies to the queries made by His Excellency the Governor are submitted.

His Excellency's Queries.

I. The Political officer added "the deceased's brother Mir Husain Ali Khan requests that the pension may be granted in his name, but he is a sub-inspector of police in Trichinopoly, and I fear that if his requests were granted, he would give up his appointment and live on his pension, and I prefer therefore, to give the pension to the widow" (see paper B). Surely these matters are not left to the caprice of the Political officer.

II. What are the rules, if any, regarding the continuation of these pensions?

Replies.

I. It is submitted that the quotation which His Excellency has made from the Political officer's letter was intended by the latter as a recommendation to Government. It was clumsily worded, but the recommendation was accepted by Government in G.O., No. 240, Political, dated 8th April 1885.

M

II. The rules regarding the continuation of such Mysore pensions as have been placed under the control of this Government (to which class that of the deceased Padshah Begam belongs) are contained in the letter from the Government of India in G.O., No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878. Letter No. 595, Political, dated 19th October 1877 (flagged H 2) gives some account of the origin of these pensions.

His Excellency's Query.

III. "Why was the widow's pension after having been declared to be terminable on her death (see B) afterwards declared to be continuable (see N)?"

Reply.

C

III. No further reasons are traceable than those quoted in paragraph 5 of the previous note for orders (please see also paragraph 6 *ibid*). In this connection attention is solicited to this Government's letter No. 52, Political, dated 28th January 1891, to the Government of India and to the reply of the latter in G.O., No. 239, Political, dated 1st May 1891. It will be observed from the portion of the letter at the top of page 2 of No. 52, Political, dated 28th January 1891, that G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890 (in appendix B to which the stipend of Padshah Begam is shown to be continuable) was submitted for the confirmation of the Government of India and that the Government of India accorded this Government the same powers in respect to these pensions as it exercises in dealing with Carnatic pensions of 1801 — to finally adjudicate in regard to them G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890, was practically confirmed by India.

His Excellency's Queries.

IV. "Whether, as in the case of the Carnatic stipends, the other children ought not to have got a share of the pension which was granted in 1875 to Ghulam Ahmed Khan on Ghulam Ahmed [Husain ?] Khan's death ?."

V. "If not, whether Husain Ali ought not to have got a share in 1885, on his brother's death ?."

Replies.

It is submitted that the principle which appears to have originally guided the grant of these pensions * was to make them payable to the eldest male member of the family for the support of the whole family —*vide* Mr. Lister's letter in G.O., No. 303, dated 22nd May 1875. On Ghulam Ahmed Khan's death in 1885, however, the Government granted to his widow a compassionate allowance amounting to Rs. 52-8-0. The Government of the day could have continued three-fourths of the pension (Rs. 105) of Ghulan Ahmed Khan and distributed it among his heirs. The Political officer's remark in regard to Husain Ali quoted by His Excellency in query I. seems however to have led Government to accept the Political officer's recommendation in having continued only a moiety in the widow's name.

His Excellency's Query.

VI. "I should like to know also, in this connection, the authority for reducing a pension by half, on the death of a pension holder."

Reply.

It is submitted that the various pensions (Mysore, Tanjore, Carnatic, &c.) are regulated by different rules (please see on this point the letter to India No. 52, Political, dated 28th January 1891). Mysore pensions are regulated by the rules laid down by the Government of India in G.O., No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878. Under those rules continuation up to three-fourths of a lapsed pension may be granted.

(Intld.) A.T.A.
25-11-96.

(Intld.) C.M.S.
23-11-96.

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* Compassionate grants.

The Mysore pensions were granted by the treaty of 1799, under which the East India Company agreed "to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the district assigned to it, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ali and of the late Tippu Sultan, and to apply to this purpose, *with the reservation hereafter stated*, an annual sum, &c., &c". The reservation is:— "The East India Company shall be at liberty to make such deductions from time to time from the *sums allotted* by the 1st article for the maintenance of the families of Hyder and Tippu, as may be proper in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families." Now it is not clear whether it was the intention under this treaty to provide only for the families of Hyder Ali and Tippu during the life time of those members of those families who were living at the date of the treaty or for them and their descendants in perpetuity. There is no mention of descendants, and the reservation implies that, on the decease of any member, there may or should be a reduction. The instructions in M, 27th February 1878, No. 122, Political, mentions the "existing allowances which have lapsed shall be revived". This is rather an Irishism, but it shows that allowances had lapsed. The inference, I think, is that on the death of a pensioner who received a pension, under the treaty of 1799, his pension lapsed, but that it was sometimes renewed as an allowance to his successors. This point would be made clearer by looking up the circumstances of actual cases, and this should be done. When this point is settled, it will be easy to deal with the special case of Mir Husain Ali Khan.

(Intld.) A.F.H.
29-11-96.

With reference to His Excellency the Governor's note, dated 29th November 1896, in which it was directed that the circumstances of actual cases of Mysore pensioners should be looked up in view to ascertaining the practice as regards the treatment of such pensions, the following is submitted.

2. Attention is solicited to the printed note attached to G.O., No. 487, dated 6th August 1891 which gives short summaries of the past histories of various pensions of this class.

3. The following cases have also been collected from the records, the papers in each being placed in a separate file :—

I. Furzana Begam and Zahara Begam.

Ghulam Muhammad, the youngest son of Tippu, had two aunts, Zahara Begam and Furzanah Begam, sisters of his mother, towards whose support he mainly contributed. After the death of these two ladies, Ghulam Muhammad continued to help their families by regular half-yearly remittances of Rs. 600 besides special remittances to such members as applied for them and presents in clothing, jewels, &c. After the death of Ghulam Muhammad in 1872, these allowances ceased and the families of Zahara Begam and Furzana Begam underwent great privations. On the recommendation of this Government the Government of India sanctioned allowances to various members of the two families. Tippu Begam, a first cousin of Ghulam Muhammad, who was granted a monthly pension of Rs. 10 and a yearly clothing allowance of Rs. 51 in the above arrangements, died in January 1879 and the Local Government, acting on the powers delegated to it by the Government of India in G.O., No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878, granted in the name of her son, Abdur-rahman, a compassionate allowance of Rs. 7–8–0 per mensem and an annual clothing allowance of Rs. 38–4–0 for himself and other members of the family of Tippu Begam. Abdur-rahman is No. 14 in appendix C to G.O., No. 18, dated 21st January 1890.

G.O., No. 348, Pol., dated 9th June 1875.
" " 698, " " 13th Oct. "
" " 1002, " " 31st Dec. "

G.O., No. 291, Pol., dated 26th June 1879.

Fazl Ali Beg, a son of Furzana Begam, who was granted a monthly pension of Rs. 20 and an annual clothing allowance of Rs. 75 in the same arrangement alluded to above, died in July 1878 and his widow, Khatija Begam, was granted one-half of his pension and clothing allowance.

G.O., No. 443, Pol., dated 7th September 1881.

II. Ahomed Beg.

Ahomed Beg, the grand-nephew of Fatimah Khanum Begam, widow of Haidar Ali, was granted a monthly pension of Rs. 70 in 1826. On his death in 1858 he left a widow, seven sons, two unmarried daughters and a cousin. The Local Government recommended to the Government of India that, in view of the facts that the sons were wholly without means of support and that their bringing up had not fitted them to earn a livelihood by following any profession, two-thirds (Rs. 46) of the lapsed pension should be distributed in the proportion of Rs. 5 each to the sons and cousin and Rs. 3 each to the daughters for life, the widow being already provided for by a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 and an annual clothing allowance of Rs. 51 as an inmate of Hyder's and Tippu's Mahals. The Government of India preferred to sanction the continuance of one half (35) of the lapsed stipend to the eldest son Akbar Husain for the benefit of the family on the understanding that it should lapse at his death. In consequence of Akbar Husain being of unsound mind and addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs, the pension was subsequently distributed among the family, each member being permitted to draw his share on his own receipt—the seven sons receiving Rs. 4 each, the unmarried daughters Rs. 2 each and the cousin Rs. 5. On the recommendation of the Political officer, Vellore, and with the sanction of the Government of India the total sum continued to Ahomed Beg's family was raised in 1879 to Rs. 46–10–8 (or two-thirds of the original stipend).

Letter No. 45, dated 18th January 1858.

G.O., No 246, dated 12th April 1858.

Letter No. 408, dated 29th June 1858.

G.O., No. 16, dated 14th January 1880.

III. Abdul-Qadir.

Abdul-Qadir, a son of Jamal-ud-din, whose sister was married to Tippu Sultan, was granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem in 1878. He died in January 1883 leaving a widow Vazir Bi, a widowed daughter, a married daughter (insane) of that daughter with two children, and five children of a deceased daughter, one of whom was a widow. All these were reported to be destitute. A monthly allowance of Rs. 15 was sanctioned to the widow, Vazir Bi.

G.O., No. 550, Political, dated 24th July 1883.

IV. Hamid Said.

Hamid Said, one of the ambassadors of Tippu Sultan to the Courts of Kabul and Kandahar, was granted a pension of Rs. 43–12–0 per mensem. On his death in

1821 the pension was continued for the support of his family in the name of his eldest son, Abdul Hasan Logadi, as its head. Abdul Hasan Logadi died in 1880 and the full pension of Rs. 43-12-0 was continued in the name of Muhammad Ali, another son of Hamid Said and the sole survivor of the members of the family who were alive at the time of Hamid Said's death. Muhammad Ali was shown as No. 4 in appendix B to G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890. Muhammad Ali died in September 1890 leaving a wife, three sons and one daughter besides other members of Hamid Said's family. Three-fourths of the pension was divided amongst seven claimants and paid in the shape of bonuses.

G.O., No. 200, dated 10th May 1880.

G.O., No. 460, dated 24th July 1891.

V. Saiyid Akbar Husain Khadiri.

This pensioner was through an oversight omitted from the lists appended to G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 18th January 1890. It was decided subsequent to the issue of that order to treat him as falling under appendix C (non-continuable pensions, a moiety or three-fourths of which will be capitalised at the death of the holders for the benefit of registered widows). On his death in 1891, his registered widow, Amir Bi, who was reported to be without means of subsistence, was granted a moiety (Rs. 7-8-0) of his stipend as a compassionate grant, this moiety being capitalised as a bonus.

VI. Rahim Khan.

Rahim Khan, No. 10 in appendix C to G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890, died in June 1892, leaving a registered widow and three sons, one of whom was a minor and by a deceased wife. The claims of the sons to any continuation from their father's stipend were disallowed by Government and the widow, who was reported to be destitute, was granted the capitalized equivalent of one-half of the stipend (Rs. 8).

VII. Mir Hamid-ud-din.

A supplementary list of Mysore pensioners with directions as to the future treatment of their stipends was published with G.O., Nos. 487-88, Political, dated 6th August 1891. These lists were drawn up on the same lines as those appended to G.O., No. 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890. Mir Hamid-ud-din in receipt of Rs. 7 per mensem was included in appendix C to the supplementary list. On his death, his widow, Zohara Bi, was granted the capitalized equivalent of a moiety of his stipend, the claims of a daughter, Amina Begam, being rejected.

4. The general rule has, it is submitted, been to continue up to three-fourths of a lapsed pension to such members of the family of a deceased stipendiary as were dependent on his stipend. The lists of 1890 and 1891, which were drawn up after a consideration of the history of each case and the standing of each pensioner, have, it is submitted, been adopted as standing guides since then. Please see the cases numbered V, VI and VII *supra*.

(Intld.) J.F.P.
8-1-97.

(Intld.) C.M.S.
4-1-97.

It is impossible to discover any definite principle with regard to the grant of these pensions.

We must therefore deal with this case on its own merits. If, on the death of Mir Husain Ali's father, the pension had been distributed according to Lord Clive's scale, Mir Husain Ali would have received Rs. 42 a month. The pension was, however, given to the elder brother in full (Rs. 105) for the support of the family. If the same principle had been acted on when the elder brother died, the pension or a portion of it would have been given to Mir Husain Ali. It was not given to him because it was thought that, if he got a pension, he would leave the Police. The result is that he is left out in the cold. I think this is rather hard, and that he ought to have something now,—not as a matter of right, but as a compassionate allowance. I would give him Rs. 22-8-0 and Rs. 10 each to his sister and his two nieces—making a total of Rs. 52-8-0. If it is not permissible to continue more than three-fourths = to Rs. 39-6-0, I would give Husain Ali Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 9 each to the nieces, leaving the sister to look to Husain Ali.

(Intld.) A.E.H.
24-1-97.

ORDER—No. 86, Political, dated 4th February 1897.

After a full consideration of the matter the Government is of opinion that the sum continuable from the stipend of the late Padshah Begam should be distributed as under, it being understood that Zaib-un-nisa should look to her brother for support :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib	21	6	0
Bejama Begam	9	0	0
Begam Bi	9	0	0
Total ...	39	6	0 *

* Three-fourths of Rs. 52–8–0.

2. The minors Bejama Begam and Begam Bi will be under the guardianship of their uncle Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of North Arcot (with copy of G.O., No. 60 of 1894).
„ Accountant-General.

Exd. A. F. Eccleston.

Political (1896) Department.

CURRENT No. 1338

CHIEF SECRETARY
8 OCT. 1896
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Recd
Cml
26. 10. 96

From The Collector of
North Arcot.

Order

Ref on Petn **No.** 520 of 96

Dated 3 – 10 – 96

Received 8 } 10 – 96

Registered 9

Enclosures one

Spare copies –

Cml
Recd

Recd
16/10

563
9-9-75

696
27-10-88

18/90 [illegible]

SRs for the papers
12/10

Put up
12/10

SUBJECT

Furnishing a complete list of the members of the family left by the deceased Padshah Begum and reporting the heir that should succeed to the allowance.

Madras Office for a complete file.

The S A wants the file sent up to [illegible] before he [illegible]

R.O. for complete file

Recd from R [illegible]

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
R 340:	29-9-96	122: 27.	2. 78 SC
18:	21-1-90 SC	595: 19.	10. 77 "
240:	8. 4. 85 Mis	303: 22.	5. 75 "
Cur 216-	Lodged 11/2/86.	663: 9.	9. 75 "
" 355-	do-15/4/85	Smc 392:	19-5-57
Rd. 80 240:	8. 4. 85.		
" 1069:	15-11-81.		
" 706:	5-10-83		
" 448:	15-2-82		

48: 6-2-80.
415: 3-1-80.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Ref on Petition No 520 of 96.

North Arcot Collector's Office
Chittoor 3d October 1896.

CURRENT No. 1338

From
S. H. Wynne esqre,
Collector of North Arcot.

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Political Department
Madras.

R340 29/9/96

Sir,

A In continuation of my letter Ref. on petition No 520 dated the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith a geneological table showing the names of the members of the family left by the deceased Padshah Begam.

B 2. In G. O. No 240 Mis; Political, dated 8th April 1885, sanctioning the pension of Rs 52-8-" to the deceased, it was stated that the grant would be for life and that on the death of the recipient it would absolutely lapse to the state. But in G.O. C No 18, Political, dated 21st January 1890 passed subsequently, it is stated that the above pension is one Continuable to the family of the holder (Vide appendix B to the said G.O.).

3. The heirs left by the deceased are (1) Bejanna Begam and (2) Begam Bi, her daughters, (3) Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib her brother-in-law (husband's brother) and (4) Zeb-un-nisa — sister-in-law (husband's sister). Of these Nos 1 & 2 are minors being 11 and 8 years old respectively and the only Claimant praying for the Continuance of the deceased's pension is No 3. The Grounds on which his claims are based are as follow:-

(1) That he is the nearest male member and head of the present family.

(2) That he has no other means of support.

(3) That he has to support a large family Consisting of his wife, four children, his step mother, his sister Zeb-un-nisa (No 4 above) with her six children, his two nieces (daughters of the deceased) and other dependants.

(4) That the pension in question was sanctioned for the support of the family of which he is the present representative, and that in Case it is Continued in the names of the daughters of the deceased they will Carry the same with them to their husbands when they are married, and thus defeat the object for which it was sanctioned.

(5) That the minor daughters of the deceased are now under his support alone.

4. These statements of the petitioner are Corroborated by those of Muhammad Beg, Saiyid Abdul Latiff Khadri and Muhi-ud-din Husain, all drawing pension from Government, and Considering that they are not without force, I recommend that the pension of Rs 52-8-" per mensem if it is to be continued be continued in the name of the petitioner Mir Husain Ali Khan

and that the arrears due to the deceased upto the date of her death be also paid to him, on Condition that he Continue to support the minor daughters of the deceased till they are married and also the other members of the family.

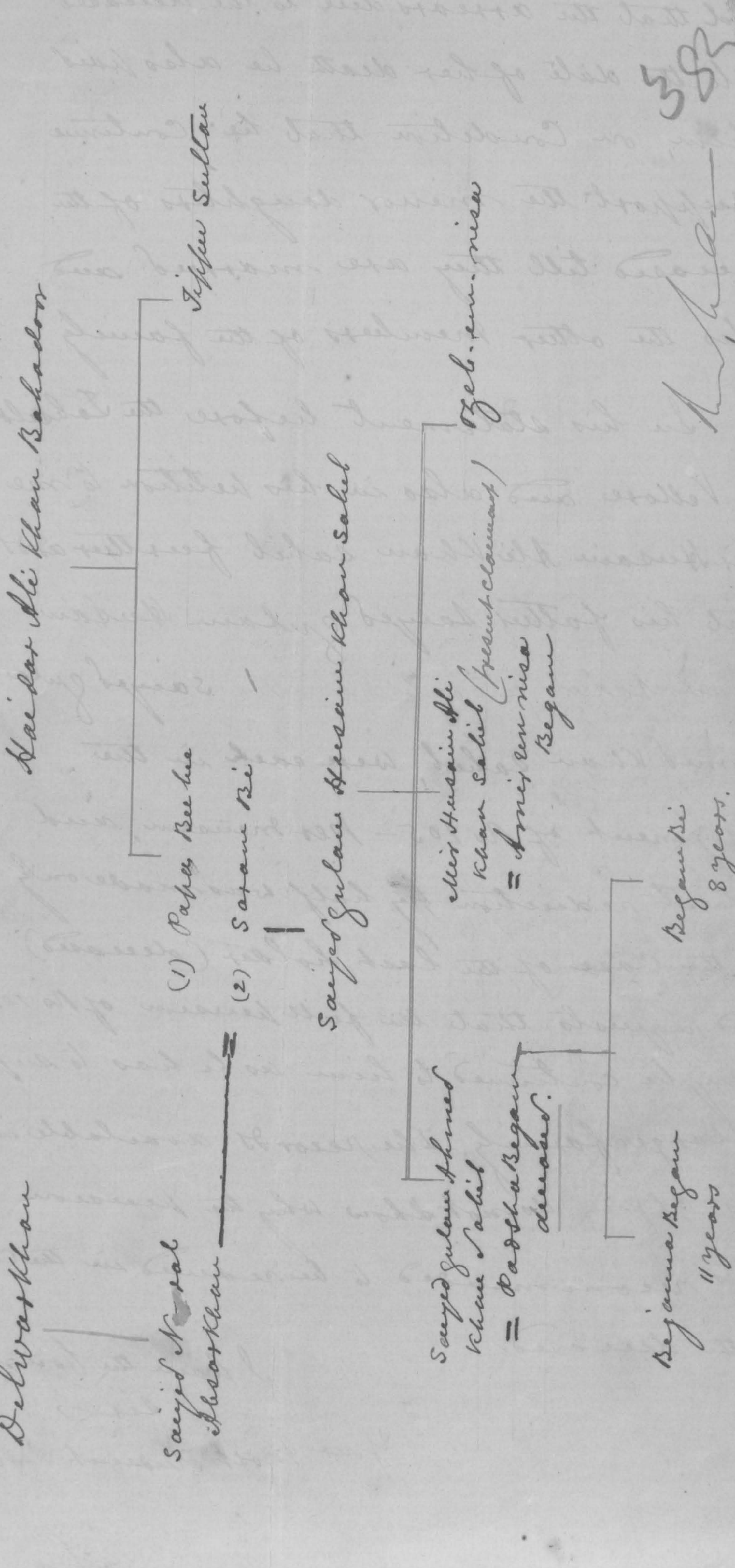
5. In his statement before the Tahsildar of Vellore and also in his petition to me Mir Hussain Ali Khan sahib further adds that his father Saiyed Gulam Hussain Khan sahib and his brother Saiyed Gulam Hamed Khan sahib, were each in the Enjoyment of Rs 105- per mensem, and that its reduction by half was made only in the Case of the last holder (deceased) and requests that the full pension of Rs 105 may be continued to him as he has to support so large a family. The records available in this Office do not show why the pension was recommended to be reduced in the Case of the deceased.

vide S.O.
526 d 19-10-88 K
1548 d 28-2-88 L
Mis jos (at Madras) rejecting Mir Husain Ali's petn for pension
M

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servant.

for Collector

Geneological tree in the Case of Mysore Pensioner Padshah Begam deceased.



For Collector

1896 Political Dept.
Enclos. No. 1 To
G.O. No. 1338

4V. 26. 4/7/97

MYSORE PENSION

H.E. the Governor.

Note

The paper has been some time in hand but partly owing to the move from Ootd it was not completely referenced until the 26th October

CBu8

+ vide flag. A

These pension questions are hard to grasp. In this case, Mir Hussain Ali Khan's father* had a pension of Rs. 105 This, on the death of the father was continued in full to Syed Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Hussain Ali Khan's brother, for the maintenance of the grantee and the other members of the family of the deceased. D On the death of Ghulam Ahmed Khan in 1885, B the Political Officer of Vellore recommended the grant of half this pension to the deceased's widow, the lady who has recently died. The Political Officer added: "The deceased's brother "Mir Hussain Ali Khan requests that the "Pension may be granted in his name, but he "is a sub-inspector of Police in Trichinopoly and

* father of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan

29/11

Political Department.

4P ½ Sig

C. No. 1338.

FOR ORDERS.

The Collector of North Arcot submits proposals regarding the continuation of the pension of Padshah Begam, a Mysore pensioner, who died+ on the 18th July 1896.

2. Padshah Begam was the widow of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan, a grandson of Nur-ul-afsa Khan by his wife Saram Bi. Nur-ul-afsa Khan also married Papa Bibi, the second sister of Tippu Sultan (para. 2 of Mr. Lister's letter+ No. 56, dated 22nd April 1875, on page 1 of G.O. No. 303, Poll., dated 22nd May 1875) but that the facts are as stated above a reference to the letter from the Political Officer, Vellore, in G.O. No. 240, Poll., dated 8th April 1885, will show. The genealogical tree annexed to the current is not quite clear on this point.

3. Nur-ul-afsa Khan was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 204-2-8 per mensem, and on his death in 1813 Rs. 105 out of his stipend was ~~contu-~~ continued in the name of his son, +Saiyid Ghulam Husain Khan, for the support of the surviving members of the

the family and a few dependants. On the death of Saiyid Ghulam Husain Khan, the Government, in consideration of the heavy debts left by him and of the large number of his dependants, recommended that the whole of his stipend (Rs.105) should be continued to his son, Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan (Letter No. 303 Political, dated 22nd May 1875) The Government of India sanctioned this recommendation (G.O. No. 563, dated 9th September 1875).

4. Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan died in 1885 and a moiety (Rs $52\frac{1}{2}$) of his pension was continued to his widow+ as a compassionate allowance. In sanctioning this continuation, the Govt. observed that the grant was for life and that Mir Husain Ali Khan, brother of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan (who now claims the pension), had no claims for consideration.

5. That part of the order of 1885 which decided that the grant to Padshah Begam was for life only was cancelled by G.O. No. 18, Poll., dated 21st January 1890 and the pension was entered in appendix B to that G.O. as continuable. In the notes on which that order was based the following reasons were given for the change:-

Padshah Begam

"Widow of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan "grandson of Nur-ul-afsar Khan, who "married Tippoo's second sister-Papa Bibi."

(Padshah Begam

"In the case of No. 5, a very explicit declaration that the grant was not

"and I fear that if his request were "granted, he would give up his appointment "and live on his Pension, and I prefer therefore "to give the Pension to the widow" (See paper B).

D Surely these matters are not left to the ~~discretion~~ caprice of the Pol Officer? What are the Rules, if any, regarding the

H continuation of these Pensions? Why was the widow's pension after having been declared, G.O. No. 240, Poll., dated 8-4-85. B

+ Padshah Begam

to be terminable on her death (See B), afterwards declared to be continuable (see N)? Perhaps the Sect. can tell me also:—

(1) whether, as in the case of the Carnatic stipends, the other children ought not to have got a share of the Pension which was granted in 1875 to Ghulam Ahmad Khan, on Ghulam Ahmad Khan's death.

C

(2) If not, whether Hussain Ali ought not to have got a share in 1885, on his brother's death.

N

C I should like to know also, in this connection, the authority for reducing a Pension by half, on the death of a Pension holder.

A.G.H
11.11.96

"not to extend beyond the widow's life "was made, but there are reasons for "modifying this decision, and now that "the pensions are being in a manner "wound up, it is better, perhaps, with "these five stipends to err on the side "of liberality."

5(a) The impression seems to have existed that Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan was the grandson of Papa Bibi, the sister of Tippu Sultan, but as pointed out in para. 2 above, this was not the case. Para. 4 of G.O. No. 18 of 1891 directed that in accordance with the instructions in para. 2 (ii) of the Govt. of India letter printed in G.O. No. 122 Political, dated 27th February 1878 the continuations in the case of the pensions entered in Appendix B (Padshah Begam's is one of these) should not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ths of the stipend and that the continuations would be governed by the rules in G.O's. Nos. 359, dated 22nd May 1885 and 778 ~~and~~ dated 29th November 1888 which regulate Carnatic stipends.

1890?

M

D E F

6. The sum of Rs. 39-6 ($\frac{3}{4}$ths of $52\frac{1}{2}$) is therefore continuable from the pension of Padshah Begam and under the Carnatic rules this would be divided equally between her two daughters, Begama Begam and Begam Bi aged 11 and 8 years respectively. As they are minors the allowances would in ordinary course be paid to their uncle (Mir Husain Ali Khan) or nearest male relative until they

attain their majority or are married.

7. The Collector of North Arcot recommends the continuance of Padshah Begam's pension in full to Mir Husain Ali Khan, her brother-in-law, and the grounds ~~are~~ for his recommendation are:

(1) That he is the nearest male member and head of the present family

(2) That he has no other means of support

(3) That he has ~~no~~ to support a large family consisting of his wife, four children, his step mother, his sister Zeb-un-nisa ~~(No. 4 above)~~ with her six children, his two nieces (daughters of the deceased) and other dependants

(4) That the pension in question was sanctioned for the support of the family of which he is the present representative, and that in case it is continued in the names of the daughters of the deceased they will carry the same with them to their husbands when they are married, and thus defeat the object for which it was sanctioned.

(5) That the minor daughters of the deceased are now under his support alone.

The Govt. has repeatedly declined to grant Mir Husain Ali Khan any pension (vide G.O's. No. +154 dated 28th February 1888 and No. o526, dated 19th October 1889). Most of the grounds put forward by the Collector existed in 1885, 1888 and 1889 when Mir. Husain Ali Khan was not ~~considered as~~ deemed to be entitled to any consideration. The fact that he has to support a large family appears, however, to give him some claim. These

+ L
o K } mis G.O.s not at [illegible]

I cannot see this. Govt. does not pension people because they have large families. AA

pensions were originally granted for the support of Mysore families and if Padshah Begam's stipend is continued to her two daughters it, will when they marry, pass out of the family.

8. In the concluding para. of his letter the Collector brings forward the claim of Mir Husain Ali to the full stipend (Rs 105) drawn by Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan ~~Padshah Begam.~~ As ~~requested it is~~ regards it it is submitted that under para. 2(ii) of the Foreign Dept. letter printed in

M G.O. No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878, not more than three fourths of the stipend (Rs.105) of Saiyid Ghulam Ahmad Khan could have been continued to his widow, Padshah Begam, but on the recommendation of the then Collector only a moiety was so continued - vide para. 2 of

B his letter in G.O. No. 240, dated 8th April 1885. It is submitted that it is too late to reopen this question.

CWS
6/11/96

Mir Hussain Ali Khan's claims have been repeatedly rejected & he certainly has no right to the portion of Padshah's Begum's pension which should be divided between her daughters Bejama Begam & Begam Bi. It is apparently by a misconception wh. however cannot now be corrected that the pension is continuable even to these daughters

para 5(a) of office note & ref.

7.11.96

MYSORE PENSIONS. 40 86/41-127

Political Department.

H.E. the Governor.

C. No. 1358.

Replies to the queries made by His Excellency the Governor on the note for orders on C. No. 1358 are submitted

HIS EXCELLENCY'S QUERIES.

I. The Political Officer added "The deceased's brother Mir Hussain "Ali Khan requests that the Pension "may be granted in his name, but he "is a sub inspector of Police in "Trichinopoly and I fear that if "his requests were granted, he "would give up his appointment and live "on his Pension, and I prefer therefore "to give the Pension to the widow." (See paper B). Surely these matters are not left to the caprice of the Political Officer

II. What are the rules, if any, regarding the continuation of these pensions ?

REPLIES.

I. It is submitted that the quotation which His Excellency has made from the Political Officer's letter ~~was intended by the latter~~ was intended by the latter as a recommendation to Govt. It was clumsily worded

The Mysore Pensions ~~are~~ were granted ~~under~~ by the Treaty of 1799, under which the East India Company agreed "to provide "effectually, out of the Revenues of "the Districts assigned to it, for the "suitable maintenance of the whole of "the families of the late Hyder Ali and "of the late Tippoo Sultan, and to "apply to this purpose, with the reserve "hereinafter stated, an annual "sum [illegible]". The reservation is:— "The East India Company shall "be at liberty to make such deductions "from time to time from the sums "allotted by the 1st Article for the maintenance of the families of Hyder & Tippoo, "as may be proper in consequence of the "decease of any member of the said "families.". Now, it is not clear whether it was the intention under this Treaty to provide only for the families of Hyder Ali and Tippoo during the life time of those members of those families who were living at the date of the Treaty, or

for

worded, but the recommendation was accepted by Govt. in G.O. No. 240, Political, dated 8th April 1885.

II. The rules regarding the continuation of such Mysore pensions as have been placed under the control of this Govt. (to which class that of the deceased Padshah Begam belongs) are contained in the letter from the Govt. of India in G.O. No. 122, Political, dated 27th February 1878. Letter No. 595, Pol., dated 19th October 1877 (flagged H²) gives some account of the origin of these pensions

HIS EXCELLENCY'S QUERIES.

III. "Why was the widow's pension "after having been declared to be ter-"minable on her death (See B) afterwards "declared to be continuable (See N)".

REPLIES.

III. No further reasons are traceable than those quoted in paragraph 5 of the previous note for orders (please see also para. 6 ibid). In this connection attention is solicited to this Govt's. letter No. 52, Political, dated 28th January 1891 to the Govt. of India and to the reply of the latter in G.O. No. 239 Political, dated 1st May 1891. It will be observed from the portion of the letter at the top of page 2 of No. 52, Political, dated 28th January 1891, that G.O. No. 18, Pol., dated 21st January 1890 (in appendix B to which

for them and their descendants in perpetuity. There is no mention of descendants, and the reservation implies that on the decease of any member, there may or should be a reduction. The instructions in M, 27 Feb. 1878, No. 122, Pol. mention the "existing allowances which have lapsed shall be renewed." This is rather

M. an Irishism, but it shows that ~~Pensions~~ allowances had lapsed. The inference, I think, is that on the death of a Pensioner who received a Pension under the treaty of ~~the~~ 1799, his Pension lapsed, but that it was sometimes renewed as an allowance to his successors. This point would be made clearer by looking up the circumstances of actual cases, and this should

A be done. When this point is settled, it will be easy to deal with the special case of ~~Ali~~ Mir Husain Ali Khan.

A.S.H 29.11.96

Res

See H.E. the Governor's note at A and collect four or five cases (in separate files) of Mysore pensions continued since 1878

C² C.W.S
8.12.96

Same flag.

R.O. for papers
JJ

C²
C
9/12 Papers recd
7 Separate files are submd
JJ
12/12

+ compassionate grants?

D

The Pol. Officer's remarks in regard to Husain Ali, quoted by His Excellency in Query I seems however to have led Govt. to accept

N the stipend of Padshah Begam is shown to be continuable) was submitted for the confirmation of the Govt. of India and that the Govt. of India accorded this Govt. the same powers in respect to these pensions as it exercises in dealing with Carnatic pensions of 1801 - ~~is~~ to finally adjudicate in regard to the. G.O. No 18 Pol. of 21.1.90 was practically confirmed by India.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S QUERIES.

IV "Whether, as in the case of the Carnatic Stipends, the other children ought not to have got a share of the pension which was granted in 1875 to Ghulam Ahmad Khan on Ghulam Ahmad [Husain?] Khan's death."

V. "If not, whether Husain Ali ought not to have got a share in 1885, on his brother's death."

REPLIES.

It is submitted that the principle which appears to have originally guided the grant of these + pensions was to make them payable to the eldest male member of the family for the support of the whole family - vide Mr. Lister's letter in G.O. No. 303, dated 22nd May 1875. On Ghulam Ahmad Khan's death in 1885, however, the Govt. granted to his widow a compassionate allowance amounting to Rs. 52-8-0. The Govt. of the day would have continued 3/4th of the pension (Rs. 105) of Ghulam Ahmad Khan~~'s~~ and distributed it among his heirs. ~~It~~ ~~appears to have~~ ~~merely~~ ~~accept~~ed the Political Officer's recommendation in having continued only a moiety in the widow's name.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S QUERY.

VI "I should like to know also, "in this connection, the authority for "reducing a pension by half, on the death "of a Pension holder".

REPLY.

It is submitted that the various pensions (Mysore, Tanjore, Carnatic &c) are regulated by different rules. (please see on this point the letter to India ~~by~~ No. 52, Political, dated 28th Jany. 1891.) Mysore pensions are regulated by the rules laid down by the Govt. of India in G.O. No. 122 Political, dated 27th February 1878. Under those rules continuation up to three-fourths of a lapsed pension may be granted

C²

M.

CWB 23.XI.96

ALA 25.11.96

[illegible] 16 4/12/92.

H.E. the Governor.

It is impossible to discover any definite principle with regard to the grant of these Pensions.

We must therefore deal with this case on its own merits. If on the death of Mir Hussain Ali's father, the Pension had been distributed according to Ld. Clive's rule, Mir Hussain Ali wd. have received Rs. 42 a month. The Pension was, however, given to the elder brother in full (Rs. 105), for the support of the family. If the same principle had been acted on when the elder brother died, the Pension or a portion of it would have been given to Mir Hussain Ali. It was not given to him because it was thought that if he got a Pension, he would leave the Police. The result is that he is left out in the cold. I think this is rather hard, and that he ought to have something now, — not as a matter

P

Vide papers in File I.

98/6826

Political Department.

NOTE.

With reference to His Excellency the Governor's note dated 29th November 1896, in which it was directed that the circumstances of actual cases of Mysore pensioners should be looked up in view to ascertaining the practice as regards the treatment of such pensions, the following is submitted.

2. Attention is solicited to the printed note attached to G.O. No. 487 dated 6th August 1891 (flagged D) which gives short summaries of the past histories of various pensions of this class.

3. The following cases have also been collected from the records, the papers in each being placed in a separate file.

I-FURZANA BEGAM & ZAHARA BEGAM

Ghulam Muhammad, the youngest son of Tippu, had two aunts, Zahara Begam and Furzanah Begam, sisters of his mother, towards whose support he mainly contributed. After the death these two ladies, Ghulam Muhammad continued to help their families by regular half yearly remittances of Rs. 600 besides special remittances ~~to~~ to such members ~~are~~ as applied for them and presents in clothing, jewels &c. After the death of Ghulam Muhammad in 1872, the ~~r~~ se allowances ceased and the families

families of Zahara Begam and Furzana Begam underwent great privations. On the recommendation of this Government the Government of India sanctioned allowances to various members of the two families. Tippu Begam, a first cousin of Ghulam Muhammad who was granted a monthly pension of Rs.10 and a yearly clothing allowance of Rs.51 in the above arrangements, died in January 1879 and the local Government, acting on the powers delegated to it by the Government of India in G.O.No. 122 Political, dated 27th February 1878, granted in the name of her son, Abd-ur-rahman, a compassionate allowance of Rs.7½ per mensem and an annual clothing allowance of Rs.38-4- for himself and other members of the family of Tippu Begam. Abdur-rahman is No.14 in Appendix C. to G.O.No.18 dated 21st. January 1890.

Fazl Ali Beg, a son of Furzana Begam, who was granted a monthly pension of Rs.20 and an annual clothing allowance of Rs.75 in the same arrangement alluded to above, died in July 1878 and his widow, Khatija Begam, was granted one half of his pension and clothing allowance.

II. AHOMED BEG.

Ahomed Beg, the grand-nephew of Fatimah Khanum Begum, widow of Haidar Ali, was granted a monthly pension of Rs.70 in 1826. On his death in 1858 he left a widow, seven sons, two unmarried daughters and a cousin. The local Government recommended to the Government of India

G.O. No 348 Pol. d/ 9.6.75
— No 678 d/ 13. 10. 75
— " 1002 d/ 31. 12. 75

If right, but as a compassionate all^ce. I would give him Rs. 22. 8 as., and Rs. 10 each to his sister and his two nieces, — making a total of Rs. 52. 8 as. If it is not permissible to continue more than 3/4ths = to Rs. 39. 6 as., I would give Husain Ali Rs. 21. 6 as, and Rs. 9 each to the ~~sisters~~ nieces, — +

M

G.O. No 291. Pol. d/ 26. 6. 79.

G.O.No.291, Political, d, 26.6.79.

N+ ~~leaving~~ the sister to look to Husain Ali.

A.S.H.
24.1.97

G.O.No.445, Political, d, 7.9.81.

Vide File II

~~Letter No 45 d/ 18.1.58~~

Letter No.45 dated 18.1.58.

G.O.No.246 d, 12.4.58.

~~G.O.~~ Letter No.408, d, 29.6.58.

G.O.No.16. 14th January 1880.

Vide papers in File III.

10 Rs 46

that, in view of the facts that the sons were wholly without means of support and that their bringing up had not fitted them to ~~cover~~ earn a livelihood by following any profession, two thirds (Rs 46) of the lapsed pension should be distributed in the proportion of Rs.5 each to the sons and cousin and Rs.3 each to the daughters for life, the widow being already provided for by a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 and an annual clothing allowance of Rs.51 as an inmate of Hyder's and Tipu's Mahals. The Government of India preferred to sanction the continuance of one half (35) of the lapsed stipend to the eldest son Akbar Husain, for the benefit of the family on the understanding that it should lapse at his death. In consequence of Akbar Husain being of unsound mind and addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs, the pension was subsequently distributed among the family, each member being permitted to draw his share on his own receipt-the seven sons receiving Rs. 4 each the unmarried daughters Rs.2 each and the cousin Rs.5. On the recommendation of the Political Officer, Vellore, and with the sanction of the Government of India the total sum continued to Ahomed Beg's family was raised in 18 to Rs.46-10-8 (or two thirds of the ginal stipend)

III. ABDUL-QADIR.

Abdul-qadir, a son of Jamal-ud-din, whose sister was married ~~by~~ to Tipu Sultan, was granted a compassionate allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem in 1878. He died in January 1885 leaving a widow Vazir Bi, a widowed daughter, a married daughter (insane) of that daughter with two children, and five children of a deceased daughter one of whom was a widow. All these were reported to be destitute- ~~a~~ A monthly allowance of Rs.15 was sanctioned to the widow, Vazir Bi.

G.O.No.550 Political, d/24.7.83.

IV. HAMID SAID.

Hamid Said, one of the ambassadors of Tipu Sultan to the Courts of Kabul and Kandahar, was granted a pension of Rs. 45-12-0 per mensem. On his death in 1821 ~~three-fourths(Rs.45-12-0) of his~~ the pension was ~~granted~~ continued for the support of his family in the name of his eldest son, Abdul Hasan Logadi as its head. Abdul Hasan Logadi died in 1880 and the full pension of Rs.45-12-0 was continued in the name of Muhammad Ali, another son of Hamid Said and the sole survivor of the members of the family who were alive at the time of Hamid Said's death. Muhammad Ali was shown as No.4 in Appendix B to G.O.No.18 Political dated 21st January 1890- Muhammad Ali died in September 1890 leaving a wife, three sons and one daughter besides other members of Hamid Said's ~~fa~~ family. ~~And further~~ Three-fourths of the pension was divided amongst seven claimants and paid in the shape of bonuses.

Vide papers in File IV.

G.O. No 200 d/ 10. 5 80

N

G.O.No.460 d/ 24.7.91.

V. SAIYID AKBAR HUSAIN KHADIRI.

This pensioner was through an oversight, omitted from the lists appended to G.O. No.18 Political, dated 18th January 1890. It was decided subsequent to the issue of that order to treat him as falling under Appendix C.

Vide papers in File V.

N

(non-continuable pensions, a moiety or three-fourths of which will be capitalised at the death of the holders for the benefit of registered widows). On his death in 1891, his registered widow, Amir Bi, who was reported to be without means of subsistence, was granted a moiety (Rs.7-8) of his stipend as a compassionate grant this moiety being capitalized as a bonus.

Vide papers in File VI.

N

VI. RAHIM KHAN.

Rahim Khan, No. 10 in Appendix C. to G. O.No.18 Political, dated 21st January 1890, died in June 1892 leaving a registered widow and three sons, one of whom was a minor and by a deceased wife. The claims of the sons to any continuation from their father's stipend ~~was~~ were disallowed by Government and the widow, who was reported to be destitute, was granted the capitalized equivalent of one-half of the stipend (Rs 8).

VII. MIR HAMID-UD-DIN.

A supplementary list~~s~~ of Mysore pensioners with directions as to the future treatment of their stipends ~~were~~ was published with G.O.No.487-88 Political, d/ 6th August 1891. These lists were drawn up on the same lines as those appended to G.O.No.18 Political dated 21st January 1890. Mir Hamid-ud-din in receipt of Rs. 7 per mensem was included in Appendix C. to the supplementary list. On his death, his widow, Zohara Bi, was granted the capitalized equivalent of a moiety of his stipend, the claims of a daughter, Amina Begam, being rejected.

Vide papers in File VII.

D²

N

4. The general rule has it is submitted been to continue up to

three-fourths of a lapsed pension to ~~the~~ such members of the family of a deceased stipendiary as were dependent on his stipend. The lists of 1890 and 1891, N-D² which were drawn up, after a consideration of the history of each case and the standing of each pensioner, have, it is submitted, been adopted as standing guides since then-please see the cases numbered V, VI and VII supra.

Cm S
4. 1. 97

8/1/97

[G./74]
300-30-7-96.

4 V 86/4/2/97 Pol.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Please see H.E. the Governor's note of the 24th instant and paras 5 and 6 of the note flagged L^d. It is submitted that H.E.'s first proposal is opposed to para 2 (ii) of G.O. 122 Pol d/27th Feby ~~1888~~ 1878 flagged M

[If the second arrangement is to be carried out the stipends of Rs 9 to each of the deceased's daughter must apparently be invested for them with ref to G.O. 60 Pol d/30. 1. 94⁺ as they are minors]

The stipends being under Rs 10 should according to para 1(b) of G.O. 359 Pol d/22. 5. 85 be commuted. But as the present case is to be regulated in the same way as those of Carnatic Stipendiaries vide para 5 of the note at L^a, this rule must be considered cancelled by G.O. N° 422 Pol d/29. VI. 95 which requires the

tied with red tape (at the top of the file)

A

+ Note

The G.O in question does not say that in such cases the stipend need be invested. It merely deals with cases in which it has been (or may in future be) thought well to invest the whole or part of the stipend of minors during their minority. There is apparently no rule making investments compulsory.

E

Note

Regarding commutation the points are these:

(i) G.O. 359 Pol of May 85 (E) said that Carnatic stipends under Rs 10 should be commuted.

H²

Express sanction of Govt for the commutation of the pension of a female Carnatic Stipendiary.

The Collector's proposal in para 4 of the current× to continue the pension in the name of Mir Ali has not been agreed to.

The papers have required careful looking into, hence the apparent delay of 2 days, the file having to be sent to the Rev Dept for G.Os.

A draft is submitted in terms of H.E.'s 2nd proposal

(IV)

(ii) G.O. No 18 d. 21.1-90 laid down that the continuation after Padshah Begum's death would follow the rules for the continuation of Carnatic stipends.

(iii) G.O No 422 of 24.VI.95 laid down that female Carnatic pensions under Rs 60 would not be commuted without express sanction.

×Cur. 1338

The present case may therefore follow the rule now in force as to female Carnatic stipends & commutation is not necessary.

There is nothing in the orders as to the guardianship of the children. Mir Husain Ali is the natural guardian. There is no apparent reason for passing them over.

Ord. 28/1/97

AK. 28.1.97

[G. / 24.] 500—22-4-96.

Political DEPARTMENT.

128 Full 8vo

Papers to be read in proceedings :—

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

Again G.O., dated 189 , No.

ent No. 1338 of 1896, dated 3d Oct, from The Collector, N. Arcot

,, ,, ,, 189 , ,, , ,,

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ORDER. No. 86 d/ 4-2-97.

After a full consideration of the matter the Govt is of opinion that the sum continuable from the stipend of the late Padshah Begam should be distributed as under; it being understood that Zib-un-nisa should look to her brother for support:

Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib	Rs 21-6
Bejana Begam	Rs 9-0
Begam Bi	Rs 9-0
	Rs× 39-6

× 3/4 ths of Rs 52.8 as

2. ~~The Collector will be requested to make the necessary arrangements for the amount to the credit of the mi~~ with investment of the

2. The minors Bejana Begam and Begam Bi will be under the guardianship of their Mir Husain Ali Khan Sahib

(for orders) 3/2/97

AK 28.1.97

~~minors Begama~~
~~Begum and~~
~~Begam B. with~~
~~ref to G.O. No 60 of 30.1.94~~
~~Copy of which is furnished.~~

(for orders)

C.W. 28.1.97

Collector, North Arcot (9)
(with copy G.O. 60 9.94)

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