

Government of Madras.
1899
Political (190) Department.

ORDINARY MS. *Printed*

G.O., No. 413-14

DATED 1st July

The Notes in these Proceedings have been
printed,

[Despatch Abstract.]

MULHAMAD SAUD KHAN OF KENCOOL.

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed regarding the carrying out of certain repairs to the residence of ----- and the grant of an allowance for the expenses connected with the marriages of his daughters.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
554-5	Pol	23-8-99					
C no 25 of 1900							

When given for copying _____

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When examined _____

When signed _____

190

Government (1899) of Madras. POLITICAL.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1899.

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G.O., No. 413, 1st July 1899.

JULY.

Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool.

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed regarding the carrying out of certain repairs to the residence of — and the grant of allowance for the expenses connected with the marriages of his daughters.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., Nos. 289-90, Political, dated 6th May 1899.

ABSTRACT.—Cancelling the orders contained in G.O., No. 829, Political, dated 3rd December 1898, regarding the reduction of the special allowance drawn by Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200 per mensem, and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

G.O., No. 405, Political, dated 27th June 1899.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Political Agent, Kurnool, and to the Accountant-General letter from the Government of India sanctioning the continuance of the special allowance of Rs. 300 to Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool.

READ—also the following paper:—

Copy of letter from the Political Agent, Kurnool, dated 15th March 1899, No. K/1.

Adverting to G.O., No. 120, dated 8th February 1899, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. Muhammad Daud Khan Sahib has three grown-up daughters aged 24, 26 and 27 years, respectively, all unmarried. Negotiations have been going on for the last several years for their marriage between him and some amirs (nobles) of Hyderabad; but the matter has had to be postponed partly as no suitable match could be arranged for any of those daughters and partly, as the petitioner says, owing to his inability to find the necessary funds for expenses connected with the marriages. The cost of a marriage among my co-religionists cannot even be roughly estimated as it is such a variable item—may be limited to a few hundreds of rupees, or may go as much higher as the persons celebrating the marriage may wish,—but a contribution from Government of Rs. 1,500 for each marriage would probably be ample. Any amount that the Government may be pleased to favour the petitioner with may be entrusted to me, who will see that the money is utilized solely for the purpose for which it is intended.

3. I submit herewith a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter, No. 7475, dated 6th March 1899, regarding the condition of the petitioner's residence. He states that it is useless to attempt the repairs of the existing buildings as they are too far ruined and that it would be advisable to have suitable new residences constructed. He adds that the latter course would be expensive and beyond the means of the owner. I have not obtained from him an estimate of the outlay needed for the purpose, as I have no idea of the intentions of Government—whether they desire that moderate repairs should be executed to such portions of

the existing buildings as may be serviceable and sufficient for the residence of the petitioner and his family, or whether new structures should be built and on what scale.

4. Concerning the proposed visit to Mecca, I submit that it is neither necessary nor desirable. According to the Koran, pilgrimage to that holy land on a single occasion is enough, and this Daud Khan Sahib has already done. The state of his failing health is, moreover, such that he cannot at all move from his seat without the aid of others, and his contemplated second visit to Mecca involving journey by land and sea and other difficulties is very strictly prohibited by the Koran also.

5. Regarding Amir-ul-umara, I asked him, as already reported, to attend my office in view to finding what appointment he would be best fitted for. Owing to his extremely poor knowledge of English and want of intelligence, I found him utterly unfit for the post of a clerk or accountant. I accordingly offered him the post of head shroff sub. *pro tem.* (pay Rs. 50) and directed my Treasury Deputy Collector to train him in the duties connected therewith. Amir-ul-umara was quite willing to accept my offer, but his old father stood in his way; he said that it was highly derogatory to his dignity that his son should serve as a shroff. He further stated that, as submitted by him in his petition to Government, his desire was that his son should be trained for Huzur Treasurer's post and that he might be given that post in any district in the Presidency when chances should arise, and that he was not in a hurry that employment should be found for his son. My object in offering the head shroffship to Amir-ul-umara was twofold. He was found incompetent for correspondence or account work, and even if I should nominally appoint him as a clerk or accountant, I could only afford to have a very minor place of Rs. 15 or 20 filled by him. The shroff's duties on the other hand could be fairly discharged by him and the pay attached to the post was decent. Moreover, the head shroff's post was a stepping stone to that of Huzur Treasurer, which it was the desire of the petitioner that his son should eventually attain; but Daud Khan Sahib did not agree to my proposal. Under these circumstances, I regret to have to submit that it has not been possible to give employment to Amir-ul-umara in my office.

6. The petition and its enclosures, received with the Government order under reply, are resubmitted.

ENCLOSURE.

From JOHN C. JOHNSTON, Esq., Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 6th March 1899, No. 7475.

With reference to your No. 32, Political, of 20th February 1899, I have the honour to state that I inspected the residence of Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur this morning. The space occupied is about 13 acres and is filled with old walls and ruined buildings. The confusion and ruin is quite indescribable; jungle, tottering walls and roofs, courtyards with cisterns and fountains were to be seen nearly everywhere.

2. There are four buildings now in occupation—

1st.—The reception or darbar hall. This building measures about 60' x 60' and has an upper story. The walls are cracked everywhere, one end is bulging out and is very dangerous; the timber is old and in parts is giving way.

2nd.—Opposite to this and separated from it by a large cistern of good workmanship is another building, with no upper story, measuring about 80' x 50'. The roof timber has decayed and the walls are cracked and separating from each other. A partition wall was lately put up to support the roof.

3rd.—The ladies' apartments, of which there are two, reminded me of the old style of taluk outcherry with flat roofs and wooden supports, and seemed to me to be unfit as residences for ladies. In these also the supports were giving way.

3. The four residences I inspected are unfit for use. They are dangerous and cannot even be repaired satisfactorily. They seem to have sunk in their foundations.

4. It would be desirable in a sanitary point of view were the whole space cleared and suitable new residences constructed. This proceeding would be expensive and beyond the means of the

4

No. 413, POLITICAL, 1st JULY 1899.

owner. It would be useless even to attempt to repair the existing buildings; they are too far ruined for that.

5. I have not given any estimate of the probable cost of new buildings, for I have no idea of the requirements. The cleaning of the ground of rubbish in itself would be an expensive proceeding.

6. I think I have said enough to show that new buildings are necessary, and unless such are built within the year, the family will probably have no roof standing.

ORDER—No. 413, Political, dated 1st July 1899.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter Letter, No. 414, Political, dated 1st July 1899.]

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Kurnool.

Exd. J. Henricus.

Government {1899} of Madras.
POLITICAL.

Recd.

Regd.

1899.

Enclosures

Spare copies

Letter, No. 414, 1st July 1899.

JULY.

Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool.

Requesting sanction to certain proposals regarding the carrying out of certain repairs to the residence of — and the grant of an allowance for the expenses connected with the marriages of his daughters.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to refer to the petition from Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool, dated 16th December 1898, printed on pages 1 and 2 of the proceedings of this Government, No. 289, Political, dated the 6th May 1899 (copy enclosed).

2. This petition, as will be seen from those proceedings, was referred for report to the Political Agent at Kurnool. That officer has intimated, with reference to the first request contained in the petition, that negotiations have been pending for several years between Muhammad Daud Khan and certain nobles of Hyderabad in connection with the marriage of his three daughters aged 24, 26 and 27 years, respectively; but that these negotiations have hitherto proved fruitless owing, partly, to the inability of Muhammad Daud Khan to meet the expenses which the marriages would entail. The Political Agent, himself a Muhammadan, states that in order to celebrate the marriages in a befitting style a Government grant of Rs. 1,500 for each marriage would be necessary.

3. With regard to the residence occupied by Muhammad Daud Khan, the Executive Engineer of the district, who has examined the buildings, pronounces them to be too far ruined to be worth repairing in their entirety, but he is of opinion that a portion of the existing buildings, sufficient for the accommodation of Daud Khan and his family, might be made habitable at a moderate cost.

4. Having regard to the inability of Muhammad Daud Khan to bear these expenses, and to the fact that his only place of residence is literally in ruins, the Governor in Council is of opinion that some assistance should be given to him, as has been given in the cases of other political stipendiaries similarly situated. This Government would therefore suggest that a sum of Rs. 1,500 be granted for the marriage expenses of each daughter, the amounts to be disbursed by the Political Agent when the marriages actually take place, and that the Public Works Department should be authorised to take in hand the repairs of such portions of the residence as are actually necessary for the accommodation of the family.

5. I am to request the sanction of the Government of India to these proposals.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

OOTACAMUND,
1st July 1899.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., No. 413-414, POLITICAL, DATED
1st JULY 1899.

From the Political Agent, Kurnool, No. K-1, dated 15th March 1899.

For the Chief Secretary.

G.O., No. 120, Political, date 8th February 1899, to which this current is a reply, was circulated to His Excellency the Governor on the 17th instant in connection with a further petition relating to the reduction of Daud Khan's allowance for his sons' education.

The Political Agent's letter sets out the facts clearly.

(Intld.) F.W.G. (Intld.) C.M.S.
28-3-99. 28-3-99.

His Excellency the Governor.

(Intld.) G.S. [STOKES].
30-3-99.

Note by His Excellency the Governor.

1. *Marriage of daughters.*—I think we should help and that Mr. Raza Khan's proposal might be accepted.

2. *Repair of palace.*—The Political Agent should indicate what portion of the palace is actually needed for the accommodation of Daud Khan, and the Executive Engineer should estimate the cost of repairing that portion.

3. *Journey to Mecca.*—I accept the Political Agent's conclusion.

4. *Employment of second son.*—This is dealt with on other papers.

(Intld.) A.E.H. [AVELOCK].
8-4-99.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel.

(Intld.) G.S.
17-4-99.

Please put up precedents for aid in marriage of daughters and for repair of residence. The former at least can be found without difficulty, I think.

(Intld.) A.T.A. [ARUNDEL].
20-4-99.

Note.

The following precedents have been traced:—

I. Marriage allowances to daughters.—1. The most important—because conducted on a larger scale than any other—is that of the children of the 17 illegitimate offspring left by the last Raja of TANJORE. These are named in See paras. 13-15 of G.O., No. 703, Political, dated 5th December 1859. Mr. Phillips' list A of the family and relatives of Raja Sivaji, enclosed with his letter No. 180, dated 8th June 1857. To each of these illegitimate children a heritable pension was given and free accommodation in the Tanjore Palace. In 1874, however, Vijayanayaki Bayi (No. 79 in Mr. Phillips' list) petitioned Government for the grant of an allowance to meet the expenses of her daughter's marriage. Her request was favourably endorsed by the then Government Agent, Tanjore, and, although each of these illegitimate children had received by G.O., No. 138, Political, dated 21st April 1864, a sum of Rs. 3,000 for their own marriage expenses, the petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State with this Government's recommendation that the children of these illegitimate

offspring be granted a sum of Rs. 1,000 each to defray their marriage expenses. This was sanctioned in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 9, Political, dated 31st August 1874, and most, if not all, of these children have since, from time to time, claimed and received the allowance under these orders.

2. A further precedent for marriage allowances is found in the Goomsur family. The history of this stipend is detailed in G.O., No. 246, Political, dated 5th September 1867, in paragraph 17 of which this Government resolved to recommend to the Government of India the grant, to Sri Vardaraj Bunge, the then representative of the family, of the sum of Rs. 12,000 for his marriage besides an increased pension from the date of that event. The grant was sanctioned by the Government of India subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, which was given in despatch No. 8, dated 24th January 1868, and recorded in G.O., No. 72, Political, dated 18th March 1868.

3. In 1875 Government was petitioned by Viziam Raz Narandra Rao, of the PALKONDA family, for an allowance for the second marriage of his son Venkathathi Raz, although he had already received Rs. 3,000 for his son's first marriage. The sum of Rs. 1,500 was accordingly sanctioned. This son, however, did not live to celebrate the marriage and an adopted son, to whom the same name was given, was, by G.O., No. 275, Political, dated 19th June 1880, granted an allowance of Rs. 1,500 for his marriage. Owing to difficulty in arranging for the marriage, however, the amount was not drawn until 1888 when it was re-sanctioned by Government. The history of this stipend will be found in the printed confidential note of 1888.

4. The next precedent is that of Sri Sita Devi, a daughter of Sanyassi Bhupati, a GOLCONDA pensioner, to whom a marriage allowance of Rs. 1,000 was granted in 1894. The history of this pension will be found in the printed note attached to G.O., No. 30, Political, dated 17th January 1891, in paragraph 56 of which Government suggested to the Agent of Vizagapatam that, in addition to the grant made to Sanyassi Bhupati's widow, the unmarried daughter (Sita Devi) should receive something in her own name "till her marriage." Upon this the Government Agent at Vizagapatam recommended a grant of Rs. 100 per annum for the daughter, which was sanctioned by Government with the further remark that "Government will be prepared to sanction the payment of a reasonable sum for the defrayal of the expenses of her marriage."

5. Another precedent arises from the above, viz., a grant of Rs. 800 as a marriage allowance to one Narasayamma, a half-sister of Sita Devi. This was granted on the recommendation of the Government Agent at Vizagapatam under the circumstances stated in the note attached to G.O., No. 77, Political, dated 2nd February 1897, which sanctioned the allowance.

6. In 1897 the grants referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this note were quoted as precedents on which one Ramachandra Bunge (a CATTACK pensioner claiming to be a nephew of the grantee referred to in paragraph 2) based a claim to a marriage allowance, but Government, having already stated, in making a grant of Rs. 25 for the funeral expenses of Ramachandra's mother, that this would be the last grant of its kind so far as this family was concerned, the claim was rejected as inadmissible.

II. Allowances for repair of pensioners' houses.—1. Only two precedents can be traced, and it will be observed that in both cases the palaces repaired at

Government expense were State property, and that this fact was considered by Government when it consented to expend money on them.

2. The first of these is the TANJORE palace, which was declared State property in 1859 when the Tanjore Raj was dissolved. In paragraph 3 of G.O., No. 16, Political, dated 16th January 1863, this fact was reiterated on the family of Sivaji being permitted to occupy the palace on the understanding that the inmates must keep the building in repair. They did not do so, however, and in its letter No. 136, Political, dated 23rd March 1880, this Government requested the Government of India to reconsider its refusal to make a special grant of Rs. 10,000 from Imperial to Provincial funds towards the repairs rendered necessary by the lapse of years, and to grant an annual sum of Rs. 4,000 to keep the property in repair. India consented to this latter proposal and thenceforward this sum was annually expended for the purpose for which it was granted. A note on the expenditure incurred under this grant will be found in G.O., No. 373, Financial, dated 11th June 1896.

3. The other precedent is that of the "Amir Mahal," which was devoted by Government in 1877 to the use, as a place of residence, of the Prince of Arcot. In acknowledging his obligation to Government for this kind provision, the then Prince stated that his means would not allow him to keep the place in repair, and he requested that Government would undertake the repairs which might from time to time be necessary. This request was acceded to by Government, and in the file of papers on this subject will be found correspondence on the subject of expenditure on the Amir Mahal, beginning with that of upwards of 1½ lakhs for the conversion of the Royapettah Police Court into the edifice now existing to the payment of a trifling account for demarcation charges which the Prince's Secretary refused to pay in 1897 on the ground that the "property belonged to Government."

4. It is submitted that neither of these precedents can really be quoted as a precedent for the repairs proposed to Daud Khan's palace for the reason already stated, viz., that the former are State property, while the latter is Daud Khan's private estate.

(Intld.) F.W.G.
2-5-99.

For the Chief Secretary.

This Government has full powers as regards the pension of Daud Khan and other political pensioners in this Presidency, but any special grants would apparently require India's sanction.

(Intld.) C.M.S.
3-5-99.

The Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, C.S.I., with reference to his note, dated 20th April 1899.

His Excellency the Governor also for information.

(Intld.) G.S[TORE].
3-5-99.

The precedents show that a good case can be made out for obtaining grants for the daughters' marriages as proposed by His Excellency. But His Excellency's desire to do something for Daud Khan's residence seems to me beset with difficulties, some of which I note for His Excellency's consideration. If any repairs are done or as seems more likely if the building or a part of it has to be rebuilt, the work must be entrusted to the Public Works Department and will be very costly. The money could not be given to Daud Khan as there would be no guarantee he would spend it on the building. Daud Khan would expect the building to be repaired in future by Government, and is not in any case likely to spend anything out of his own funds on its upkeep. He will, if refused help at first, trust to the chapter of chances in the future. If the

building belonged to Government there would be no difficulty about its upkeep, but to ask India for a grant to repair a pensioner's private residence is equivalent to asking for a substantial addition to the pension, and assent may be difficult to obtain. However the first step is to ascertain what the outlay would be.

(Intld.) A.T.A[RUNDEL].
4-5-99.

There are precedents for the marriage grants. I see the difficulty involved in undertaking the repair of the residence. It would amount to a compassionate grant in order to put the building in a safe condition, and possibly any liability for the permanent maintenance of the building might be guarded against. I gather that my Hon'ble Colleague has no objection to an order on my note of 8th April 1899, which may issue.

If we could get Daud Khan off to Mecca, the best solution of the difficulty would be obtained. Perhaps the Political Agent might be asked demi-officially what chance there is of getting this done.

(Intld.) A.E.H[AVELOCK].
8-5-99.

Draft order.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, as a special case, to sanction the grant * of an allowance of Rs. 1,500 for the marriage expenses of each of the three daughters of Muhammad Daud Khan. The amounts will be disbursed by the Political Agent when the marriages actually take place.

* It is understood that India's sanction to this grant is not to be asked for.

(Intld.) C.M.S.
10-5-99.

2. The Political Agent will obtain from the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, and submit to Government, an estimate of the cost of repairing that portion of the residence of Muhammad Daud Khan which is actually needed for his accommodation.

3. Orders have already issued in Proceedings, No. 289, Political, dated 6th May 1899, as regards the employment of Amir-ul-umara, the second son of Muhammad Daud Khan.

(Intld.) F.W.G. (Intld.) C.M.S.
10-5-99. 10-5-99.

To the Political Agent, Kurnool.
" Accountant-General.

Copy to the Public Works Department.

Public Works Department u.o.

(Intld.) G.S.
10-5-99.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(Intld.) W.B.DEW[INTON].
12-5-99.

To Political u.o.

Hon'ble Mr. Arundel, C.S.I.
His Excellency the Governor.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Intld.) G.S.
10-5-99.

I agree if we have power to make the grant. But is this so? Will the Chief Secretary please make sure?

(Intld.) A.T.A[RUNDEL].
15-5-99.

For the Chief Secretary.

With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel's note Public Works Department may be asked to say whether the prior sanction of the Government of India would be required to expenditure on repairs to the residence of Muhammad Daud Khan?

(Intld.) C.M.S.
18-5-99.

Public Works Department u.o.

(Intld.) G.S[ROKES].
19-5-99.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

To W.

Please see paragraph 3, chapter VI, volume II of the Public Works Code. This seems to preclude the expenditure from Public Works funds.

(Intld.) R.P.
19-5-99.

It seems so, but ask C.

(Intld.) W.B.DEW[INTON].
20-5-99.

To W.

Before venturing an opinion on the question raised in your office note No. 278 D., dated 23rd May 1899, may I please be favoured with the following information:—

(1) Whether the residence in question is the private property of the political pensioner;

(2) whether it is a residence hired by the political pensioner under arrangements made by himself; or, lastly,

(3) if the building was hired by Government, whether the conditions were that Government should provide the political pensioners with a residence in addition to the pension granted, and if so, the terms on which the residence was hired and by which department the rent is being paid.

(Intld.) H.R[AINIER].
2-6-99.

To C.

The residence is the private property of the political pensioner. Please expedite your reply.

(Intld.) W.B.DEW.
7-6-99.

To W.

To disburse public money for this purpose would seem to be an infringement of the principle enunciated in Public Works Department Code II, VI, 3, and therefore the previous sanction of the Government of India is, in my opinion, necessary.

(Intld.) H.R.
9-6-99.

To the Political Department u.o.

(Intld.) W.B.DEW.
12-6-99.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

For the Chief Secretary.

As regards the grants for the marriage expenses of Daud Khan's daughters, dealt with in paragraph 1 of the draft order, India's sanction would also appear to be necessary. Please see the analogous case when Daud Khan was granted Rs. 500 to cover the initial expenditure of sending his sons to Aligarh (pages 2 and 3 of G.O., No. 187, Political, dated 19th March 1895).

(Intld.) C.M.S.
13-6-99.

Hon'ble Member again.

With reference to the Hon'ble Member's note of the 15th May, please see page 5 of the notes.

(Intld.) G.S[TORES].
14-6-99.

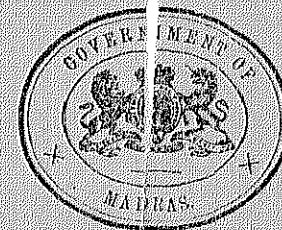
India's sanction is found to be necessary, so the draft G.O. should be modified.

(Intld.) A.T.A[RUNDEL].
17-6-99.

Yes.

(Intld.) A.E.H[AVELOCK].
23-6-99.

[G.]
[53]
1,000-27-1-99.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

From Hon'ble Member Duraimidhi, dated 14th May, to the
David Khan Bahadar, the local representative of the late
Nawab of Kurnool, dated 16th January 1929.

G.O. No. 120, dated 3rd February 1930.

The petition of Muhammad David Khan will be forwarded to
the Political Agent, Kurnool, who will be requested to forward
a report on the following points:—

- (1) The marriage of the petitioner's daughters;
- (2) The condition of the petitioner's residence. The
Political Agent will consult with the local Public Works
Department authorities on this matter.
- (3) The proposed visit to Mecca.

2. In G.O. No. 120, Political, dated 3rd December 1928, the
Political Agent was asked to find employment in his
office for Amir-ul-Jah, the second son of Muhammad
Khan. He will be asked to state what action
in the matter.

No. 24

ENCLOSURES

KURNOOL,

Dated 15th March 1899.

FROM Mr. Raja Mahu Esquire.

Political Agent COLLECTOR OF KURNOOL,

Kurnool

To

Chief
THE SECRETARY TO Government, Political
Department
Fort Saint George
Madras

SIR,

Adverting to G.O. No. 120
8.2.99 I have the
honor to report as follows—

2. Mahomed Daud Khan Sahib has three
grown up daughters aged 24, 26 and 27
years respectively, all unmarried.
Negotiations have been going on for the
last several years for their marriage
between him and some amirs
(nobles) of Hyderabad; but the matter
has had to be postponed partly as no
suitable match could be arranged for
any of those daughters and partly, as the
petitioner says, owing to his inability to
find the necessary funds for expenses
connected with the marriages. The cost of
a marriage among my coreligionists
cannot even be roughly estimated
it is such a variable item—may be as

as much higher as the persons celebrating
the marriage may wish - but a contri-
-bution from Government of Rs. 1500
for each marriage would probably
be ample. Any amount that the Government
may be pleased to favor the petitioner
with may be entrusted to me who will
see that the money is utilized solely
for the purpose for which it is intended.
3. I submit herewith a copy of the Executive
Engineer's letter no. 7475 regarding
the condition of the petitioner's residence.
He states that it is useless to attempt the
repairs of the existing buildings as they
are too far ruined and that it would be
advisable to have suitable new residences
constructed. He adds that the latter
course would be expensive and beyond
the means of the owner. I have not
obtained from him an estimate of the
outlay needed for the purpose as I have no
idea of the intentions of Government -
whether they desire that moderate repairs
should be executed to such portions of the
existing buildings as may be deemed viable
and sufficient for the residence of the
petitioner and his family, or whether new
structures should be built and on
a large scale.

Meead, is not necessary, nor desirable. According
to the Koran, pilgrimage to that holy
land on a single occasion is enough,
and this Daud Khan Sahib has already
done. The state of his failing health is,
moreover, such that he cannot at all
move from his seat without the aid
of others, and his contemplated second
visit to Meead involving journey, fatigue,
and so on and other difficulties is very
strictly prohibited by the Koran also.
5. Regarding Amirool Umrah. I asked him,
as already reported, to attend my office
in view of finding what appointment
he would be best fitted for. Owing to
his extremely poor knowledge of English
and want of intelligence, I found him
utterly unfit for the post of a clerk or
accountant. I accordingly offered him
the post of Head Shroff sub postman
(pay Rs. 50) and directed my Deputy
Deputy collector to train him in the
duties connected therewith. Amirool
Umrah was quite willing to accept my
offer, but his old father stood in his
way; he said that it was highly
derogatory to his dignity that his

petition to Government his desire was
that his son should be trained for
Gazoor Treasurer's post and that
he might be given that post in any
District in the Presidency where
chances should arise and that
he was not in a hurry that employment
should be found for his son. My
object in offering the Headship
to Amirool Umrah was twofold. He
was found incompetent for
correspondence or account
work - and even if I should
nominally appoint him as a
clerk or accountant, I could only
afford to have a very minor place
Rs. 15 or 20 filled by him. His
broff's duties on the other hand
could be fairly discharged by him
and the pay attached to the post
adequate. Moreover, the Head
broff's post was a stepping stone
that of Gazoor Treasurer,
high it was the desire of the
Government that his son should

J.M.

Daood Khan Sahab did not agree
to my proposal. Under these
circumstances, I regret to have
to submit that it has not been
possible to give employment to
Amirool Umrah in my office.
6. The petition and its enclosure
received with the G.O. under
reply are resubmitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your most obedient servant
M. D. Raja Khan
Political Agent
15-89

FROM

THE COLLECTOR OF

KURNOOL,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO

Dated

Received

189

No.

ENCLOSURES.

SUBJECT.

To The Chief Secretary to Government
Political Department
Fort St. George
Madras

Sir /

Adverting to G.O. No. 120 / 8.2.99, I have
the honor to report as follows -
2. Mahomed Daood Khan Sahib has
three grown up daughters aged
24, 26 & 27 years respectively,
all unmarried. Negotiations have
been going on for the last several
years for their marriage ^{between}
between him and some ~~persons~~ ^{persons}
Amirs (nobles) of Hyderabad; but
the matter has had to be postponed
partly, as no suitable match could be
arranged for any of those daughters
and partly, as the ~~residence~~ ^{petitioner} petitione
says, owing to his inability to furnish
necessary funds for expenses con-
-nected with the marriages. The cost
a marriage among my coreligionists
cannot even be roughly estimated
it is such a variable item - may

either necess

It is necess, I submit
nor desirable. Account

may go as much higher as the persons celebrating the marriage may wish - but a contribution from Government of Rs. 1500 for each marriage would probably be ample. Any amount that the ^{Government} Government may be pleased to assign the petitioner with may be entrusted to me who will see that the money is utilized solely for the purpose for which it is intended.

3. I submit herewith a copy of the ~~the~~ Executive Engineer's letter no. 7475 6.3.99 regarding the condition of the petitioner's residence. He states that it is useless to attempt the repairs of the existing buildings as they are too far ruined and that it would be advisable to have suitable new residences constructed. He adds that the ^{latter} course would be expensive and beyond the means of the owner. I have not obtained from him an estimate of the outlay needed for the purpose as I have no idea of the intentions of ~~the~~ Government - whether they desire that moderate repairs

W. M.

the Hyderabad Government is ^{not} sufficient for the residence of the petitioner and his family, or whether new structures should be built and on what scale.

4. Concerning the proposed visit to Mecca, I ~~submit~~ ^{submit} that it is neither necessary nor desirable. According to the

Koranic ~~which the petitioner~~ ^{prohibits} pilgrimages to that holy land on a single occasion is enough, and this Durood Akbar which has already done. The state of his failing health is, moreover, such that he cannot at all move from his seat without the aid of others, and his contemplated visit to Mecca involving journey by land and sea is strictly prohibited by the Koran also.

5. Regarding Mirzaal Imrah, Jas. him, as already reported, to attend to office in view to finding what appointment he would be best fitted for. Owing to his extreme

as ^{correspondence} him utterly unfit for the post
of a clerk or accountant. Accordingly
I offered him the post of Head
Shroff sub protam (pay Rs 50) and
directed my Treasury Deputy,
the Collector to train him in the
duties connected therewith. Amirool
Umrah was quite willing to accept
my offer, but his old father stood
in his way; he said that it ^{was} highly
derogatory to his dignity that his son
should serve as a Shroff. He further
stated that as submitted by him in his
petition to Government his desire
was that his son should be trained
for Hojoor Treasurer's post and
that he might be given that post
in any District in the Presidency,
when chances should arise and
that he was not in a hurry that
employment should be found for
his son. My object in offering the
Head Shroffship to Amirool Umrah
was to ~~be~~ old. He was ~~of~~ old.

M. M.

or account...
I should nominally appoint him
as a clerk or accountant, I could
only afford to have a very minor
place of Rs. 15 or 20 filled by him.
The Shroff's duties on the other hand
could be fairly ~~dis~~ discharged
by him and the pay attached to the
post was decent. Moreover, the
Head Shroff's post was a stepping
stone to that of Hojoor Treasurer,
which it was the desire of the
petitioner that his son should
eventually ~~attain~~ attain; but
Daood Khan Sahib did not agree to
my proposal. Under these
circumstances, I regret to have
to submit that it has not been
possible to give employment to
Amirool Umrah in my office.

6. The petition & its enclosures received
with the ~~Hojoor Treasurer's~~ G.O. and
reply are resubmitted. I have

15³ AR 12 P.M. ^{your most} ~~and on~~

the proposed visit to Mecca, I submit
is neither necessary, nor desirable. According to the

Copy of letter from the Political Agent, *Kurnool C.,*
No. 7, dated

15th March 1899:-

Adverting to G.O. No. 120/3-2-99, I have the honour to report as follows:-

2. Mahomed Dacod Khan Sahib has three grown up daughters aged 24, 26 and 27 years respectively, all unmarried. Negotiations have been going on for the last several years for their marriage between him ^{and} some amirs (nobles) of Hyderabad; but the matter has had to be postponed partly as no suitable match could be arranged for any of these daughters and partly, as the petitioner says, owing to his inability to find the necessary funds for expenses connected with the marriages. The cost of a marriage among my coreligionists cannot even be roughly estimated as it is such a variable item- may be limited to a few hundreds of rupees- or may go as much higher as the persons celebrating the marriage may wish- but a contribution from Government of Rs. 1500 for each marriage would probably be ample. Any amount that the Government may be pleased to favour the petitioner with may be entrusted to me, who will see that the money is utilized solely for the purpose for which it is intended.

3. I submit herewith a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 7478/6-3-99, regarding the condition of the petitioner's residence. He states that it is useless to attempt the repairs of the existing buildings as they are too far ruined and that it would be advisable to have suitable new residences constructed. He adds that the latter course would be expensive and beyond the means of the owner. I have not obtained from him an estimate of the outlay needed for the purpose, as I have no idea of the intentions of Government- whether they desire that moderate repairs should be executed to such portions of the existing buildings as may be serviceable and sufficient for the residence of the petitioner and his family, or whether new structures should be built and on what scale.

4. Concerning the proposed visit to Becca, I submit that it is neither necessary, nor desirable. According to the

...pilgrimage to that holy land on a single occasion is
...and this Daud Khan Sahib has already done. The state
...is failing health is moreover, such that he cannot at all
...from his seat without the aid of others, and his contemplated
...visit to Mecca involving journey by land and sea and
...difficulties is very strictly prohibited by the Keren
....

Regarding Amirool Umrah, I asked him, as already reported,
...attend my office in view to finding what appointment he
...could be best fitted for. Owing to his extremely poor knowledge
...of English and want of intelligence, I found him utterly unfit
...for the post of a clerk or accountant. I accordingly offered him
...the post of Head Shroff sub pro tem (p. y. Rs. 50) and directed
...my Treasury Deputy Collector to train him in the duties
...connected therewith. Amirool Umrah was quite willing to accept
...my offer, but his old father stood in his way; he said that it
...was highly derogatory to his dignity, that his son should
...serve as a shroff. He further stated that, as submitted by him
...in his petition to Government, his desire was that his son
...should be trained for Hoozeor Treasurer's post and that he
...might be given that post in any District in the Presidency
...when chances should arise and that he was not in a hurry
...that employment should be found for his son. My object in
...offering the Headshroffship to Amirool Umrah was two-fold. He was
...found incompetent for correspondence or account work- and even
...if I should nominally appoint him as a clerk or accountant, I
...could only afford to have a very minor place of Rs. 15 or 20
...filled by him. The Shroff's duties on the other hand could be
...fairly discharged by him and the pay attached to the post was
...decent. Moreover, the Head Shroff's post was a stepping stone
...to that of Hoozeor Treasurer, which it was the desire of the
...petitioner that his son should eventually attain; but Daud
...Khan Sahib did not agree to my proposal. Under these circumstances,
...I regret to have to submit that it has not been possible to
...give employment to Amirool Umrah in my office.

6. The petition and its enclosures received with the C.O.
...under reply are resubmitted.

No 7475

L. D. W

1899

From

John C. Johnston Esqr
Executive Engineer

Kurnool Division

To

The Collector of
Kurnool

Station Kurnool

Dated 6th March 1899

Enclosures

Sir,

With reference to your
No 32 Political of 20-2-99, I have
the honour to state that I inspected
the residence of Mahomed Daud
Khan Bahadar this morning. The
space occupied is about 13 acres and
is filled with old walls and ruins.

buildings. The confusion and ruin is quite indescribable; jungle, tottering walls and roofs, courtyards with cisterns and fountains, were to be seen nearly everywhere.

2. There are 11 buildings now in occupation.

1st The reception or darbar Hall.

This building measures about 60x60 and has an upper story. The walls are cracked everywhere, one end is bulging out and is very dangerous; the timber is old and in parts is giving way.

2nd Opposite to this and separated from it by a large cistern of good workmanship, is another building, with no upper story, measuring about 80x50. The roof timber has decayed and the walls are cracked and separating from each other. a partition wall was lately put up to support the roof.

3rd The ladies' apartments of which there are two reminded me of the old style of Talug Cutcherry with flat roofs and wooden supports, and seemed to me to be unfit as residences for ladies. In these also the supports were giving way.

3 The four residences I inspected are unfit for use. They are dangerous and cannot even be repaired satisfactorily. They seem to have sunk in their foundations.

4. It would be desirable in a sanitary point of view were the whole space cleared and suitable new residences constructed. This proceeding would be expensive and beyond the means of the owner. It would be useless even to attempt to repair the existing buildings, they are too far ruined for that.

5 I have not given any estimate of the probable cost of new buildings for I have no idea of the requirements. The cleaning of the ground of rubbish in itself would be an expensive

proceeding.

I think I have said enough to show that new buildings are necessary and unless such are built within the year the family will probably have no roof standing.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
your most obedient servant

(signed) John C. Johnston
Executive Engineer
Kurnool Division

(True copy)
M. J. A. M. S.
Political Agent

1899
No. 1
20

Political (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 374

CHIEF SECRETARY
18 MAR. 1899
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(12)
Please put in for aid in marriage
proceedings for repairs of residence
The former at least can be done without
difficulty I think
Recd 24/3/99
11/1/99

From Political Agent
Kurnool

Order to which this is a reply,
G.O. 120 Pol d/s-2-99 is in the
Daud Khan file circulated to
H.E. the Govt on 17th inst in B.S.
C.10 in connection with a further
petition relating to the reduction
of Daud Khan's Allowance for
his sons' education.

No. 14

Dated 15.3.99

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies

SUBJECT.

Submitting report with
remarks on the petition
of Daud Khan's sons

which
P.A.'s letter has been type-written
for easy reference sets out the facts
clearly.

24/3/99
C.10

1. Marriage in Daud Khan's case. The Govt. should be satisfied that the marriage is a genuine one and that the bride is a virgin.
2. Repair of Residence. The Govt. should indicate what portion of the cost is to be met by the Government and what by the Daud Khan's sons. The Govt. should also indicate the cost of repairing that portion.
3. Loss of property. The Govt. should indicate what portion of the loss is to be met by the Government and what by the Daud Khan's sons.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Mrs	159	Pol.	18288

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G. 78-A]
1,001-11-8-98.

C. No. 394.

H. E. The Govt. also for information.

[Handwritten signature]

Political Department.

NOTE FOR THE RECORD.

For the Hon. Mr. Arundel. C. L. with reference to his note dated 20.4.99.

With reference to the Hon. Mr. Arundel's note on the doc. of C. No. 194 regarding marriage allowances to the daughters of, and repairs to the residences of, political attendants, the following are the ~~very~~ precedents that ~~have~~ been traced.

I Marriage allowances to daughters -

1. The most important - because conducted on a larger scale than any other - is that of the children of the 17 illegitimate offspring left by the last Raja of Tanjore. These are listed in Mr. Phillips' List A of the Family and relatives of Raja Sivaji enclosed with his letter No. 180, dated 5th June 1887. To each of these illegitimate children a marriage pension was given and free accommodation in the Tanjore Palace. In 1874, however, Vijayalakshmi Bai (No. 79 in Mr. Phillips' list) petitioned Govt. for the grant of an allowance to meet the expenses of her daughter's marriage. Her request was favourably endorsed by the then Govt. Agent Tanjore and, ~~with the approval of this~~ the petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State with a recommendation that the children of these illegitimate offspring be granted a sum of Rs. 1,000 each to defray their marriage expenses. This

Nos. 66 to 82 on page 55 of Tanjore File Vol. 3.

See para. 13-15 of G.O. No. 70, Pol., dated 12.3.98 of file.

Although each of these illegitimate children had received by G.O. No. 138 Pol. 21.11.64 a sum of Rs. 3000 for their own marriage expenses -

was sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 9 Political, dated 31st August 1872, and best, if not all, of these children have since, from time to time, claimed and received the allowance under these orders.

2. A further precedent for marriage allowances is found in the Gonsoor family. The history of this stipend is detailed in G.O.No. 36 Political, dated 14th September 1887, in para. 17 of which this Govt. resolved to recommend to the Govt. of India the grant, to Sri Vardaraj Gunge the then representative of the family, of the sum of Rs. 12,000 for his marriage besides an increased pension from the date of that event. The letter to the Govt. of India making this recommendation is attached to the G.O. already quoted. *It was sanctioned by the Govt. of India subject to the approval of the Secy of State which was given in D.S. No 84/24.1.68 & recorded in G.O. No 72 Pol. 4/18.3.68. (See page 101 of Book file 782 @ 101)*

3. In 1878 Govt. was petitioned by Viswaraj Das Narandra Rao of the Palconda family, for an allowance for the second marriage of his son Vencaratnai Rao, although he had already received Rs. 1,000 for his son's first marriage. The sum of Rs. 1,000 was accordingly sanctioned. This son, however, did not live to celebrate the marriage and an adopted son, to whom the same name was given, was, by G.O.No. 275, Political, dated 19th June 1880, granted an allowance of Rs. 1,000 for his marriage. Owing to difficulty in arranging for the marriage, however, the amount was not drawn until 1882 when it was re-sanctioned by Govt. The history of this stipend

See para. 1 of his petition printed with G.O.No. 275 Pol., dated 7-10-78. N

See married para. of petn. printed with G.O.No. 275 Pol., dated 7-10-88. O

G.O.No. 275, Political, d/ 2-10-88. O

Vide G.O.No. 31, Pol., d/ 3-1-84. F

G.O.No. 11, Pol., d/ 13-1-87 and letter printed therewith. L

One of the two children of the concubine of S. Bhupati - referred to in para. 4 of the printed note to G.O.No. 31, Pol., dated 17-1-81. D

will be found in the printed confidential note flagged P in this file.

4. The next precedent is that of Sri Bita Devi, a daughter of Manyassi Bhupati, a Telcanda pensioner to whom a marriage allowance of Rs. 1,000 was granted in 1834. The history of this pension will be found in the printed note attached to G.O.No. 31 Political, dated 17th January 1881 in para. 10 of which Govt. suggested to the Agent of Vijayanagara that in addition to the grant made to Manyassi Bhupati's widow, the unmarried daughter (Bita Devi) should receive something in her own name "till her marriage". ~~on this~~ the Govt. Agent at Vijayanagara recommended a grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for the daughter, which was sanctioned by Govt. with the further remark that "Govt. will be prepared to sanction 'the payment of a reasonable sum for 'the defrayal of the expenses of her 'marriage'".

Another precedent arises from the above - viz. a grant of Rs. 500 as a marriage allowance to one Narasayana a half-sister of Bita Devi. This was granted on the recommendation of the Govt. Agent at Vijayanagara under the circumstances stated in the note attached to G.O.No. 77, Political, dated 2nd February 1887 which sanctioned the allowance.

In 1887 the grants referred to in paras. 4 and 5 above were quoted

as precedents on which one Amachendra-
Singe (a British pensioner claiming to
be a nephew of the grantee referred to
in para. 2) based a claim to a marriage
allowance but Govt. having already
stated, in making a grant of Rs. 31 for
the funeral expenses of Amachendra's
mother, that this would be the last grant
of its kind so far as this family was
concerned, the claim was rejected as
inadmissible.

2. Allowances for Repair of Pen- sioners' houses.

1. Only two precedents can be traced
and it will be observed that in both
cases the houses repaired at Govt.
expense were State property and that
this fact ^{was considered by Govt.} ~~was considered by Govt.~~ ^{in consent}
to expend money on them.

1. The first of these is the Tanjore
Palace which was declared State property
in 1854 when the Tanjore Raj was dissolved.
In para. 3 of G.O. No. 13 Political,
dated 18th January 1854 this fact was
reiterated on the family of Sivaji
being permitted to occupy ^{the palace} ~~on the~~
understanding that the inmates must keep
the building in repair. They did not
do so, however, and in its letter No.
16, Political, dated 23rd March 1854
this Govt. requested the Govt. of India
to reconsider its refusal to make a
special grant of Rs. 10,000 from Imperial
to Provincial Funds towards the repairs
rendered

G.O. No. 13, Political, dated 11-11-96.

G.O. No. 730, Political, dated 17-11-97

See G.O. No 260 Pol
7-4-77
with which is printed,
also, the Prince's letter.

See Ali's letter & G.O.
p. 1 with G.O. 796 Pol
11-12-76 @ U.

rendered necessary by the lapse of
years and to grant an annual sum of Rs.
4,000 to keep the property in repair.

In its reply India consented to this
latter proposal and thence-forward
this sum was annually expended for the
purpose for which it was granted. A
note on the expenditure incurred under
this grant will be found at in G.O.
No. 573 Financial, dated 11th June 1896

3. The other precedent is that of
the Amir Mahal which was devoted by
Govt. in 1877 to the use, as a place
of residence, of the Prince of Arcot.
In acknowledging his obligation to
Govt. for this kind provision, the
then Prince stated that his means
would not allow him to keep the place
in repair and requested that Govt.
would undertake the repairs which
might from time to time be necessary.
This request was acceded to by Govt.
and in the file of papers on this sub-
ject (submitted herewith) will be found
correspondence on the subject of
expenditure on the Amir Mahal, ^{beginning}
with that of upwards of 15 lakhs for the
conversion of the Nizam's Palace
Court into the edifice now existing
to the payment of a trifling account
for demarcation charges which the
Prince's Secretary refused to pay in
1897 on the ground that the "property
belonged to Govt."

4. These are the only precedents
which can be traced ^{and} ~~but~~ it is submitted
that

that neither of them can really be quoted as a precedent for the repairs proposed to Land Khan's Palace for the reason already stated viz. that the former are State property while the latter is Land Khan's private estate.

~~Handwritten scribbles and crossed-out text.~~

2/5/99

In the C.S.

This fact has full powers as regards the ~~other~~ pensions of Daud Khan and other persons in this Presidency. But any special grants would apparently require Judicial

Sanctions
C.S.
2/5/99

The precedents show that a good case can be made out for obtaining grants for the daughters' marriages as proposed by H.E. But H.E.'s desire to do something for Dawood Khan's residence seems to me beset with difficulties, some of which I note for H.E.'s consideration. If any repairs are done or as seems more likely if the building or a part of it has to be rebuilt, the work must be entrusted to the L.P.W. and will be very costly. The money ~~cd.~~ not be given to Dawood Khan as there wd be no guarantee he wd spend it on the building. Dawood Khan would expect the building to be repaired in future by Govt. and is not in any case likely to spend anything out of his own funds on its upkeep. He will, if refused help at first, trust to the ~~chapter of~~ chances in the future.

If the building belonged to Govt. there wd be no difficulty

about its upkeep, but to ask Govt. for a grant to repair a pensioner's private residence is equivalent to asking for a substantial addition to the pension, if assent may be difficult to obtain. However the first step ~~is~~ is to ascertain what the outlay would be.

2/5/99
(9)

There are ~~two~~ ^{three} points for the marriage grant. First the difficulty involved in undertaking the repairs on the residence. It would amount to a considerable grant in order to put the building in a safe condition and possibly pay liability for the permanent maintenance. The building might be regarded as ruinous. I gather that my Hon. Colleague has no objection to a grant on any scale up to Rs. 25,000, which may cover it.

If we could put Dawood Khan up to asking the Govt. for the repairs, the Govt. would be pleased. Perhaps the P. G. might be asked to what chance there is of getting this done.

2/5/99

2/5/99
In the C.S.
Left 80 & 100
Subm. for approval
on separate sheets.
2/5/99

son of Muhammad Daud Khan,
~~order has already issued in~~
~~Go No 287 Pol dated 15 May 1909.~~

10346. Curd.
10/5/99 to 5-88

10/5/99

12/5/99

Hex 12/12

To the Pol Agent - Kurnool.
" " Accountant Genl.
" " Public Works Dept.

C. No 394

Political Dept

No 1328 D 19-5-99

Order for the Public Works Dept

With reference to
the letter Mr. Arundale
wrote on the draft order below,
will P. W. D. please say
whether the prior sanction of
the Government of India ^{would be}
required to expenditure on
repairs to the residence of
Muhammad Daud Khan.

Curd.
10/5/99

W Please see para 3, Chap
VI of the P.W. Code. This
seems to preclude the expe-
diture from P.W. funds.

N.S.

19 May 99

It seems so, but order C.

10/5/99

Hex 12/12

(20)

Pa. Dept

For the C.S.

The P.W.D., which has been consulted ^{forwarded} on the point, ~~states~~ with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Arundell's note of the 15th May on the proposed draft order, a note from the Ex. of P.W. Accts, No 1832 ^B/_A, of 9 June '98 in which that officer ~~states~~ ^{states his opinion} that the ~~the~~ previous sanction of the Govt. of India is necessary to ^{any} expenditure from public funds on the residence of Muhammad Daud Khan.

As regards the grants for the marriage expenses of Daud Khan's daughter, dealt with in para 1 of the ~~order~~ ^{draft} order, Indian sanction would also ~~be~~ ^{appear} to be necessary. please see the analogous case when Daud Khan was granted Rs 500 to cover the initial expenses of sending his sons to Algeria (pages 243 of f.o. No 187 P.W. of 19 March 1895)

Cms.
15.6.98

14/6/98

F

E

F

J

KEEP-WITH

CURRENT No.

dated

189

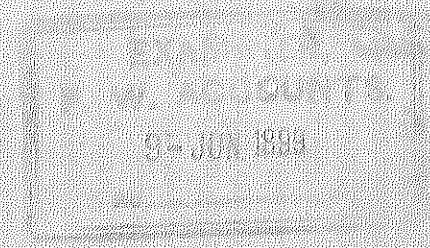
GOVT. OF MADRAS.

1898.

E. No. 27.
1,000-16-5-98

P.W. DEPT.

EXAMINER, P. W. ACCOUNTS.



Madras, 2nd June 1898.

OFFICE NOTE No. 1701 ^B/_A

To

W.

Before venturing an opinion on the question raised in your O.N. No. 275 D dated 23rd May 1898, may I please be favoured with the following information:

- (1) Whether the residence in question is the private property of the Political pensioner.
- (2) Whether it is a residence - hired by the Political pensioner under arrangements - made by himself, or locally.
- (3) If the building was hired by Government, whether the condition was that Government should provide the Political pensioner with a residence in addition to the pension granted and if so, the terms on which the residence was hired and by which Department the rent is being paid.

A.R.

2.6.98

Public Works (1899) Department.

CURRENT No. 11105

No 40807 1 June 99

To C

The residence is
the private property of
the Political pensioner.
Order Please in future your
reply.

From

The Examinee P.W. Accounts
Madras & Coorg

No. 17018/A

Dated 2nd June 1899

Received

Registered

Enclosures

Spare copies.

No: 1832 $\frac{B}{A}$ dated 9th June 1899.

To, W.

To disburse public money for

this purpose would seem to be an in-

fringement of the principle enunciated

in P.W.D. Code II.VI.3 and therefore the

previous sanction of the Government of

India is in my opinion necessary.

SUBJECT.

Private residence of a Political
pensioner — Request to be
furnished with certain in-
formation re the —

Offg: C.

9.6.99

FURTHER PAPERS.

[illegible][illegible]

Inv. 43.6 D dated 13 June 89

To The Political Dept.

Forwarded with
reference to Political Dept.
No. 1328 d 119-5-99.

~~Order~~

CS.

for the file returned

From

The Examiner P.W. Account.
Madras Town

No. 1832 ^B/_A

Dated 9 June 1899

Received 12-6-59

Registered

Enclosures /

Spare copies.

SUBJECT.

Private residence of a Political pensioner — States that Indras pension is necessary to disburse public money as the —

[illegible][illegible]

Political DEPARTMENT

Read again G.O. no 289/90 Pol 26 May 1899 (P)
 ——— G.O. 405 Pol 27 June 1899 (P)

(P.A.'s letter to K on 12-3-99(A))

(Negative Engineer's letter no 7475 d.s.b-3.99, (A)

Order No. 413 of 1-7-99
PS

For the C S

26-7-98

The Govt of India
will be addressed.

(Ind) C. M. S.
27-6-9

To the Pol Agent, Kilmock

Letter 414 31-7-99
To the Secretary to the
Govt of India,
Foreign Dept.

Issue in ms at Oby

with copy of 80
289 Pol 2 6-5-99

H. M.
H. E. the Governor for approval refer to the petition from
(Ind) G. S. Muhammad Daud Khan
27-6-99 of Khunool dated 16th Dec.
1898 printed on pages 1 and
2 of the proceedings of this

Govt N^o 289 Pol, dated the 6th B
May 1899, (copy enclosed).

2. This petition, as will be seen from those proceedings, was referred for report to the Political Agent at Kurnool. That officer has intimated, with reference to the first request contained in the petition, that negotiations have been pending for several years between Muhammad Daud Khan and certain nobles of Hyderabad in connection with the marriage of his three daughters aged 24, 26 and 27 years, respectively, but that these negotiations have hitherto proved fruitless owing, partly, to the inability of Muhammad Daud Khan to meet the expenses which the marriages would entail. The Political Agent, himself a Muhammadan, states that in order to celebrate the marriages in a

Note.

See typed copy of his letter (C no 394) at

befitting style a Govt grant of Rs 1500 for each marriage would be necessary.

3. With ^{regard} ~~reference~~ to the residence occupied by Muhammad Daud Khan, the Executive Engineer of the District, who has examined the buildings, pronounces them to be too far ruined to be worth repairing in their entirety, but he is of opinion that a portion of the existing buildings, sufficient for the accommodation of Daud Khan and his family, might be made habitable at a moderate cost.

4. Having regard to the inability of Muhammad Daud Khan to bear these expenses and to the fact that his only place of residence is literally in ruins, the Governor in Council is of opinion that some assistance should be given to him, as has

been given in the cases of
other political stipendiaries
similarly situated. This
Govt would therefore suggest
that a sum of Rs 1500 be
granted for the marriage
expenses of each daughter,
the amount to be dis-
bursed by the Political
Agent when the marriages
actually take place, and
that the Public Works
Department should be
authorized to take in
hand the repairs of
such portions of the residence
as are actually necessary
for the accommodation
of the family.

I am to request
the sanction of the Govt
of India to these proposals.

(Sd) Cms

27-6-99

1/28/99

Mun.

1/28/99

Government (1899) of Madras.
POLITICAL.

Recd.

Enclosures

Regd.

1899.

Spare copies

G.O., No. 413, 1st July 1899.

JULY.

Recd 27/7/99

15/7/99

Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool.

Ordering that the Government of India be addressed regarding the carrying out of certain repairs to the residence of — and the grant of an allowance for the expenses connected with the marriages of his daughters.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers:—

G.O., Nos. 289-90, Political, dated 6th May 1899.

ABSTRACT.—Cancelling the orders contained in G.O., No. 829, Political, dated 3rd December 1898, regarding the reduction of the special allowance drawn by Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool from Rs. 300 to Rs. 200 per mensem, and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

G.O., No. 405, Political, dated 27th June 1899.

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Political Agent, Kurnool, and to the Accountant-General, letter from the Government of India sanctioning the continuance of the special allowance of Rs. 300 to Muhammad Daud Khan of Kurnool.

READ—also the following paper:—

~~Copy of~~ letter from the Political Agent, Kurnool, dated 15th March 1899, No. K/1.

Adverting to G.O., No. 120, dated 8th February 1899, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. Muhammad Daud Khan Sahib has three grown-up daughters aged 24, 26 and 27 years, respectively, all unmarried. Negotiations have been going on for the last several years for their marriage between him and some amirs (nobles) of Hyderabad; but the matter has had to be postponed partly as no suitable match could be arranged for any of those daughters and partly, as the petitioner says, owing to his inability to find the necessary funds for expenses connected with the marriages. The cost of a marriage among my co-religionists cannot even be roughly estimated as it is such a variable item—may be limited to a few hundreds of rupees, or may go as much higher as the persons celebrating the marriage may wish,—but a contribution from Government of Rs. 1,500 for each marriage would probably be ample. Any amount that the Government may be pleased to favour the petitioner with may be entrusted to me, who will see that the money is utilized solely for the purpose for which it is intended.

3. I submit herewith a copy of the Executive Engineer's letter, No. 7475, dated 6th March 1899, regarding the condition of the petitioner's residence. He states that it is useless to attempt the repairs of the existing buildings as they are too far ruined and that it would be advisable to have suitable new residences constructed. He adds that the latter course would be expensive and beyond the means of the owner. I have not obtained from him an estimate of the outlay needed for the purpose, as I have no idea of the intentions of Government—whether they desire that moderate repairs should be executed to such portions of

the existing buildings as may be serviceable and sufficient for the residence of the petitioner and his family, or whether new structures should be built and on what scale.

4. Concerning the proposed visit to Mecca, I submit that it is neither necessary nor desirable. According to the Koran, pilgrimage to that holy land on a single occasion is enough, and this Daud Khan Sahib has already done. The state of his failing health is, moreover, such that he cannot at all move from his seat without the aid of others, and his contemplated second visit to Mecca involving journey by land and sea and other difficulties is very strictly prohibited by the Koran also.

5. Regarding Amir-ul-umara, I asked him, as already reported, to attend my office in view to finding what appointment he would be best fitted for. Owing to his extremely poor knowledge of English and want of intelligence, I found him utterly unfit for the post of a clerk or accountant. I accordingly offered him the post of head shroff sub. *pro tem.* (pay Rs. 50) and directed my Treasury Deputy Collector to train him in the duties connected therewith. Amir-ul-umara was quite willing to accept my offer, but his old father stood in his way; he said that it was highly derogatory to his dignity that his son should serve as a shroff. He further stated that, as submitted by him in his petition to Government, his desire was that his son should be trained for Huzur Treasurer's post and that he might be given that post in any district in the Presidency when chances should arise, and that he was not in a hurry that employment should be found for his son. My object in offering the head shroffship to Amir-ul-umara was twofold. He was found incompetent for correspondence or account work, and even if I should nominally appoint him as a clerk or accountant, I could only afford to have a very minor place of Rs. 15 or 20 filled by him. The shroff's duties on the other hand could be fairly discharged by him and the pay attached to the post was decent. Moreover, the head shroff's post was a stepping stone to that of Huzur Treasurer, which it was the desire of the petitioner that his son should eventually attain; but Daud Khan Sahib did not agree to my proposal. Under these circumstances, I regret to have to submit that it has not been possible to give employment to Amir-ul-umara in my office.

6. The petition and its enclosures, received with the Government order under reply, are resubmitted.

ENCLOSURE.

From JOHN C. JOHNSTON, Esq., Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, to the Collector of Kurnool, dated 6th March 1899, No. 7475.

With reference to your No. 32, Political, of 20th February 1899, I have the honour to state that I inspected the residence of Muhammad Daud Khan Bahadur this morning. The space occupied is about 13 acres and is filled with old walls and ruined buildings. The confusion and ruin is quite indescribable; jungle, tottering walls and roofs, courtyards with cisterns and fountains were to be seen nearly everywhere.

2. There are four buildings now in occupation—

1st.—The reception or darbar hall. This building measures about 60' x 60' and has an upper story. The walls are cracked everywhere, one end is bulging out and is very dangerous; the timber is old and in parts is giving way.

2nd.—Opposite to this and separated from it by a large cistern of good workmanship is another building, with no upper story, measuring about 80' x 50'. The roof timber has decayed and the walls are cracked and separating from each other. A partition wall was lately put up to support the roof.

3rd.—The ladies' apartments, of which there are two, reminded me of the old style of taluk outcherry with flat roofs and wooden supports, and seemed to me to be unfit as residences for ladies. In these also the supports were giving way.

3. The four residences I inspected are unfit for use. They are dangerous and cannot even be repaired satisfactorily. They seem to have sunk in their foundations.

4. It would be desirable in a sanitary point of view were the whole space cleared and suitable new residences constructed. This proceeding would be expensive and beyond the means of the

owner. It would be useless even to attempt to repair the existing buildings; they are too far ruined for that.

5. I have not given any estimate of the probable cost of new buildings, for I have no idea of the requirements. The cleaning of the ground of rubbish in itself would be an expensive proceeding.

6. I think I have said enough to show that new buildings are necessary, and unless such are built within the year, the family will probably have no roof standing.

ORDER—No. 413, Political, dated 1st July 1899.

The Government of India will be addressed.

[Here enter Letter, No. 414, Political, dated 1st July 1899.]

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Kurnool.