SIMLA RECORDS.

(1)

1887

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

EXTERNAL A.

Pros. July 1887, Nos. 384–387.

Proposed life pension to Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah of Pishin.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(2)

REFERENCES TO FORMER CASES.

Extl. A,	June 1885,	Nos.	260-264.
A Poltl. E.,	July 1884	„	104-106.
Extl. A,	Jan. 1887	„	175-196.
A Poltl. E.,	June 1884	„	56-62.

GOVT. OF INDIA. } 1887 { FOREIGN DEPT.

EXTERNAL A.

JULY.

Vide Rf. Bk. {

REFERENCES TO LATER CASES.

Ex. A, Dec/87, Nos 91/94.

Ex. 553-7 [illegible]

Nos. 384—387.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Proposed life pension to Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah of Pishin.

No. 384.—From Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan, No. 2357 of 20th May 1887—Recommends the above.

Nos. 385-386.—Enclos.

No. 387.—To Agent to the Govr.-Genl. in Baluchistan, No. 1420-E. of 11th July 1887—Conveys orders on the above.

Vide Rf. Bk. {

KEEP-WITHS PRINTED.

Notes on the case.

KEEP-WITHS NOT PRINTED.

Exd.—A. E. deS.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

K. W.

EXTERNAL A, JULY 1887.

Nos. 384-387.

Proposed life pension to Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah of Pishin.

FROM AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN, No. 2357, DATED 20TH MAY 1887.

For reasons given, recommends the grant of an allowance of ₹800 per annum to Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah of Pishin.

Sir Oliver St. John recommends Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah, an influential Saiyid of Pishin and a jamadar in the Levies, for a *Wazifa* or hereditary pension of* ₹800 per annum.

* 100 Tabrizi tomans. The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, says a toman is about ₹8-8. This would make the pension ₹850 per annum.

C. CASTON—*14th June 1887.*

The Saiyid at present draws ₹100 per mensem as jamadar and ₹25 per mensem each for eight sowars, or a total of ₹3,600 per annum. The net saving to Government if the present recommendation is accepted will be ₹1,600 per annum. Four of the sowars out of the eight kept up by the jamadar are said to be engaged on permanent duty in Pishin, whilst the Saiyid and the remaining four sowars have no settled work beyond accompanying the Political Agent when on tour in his district.

The late Amir Sher Ali about the year 1871 conferred on the Saiyid's father (Said Payund), since deceased, a pension of 100 Kandahari Tabrizi tomans, and the Saiyid is anxious that the pension conferred on his father should be continued to his family by the British Government.

The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, states that "Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah is a nephew of Saiyid Nur Muhammad Shah, who was the late Amir's Prime Minister for many years, and is a man of considerable influence in Pishin. He is also one of the most trustworthy and respected of the native gentlemen of the district." It is added that the payments made to the Saiyid is for work actually done and that the levy scheme is liable to reduction; also that the Saiyid's services in connection with it cannot always be counted upon, whereas "the pension now asked for is of a different character, and would belong to the family whether any of them were in Government service or not." Saiyid Hassan is said to be a man of ability, energy and influence, and capable of being very useful to the officers of Government both in Pishin and beyond the frontier.

Sir Oliver St. John suggests that the pension should be given by "formal sanad, hereditary, but conditional on the recipient residing and continuing to hold property in Pishin."

Submitted for orders.

C. CASTON—*15th June 1887.*

R. W. S.—*15th June 1887.*

SECRETARY.

1 Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah and his eight sowars will be found under the head II—5—Pishin in the revised "Levy" statement† of last year.

† External A, January 1887, No. 194B.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General's proposal is open to the criticism that, if the Government gets no direct service for the ₹200 per mensem paid to the Saiyid and four of his sowars the payment ought to cease, the Saiyid's claim to a pension being taken up separately. But the answer is that the present payment on account of the Saiyid and his sowars is made in consideration of both‡ direct service and political influence; and there is no doubt that the Saiyids of Pishin are worth conciliating.

‡ I venture to differ from Mr. Barnes on this point. J. A. C.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF IND

3. The claim based on the late Amir's sanad of 1871 seems to be merely sentimental, and I would not make the pension hereditary, but for life. The usual condition of good behaviour should be added to the Agent to the Governor-General's conditions.

4. With these limitations the Finance Department would perhaps not object to the pension, seeing that a saving of ₹1,600 per annum would be effected on the current allowances.

16th June 1887. J. A. C.

17th June 1887. H. M. D.

To Finance Department unofficially.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

This Department need not object.

J. M. C.—*18th June 1887.*

18th June 1887. C. J. W.

Secretary.

Will the Foreign Department please say in what way this case has arisen. Is it because the "Levies" are now being reduced and it becomes necessary to consider the claims of those local Chieftains who have hitherto been provided for by posts in the Levies? If so, are there many such cases?

21st June 1887. J. W.

To Foreign Department unofficially.

Submitted.

R. W. S.—*22nd June 1887.*

SECRETARY.

I do not understand the Agent to the Governor-General's proposal as connected with reductions in the "Levies." It appears to have been prompted by considerations of political and financial expediency: it is intended to please the Saiyid and to save money to the Government. We have no reason to suppose that there are many such cases.

23rd June 1887. J. A. C.

I think there would be very few, if any. The proposed arrangement would preserve to us any political advantage arising from the former allowance, and it would save money. That is all. The principle of the arrangement is no doubt in a sense what Mr. Westland understands it to be. The grant of Levy "service" was for political reasons larger than the amount actually necessary for the entertainment of four sowars doing daily duty. We paid ₹100 per mensem for four sowars on regular duty plus ₹200 per mensem for "jamadari," or in other words goodwill, and the occasional attendance on ceremonial occasions of four more sowars. The latter four are in reality useless, so we propose to let them go, and to commute the ₹200 per mensem for a Wazifa of ₹800 per annum.

24th June 1887. H. M. D.

To Finance Department unofficially.

UNDER-SECRETARY.

Submitted.

J. M. C.—*27th June 1887.*

27th June 1887. C. J. W.

Secretary.

HON'BLE MEMBER.

We may agree to Foreign Department proposal.

28th June 1887. J. W.

29th June 1887. A. C.

To Foreign Department unofficially.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Please send copy of these papers (including notes) hereafter officially to the Financial Department for record.

Submitted.

R. W. S.—*30th June 1887.*

Draft sanction.

1st August 1887. J. A. C.

Is there any precedent for doing this?
5th July 1887. J. A. C.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

It will be seen from the papers tied up below that pensions have always been granted by letter.
C. CASTON—*6th July 1887.*
R. W. S.—*6th July 1887.*

Draft submitted for approval. I have ascertained that it is not usual to grant such pensions by sanad.

C. CASTON—*4th July 1887.*

R. W. S.—*4th July 1887.*

I have drafted again.
No need to send Finance Department a copy yet.
5th ~~August~~ July 1887. J. A. C.

7.7.87.

[To the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 1420-E., dated 11th July 1887.]

Exd.—A. E. deS.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(6)

Proposed life pension to Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah of Pishin. E 384-385

No. 384.

No. 2357, dated Quetta, 20th May 1887.

From—Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, K.C.S.I., Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, recommending the grant of a *wazifa* of 100 Tabrizi tomans* a year to Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah, an influential Saiyid residing in Pishin. The facts of the case are fully explained in Mr. Barnes's letter, and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate them.

* ₹800.

2. It is necessary to add that Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah is a jamadar in the Levies, for which he receives ₹100 a month, with ₹25 a month each for eight sowars; of these four do permanent duty in Pishin, the other four, with the Saiyid himself, having no settled work beyond accompanying the Political Agent when on tour in his district. Only two of the sowars are Saiyids like himself, the rest belonging to various Afghan tribes. Under these circumstances I did not think it advisable to forward Mr. Barnes's recommendation, considering the Saiyid to be quite adequately remunerated; but it has since occurred to me that it might be advisable to grant the *wazifa* in lieu of the *jemadari* and the four sowars, who are merely personal attendants of their master. I have spoken to the Saiyid himself, and he informs me that he would prefer the *wazifa*. The saving to Government will be ₹2,400—₹800=₹1,600 per annum, and the loss in any direct service that is done by the Saiyid nil. Any advantage that is gained by his being in receipt of allowances from Government will be retained by the *wazifa*, the grant of which I therefore beg to recommend. It should be given by formal sanad, hereditary, but conditional on the recipient residing and continuing to hold property in Pishin.

No. 385.

No. 847, dated 7th March 1887.

From—The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward for your consideration copy of a sanad shown to me by Saiyid Muhammad Hasan Shah, Sarghar of Pishin, by which a pension of 100 Kandahari Tabrizi tomans was conferred on his father, Saiyid Payund, by the late Amir Sher Ali. Saiyid Payund is dead, and his son Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah is anxious that the pension conferred on his father by the late Amir should be continued to his family by the British Government. The sanad was granted in the year 1286 H., or 16 years age, and it simply directs the Amir's officers at Kandahar to pay to Saiyid Payund the sum of 100 tomans annually, which was usually done by an order on the revenues of Pishin. A Tabrizi Kandahari toman is worth about ₹8-8 of our money. The pension is therefore equivalent to about 850 Government rupees a year. Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah states that latterly the Amir allowed his father to draw 100 tomans Kuldar or ₹2,000 a year. But so far as the present application is concerned, we can only take the sanad as it stands, according to which the pension is fixed at the lower sum mentioned.

2. Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah is a nephew of Saiyid Nur Muhammad Shah, who was the late Amir's Prime Minister for many years, and is a man of considerable influence in Pishin. He is also one of the most trustworthy and respected of the native gentlemen of the district. He is at present a jamadar in the levies and keeps up eight sowars. But we may not always command his services for this work, and moreover the levy service is liable to change and reduction, and is a payment for work actually done. The pension now

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF I

asked for is of a different character, and would belong to the family whether any of them were in Government service or not. Its restoration would therefore be highly valued, and it could not, I think, be better bestowed than on Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah, who is a man of ability, energy, and influence, capable of being very useful to the officers of Government both in Pishin and beyond the frontier.

No. 386.

Translation of sanad for stipend granted by AMIR SHER ALI KHAN in favour of SAIYID PAYUND SHAH.

A stipend amounting to 100 tomans Tabrizi Kandahari, half of which is fifty tomans, per annum, has been sanctioned this day by me with effect from the year in course in favour of Saiyid Payund Shah Foshanji. It is hereby ordered that the officers of the Ahmad Shahi dominions should enter it on their records and pay the above-named Saiyid the stipend in question every year and should not require any other order for it.

No. 387.

No. 1420-E., dated Simla, 11th July 1887.

From—J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2357, dated the 20th May 1887, regarding Saiyid Muhammad Hassan Shah.

2. The Saiyid is an influential inhabitant of Pishin, and the Amir Sher Ali appears to have given an allowance to his father. The Saiyid is also a jamadar of Levies and draws in that capacity ₹100 per mensem for himself and ₹200 per mensem for keeping up eight sowars at the rate of ₹25 per mensem each. Four of the sowars do regular duty in Pishin, but the Saiyid and the other sowars do practically none.

3. You now propose to confer upon the Saiyid by a formal sanad an hereditary pension of ₹800 per annum in lieu of the two payments of ₹100 per mensem which he receives respectively on account of his jamadarship and the four unemployed sowars, the pension being conditional on the recipient's residing and continuing to hold property in Pishin.

4. In reply, I am to inform you that the Government of India are unable to accept your recommendation entirely, but are prepared to grant a life pension of ₹800 annually to the Saiyid, subject to the usual conditions of loyalty and good behaviour and to those specified by you. I am accordingly to authorise you to offer such a pension to the Saiyid in lieu of the above-mentioned payments on account of the Levies, aggregating ₹200 per mensem.

5. I am to add that sanads are not ordinarily used in conferring pensions, but if you think it very desirable to grant a sanad in the present instance this can be done.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA