

1898.

Foreign Department.

GENERAL—B.

Procs.

July

1898, Nos.

27 ✓

39 pages, with *two* Keep-withs.

Subject.

*Proposals for ameliorating the condition
of the poorer members of the Ex-Royal
family of Delhi. Grant of Jubilee
pensions to certain members of this
family.*

For references to former and later cases see within the cover.

No. 66.

References to former cases.

Branch, date, and Nos.	Brief title of file.
G-B., Feby -91 - 226/231.	Grant of pensions to certain ^{and} members of the Delhi family. + disab ^{ts} of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200/-.
G-A., Augt. 86 - 55/61.	Extension of the Oudh pension rules to the Delhi family.
Fin B., Jan'y 65 - 48/50.	Delhi pensions.
Fin B., March 63 - 12/13.	Subsistence allowance to certain Delhi pensioners.
Fin. A.G.'s Augt 63 - 7/9.	Delhi pensions.
I.C. 2/9/59 - 1/2.	Delhi family pensions.
Fin. A., Sept. 62 - 9/11.	Provision for members of the Delhi Family.
Fin. A., Apl 61 - 79 - 1/93	

22. copy

K-11 No. 1 Genl. B., July 98 - e/y

P. P.

Diary No. 25-G.

FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 96-^{For.}_{cont.}, DATED THE
22ND (RECEIVED 25TH) FEBRUARY 1898.

Forwards a copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Delhi Division, containing certain proposals for ameliorating the condition of the poorer members of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi. Proposes that these pensions should be termed Jubilee pensions and have effect from the 22nd June 1897.

General B., February 1891, Nos. 226-231.

General A., August 1886, Nos. 55-61.

Finance B., January 1865, Nos. 49-50.

Finance B., March 1863, Nos. 12-13.

Finance A., (G. G.'s) August 1863, Nos. 7-9.

The proposals of the Punjab Government are—

1. To grant pensions of Rs. 5 a month to 42 ladies of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi who have never had pensions before;
2. To grant fresh pensions of Rs. 5 a month each to 40 men and 20 ladies of the family who had pensions granted them after the Mutiny, but who commuted these pensions 19 or more years ago for lump sums of money under the rules in force up to 1879; and
3. To raise to Rs. 5 a month the pensions of Rs. 4 each at present enjoyed by 33 ladies who remain out of the fifty, among whom was distributed the sum of Rs. 200 sanctioned in Foreign Department letter No. 262-G., dated the 18th February 1891, paragraph 2. It is proposed to style these pensions Jubilee pensions and to give them with effect from the 22nd June 1897. These pensions will be "popular and political," and may be sanctioned with the concurrence of the Finance Department?

F. A. E.,—1-3-98.

V. D. R.,—2-3-98.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

Punjab Government's letter may be read. Paragraph 2 shows the financial effect of the proposals. The present seems a bad time for supporting schemes involving increase of expenditure, which are mainly based on sentimental grounds.

For orders.

G. H.,—3-3-98.

It appears that Mr. Clarke has been moved to make this appeal by "the most harrowing accounts of the miserable plight of several families." Whether the proposal can be accepted, seems a question of ways and means, which Finance Department are in the best position to consider. But if Jubilee Pensions necessitate Jubilee taxes, then the popularity of the one will be counterbalanced by the odium of the latter, and 'the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's succession' may be marked by an act of necessity singularly inappropriate in the eyes of the people of India. The arguments advanced have their reverse side.

4-3-98.

J. LANG.

SECRETARY.

In view of the small sum involved, I do not think the above point need be considered. The Lieutenant-Governor's recommendations will, I think, be accepted. The retrospective effect need not, under the special circumstances, be objected to.

10-3-98.

H. DALY.

Finance Department for sanction.

19-3-98.

W. J. CUNINGHAM.

Finance Department unofficially.

Foreign Department unofficial No. 182-G., dated 21st March 1898.

Finance Department unofficial R. No. 1880, dated 26th March 1898.

Submitted for orders.

[It is stated in paragraph 12 of the Commissioner's letter of the 28th October last and in paragraph 2 of the Local Government's letter under consideration that the total cost to Government of the proposals will be Rs. 510 a month; but this seems incorrect as the pension of each of the surviving 33 ladies out of the 50 for whom a lump sum of Rs. 200 a month was

* Foreign Department's letter No. 262-G., dated the 18th February 1891.

17 of their number. The actual extra cost to Government of the proposals is therefore

† Yes, Rs. 6,516 a year, and in the present year the expenditure will be about 75 per cent higher as arrears are to be paid.

J. F. FINLAY.

Rs. 543† a month as the Rs. 200 a month sanctioned in 1891 is not at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal in perpetuity (as the Commissioner seems to think), but decreases as the pension of each one of the 50 ladies for whom it was sanctioned ceases. And in conveying orders on the present proposals we may express concurrence with the remarks made by the Punjab Government on this point (*vide* paragraph 3, last sentence, P-U-C.) and request that it may be explained that lapses from the Rs. 200 a month cannot be utilised either for granting fresh pensions or for increasing the pensions of the surviving ladies].

C. J.,—29-3-98.

H. L. F.,—2-4-98.

SECRETARY.

The proposals will perhaps be accepted; it will of course be made clear that in future no lapses are to be reallocated (whether of the original Rs. 200 per mensem or the additional pensions now proposed).

2-4-98.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

HONOURABLE MEMBER.

7-4-98.

J. F. FINLAY.

I shall raise no objection if His Excellency sees fit to grant these allowances.

(It is a pity that Punjab took so many months to send up the case.)

20-4-98.

J. W. [ESTLAND].

Foreign Department unofficially.

Finance Department unofficial I. No. 1880, dated the 21st April 1898.

The file may now be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the Honourable Finance Member's note of 20th April 1898.

External Branch (to see).

F. A. E.,—25-4-98.

V. D. R.,—25-4-98.

G. H.,—25-4-98.

C. E. P.,—25-4-98.

DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The Honourable Member in the Finance Department will raise no objection if His Excellency sees fit to accept the Punjab proposals. For easy reference I have with the help of the office compiled from papers recently received from Calcutta, the following résumé which shows what has been done for the Delhi family in the past.

1. On the 8th August 1859 the Governments of the Punjab and the North Western Provinces and Oudh were called upon to report whether there were any members of the Delhi family, who were clearly proved to be guiltless

F. C., dated 2nd September 1859, Nos. 1-2.

of any complicity in the offences committed during the mutiny of 1857, and who in consequence of the late King's banishment were left destitute and were real objects of compassion. If there were such persons, both Governments were asked to suggest what provision it would be proper to make for their maintenance *during the remainder of their lives.*

2. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh reported that there were no members of the Delhi family within the province, who were at all dependent on the ex-King.

Finance A., April 1861, Nos. 79-A-93.

With their letter the Punjab Government submitted several reports from the Commissioner of Delhi, regarding the members of the ex-Royal family, together with a list containing the names of all those of whom any record existed in the Commissioner's Office, or of whom information had been obtained through the Police. Exclusive* of the harams or concubines (of whom no list was furnished) the number of members of

* Paragraph 2 of Foreign Department letter No. 2369, dated the 30th June 1860.

the Delhi Family known to the Commissioner was 623, of whom 171 were males and 452 were females. But besides these 623 persons, it was understood that there were 650 other persons, (350 males and 300 females) members of the family who might possibly have been alive, or who at least were alive before the mutiny and of whose death no certain intelligence had been received. The Commissioner, in whose opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurred, thought it would be unwise to search for these people and that the sooner they were allowed to be mixed up with the general population the better. The Governor General in Council agreed in this view, and subsistence allowance at a *minimum* rate of Rs. 5 a month was granted to all those mentioned in the list who were destitute and really needed it and who chose to come forward and apply. Subsequently various rates were allowed, *viz* :—

	Rs.
Adult legitimate members of the ex-King's family	5
Concubines	4
Children between the ages of 10 and 16	4
Children below the ages of 10 and 16	3

The amount of the monthly pensions sanctioned in 1862 to the family including concubines and dependents was Rs. 7,787.

3. In 1863 two supplementary lists were accepted, and in 1865 a third, the number of persons added to the pension list being 64 and the monthly expenditure Rs. 235. Subsequent to 1865, seventeen more persons of these classes were brought upon the list, the charge for them being Rs. 56 a month.

Finance A., March 1863, Nos. 12-13.
Finance B., January 1865, Nos. 48-50.
General B., February 1891, Nos. 226-231.

4. Up to the end of 1890 the *total* number of pensions sanctioned was 1,671, which represented a monthly expenditure of Rs. 8,058. But owing to deaths, and the commutation of a great number of pensions, (*e.g.*, between 1865 and 1879 inclusive, 623 pensions of an aggregate value of Rs. 3,004 per mensem had been commuted), the pension list at that time actually stood at 225 persons receiving Rs. 1,074 per mensem and $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the pensions originally granted had ceased.

In February 1891, in commemoration of Lord Lansdowne's first visit to Delhi, charitable life pensions of Rs. 10 per mensem were granted to five aged and destitute members of the Delhi family, and at the same time Rs. 200 per mensem were sanctioned for distribution in pensions not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem for the support of such other female members of the family as might, in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion, be considered most deserving.

5. The present appeal for help appears to be mainly due to (1) the wholesale commutation of pensions which, prior to 1879, the Government not only allowed but encouraged and (2) to the submission in 1890-91 of inadequate proposals; the list of destitute persons, then furnished, being, as now explained, very far from complete.

Vide Commissioner's letter.

With regard to proposal (1) it is to be noted that in 1860 the Government of India accepted the Local Government's opinion that "*all* who come forward and seek the charity of Government and who are really in distress should have small pensions assigned for their maintenance." * * * "It was but a very small pittance that many of the members of the late Royal family received even before the mutiny, and even then several of them used to eke out their means of livelihood by doing labour and embroidery work. Very likely many of those who are still at large earn their livelihood in the same way at the present time, and also they would always be objects of charity to the wealthier Mahommedans in whatever town they chose to take up their residence." And the arrangement by which "*to all* the females who would accept of it under the conditions laid down (*viz*, to reside in their houses at night time and not lead the life of common prostitutes) a subsistence allowance has been temporarily allotted."

As to proposal (2), it is clear that the commutation of pension policy has not been successful. In 1860 His Excellency the Viceroy was of opinion that it was desirable to avoid the perpetuation of a state of things under which pensions granted by Government had been subdivided by consecutive inheritances until persons of high family as well as others had become recipients of pittances of a few pice monthly. He therefore proposed to pay gross sums or to increase the rate of pension for a term, at the end of which it should cease altogether or to adopt some other arrangement and so bring to a close the stipendiary condition of the family.

At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the number of new claimants of the Delhi family was larger than was supposed and that it might still further increase. It was therefore necessary that definite rules should be laid down by which their claims might be judged and their pensions fixed.

In 1879 sanction was given to the extension to the Delhi family of the rules of 1850 and 1852. Under these rules $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the pension lapses on the death of the pensioner, and if strictly applied the remainder of the pension lapses after the first generation.

As to (3) the proposal to raise the pension from Rs. 4 to 5 a month.

In 1860 when the normal price of rice was about 20 seers to the rupee, the Governor General in Council directed that "no person, man, woman or child, who receives subsistence, ought to have less than Rs. 5 a month."

20-5-98.

J. LANG.

SECRETARY.

The proposals are stated at page 1 of the notes. The Honourable Finance Member will raise no objection if His Excellency sees fit to grant these allowances.

To His Excellency for orders.

4-6-98.

H. DALY.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

6-6-98.

W. J. CUNINGHAM.

8-6-98.

E.

Draft submitted for approval

V. D. R.,—9-6-98.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

G. H.,—10-6-98.

J. LANG.

10-6-98.

The Finance Department should see the draft.

11-6-98.

H. DALY.

Finance Department unofficially.

Foreign Department unofficial No. 372-G., dated the 11th June 1898.

Finance Department unofficial R. No. 3515, dated the 13th June 1898.

Submitted with reference to Honourable Member's note, dated 20th April 1898.

Finance Department may concur in the draft.

A. V. S.,—15-6-98.

UNDER SECRETARY.

A. C. M.,—16-6-98.

No objection to the draft which I need not, I think, submit to Deputy Secretary as he is very busy.

17-6-98.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

Foreign Department unofficially.

Finance Department unofficial I. No. 3515, dated the 17th June 1898.

The draft may issue.

W. M.,—18-6-98.

18-6-98.

J. LANG.

[To Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, and endorsement to the Finance Department Nos. 803-804-G., dated the 21st June 1898.]

Records & indexed by K. Kumar 1/7.
Examined by [Signature] 7.7.98
[Signature] 22/7/98
[Signature]

Originals & proof of notes

Kw No 2.

General B.

July - 98

No 2/7

U./O. No. ³⁷² ~~122~~ l.
Diary heading P P

General Branch.

Diary No. 205

List of papers sent unofficially to the Finance Department on the 22/3-13-6-1898.

Subject

Certain proposals for ameliorating the condition of the poorer members of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi.

List.

Notes

- D. No. 205 enclos.
- Rev. Dept. No. 3635
- General B. May '95 - 308-310. (Quota pension rules) ✓
- " " March '93 - 160-162 ✓
- " " A. " '91 - 13-16 ✓
- " " B. Feby. " - 226-231 ✓
- " " Decr. '89 - 261-263 ✓
- " " July " - 151-155 ✓
- " " Decr. '88 - 137-140 ✓
- " " Octr. " - 149-152 ✓
- " " Feby " - 5-7 ✓
- " " Janry " - 3-9 ✓
- " " A. Augt. '86 - 55-61 ✓
- " " Octr. '85 - 6-8 ✓
- Finance A. July '79 - 11-14 ✓
- " " Janry " - 1-3 ✓
- " " B. Octr. '74 - 27-29 ✓
- " " Sept. " - 61-63 ✓
- " " Octr. '73 - 59-63 ✓
- " " Janry '65 - 48-50 ✓
- " " A. - March '63 - 12-15 ✓
- " " (l.g.'s) - Augt. " - 7-9 ✓

No. 712 S. 2. 1/7/98

1/7/98 (23)

draft letter to ... Finance ... 1/22 ... 21.

N. B.—This list is to be prepared in duplicate by the unofficial despatcher. One copy is to be placed in the file and the other sent to the Branch concerned. The Branch will keep their copy of the list in "await" until the file comes back, when the papers are to be checked and both copies of the list placed at the bottom of the papers. When the file is recorded, the lists are to be destroyed.

232 345
21-5-98
Regr. No. 3515-G.

Diary Heading P.P.
Diary No. 25-G.

1898.

Pro.
No.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

List of References.

From The Chief Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab.

G. B. Feby 91 - 226/231.
G. A. Aug 86 - 55/61.
Fm. B. Jan 65 - 48/80.
Fm. B. March 63 - 12/13.
Fm. d. (G. G. S.) Aug 63 - 7/9.

No. 96 Foreign General.
Dated 22nd } February
Recd. 25th }
{ Enc. — 1.
{ Spare Copies — 40

G. C. Ines, Smkls.
Proof please.

121
2/5/98

EARLY

Subject.
Forward, a copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Delhi Division containing certain proposals for ameliorating the condition of the poorer members of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi. Proposed that these pensions should be termed jubilee pensions & have effect from the 22nd June 1897.

Notes and Orders.

The proposals of the Punjab Government are,
1. To grant pensions of Rs. 5/- a month to 42 ladies of the ex-Royal family of Delhi who have never had pensions before.
2. To grant fresh pensions of Rs. 5/- a month each to 40 men & 20 ladies of the family who had pensions granted them after the Partition but who commuted these pensions 19 or more years ago for lump sums of money under the rules in force up to 1879, and
3. To raise to Rs. 5/- a month the pensions of Rs. 4/- each at present enjoyed by 33 ladies who remain out of the fifty among whom was distributed the sum of

No. 1.

As. 200f. sanctioned in Foreign Dept.
letter No. 262. G., of the 18th Febry 1891.
para. 2: It is also proposed to style
these pension ~~as~~ jubilee pensions, ~~that they to give them~~
~~should have~~ ^{with} effect from the 22nd June/91.
These ~~proposals~~ ^{proposals}, which are based on "popular
and political grounds," may be sanctioned
with the concurrence of the Finance
Department?

G. B. Febry 91 —
226/231. 81p-75

Ms 1/3/98. Punjab Govt letter
1891
2/3/98 may be read. Para 2 shows
the financial effect of the pro-
-posals. The present seems a
bad time for supporting schemes,
involving an increase of ex-
-penditure, which are mainly
based on sentimental grounds.

For orders.

US
11/3/93. It appears that
Mr. Clarke has been moved to make
this appeal by "the most har-
rowing accounts of the

miserable plight of several families". Whether the proposal can be accepted, seems a question of ways and means, which Finance Dept. are in the best position to consider. But if 'Jubilee Pensions' necessitate Jubilee taxes, then the popularity of the one will be counterbalanced by the odium of the latter, and the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's succession' may be marked by an act of necessity singularly inappropriate in the eyes of the People of India. The arguments advanced have their reverse side.

J.L.
4/3

~~9/5~~
4/3

~~Secy~~

In view of the small sum involved, I do not think the above point need be considered. The d/o's recommendations will, I think, be accepted. The retrospective effect need not, under the special acts, be objected to.

10/3

Finance Dept-40
21. 3. 98.
No. 182 G.
Secy 10/3

Finance Dept production 10/3
P.T.
GCVT

27

Plan

27

F.D. No. R. No. 1880 of 26/3/98.
 Rule 11

Submitted for orders.

+ Slip C.

[It is stated in para 12 of the Govt's letter of the 28th Oct 1898 and in para 2 of the Local Govt's letter under consideration that the total cost to Govt of the proposals will be Rs 5/0/- a month, but this sum is covered as the pension of each of the surviving 33 ladies ^{out of the 50} for whom a lump sum of Rs 200/- a month was sanctioned in 1891 is also to be raised by a paise a month, which is to come out of the savings accruing from the pensions that have lapsed of 17 of their number. The actual extra

* Foreign Dept's letter No 262 G of 18/2/91 (Slip H).

cost

cost to bank of the proposals is
 therefore Rs 543/- a month as
 the 200/- a month sanctioned
 in 1891 is not at the Dyfowri
 disposal in perpetuity (as the
 loan seems to think) but decreases
 as the pension of each one of
 the 50 ladies for whom it was
 sanctioned ceases. And in

Rs 6516 a year
 + 450 and in the
 present year
 the expense will be about
 75 per cent higher
 as arrears are
 to be paid M

conveying orders on the present
 proposals we may express concurrence with the remarks
 made by the Punjab Govt on this point (vide para 3, last sentence) ~~the~~
~~decrease in the amount of the~~
 and request that it may be explained that
 lapses from the 200/- a month
 cannot be utilised either
 for granting fresh pensions
 or for increasing the pensions
 of the surviving ladies.]

CS.
 29.3.
 H.K.
 2/4.

The proposals will
 perhaps be accepted.

1890

1880 17/1

It will of course be made clear that in future no lapses are to be allotted (whether of the original 200/- per a the additional pensions now proposed)

M. J. G. H.

M. J. G. H.

H. M.

I shall raise no objection if the Secy is to grant these allowances
10/20/4

(It is a pity that Punjab took so many months to end up the case. W)

For Dept. use

28 U.S.D 20 1880 21.8.98

Please supply the following papers in this case to the Financial Department as early as practicable.

all copies

- Orders.....
- Correspondence.....
- Notes.....

Superintendent.
N.B.—If this requisition cannot be complied with in full, please inform the Financial Department promptly, to prevent delay in disposing of and recording the case.

(I have seen the + ... with the terms of ... 99, S. O. Rules.)

Done

MR

L

18/2/4

(P. M. ...)

X.12

The file may now be submitted
to H. C. the Vicar, with
reference to the Hon. Finance
Member's note of 20th April 1908.

page 7 of these notes.

E.P. to see.

H.C. 25/4/98.

1881
25/4/98.

W. 25/4
W.S.
E.P. 25/4

JS.

F. C., dt 2.9.59, Nos. 1/2.
Slip J

The Punjab
The Hon. Member in the Finance Dept.
will raise no objection if H. S. sees fit
to accept FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. The Punjab pro-
posals. For ease reference I have written
help of the OFFICE NOTE. office compiled the
following resume from papers recently received
from Calcutta, which shows what has to be done for the
Delhi fam-
ily in the
past. //

1. On the 8th August/59, the
Govts. of the Punjab and the
N.-W. P. and Oudh were called
upon to report whether there
were any ^{members} of the Delhi family,
who were clearly proved to be
guiltless of any complicity
in the offences committed during
the mutiny of 1857, and who in
consequence of the late King's
banishment were left destitute
and were real objects of
compassion. If there were such
persons, both Govts. were asked
to suggest what provision it would
be proper to make for the maintenance
during the remainder of their lives.

Finance - A, April/61,
Nos. 79-A/93.
Slip N

2. The Chief Comm^r of Oudh
reported that there were no members
of the Delhi family, within the
province, who were at all dependent
on the ex-King.

With their letter the Punjab

Govt. submitted several reports
from the Comm^{rs} of Delhi, regarding
the members of the ex-Royal family,
together with a list containing the
names of all those of whom any
record existed in the Commissioner's
Office, or of whom information
had been obtained through the
Police. Exclusive of the harems
or concubines (of whom no list
was furnished) the number of
members of the Delhi family
persons known to the Comm^{rs}
was 623 of whom 171 were males
and 452 were females. But
besides these 623 persons, it was
understood that there were 650 other
persons, (350 males and 300 females)
members of the family who might
possibly have been alive, or who
at least were alive before the mutiny
and of whose death no certain
intelligence had been received. The
Comm^{rs}, in whose opinion the
Lieut.-Gov^r concurred, thought
it would be unwise to search for
these people and that the sooner

Finance A., April 11,
No. 79/A/93.
Slip ~~to~~

x Para. 2 of Foreign Dept.
Letter, No. 2369 of the 30.6.60

} What authority for
this?

they were allowed to be mixed up with the general population the better. The Gov^o - Genl. in Council agreed in this view, and subsistence allowance at a minimum rate of Rs. 5/- a month was granted to all those mentioned in the list who were destitute and really needed it and who chose to come forward and apply. Subsequently various rates were allowed, viz,

slip M

Slips O & P.

- Adult legitimate members of the ex. King's family. Rs. 5/-
- Concubines. " 4/-
- Children between the ages of 10 and 16 " 4/-
- " below " " " " " " 3/-

to the family including concubines and dependents

The amount of the monthly pensions then sanctioned was Rs. 7,787/- 3. In 1863 two supplementary lists were accepted, and in 1865 a third, the number of persons added to the pension list being 64 and the monthly expenditure Rs. 285/-. Subsequent to 1865, seventeen more persons of these classes were brought upon the list, the

- Finance - A, March/63, slip I
- № 12/13. slip F
- Finance - B., Jan'y/65, slip E
- № 48/50. slip G.
- Genl. - B., Feb/91 - 226/231 slip I

charge for them being Rs. 56/ a month.

~~16/5/98~~

4/11 up to the end of 1890

the total number of pensions sanctioned was 1671, which

represented a monthly expenditure

of Rs. 8058. But owing

to deaths, & the commutation of a great number

of small pensions, the

pension list at that time

actually stood at 225

persons ^{receiving Rs 1074/- pm.} ^{and 7^{hrs} of} ^{the pensions originally granted had ceased.}

In Feb'y 1891, in con-

memoration of the then

Viceroy's # first visit to Delhi,

charitable ^{life} pensions of

Rs 60/- pm. were granted to

five ^{and} ⁵ ^{institute} members

of the Delhi family of

and at the same time, Rs

200 pm. were sanctioned

for distribution in pensions not exceeding 5/- pm. for

Slip I

X. Between 1865 & 1879, ^{e.g.} 623 pensions of an aggregate value of Rs 3004/- pm. had been commuted.

Lord Lansdowne.

Slip II

for the support of such
other female members
of the family as might,
in the Dyak's opinion,
be considered most deserving.

5// The present appeal for
help appears to be mainly
due to (1) the wholesale
annihilation of persons
which - prior to 1879 -
the Govt. not only allowed
but encouraged & (2)
to the submission in
1890 of 91 of inadequate
proposals: the list
of destitute persons, ~~being~~
then furnished, being

as now explained, very
far from complete.

vide Curran's
letter - Slip C

~~A.~~

~~1865.~~

B As to Proposal (2), it is clear that
the commutation of pension policy has not
been successful. In 1860 H.C. the Viceroy
was of opinion that it was desirable
to avoid the perpetuation of a state of
things under which pensions granted
by Govt had been subdivided by
consecutive inheritances until
persons of high family as well as
others had become recipients of
pensions of a few pice monthly.
He therefore proposed to pay gross sums
or to increase the rate of pension
for a term at the end of which
it should cease altogether or
to adopt some other arrangement
and so bring to a close the stipend-
iary condition of the family.

Pro April 1861
nos 79A/93
Slip P.

Pro. Aug. 1886

no. 55-61

In 1879 sanction was given to the extension to the Delhi families of the Rules of 1850 and 1852. Under these rules $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the Pension lapses on the death of the Pensioner, and ~~strict~~ if strictly applied the remainder of the Pension lapses after the first generation.

It is not clear whether the sanction reported to S. of S. in our no. 124 of the 23rd July 1886 was intended to apply to the Delhi family in the Punjab.

~~If it does, then on the death of these new pensioners, one third of the pension will lapse, and all pensions under Rs 5/- a month (as these ^{pensions} will ~~be~~ if continued), must be commuted.~~

O/ See discussions and see if in receiving, I add. reply to no 61 we said anything to Punjab under the Rules all pensions under 5/- a month

It it does, then on the death of these new pensioners, one third of the pension will lapse, and all pensions under Rs 5/- a month (as these ^{pensions} will ~~be~~ if continued), must be commuted.

129

At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the number of new claimants of the Delhi Family was larger than was supposed and that it might still further increase. It was therefore necessary that definite rules should be laid down by which their claims ^{might} be judged and their pensions fixed.

Finance A. 1879 no 1/4

In 1879 sanction was given to the extension to the Delhi Family of ~~the Rules of 1850 and 1852~~ ^{the Rules of 1850 and 1852} ~~of the Pension~~ ^{of the Pension} ~~below Rupees 5 is compulsory~~ ^{strictly applied - the lapse after the first generation.}

?

Therefore on the death of pensioners under Proposals (1) and (2), ^{their pensions will either lapse or be commuted.}

With regard to proposal (1) it is to be noted that in 1860 ~~the Punjab Govt~~ ^{reported that} "It was but a very small pittance that many of the members of the late Royal family received even before the partition, and even then several of them used to eke out their means of livelihood by doing labour and embroidery work. Very likely many of those who are still at large earn their livelihood in the same way at the present time, and also they would always

the Govt of India accepted the Local Government's opinion that ~~referred to the Delhi Commissioners~~

opinion
"All who come forward and seek the charity of government and who are really in distress, should have small pensions assigned for their maintenance."

* * * *

70

be objects of charity to the wealthier
Mahomedans in whatever town
they chose to take up their
residence ~~and the~~ ~~arrangement~~ ~~by~~ ~~which~~
"To all the females who would accept
of it under the conditions laid down
(to reside in their houses at night-time
and not lead the life of common pro-
stitutes) a subsistence allowance
has been temporarily allotted."

C
As to B, the proposal to raise the pension
from Rs 4 to Rs 5 a month.

In 1866 when the normal price of rice
was about 20 seers to the rupee the
J. J. in Council directed that "no person
man, woman or child
who receives subsistence ought to
have less than Rs 5 a month."

J. L.
20/5

232 JN

For approval

30/5

21

7/2/98
21/3/98

P. P.

Diary No. 25-G.

FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 96-^{For.}_{Genl.}, DATED THE 22ND (RECEIVED 25TH) FEBRUARY 1898.

Forwards a copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Delhi Division, containing certain proposals for ameliorating the condition of the poorer members of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi. Proposes that these pensions should be termed Jubilee pensions and have effect from the 22nd June 1897.

General B., February 1891, Nos. 226-231.

General A., August 1886, Nos. 55-61.

Finance B., January 1865, Nos. 48-50.

Finance B., March 1863, Nos. 12-13.

Finance A., (G. G.'s) August 1863, Nos. 7-9.

1. The proposals of the Punjab Government are—

1. To grant pensions of Rs. 5 a month to 42 ladies of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi who have never had pensions before;

2. To grant fresh pensions of Rs. 5 a month each to 40 men and 20 ladies of the family who had pensions granted them after the Mutiny, but who commuted these pensions 19 or more years ago for lump sums of money under the rules in force up to 1879; and

3. To raise to Rs. 5 a month the pensions of Rs. 4 each at present enjoyed by 33 ladies who remain out of the fifty, among whom was distributed the sum of Rs.

200 sanctioned in Foreign Department letter No. 262-G., dated the 18th February 1891, paragraph 2.

It is proposed to style these pensions Jubilee pensions and to give them with effect from the 22nd June 1897. These pensions will be "popular and political," and may be sanctioned with the concurrence of the Finance Department?

F. A. E.,—1-3-98.

V. D. R.,—2-3-98.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

Punjab Government's letter may be read. Paragraph 2 shows the financial effect of the proposals. The present seems a bad time for supporting schemes involving increase of expenditure, which are mainly based on sentimental grounds.

For orders.

G. H.—3-3-98.

It appears that Mr. Clarke has been moved to make this appeal by "the most harrowing accounts of the miserable plight of several families." Whether the proposal can be accepted, seems a question of ways and means, which Finance Department are in the best position to consider. But if Jubilee Pensions necessitate Jubilee taxes, then the popularity of the one will be counterbalanced by the odium of the latter, and 'the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's succession' may be marked by an act of necessity singularly inappropriate in the eyes of the people of India. The arguments advanced have their reverse side.

4-3-98.

J. LANG.

SECRETARY.

In view of the small sum involved, I do not think the above point need be considered. The Lieutenant-General's recommendations will, I think, be accepted. The retrospective effect need not, under the special circumstances, be objected to.

10-3-98.

H. DALY.

Governor's

2
16

22
Finance Department for sanction.

19-3-98.

W. J. CUNINGHAM.

Finance Department unofficially.

Foreign Department unofficial No. 182-G., dated 21st March 1898.

Finance Department unofficial R. No. 1880, dated 26th March 1898.

Submitted for orders.

slip 6
[It is stated in paragraph 12 of the Commissioner's letter of the 28th October last and in paragraph 2 of the Local Government's letter under consideration that the total cost to Government of the proposals will be Rs. 510 a month; but this seems incorrect as the pension of each of the surviving 33 ladies out of the 50 for whom a lump sum of Rs. 200 a month was

slip H
* Foreign Department's letter No. 262-G., dated the 18th February 1891.

sanctioned* in 1891 is also to be raised by a rupee a month, which is to come out of the savings accruing from the pensions that have lapsed of 17 of their number. The actual extra cost to Government of the proposals is therefore Rs. 543† a month as the Rs. 200 a month sanctioned in 1891 is not at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal in perpetuity (as the Commissioner seems to think), but decreases as the pension of each one of the 50 ladies for whom it was sanctioned ceases. And in conveying orders on the present proposals we may express concurrence with the remarks made by the Punjab Government on this point (*vide* paragraph 3, last sentence, P. U. C.) and request that it may be explained that lapses from the Rs. 200 a month cannot be utilised either for granting fresh pensions or for increasing the pensions of the surviving ladies].

† Yes, Rs. 6,516 a year, and in the present year the expenditure will be about 75 per cent higher as arrears are to be paid.

J. F. FINLAY.

one of the 50 ladies for whom it was sanctioned ceases. And in conveying orders on the present proposals we may express concurrence with the remarks made by the Punjab Government on this point (*vide* paragraph 3, last sentence, P. U. C.) and request that it may be explained that lapses from the Rs. 200 a month cannot be utilised either for granting fresh pensions or for increasing the pensions of the surviving ladies].

C. J.,—29-3-98.

H. L. F.,—2-4-98.

SECRETARY.

The proposals will perhaps be accepted; it will of course be made clear that in future no lapses are to be reallocated (whether of the original Rs. 200 per mensem or the additional pensions now proposed).

2-4-98.

J. B. BRUNYATE.

HONOURABLE MEMBER.

7-4-98.

J. F. FINLAY.

I shall raise no objection if His Excellency sees fit to grant these allowances.

(It is a pity that Punjab took so many months to send up the case.)

20-4-98.

J. W [ESLAND].

Foreign Department unofficially.

Finance Department unofficial I. No. 1880, dated the 21st ~~September~~ ^{April} 1898.

The file may now be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the Honourable Finance Member's note of 20th April 1898.

External Branch (to see).

F. A. E.,—25-4-98.

V. D. R.,—25-4-98.

G. H.,—25-4-98.

C. E. P.,—25-4-98.

DEPUTY SECRETARY.

slip 7
The Honourable Member in the Finance Department will raise no objection if His Excellency sees fit to accept the Punjab proposals. For easy reference I have with the help of the office compiled the following résumé from papers recently received from Calcutta, which shows what has been done for the Delhi family in the past.

1. On the 8th August 1859 the Governments of the Punjab and the North Western Provinces and Oudh were called upon to report whether there were any members of the Delhi family, who were clearly proved to be guiltless

F. C., dated 2nd September 1859, Nos. 1-2.

of any complicity in the offences committed during the mutiny of 1857, and who in consequence of the late King's banishment were left destitute and were real objects of compassion. If there were such persons, both Governments were asked to suggest what provision it would be proper to make for their maintenance during the remainder of their lives.

2. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh reported that there were no members of the Delhi family within the province, who were at all dependent on the ex-King.

With their letter the Punjab Government submitted several reports, from the Commissioner of Delhi, regarding the members of the ex-Royal family, together with a list containing the names of all those of whom any record existed in the Commissioner's Office, or of whom information had been obtained through the Police.

* Paragraph 2 of Foreign Department letter No. 2369, dated the 30th June 1860. Exclusive* of the harams or concubines (of whom no list was furnished) the number of members of

the Delhi Family known to the Commissioner was 623, of whom 171 were males and 452 were females. But besides these 623 persons, it was understood that there were 650 other persons, (350 males and 300 females) members of the family who might possibly have been alive, or who at best were alive before the mutiny and of whose death no certain intelligence had been received. The Commissioner, in whose opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurred, thought it would be unwise to search for these people and that the sooner they were allowed to be mixed up with the general population the better. The Governor General in Council agreed in this view, and subsistence allowance at a minimum rate of Rs. 5 a month was granted to all those mentioned in the list who were destitute and really needed it and who chose to come forward and apply. Subsequently various rates were allowed, viz :-

slip m

least

slip m

slip o r

	Rs.
Adult legitimate members of the ex-King's family	5
Concubines	4
Children between the ages of 10 and 16	4
Children below the ages of 10 and 16	3

The amount of the monthly pensions sanctioned in 1862 to the family including concubines and dependents was Rs. 7,787.

slip z

3. In 1863 two supplementary lists were accepted, and in 1865 a third, the number of persons added to the pension list being 64 and the monthly expenditure Rs. 285. Subsequent to 1865, seventeen more persons of these classes were brought upon the list, the charge for them being Rs. 56 a month.

slip F
slip G

4. Up to the end of 1890 the total number of pensions sanctioned was 1,671, which represented a monthly expenditure of Rs. 8,058. But owing to deaths, and the commutation of a great number of pensions (e.g., between 1865 and 1879 inclusive, 623 pensions of an aggregate value of Rs. 3,004 per mensem had been commuted.) The pension list at that time actually stood at 225 persons receiving Rs. 1,074 per mensem and 2/3 ths of the pensions originally granted had ceased.

slip I
slip J

In February 1891, in commemoration of the then Viceroy's first visit to Delhi, charitable life pensions of Rs. 10 per mensem were granted to five aged and destitute members of the Delhi family, and at the same time Rs. 200 per mensem were sanctioned for distribution in pensions not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem for the support of such other female members of the family as might, in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion, be considered most deserving.

slip H
slip G

5. The present appeal for help appears to be mainly due to (1) the wholesale commutation of pensions which, prior to 1879, the Government not only allowed but encouraged and (2) to the submission in 1890-91 of inadequate proposals; the list of destitute persons, then furnished, being, as now explained, very far from complete.

Vide Commissioner's letter.

With regard to proposal (1) it is to be noted that in 1860 the Government of India accepted the Local Government's opinion that "all who come forward and seek the charity of Government and who are really in distress should have small pensions assigned for their maintenance." "It was but a very small pittance that many of the members of the late Royal family received even before the mutiny, and even then several of them used to eke out their means of livelihood by doing labour and embroidery work. Very likely many of those who are still at large earn their livelihood in the same way at the present time, and also they would always be objects of charity to the wealthier Mahomedans in whatever town they chose to take up their residence." And the arrangement by which "to all the females who would accept of it under the conditions laid down (viz., to reside in their houses at night time and not lead the life of common prostitutes) a subsistence allowance has been temporarily allotted."

Dr

24

slip P

As to proposal (2), it is clear that the commutation of pension policy has not been successful. In 1860 His Excellency the Viceroy was of opinion that it was desirable to avoid the perpetuation of a state of things under which pensions granted by Government had been subdivided by consecutive inheritances until persons of high family as well as others had become recipients of pittances of a few pice monthly. He therefore proposed to pay gross sums or to increase the rate of pension for a term, at the end of which it should cease altogether or to adopt some other arrangement and so bring to a close the stipendiary condition of the family.

At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the number of new claimants of the Delhi family was larger than was supposed and that it might still further increase. It was therefore necessary that definite rules should be laid down by which their claims might be judged and their pensions fixed.

In 1879 sanction was given to the extension to the Delhi family of the rules of 1850 and 1852. Under these rules $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the pension lapses on the death of the pensioner, and if strictly applied the remainder of the pension lapses after the first generation.

It is not clear whether the sanction reported to Secretary of State in our No. 124 of the 23rd July 1896 was intended to apply to the Delhi family in the Punjab.

If it does, then on the death of these new pensioners, one-third of the pension will lapse, and all pensions under Rs. 5 a month (i.e., these pensions if continued), must be commuted.

As to (3) the proposal to raise the pension from Rs. 4 to 5 a month.

In 1860 when the normal price of rice was about 20 seers to the rupee, the Governor General in Council directed that "no person, man, woman or child, who receives subsistence, ought to have less than Rs. 5 a month."

20-5-98.

J. LANG.

Print

232 48

For approval

PP
259

Approved
in

28/2/98

P. P.
Diary No. 25-G.

FROM THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB, No. 96-^{For.}_{cont.}, DATED THE
22ND (RECEIVED 25TH) FEBRUARY 1898.

Forwards a copy of a letter from the Commissioner, Delhi Division, containing certain proposals for ameliorating the condition of the poorer members of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi. Proposes that these pensions should be termed Jubilee pensions and have effect from the 22nd June 1897.

General B., February 1891, Nos. 226-231.

General A., August 1896, Nos. 55-61.

Finance B., January 1865, Nos. 48-50.

Finance B., March 1863, Nos. 12-13.

Finance A., (G. G.'s) August 1863, Nos. 7-9.

The proposals of the Punjab Government are—

1. To grant pensions of Rs. 5 a month to 42 ladies of the Ex-Royal family of Delhi who have never had pensions before;
2. To grant fresh pensions of Rs. 5 a month each to 40 men and 20 ladies of the family who had pensions granted them after the Mutiny, but who commuted these pensions 19 or more years ago for lump sums of money under the rules in force up to 1879; and
3. To raise to Rs. 5 a month the pensions of Rs. 4 each at present enjoyed by 33 ladies who remain out of the fifty, among whom was distributed the sum of Rs. 200 sanctioned in Foreign Department letter No. 262-G., dated the 18th February 1891, paragraph 2. It is proposed to style these pensions Jubilee pensions and to give them with effect from the 22nd June 1897. These pensions will be "popular and political," and may be sanctioned with the concurrence of the Finance Department?

slip 4

F. A. E.,—1-3-98.

V. D. R.,—2-3-98.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

Punjab Government's letter may be read. Paragraph 2 shows the financial effect of the proposals. The present seems a bad time for supporting schemes involving increase of expenditure, which are mainly based on sentimental grounds.

For orders.

G. H. —3-3-98.

It appears that Mr. Clarke has been moved to make this appeal by "the most harrowing accounts of the miserable plight of several families." Whether the proposal can be accepted, seems a question of ways and means, which Finance Department are in the best position to consider. But if Jubilee Pensions necessitate Jubilee taxes, then the popularity of the one will be counterbalanced by the odium of the latter, and 'the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's succession' may be marked by an act of necessity singularly inappropriate in the eyes of the people of India. The arguments advanced have their reverse side.

4-3-98.

J. LANG.

SECRETARY.

In view of the small sum involved, I do not think the above point need be considered. The Lieutenant-General's recommendations will, I think, be accepted. The retrospective effect need not, under the special circumstances, be objected to.

Governor

10-3-98.

H. DALY.

10

U

As to proposal (2), it is clear that the commutation of pension policy has not been successful. In 1860 His Excellency the Viceroy was of opinion that it was desirable to avoid the perpetuation of a state of things under which pensions granted by Government had been subdivided by consecutive inheritances until persons of high family as well as others had become recipients of pittances of a few pice monthly. He therefore proposed to pay gross sums or to increase the rate of pension for a term, at the end of which it should cease altogether or to adopt some other arrangement and so bring to a close the stipendiary condition of the family.

At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that the number of new claimants of the Delhi family was larger than was supposed and that it might still further increase. It was therefore necessary that definite rules should be laid down by which their claims might be judged and their pensions fixed.

In 1879 sanction was given to the extension to the Delhi family of the rules of 1850 and 1852. Under these rules $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the pension lapses on the death of the pensioner, and if strictly applied the remainder of the pension lapses after the first generation.

It is not clear whether the sanction reported to Secretary of State in our No 124 of the 23rd July 1896 was intended to apply to the Delhi family in the Punjab.

If it does, then on the death of these new pensioners, one-third of the pension will lapse, and all pensions under Rs. 5 a month (i.e., these pensions if continued), must be commuted.

As to (3) the proposal to raise the pension from Rs. 4 to 5 a month.

In 1860 when the normal price of rice was about 20 seers to the rupee, the Governor General in Council directed that "no person, man, woman or child, who receives subsistence, ought to have less than Rs. 5 a month."

20-5-98.

J. LANG.

Submitted to S.S. in print

J.L.
1/6

slip P

9

27/3/22

See The proposals are stated at page 1 of the notes. The Hon. Finance Member will raise no objection if H.E. sees fit to print these all. To H.E. for orders.

P.E.C.
4/6
H.E.
6.6.

H.E.
4/6
Birmingham
£ 8.6.

Draft submitted for approval.

1000
8/6

9/6/98

A.S.
14/10/6

J. Lang
10/6

The Finance Dept. shd see the draft.

10/6

11/6

Finance Dept., No. 372. G.

11.6.98

28

232

ms
14/6

F. & U. O. R. NO. 3515 of 13-6-98
P. 749. 14.

+ p. 2.

Submitted with reference
to H. H. H. note dated 20th. April.
Finance Dept. may concur
in the draft.

A. S.
15-6-98.

W. S.
16. 6. 98.

No objection to the draft as issued
not I think submit to D. W.
also my copy 18/6/98

W. S.

In Dept. no

Please supply the following papers in this
case to the Financial Department as early as
practicable.

Copies
Orders.....
Correspondence.....
Notes.....

om
A. S.

Superintendent.

N.B.—If this requisition cannot be complied with in full,
please inform the Financial Department promptly to prevent
delay in disposing of and recording the case.

F. D. U. O. R. No 3515 of 17/6/98

The draft may issue.

W. S.
18/6/98

J. H. H.
18/6

A. S.
18/6

Proceedings

Genl. B.

July - 98

nos 2/4

P.P.
257

No. 96

30

25-1-98

3515-9

19

FROM

L. W. DANE, ESQUIRE,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

G. B.
July 98

2

Dated Lahore, 22nd February 1898.

Foreign.

General.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India, a copy of a letter No. 379, dated 28th October 1897, with enclosures, from the Commissioner, Delhi Division, containing the following proposals for ameliorating the condition of the poorer members of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi—

- 210
- 300
- 33
- 540
- (1) To grant pensions of Rs. 5 per mensem to 42 ladies of this family who have never had pensions before.
 - (2) To grant fresh pensions of Rs. 5 per mensem each to 40 men and 20 ladies of the family who had pensions granted them after the Mutiny, but who commuted these pensions 19 or more years ago for lump sums of money under the rules in force up to 1879.
 - (3) To raise to Rs. 5 per mensem the pensions of Rs. 4 each at present enjoyed by 33 ladies who remain out of the 50 among whom was distributed the sum of Rs. 200 sanctioned in the letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 262 G., dated 18th February 1891.

2. The total cost to Government of these proposals will be Rs. 510 a month at first, but as most of the persons for whom pensions are now proposed are old, the sum will rapidly diminish and eventually disappear. The pensions proposed for renewal represent 10 per cent. of the total number commuted.

3. The Commissioner proposes that these pensions be termed Jubilee pensions and that they should have effect from the 22nd June 1897. He is of opinion that these pensions will have the effect of keeping alive the memory of that auspicious occasion, and that it will appear appropriate to the people of India that the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's succession should be marked by an act of liberality shown to the poorest and most destitute members of a family like that of the Great Moghal. There is little that can be added to Mr. Clarke's plea for the family, but I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with him in considering that these pensions will be popular and politic, and accordingly recommends the proposals for the sanction of the Government of India. I am, however, to point out that construction placed by the Commissioner on the orders contained in Government of India letter No. 262 G., dated 18th February 1891, seems incorrect, as it was apparently intended that the selection of the actual life grantees was discretionary with the Deputy Commissioner, and not that the whole amount of Rs. 200 allotted for pensions should remain at Deputy Commissioner's disposal in perpetuity.

Shp-H

22 July 1898
No. 226/31

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ch. H. Simon
For. Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 379, dated 28th October 1897.

From—R. CLARKE, Esquire, c. s., Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division,
To—The Offg. Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN your No. 456 of 19th July 1897 you ask me to report how many female members there are who were not granted pensions out of the sum of Rs. 200 a month sanctioned by the Government of India for destitute ladies of the House of Timur.

2. It is necessary to explain that when I, as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, took it upon myself in 1890 to recommend to Government that in commemoration of the first visit of His Excellency Lord Lansdowne to Delhi a number of small pensions should be granted to certain destitute ladies of the ex-Royal family who had commuted their former pensions from pressure of want in famine years, or for various reasons had not been included in the roll of those to whom pensions were allotted after the Mutiny, I was well aware that the number of such ladies was considerable.

3. I was not, however, sufficiently confident that the Government of India would favourably receive my recommendation to include in it all the persons whom I had reason to believe were deserving of compassion, and I therefore limited my proposals to the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 200 a month in pensions of Rs. 4 each to 50 ladies of advanced years.

4. When Government graciously acceded to my proposal, and I was asked to submit the names of the ladies, I impressed upon Mirza Surayajah, the head of the family, that the number of names was to be strictly limited to 50, and settled with him the principles that should guide him in making his selection. We also discussed the list in detail before it was finally submitted, and I was still more convinced that a larger measure of liberality than I had ventured to recommend would not have been out of place, and that the numbers of really destitute female members of this family was inadequately placed at 50.

5. The present reference has arisen out of a misunderstanding as regards the scope of the Government of India sanction. I had recommended 50 life pensions of Rs. 4 each to 50 ladies to be selected once for all, and that this was the view taken by the Punjab Government is shown by their describing the annual expenditure as temporary only in Mr. Fanshawe's No. 50 of 23rd January 1891. The Government of India sanction was for the distribution of a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 a month at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner among such female members of the family as might be considered most deserving.

6. As the ladies included in the original 50 began to die, other names were at first substituted in accordance with the strict interpretation of the Government of India orders; but on this coming to my notice as Commissioner, owing to the ungrateful conduct of one of the ladies whose names were thus substituted, I thought that the point ought to be cleared up, and stopped the payment of the substituted pensions pending the result of the reference.

7. The enquiry now made has, however, opened a much larger question, namely, whether the proposals of 1890 were on a sufficiently wide basis and whether names were not omitted that should have been included, and I welcome the opportunity thus given me for appealing to Government for some further assistance to this most unfortunate family. The chronic destitution of many members of the family was exaggerated by the high price of provisions during the scarcity now happily coming to an end, and, on my recommendation, the Punjab Govern-

31

G.B.
July 1898
3.

ment sanctioned a special distribution of gratuitous relief to a number of persons drawing small pensions. This has been of great assistance to those who received the bounty, but by far the largest number did not benefit by the temporary concession, and great difficulty was experienced in reaching them with the Charitable Relief Funds. I have heard the most harrowing accounts of the miserable plight of several families from the ladies of the Baptist Zenana Mission, whose efforts in the relief of distress in Delhi have been beyond all praise.

8. Assuming from the enquiry now made that Government might not be unwilling to mark this year of Jubilee by the grant of a few more compassionate allowances to the poorest members of the family, I have the honor to submit in original two lists received from the Deputy Commissioner.

The first of these contains the names of 62 ladies of ages ranging from 84 to 37, of whom 20 were granted pensions after the Mutiny, but were allowed to commute them under the rules formerly in force.

The second contains the names of 40 men of ages varying from 76 to 48, all of whom were allowed to commute in former years the pensions of Rs. 5 each which were allotted to them after the Mutiny.

This latter list was added with my permission, as I contemplated bringing their case to the notice of Government at the same time as that of the ladies to whom the reference more particularly applies.

9. As regards those persons, both male and female, who commuted their pensions between 1865 and 1879, I have the honor to say that the liberty of commutation was, like many other liberties, a fatal gift to concede to persons whose pensions of Rs. 5 represented the minimum of subsistence even in cheaper times. The impolicy of such a concession has been long admitted, and the rules on the subject have been abolished, but it was too much to expect these people to resist the temptation of meeting their immediate wants by raising a considerable sum of money in a lump, especially in times of scarcity almost amounting to famine; and it was in years of scarcity, as I showed in the 5th paragraph of my No. 284 of 10th December 1890, written as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, that nearly all the commutations took place.

10. I recommend with considerable confidence that in the case of these 60 persons—40 males and 20 females—Government will condone the shortsightedness which led them in the face of a great temptation to sell their means of subsistence for what turned out to be a mere mess of pottage and to renew the pensions at the former rate of Rs. 5 a month. Rs. 5 is very little for men with families with prices such as now generally prevail, but as they could not be put into a better position than those who resisted the temptation and still draw the original Rs. 5, I do not suggest a higher rate.

11. As regards the remaining 42 ladies who never got pensions, I was at first inclined to eliminate all under 40 (13 in number), as they were born after the Mutiny, but after further consideration and discussion with Mirza Surayajah, I decided to submit the list as it stands. If sanctioned, the really deserving cases will all be covered, and it should not be necessary to appeal again to Government in the interest of this class for many years at all events.

12. The total cost to Government will be Rs. 510 a month at first, but this will rapidly diminish and eventually disappear. The pensions proposed for renewal represent 10 per cent. of the total commuted and as against the expenditure now proposed of Rs. 510 added to the Rs. 250 sanctioned in 1891, or Rs. 760 a month in all. It is to be pointed out that the original amount of these pensions was Rs. 8,058 a month, Rs. 3,004 were commuted and Rs. 4,304 lapsed by death, leaving only Rs. 750 a month now outstanding. So that it is not really much I ask for considering the rigidity with which lapses have been hitherto enforced.

13. My proposal is that these pensions be called Jubilee pensions, and These pensions to be called Jubilee pensions. that they be sanctioned with effect from 22nd June 1897. They will thus have the effect of keeping alive the memory of such an auspicious occasion, and it will appear most appropriate to the people of India who hear of the generosity of the British Government that the unique event of the 60th Anniversary of Her Majesty's succession should be marked by an act of liberality shown to the poorest and most destitute members of a family like that of the Great Moghal.

14. The political effect of the measure would bear no comparison with Political effect of the measure. the amount expended, and the act would be the more gracious in that it was not the result of any agitation. I may, however, mention that some of the educated youths of the family who are less under Mirza Surayajah's control have been agitating a good deal of late and contemplated sending, if they did not actually send, addresses to the Native Princes of India, setting forth their miserable condition and asking for their good offices with Government in their behalf.

A memorial to Her Majesty was also talked of. I do not know for certain that it was submitted.

15. I should have mentioned above that I have intentionally fixed the Rate of pension intentionally fixed at Rs. 5. pensions of the ladies at Rs. 5, although Rs. 4 was the amount I allotted to each of the 50 for whom pensions were sanctioned in 1891, but I propose to direct the Deputy Commissioner to utilize the pensions that have lapsed and that now number 17 out of the 50 sanctioned in increasing the pensions of the survivors by Re. 1, and thus bringing them all to the same level. The sanction of the Government of India contained in their No. 262 of 18th February 1891 will cover this.

16. To show the rate at which these pensions lapse, I would note that Pensions lapsed. 65 out of 225 of the original pensions have lapsed since 1890 and 17 out of the 50 specially sanctioned in 1891.

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List of those Female Members of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi, who either sold their pensions to the Government or have been granted no pension at all.

[Prepared and submitted by Shahzada Surayajah Mirza Muhammad Kayman Shah, head of the ex-Royal Family Delhi.]

No.	Name.	Parentage.	Age.	No.		Pensions whether granted.
				Government order.	Pay order.	
1	Izzat Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Latif Bakht ...	84	...	74	Sold.
2	Akram Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Mahmud Shikoh ...	66	890	105	Do.
3	Karamat Begam ...	Mirza Zebinda Bakht ...	64	709	430	Do.
4	Basti Begam ...	Mirza Ali Bahadur ...	63	24	...	Do.
5	Bakhtawar Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Khuda Bakhsh ...	60	232	104	Do.
6	Jani Begam ...	Mirza Kashf-ud-din ...	59	630	282	Do.
7	Hurmuzi Begam ...	Mirza Allah Bakhsh ...	59	510	201	Do.
8	Abbasi Begam ...	Mirza Babar Bakht ...	56	97	375	Do.
9	Abid Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Bahim-ud-din ...	56	114	957	Do.
10	Rafat Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Masud Shah ...	55	1267	939	Do.
11	Arif Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Muhammad Bakhsh ...	57	79	154	Do.
12	Mahmud Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Jahan Khusro ...	56	908	288	Do.
13	Fatima Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Zamurrud Shah ...	55	1595	...	Do.
14	Mehr Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Muhammad Khuda Baksh ...	53	926	47	Do.
15	Alam Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Kabir-ud-din ...	52	86	...	Do.
16	Mahmunir Begam ...	Mirza Ali Bakhsh ...	51	382	204	Do.
17	Ahmadi Begam ...	Mirza Wahid-ud-din ...	45	105	302	Do.
18	Nadir Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Mahmud Shikoh ...	45	...	...	Not granted.
19	Nur Jahan Begam ...	Mirza Nur-ud-din ...	44	...	...	Do.
20	Ashib Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Ahmad Jan ...	43	...	...	Do.
21	Sultan Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Ghulam Khusro ...	43	...	...	Do.
22	Quraishia Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Ali Hyder ...	43	...	...	Do.
23	Mughalani Begam ...	Mirza Mughal ...	43	...	...	Do.
24	Ruqqaya Sultani Begam ...	Mirza Bakhtawar Bakht ...	42	...	...	Do.
25	Sami-ul-nisa Begam ...	Mirza Husain Baksh ...	42	...	...	Do.
26	Azama Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Manjbely ...	42	...	...	Do.
27	Fayyz Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Abdulla ...	42	...	...	Do.
28	Umar Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Muhammad Shikoh ...	42	...	...	Do.
29	Gauhar Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Muzaffar Bakht ...	42	...	...	Do.
30	Muhammad Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Qadir-ul-Mulk ...	42	...	...	Do.
31	Kulsum Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Alah Bakhsh ...	41	...	...	Do.
32	Bulaqan Begam ...	Mirza Azam Shikoh ...	41	...	...	Do.
33	Anjum Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Husain Bakhsh ...	41	...	...	Do.
34	Khusru Begam ...	Mirza Zamurrud Shah ...	41	...	...	Do.
35	Shaukat Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Kamal-ud-din ...	41	...	...	Do.
36	Anjum Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Azim Shah ...	41	...	...	Do.
37	Wajidah Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Fakhr-ud-din ...	41	...	...	Do.
38	Abidah Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh ...	41	...	...	Do.
39	Farhat Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Abdul Qadir ...	41	...	...	Do.
40	Abasi Begam ...	Mirza Rahim-ud-din ...	41	...	...	Do.
41	Muhammad Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Peyare ...	40	...	...	Do.
42	Iqbal Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Fayyaz Shah ...	40	...	...	Do.
43	Kali Begam ...	Mirza Muhammad Usman ...	40	...	...	Do.
44	Fatima Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Rahmat Bakht ...	40	...	...	Do.
45	Afsar Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Qadar-ud-din ...	40	...	...	Do.
46	Mohamedi Begam ...	Mirza Fayyaz Shikoh ...	40	...	...	Do.
47	Mubarak Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Abdul Ghani ...	39	...	...	Do.
48	Husna Begam ...	Mirza Azim-ud-din ...	39	...	...	Do.
49	Aulya Begam ...	Mirza Fayyaz Shah ...	38	...	...	Do.
50	Rahiah Begam ...	Mirza Intezam Shah ...	38	...	...	Do.
51	Qamar Afroz Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Amir Sultan ...	38	...	...	Do.
52	Sughra Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Umar Sultan ...	38	...	...	Do.
53	Husan Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Bahadur Shah ...	38	...	...	Do.
54	Ahmad Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Jageyar Shah ...	38	Do.
55	Nur Jahan Begam ...	Mirza Mahmud Ashraf ...	38	Do.

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List of those Female Members of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi, who either sold their pensions to the Government or have been granted no pension at all—concl'd.

No.	Name.	Parentage.	Age.	No.		Pensions whether granted.
				Government order.	Pay order.	
56	Khujasta Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Nasir-ud-din ...	38	...	...	Not granted.
57	Wajidah Sultan Begam ...	Mirza Wahid-ud-din ...	39	...	...	Do.
58	Peyari Begam ...	Mirza Sultan Ashraf ...	37	...	...	Do.
59	Tamiz Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Shuja-ud-din ...	37	...	...	Do.
60	Malka Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Mahmud Shikoh ...	53	24	43	Sold.
61	Hatim Zamani Begam ...	Mirza Abbas Shikoh ...	56	526	933	Do.
62	Amir-ul-Zamani Begam <i>alias</i> Nanney Begam.	Mirza Kamal-ud-din <i>alias</i> Mirza Babbu Jan.	61	91	...	Do.

The 30th August 1897.

SURAYAJAH, *Shahzada,*
Head of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi.

List showing the names of those Male Members of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi, who sold their pensions to the Government and they are now in great want of the pensions.

[Prepared and submitted by Shahzada Surayajah Mirza Muhammad Kaywan Shah, head of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi.]

No.	Name.	Parentage.	Age.	No.		Pensions sold.
				Government order.	Pay order.	
1	Mirza Ali Baksh ...	Mirza Kabir-ud-din ...	76	51	551	Sold.
2	Mirza Fazal-ud-din ...	Mirza Baha-ud-din ...	73	352	773	Do.
3	Mirza Asman Qader ...	Mirza Mehdi Shikoh ...	71	58	917	Do.
4	Mirza Sultan Ashraf ...	Mirza Imdad Ashraf ...	65	1329	...	Do.
5	Mirza Mahmud Ashraf ...	Mirza Enayat Ashraf ...	63	830	336	Do.
6	Mirza Fateh Ali Shah ...	Mirza Kokab Bakht ...	63	344	409	Do.
7	Mirza Mayen-ud-din ...	Mirza Ahmad Baksh ...	63	833	380	Do.
8	Mirza Qayam Shikoh ...	Mirza Bahar Shikoh ...	62	676	599	Do.
9	Mirza Keywan Shah ...	Mirza Jahan Shah ...	59	679	659	Do.
10	Mirza Khurshid Alam ...	Mirza Ghulam Husen ...	59	677	632	Do.
11	Mirza Ghulam Abbas ...	Mirza Ahmad Mirza ...	59	443	887	Do.
12	Mirza Sadat Sultan ...	Mirza Qadar Bakhsh ...	59	1331	614	Do.
13	Mirza Qadar-ud-din ...	Mirza Zahir-ud-din ...	58	671	451	Do.
14	Mirza Hyder Shikoh ...	Mirza Firdoz Shikoh ...	51	470	33	Do.
15	Mirza Feroze Shah ...	Mirza Dara Bakht ...	57	338	23	Do.
16	Mirza Muhammad Umar ...	Mirza Temur Shah ...	57	1029	9	Do.
17	Mirza Fayyaz Shikoh ...	Mirza Themasup Shikoh ...	56	304	1033	Do.
18	Mirza Nazim Bakht ...	Mirza Nadir Shah ...	55	1093	14	Do.
19	Mirza Husain Bakhsh ...	Mirza Ahmad Jan ...	55	473	22	Do.
20	Mirza Nasir-ul-Mulk ...	Mirza Dara Bakht ...	55	1090	...	Do.
21	Mirza Ali Bakhsh ...	Mirza Muhammad Jan ...	54	12	51	Do.
22	Mirza Sultan Shah <i>alias</i> Mirza Sultan Alam.	Mirza Ahmad Bakhsh ...	54	1411	...	Do.
23	Mirza Muhammad Baksh ...	Mirza Ilahi Baksh ...	52	804	...	Do.
24	Mirza Sikandar Shikoh ...	Mirza Qaisar Shikoh ...	53	1319	55	Do.

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July 98
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List showing the names of those Male Members of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi, who sold their pensions to the Government and they are now in great want of the pensions.

No.	Name.	Parentage.	Age.	No.		Pensions sold.
				Government order.	Pay order.	
25	Mirza Qadar Shah ...	Mirza Sheer Shah ...	53	663	40	Sold.
26	Mirza Akhtar Shikoh ...	Mirza Akbar Shikoh ...	52	1460	221	Do.
27	Mirza Intizam Shah ...	Mirza Nizam Shah ...	52	570	173	Do.
28	Mirza Bahadur ...	Mirza Ahmad Bakhsh ...	50	220	131	Do.
29	Mirza Muhammad Mirza ...	Mirza Khuda Bakhsh ...	40	217	...	Do.
30	Mirza Ghulam Husain ...	Mirza Khuro ...	48	444	88	Do.
31	Mirza Muhammad Ishaq ...	Mirza Muhammad Mirza ...	51	866	...	Do.
32	Mirza Nasir-ud-din ...	Mirza Qayash ...	52	1080	635	Do.
33	Mirza Dilawar ...	Mirza Bulaqi ...	57	299	476	Do.
34	Mirza Amir Sultan ...	Mirza Temur Shah ...	55	9	1029	Do.
35	Mirza Muhammad Shafey ...	Mirza Zahir-ud-din ...	54	872	1024	Do.
36	Mirza Rafi-ul-Shan ...	Mirza Shuja-ul-Mulk ...	54	1245	446	Do.
37	Mirza Shagufa Sultan ...	Mirza Manjheley ...	54	1325	403	Do.
38	Mirza Mubarak Shah ...	Mirza Jamayat Shah ...	54	834	207	Do.
39	Mirza Zahur-ud-din ...	Mirza Ghulam Nizam-ud-din ...	53	1551	537	Do.
40	Mirza Dalir Shah ...	Mirza Rakab Bakhsh ...	52	305	...	Do.

SURAYAJAH, Shahzada,

The 30th August 1897.

Head of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi.

List of those Male Members of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi, who could not unluckily secure pensions and are now in great need of them.

[Prepared and submitted by Shahzada Surayajah Mirza Muhammad Kaywan Shah, head of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi.]

No.	Name.	Parentage.	Age.	Never received pensions.	REMARKS.
1	Mirza Husain Bakhsh ...	Mirza Khuru Shikoh ...	63	...	
2	Mirza Imam Bakhsh alias Mirza Kalley.	Mirza Aley Qadar ...	55	...	
3	Mirza Nasir-ud-din ...	Mirza Ghafur-ud-din ...	54	...	
4	Mirza Fayyaz Shah ...	Mirza Muhammad Abdulla ...	48	Asthma and giddiness.	
5	Mirza Zamurud Shah ...	Mirza Shujat Shah ...	47	Very weak and has little children.	
6	Mirza Shahab-ud-din ...	Mirza Ghulam Husain ...	47	Weak and infirm.	
7	Mirza Siraj-ud-din ...	Mirza Ghayas-ud-din ...	44	Gout.	
8	Mirza Ghulam Nizam-ud-din ...	Mirza Ali Bakhsh ...	42	Chronic fever.	
9	Mirza Muhammad Shah ...	Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh alias Mirza Nauneh.	42	Epilepsy.	
10	Mirza Muhammad Umar ...	Mirza Ilahi Bakhsh alias Mirza Chhotey.	44	Liver complaint.	

SURAYAJAH, Shahzada,

The 30th August 1897.

Head of the ex-Royal Family, Delhi.

Issue
18/6

If reply required, here
mark R; if speedy reply,
RR.

Foreign Department.

[DRAFT.]—For Approval.

No. 803 - G. r

Simla, the 21st June, 1898. To

Previous Papers. { Dy. heading P.P. }
{ Dy. No. 25-G. }

The Chief Secy. to the Govt. of the
Punjab.

Desp.
21-6-98

Mr. Sealy
18/6.

Sir, ^{reply to}
I am directed to acknowledge

the receipt of your letter, No.
96 (Foreign General) of the 22nd Feby. /98
recommending ^{measures} ~~measures~~ ^{submitting} the following proposals

for ameliorating the condition
of the poorer members of the
ex-Royal Family of Delhi:—

(1) To grant pensions of Rs. 5/-
a month to 42 ladies of this
family who have never had
pensions before.

(2) To grant fresh pensions of
Rs. 5/- a month each to 40 men and
20 ladies of the family who

Fair copied by A.C. 18/6.
Read by S.B.
Examined by A.C.
Despatched by A.P.

SUBJECT.

Proceedings, Genl B. July 98 — No. 7

No. 5.

had pensions granted them after
the Mutiny, but who commuted
these pensions 19 or more years
ago for lump sums of money
under the rules in force up to
1879.

(3) To raise to Rs. 5/- a month
the pensions of Rs. 4/- each at
present enjoyed by 33 ladies
who remain out of the 50
among whom was distributed
the sum of Rs. 200/- sanctioned
in the letter from the Govt. of
India, Foreign Dept., No. 262-G,
of the 18th Feb. 1911.

Skip H.

2. - The Gov^o Genl. in Council
has much pleasure in acceding
to the ^{proposal} recommendation of H. H. the Lieut.
Governor and the proposals are

Skip H

accordingly sanctioned. These pensions,
which are to be termed jubilee pensions,
will have effect from the 22nd June 1911,
and will be subject to any taxation
that is, or may hereafter be, imposed
by law.

3. - The Govt. of India agree
in the view that the construction
placed by the Commissioner

From the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., No. 262-G, of the 18th Feby. 91. (Slip H.)

of the Delhi Division on the orders ^{above referred} # contained in the letter (cited on the margin, is incorrect, as it was intended that the selection of the actual grantees was discretionary with the Dy. Comm^r, and not that the whole amount of Rs. 200/- allotted for pensions should remain at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal in perpetuity. In future no lapses are to be reallotted, whether of the original Rs. 200/- a month or the additional pensions now sanctioned.

I have, etc.,
Sd/- H. Duly,
D.S.

Recd^d 21. 6. 98.

No. 804-G. ✓

A copy of the foregoing correspondence is forwarded to the Finance Dept., for information and further orders, with reference to the encl. from the Foreign Dept., No. 263-G, of the 18th Feby. 91.

B. O. etc.,
Sd/- J. Lang.
A.S.

Sent on 28/6/98
Copy of office notes will follow in hand
Slip H. printed please send me a copy for Finance Dept.

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9/6/98