

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH

SESSION VOLUME XXXV

PART-1

1210

✓ 21-81P N60
N60-35

47321

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

VOLUME XXXV

PART I



सत्यमेव जयते

NEW DELHI
FEBRUARY

1960

INDIA BY THE GENERAL MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS,
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI, 1960

81p N60.
N60.35

7321

112

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION
VOLUME XXXV**

PART ..

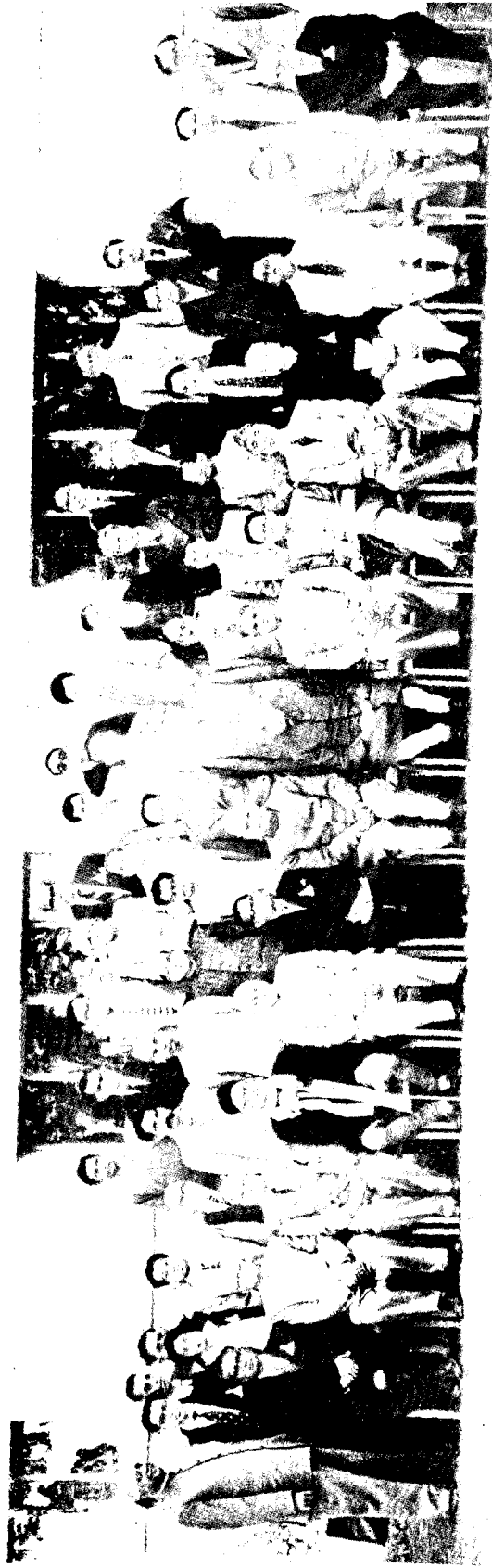


**NEW DELHI
FEBRUARY
1960**

**PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE GENERAL MANAGER,
GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI: 1960**

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

Thirty-fifth Session, New Delhi, February 1960



Seated from left :

Shri A. Ghose; Dr. A. L. Srivastava; Prof. R. P. Patwardhan; Prof. D. V. Potdar; Dr. Tara Chand; Dr. B. A. Salefore; The Education Minister (*President*); The Prime Minister; Shri K. D. Bhargava (*Secretary*); Shri K. G. Salydain; Dr. M. A. Chaghatat (Pakistan); Dr. K. K. Datta; Prof. P. S. Raghavan; Dr. N. K. Sinha; Dr. B. Prasad.

Standing from left :
(1st Row)

Shri P. N. Kirpal; Shri V. N. Dutta; Dr. V. G. Dighe; Syed Nurul Hasan; Miss D. Keswani; Dr. P. N. Chopra; Dr. S. Bhattacharya; Shri A. R. G. Tiwari; Dr. A. K. Majumdar; Dr. H. L. Gupta; Dr. G. C. Pande; Shri N. B. Roy; Dr. R. R. Sethi; Shri V. S. Suri; Shri F. M. Hassanain; Dr. G. N. Salefore; Dr. N. K. Sahu; Dr. A. Tripathi; Shri S. B. Bhat; Dr. H. K. Barpujari; Prof. S. C. Sarkar.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Proceedings of the Public Meeting—	
Inaugural Address of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India	1
Presidential Address of Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India	6
List of Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission	12
Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, New Delhi, 5th February 1960	21
Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions of some of the previous meetings of the Research and Publication Committee.	37
Proceedings of the Thirty-fifth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi, 4th February 1960	43
Conspectus of action taken on the resolutions of some of the previous meetings of the Indian Historical Records Commission	72
APPENDIX—A	
Review of progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India	76
APPENDIX—B	
Constitution of the Regional Records Survey Committees of Madras, Tripura, Orissa, Mysore, Manipur and Andhra Pradesh	82
APPENDIX—C	
Annual Reports of the Regional Records Survey Committees of Bihar, Madras, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and the State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments, Bombay for the year 1958-59	93
APPENDIX—D	
Resolution of the Ministry of Education No. F. 6-13/59-A-10, dated the 19th August 1959, appointing a Committee to advise on the Archival Legislation in India	97
APPENDIX—E	
Inspection Reports of—	
(I) the Director of Archives, Government of India, on the Central Government Records in Mysore and Bombay	100
(II) the Assistant Director of Archives on the Central Government Records in Assam, Tripura, Manipur, and on the records of the National Library, Calcutta, Government of India Mint, Alipore, Government of India Press, Calcutta, National Instruments Factory, Jadavpur	102
APPENDIX—F	
Research Reports of the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the year 1958-59	117

APPENDIX—G

Proceedings of the meetings of the Sub-Committee to assess the Twenty-Year Publication Programme of the National Archives of India	122
--	-----

APPENDIX—H

Details of records proposed to be published on the basis of the recommendations of the Publication Sub-Committee . . .	125
---	-----

APPENDIX—I

List of Exhibits	135
----------------------------	-----

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Members present at the Thirty-fifth Session of the Indian His- torical Records Commission	Frontispiece.
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India	Facing page 1
Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India	Facing page 6
Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of India	Facing page 21



Shri Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION
PROCEEDINGS OF THE PUBLIC MEETING

New Delhi, 4 February 1960

The Public meeting of the thirty-fifth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on Thursday, 4 February 1960 at 10.00 A.M. The session was inaugurated by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education, Government of India.

A list of members present will be found at the end of the Proceedings.

On arrival at the Vigyan Bhawan, the Prime Minister was received by Dr. K. L. Shrimali and the Secretary of the Commission. The Secretary then introduced the members of the Commission to the Prime Minister after which a group photograph was taken. The Prime Minister, Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee and the members of the Commission then entered the Vigyan Bhawan hall in a procession.

Dr. Shrimali then requested the Prime Minister to inaugurate the session.

Inaugural Address of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India

Mr. President and Friends: I feel somewhat lost because of the subject of this conference. Everybody knows the importance of historical records. It does not require argument for these to be kept but I know nothing about the actual subjects that you probably discuss about these records, how to preserve, how they may be available to historians, etc.

It is obvious that any country, any society which does not take an interest in its past loses roots or it has not got deep roots. Now that interest in the past can be rather precise, historical more or less, interest of actual facts ascertained or as often as we find it. Sentimental bonds, which is a very powerful bond, based not on precise history but on certain popular adaptations of tradition which takes the place of history as in India and which probably, are true or not, have had a most powerful influence on human being generation after generation.

India, in the strict sense of the word, has not been a country paying much attention to history like the Arabs, like the Chinese and like others and we have satisfied ourselves in the past by more or less traditional accounts of great happenings, great rulers and the like. Well that may have some virtue occasionally, but it is clear that in the modern age that is not adequate. Anyhow, it never was fully adequate and more so now.

So it is a good thing that in India our attention is veering more and more to what might be called the scientific study of history and for that of course records are needed. But what exactly do you mean by historical records? In the old days you might have said the records of kings, rulers, important men, what they thought, what they did, documents, important documents and all that. That is, that history was supposed to be largely dependent on the personal whims of a king or an emperor or somebody else who played an important part. Well, I presume that that is not the viewpoint now. Apart from the fact that such kings and rulers become fewer and fewer in the world, history is governed by other factors, not so much by the individual, although the individual counts, and even if the individual counts, he himself counts not as an old ruler, old type of ruler, but as something entirely new, as a representative of mass opinion.

I suppose a very important document from the historical record point of view about an old ruler may be his love letters or his personal life because so much is dependent on that ruler's whims and vagaries.

Now, that type of influence may not be completely absent but is less obviously and you have to deal with entirely new types of mass opinion, mass formation of society and a new society developing where the individual counts far less. And on the one side, there is a mass, the democratic mass if you like, on the other a technological society is developing with its own urges and momentum, so that the whole texture of history is changing.

If some future historian wants to write the history of our day, what kind of documents would he like? It is a good test. Probably there will be documents, let us say, of India today, documents of what the Planning Commission is doing and how it is bringing about an industrial revolution here. Many of you may or may not agree with it. Many of you presumably are what might be called professional historians with your eyes rather turned towards the past, to some extent to the present.

The centre of things changes. The most important thing today in India is the transition of India into a technological society. That

is an important thing, not of the individual functions here, what letters he wrote or did not write. And any process which makes us realise the changes coming about, these technological changes, becomes important from the point of view of history, not the individual at all.

And how are you to judge again history today? It is the history of masses, it is the history, not of the individual so much, although again I do not deny the importance of the individual, but it is a history of a mass and sometimes a mass without a definite clear face about it. We have moved into entirely new regions of historical functioning. A historical writing must adapt itself to it and I fear that the historian of past ages will have to shift his emphasis and his understanding of events because he is too used to individuals functioning on an important stage; what happened in a battle, a ruler—what he wrote, what orders he gave; it was important of course in those days, but it becomes unimportant, much less important today. Other factors come in. The whole shift of emphasis presumably changes.

I am merely putting some thoughts before you to consider. I am no historian. I have interest in history and if I may say so, I am interested in history, not at all or very little as some kind of dry-as-dust outlines of events in the past—it does not interest me in the slightest. The period of history that interests me is a period when I can identify myself with it, in a greater or lesser measure, at any rate for that moment, when I am dealing with it, reading or writing.

Now that leads to another conclusion. Personally speaking, as an amateur, I imagine that a historian can only write effectively about a period if he can for the moment become a part of that period. It does not matter what you write about it, what you write about the Vedic Age or some subsequent period in India. You must adapt yourself to that period and feel the urges, the impulses, the dangers, disasters, the joys, sorrows, then to some extent, of course only to some extent, you become part of that period and begin to get some vague understanding. It has to be vague, it can't be real but still some vague understanding of what people lived like and moved, what their hopes and difficulties were.

Once you do that you become part of that period for the time being. Immediately you cease to be or you tend to cease to be completely objective historians, you function just like an individual in the present context who presumes to write absolutely objectively, as if he was some distant observer of the current events today in the world or in India. Well he can give a large number of dates

and events, this happened and that happened but only a professional historian will be able to read what he has written, completely uninteresting to any body except as a reference book if you like.

If you want to give some flesh and blood to your conception of history, you must live it in the present or in the past. If you are apart from it, it is a dry stuff, not very much of human value except as a reference thing. Therefore if you identify yourself with the period, whether the past or the present, you must have mused about that period.

The historian is not supposed to be a blank mind incapable of human feelings, desires, urges, aspirations, just reflecting somebody else's mind. I say this because there is so much talk about the objective view of doing things. Well, if I may say so with all humility, there is no such thing in the wide world as an objective view except for the objective fool. Any man who has any guts in him, has views. Yes. He should suppress them. He should not allow them to distort his vision. That is true. But if he has absolutely no views at all on problems that agitate humanity, he can never enter into the spirit of humanity. He must have views and the stronger the views the more he can identify himself. Of course if they are too strong he may topple over and intellectually topple over.

So this difficulty comes in. If you remain intellectually quite apart from the event you are dealing with, you do not wholly appreciate it, you cannot write about it with that warmth which good writing should contain. If you identify yourself more or less to some extent you will get the warmth at the cost of objectivity.

I prefer the latter any day because there is life in that writing and life in that thinking even. Then there are bare records of events without anything that moves you. If you are not moved, if the writer is not moved, how can the reader be moved. It is obvious if the writer feels no deep interest or passion in what he is writing, obviously he cannot convey something he has not got, he cannot convey to his readers. He may write text-books for students to pass an examination but it is not a book that people will read with pleasure.

So there is this difficulty about this business of history and now when the material of history is not the individual but society as such—in the biggest possible way—what records do you keep in your archives? It is all very well to talk about ancient records. You may have a letter of Akbar or an edict of Ashoka which is of the highest importance. It is all right. What records do you keep today of events because everything is important. Every pamphlet

that somebody issues is important from the point of view of the historian. Probably that little pamphlet may give you an insight into some thing or some poster will give you insight into something which you may not get from the fat tomes of history.

This is the material for future historians. Then you come up to this difficulty that the material is coming so fast that it is totally impossible for anyone to grasp it. You may spend your life in examining one tiny part of it and you may get some idea, you may become an expert in that tiny part, but understanding a tiny part does not mean understanding a picture at all, the picture of human life, the picture of man striving successfully or unsuccessfully, going forward and all that. You may write about a certain period, as I see, sometimes the syllabuses of Universities, European history from 1789 to 1914, and so on and so forth, whatever it is.

Not having myself studied it, how it is done, I find it very difficult to understand or appreciate how anybody can understand the movement of the human race by studying history in this way. Of course, one can specialise in a particular period but only when you know something about an entire picture, then you can look closely with a microscope into a small part of it. If you look at the small part all the time all your life, then you shrink to that small part and keep apart from the wider picture yourself. That is the difficulty.

And now with this vast amount of material, every newspaper, every book, all this material for future history, how am I to read a hundred thousand books, billions of pages, newspapers and others. nobody can do it. So that curiously enough while on the other hand, the historians live completely in the present and cannot transport themselves into the past of which they write. Also it loses much significance.

So you must have as a historian a dual personality which partly lives in the present, and partly in the past and if the two are not integrated, the past and the present, inside you, you may get into trouble with yourself. So these difficulties arise.

Now not being a historian at all and only a person interested in the development of human society and interested also in individuals who have played an important role in it, I can presume to speak to you because only two types of persons can speak about a subject; one is the person who knows a good deal about it; the other is a person who is completely ignorant about it. I belong to the latter type. Therefore I have presumed to speak about this. Well, having explained my own presence here, I gladly inaugurate this conference.

After the Inaugural Address by the Prime Minister, Dr. K. L. Shrimali delivered his Presidential Address.

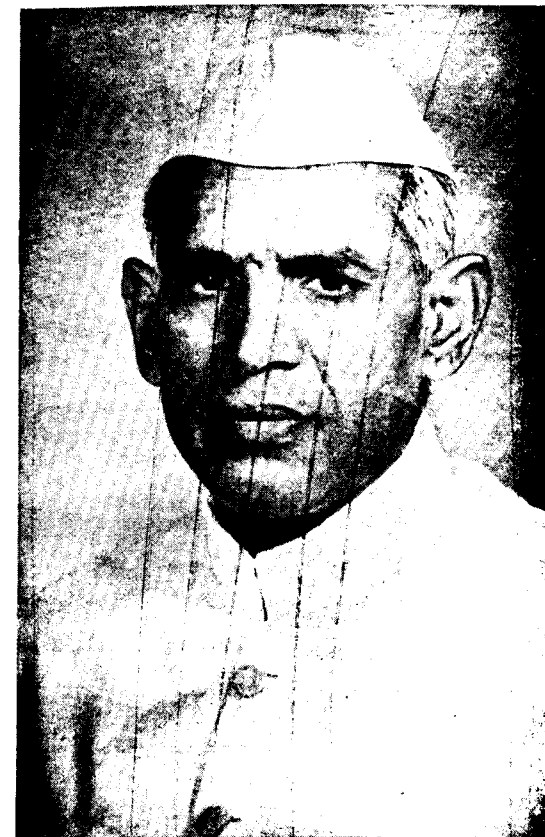
*Presidential Address of Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Minister for Education,
Government of India.*

Mr. Prime Minister, Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to welcome you on behalf of the Government of India to the thirty-fifth session of the Commission. During the last year we lost some eminent scholars of Indian history—Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Brig. H. Bullock and Dr. A. S. Altekar. Dr. Sardesai's death, following so soon after the death of Dr. J. N. Sarkar, has created a void which will not be easy to fill. An acknowledged authority on Maratha history, he was one of the very first who used the hitherto untapped vast source materials of Maratha history brought to light by Rajwade, Khare and Parasnis. He had an almost unbroken association with the Indian Historical Records Commission from 1923 to 1957, when he felt he was too old to be of much use to the Commission. Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, Professor of Lucknow University, was a member from 1948 to 1952 and Brig. H. Bullock, former Judge Advocate General of India, was a member from 1942 to 1947. Dr. Altekar, Director, K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna, was an authority on Ancient Indian History and it came as a great shock when he passed away on the eve of the twenty-second session of the Indian History Congress at Gauhati over which he was to preside. The loss of these distinguished scholars is irreparable.

This is the second time that the Commission is meeting at Delhi, which has always occupied a pride of place in Indian history. For ages it has seen the foundation and flowering of successive empires and been the hub round which the fate of the greater part of India revolved. The mounds and ruins of its thirteen cities bear visible testimony to the dramas that were enacted here, and indeed, each particle of its dust may be said to be surcharged with history. The tradition has been maintained, almost unbroken, to the present, and indeed the current drama is more absorbing than all those that preceded it. Proximity and familiarity tend to make us oblivious of this fact, but occasions such as this offer an opportunity of recalling the stirring times of the bygone as well as of the present age.

Though the flow of accessions to National Archives of India has, as during the past few years, suffered from want of space, the Department drew up an extensive programme for acquiring documents of historical importance in private custody either by way of



Dr. K. L. Shrimali,
Union Minister for Education

gift or by purchase. An Advisory Committee was appointed by the Government to assist the Director of Archives in assessing the value of documents offered for sale. This programme has made some headway and the Department has been able to acquire some valuable documents and manuscripts. The documents received by way of gift include a collection of personal letters of Dr. N. B. Khare containing letters exchanged between him and other national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee; a manuscript in Lala Lajpatrai's handwriting containing "recollections of his life and work for an Independent India while living in U.S.A. and Japan" from the New York Public Library; and three Persian documents from Dr. Saiyid Fakhrud-Din of Baroda. A total of 170 documents and manuscripts has been purchased, among these mention may be made of a farman of Emperor Akbar in Persian; *Muntakhabut Twarikh*, a manuscript in Persian throwing light on the late Mughals and the East India Company's dealings with the Nawab of Oudh. *Khulasatul-Akhbar*, a general history in Persian from the creation of the world down to 905 A.H. (1499-1500 A.D.) written in 1032 A.H. (1622-23 A.D.); and *Munshat-i-Madho Ram*, dated 1110 A.H. (1699-1700 A.D.), a collection of letters in Persian from the well-known Munshi to the Emperor Aurangzeb, members of the royal family, nobles and chiefs. Besides, microfilm copies of some valuable documents including *Roznamcha-i-Bahadur Shah*, belonging to Naziria Public Library, Delhi, and 91 documents including *farmans*, *sanads*, and *parwanas* of the Mughal Emperors and their nobles available in the Delhi Fort Museum have been acquired.

Closely linked with the programme of acquisition of documents and manuscripts is the scheme of the compilation of a National Register of Records in private custody. The greatest difficulty in implementing the scheme is our lack of information about such documents. In a huge country like India, such information can be gathered only through the active cooperation of the State Governments who can avail of the assistance of the State or District Record Survey Committees or learned institutions in their respective areas. As a token of its interest in this matter, the Government of India have decided to sanction grants to such State Governments which might undertake to collect information about documents in private hands for the proposed National Register. So far five States including Rajasthan, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and U.P. have drawn up schemes for the contemplated drive.

Besides its current scheme of microfilming records in the National Archives of India the Department has drawn up a programme of microfilming records of national importance, and the

Government have decided to deposit a copy each of such microfilms in four selected libraries in different parts of the country as a precaution against their possible loss. The Government are also trying to obtain microfilm copies of records from foreign countries. Orders for microfilms of Dutch records from 1732 onwards have already been placed.

The accessions during 1959 included 156 reels of microfilms of Additional Manuscripts and Egerton Manuscripts from the British Museum; 1 reel from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; and 48 reels from the U.S.A. under the Wheat Loan Programme.

The publication programme has made good progress during the year under review. Six volumes—Volumes VI, IX and XIII of the Fort William—India House Correspondence, Volume X of the Calendar of Persian Correspondence, and Browne Correspondence each of them running into 500 pages or more, and the introductory part of the guide to the Records in the National Archives of India and two pamphlets—one on preservation and another on Indian Seals have already been published. Further, the printing of one volume consisting of three reviews of the State of Education in India compiled in 1862, 1867 and 1872, is almost complete.

The programme of repair and rehabilitation of records has also been receiving the attention of the Archives. Besides attending to the requirements of the records in its own custody, the Department has repaired and laminated some important manuscripts in the custody of private persons and institutions. These include Mahatma Gandhi's papers collected by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, a complete set of files of 'Indian Opinion', and a folio of Shri Magan Lal Gandhi's correspondence.

The National Archives of India has recently embarked upon a new project of cataloguing the seals found on the documents in its custody. Besides, the Mughal and British seals and the seals of various local rulers, there are to be found the seals of Afghanistan, Iran, Muscat, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Tibet, Malaya etc. In view of the great value of these seals as a primary source material of Indian history, it is hoped that this pioneering venture will open up new vistas of research and inspire other archival repositories in the country to embark upon similar enterprises.

I must also apprise you of the progress made towards the proposed enactment of a law pertaining to the administration of archives. As recommended by the Commission at its last session in January 1959, the Government of India appointed in August 1959 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Tara Chand to advise the Government on the proposed legislation. The Committee is

finding ways and means of placing the administration of records on a sound footing and ensuring the preservation of the archival wealth of the country for posterity. The Government will take necessary action when the report is submitted.

In order to give more encouragement to the students to conduct research in the National Archives of India, the Research Fellowship Scheme of the Department was revised and the value of research fellowships has been raised.

The Training Scheme of the Department was also revised. The number of stipends has been increased. In addition, provision has been made to give special monthly allowances to candidates sponsored by State Governments and Central Government Offices located outside Delhi.

Access to original material and freedom of expression have opened fresh avenues to research scholars and it is a matter of some satisfaction that in the post-independence period there has been considerable interest in historical research. The number of research scholars working in the National Archives increased from 63 in 1947 to more than 150 in 1959.

We are at present so much engrossed with our own immediate social and economic problems that we are apt to overlook the importance of the patient and humble labours of the research scholars who spent most of their life-span in digging into the past and making available to future historians facts which may throw light on some of our contemporary problems. In our country we have not yet fully realised that history can play a very important role in guiding us to solve many of the baffling and complicated problems which confront us today. History is not a simple chronicle of past events; it is also an explanation of those events in the light of the present. It inspires people to noble deeds and helps them to avoid those pitfalls which have led humanity many times on the path of destruction. History develops a balanced and rational attitude towards the past. It saves us from either imitating the past slavishly or rejecting it altogether; and in this way the study of history guards us against making mistakes in the social and political life of our own times.

There are a vast number of historical events covering many centuries, the explanation and understanding of which will serve as beacon light in the stormy weather which we are facing today. If history is to serve as an effective guide for proper understanding of the problems of the day, it will have to be re-written by the historians. This is not to underestimate the importance of historians who

have made valuable contributions to the understanding of our civilisation. The need for re-writing history arises from the fact that however objective and scientific a historian may try to be, he cannot be free completely from the values and ideals, the prejudices and conflicts of his own age. He may try to subordinate the desire for moral judgment to the need for accuracy, but, being human he cannot help cherishing a secret hope of influencing the political events of the day and expressing some kind of personal predilection in the use of his material. The histories written by the older generations of historians cannot reflect the hopes and aspirations, the tastes and preoccupations, the urges and struggles of our own generation and however valuable old documents may be for research scholars, they do not in themselves throw much light on the problems of today. In order that history may serve as an inspiration for the present, the past must be revived and recreated by the creative vision of the historian so that its relationship and link with the present may be clearly established. This is a tremendous task and a formidable challenge to the present as well as future historians.

In the end I have to thank the members of the Commission for accepting our invitation to hold this session in Delhi in spite of difficulties of accommodation and other inconveniences which they have to face in Delhi. I am particularly grateful to the Prime Minister that in spite of his preoccupations he has found time to inaugurate this Conference. His presence on this occasion is a source of inspiration to us since he has not only discovered the past of India with the insight of a true historian but is also now responsible for shaping the destiny of new India. It is in the fitness of things that this gathering of distinguished historians should be addressed by one who has already made an indelible imprint on the history of our times and who has also contributed significantly to the writing of history.

An exhibition of historical records, documents, maps, photographs etc. was organised in connection with the session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Vigyan Bhawan. The exhibition was opened by Dr. K. L. Shrimali on the 4th February after the Public Meeting, where the Prime Minister was an interested spectator. A large number of interesting exhibits were displayed at the exhibition, which included documents etc. from the National Archives of India, and from the State Archives Offices of Andhra, Bihar, Bombay and Punjab.

In the afternoon of the 5th February twenty-two papers were read and discussed. The session was presided over by Prof. D. V. Potdar.

On the 4th evening the Education Minister was 'At Home' to the members of the Commission at Hyderabad House.

Members Present

Dr. K. L. Shrimali (President)	Dr. B. A. Saletore
Dr. Tara Chand	Dr. V. R. Deoras
Prof. Mohd. Mujeeb	Dr. S. C. Misra
Shri V. K. Bawa	Dr. Hari Ram Gupta
Dr. H. K. Barpujari	Prof. R. P. Patwardhan
Dr. P. M. Joshi	Shri A. R. G. Tiwari
Shri Fida Mohammad Hassnain	Dr. H. L. Gupta
Dr. Ram Mohan Sinha	Dr. N. K. Sahu
Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar	Shri N. B. Roy
Dr. M. Seshadri	Shri R. Subba Rao
Shri P. S. Raghavan	Shri G. H. Khare
Shri V. S. Suri	Shri S. B. Bhat
Shri N. R. Khadgawat	Prof. D. V. Potdar
Shri G. N. Chandra	Dr. A. K. Majumdar
Dr. K. K. Datta	Dr. R. R. Sethi
Dr. G. N. Saletore	Shri A. Ghosh
Dr. A. L. Srivastava	Dr. Sukumar Bhattacharya
Prof. S. Nurul Hasan	Dr. P. Saran
Dr. O. Ramachandrayya	Dr. S. B. Chaudhuri
Shri P. K. S. Raja	Dr. V. G. Dighe
Dr. H. R. Ghoshal	Dr. Raghubir Singh
Dr. N. K. Sinha	Shri Mohibbul Hasan Khan
Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad	Dr. P. C. Gupta
Dr. G. C. Pande	Dr. Amallesh Tripathi
Shri S. C. Sarkar	Dr. M. Abdulla Chaghatai
Shri K. G. Saiyidain (Ministry of Education)	
Shri P. N. Kirpal (Ministry of Education)	
Shri K. D. Bhargava (Secretary).	

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Minister for Education, Government of India—*ex-officio* President.

The Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Chairman: (i) Research & Publication Committee, (ii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

The Director of Archives, Government of India, National Archives of India, New Delhi, *ex-officio* Secretary, (i) Indian Historical Records Commission, (ii) Research and Publication Committee, (iii) Local Records Sub-Committee.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Government of India

*Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil, M.P., 8, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

*Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.(Oxon), 6, Ekdalia Place, Calcutta-19.

*Dr. R. C. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., 4, Bepin Pal Road, Calcutta-26.

*Prof. Mohd. Mujeeb, Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.

*Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Director, Zoological Survey of India, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-12.

State Governments

*Shri V. K. Bawa, I.A.S., Director, Central Record Office, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

*Dr. H. K. Barpujari, M.A., Ph.D.(London), Head of the Department of History, Cotton College, Gauhati.

*Dr. P. M. Joshi, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Archives & Historical Monuments, Secretariat Record Office, Bombay.

*Sri Fida Mohammad Hassnain, M.A., Director of Records, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar.

*Dr. Ram Mohan Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History, Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.).

*Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Madras.

*Also members of the Research and Publication Committee.

*Dr. M. Seshadri, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Director of Archaeology, Government of Mysore, Mysore.

*Shri P. S. Raghavan, M.A., Professor of History & Politics, University College, Trivandrum.

*Shri S. C. De, Curator, Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneswar.

*Shri V. S. Suri, M.A., Keeper of Records of the Government of Punjab, Punjab Government Record Office, Patiala.

*Shri N. R. Khadgawat, M.A., Director of Archives, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc., 8, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

*Shri G. N. Chandra, Keeper of Records of the Government of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Calcutta.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., Ph.D., Director of Archives, Government of Bihar, Patna.

Dr. G. N. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., Keeper of Archives, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Central Record Office, 53 Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Allahabad.

Universities

Dr. A. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Professor of History, Agra College, Agra.

Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, M.A., Head of the Department of History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Dr. B. P. Saksena, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

Dr. O. Ramachandrayya, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History & Politics, Andhra University, Waltair.

Shri P. K. S. Raja, M.A., M.Litt., Reader in History, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar.

Dr. R. S. Tripathi, M.A., D.Litt., Head of the Department of History, Central Hindu College, Banaras.

Dr. H. R. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the History Department, L. S. College, Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

Prof. William Coelho, M.A., 46-A, Kotwadi, Bombay-16.

Dr. N. K. Sinha, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of History, University of Calcutta, 47-A, Ekdalia Road, Calcutta-19.

*Also members of the Research and Publications Committee.

- Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Head of the Department of History, University of Delhi, Delhi.
- Dr. G. C. Pande, Head of the Department of Ancient History & Culture, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
- Dr. S. L. Katare, M.A., Ph.D., Director, Institute of Languages & Research, University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur.
- Shri S. C. Sarkar, M.A. (Oxon), Professor & Head of the Department of History, Jadavpur University, Calcutta-32.
- Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D. (London), D. Phil (Giessen), Director, Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar.
- Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Head of the Department of History, "Kali Sadan", P.O. Sundarbagh, Lucknow.
- Dr. K. K. Pillai, M.A., D.Phil, Professor of Indian History, Madras University, Madras.
- Dr. S. Srikanta Sastri, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
- Shri J. R. Desai, C. N. Vidyalaya, Ambawadi, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad.
- Dr. V. R. Deoras, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Nagpur University, Nagpur.
- Dr. S. C. Misra, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda--2.
- Shri K. A. Sajun Lal, M.A., Sajun Lal Street, Secunderabad.
- Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Head of the Department of History, Punjab University, Hoshiarpur.
- Prof. R. P. Patwardhan, I.E.S., (Retd.), 800, Bhandarkar Institute Road, Poona-4.
- Shri A. R. G. Tiwari, M.A., Professor of History & Political Science, Vithalbhai Patel Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Via Anand (W. Railway).
- Dr. H. L. Gupta, M.A., D.Phil., Head of the Department of History, University of Saugar, Saugar (M.P.).
- Dr. N. K. Sahu, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- Shri M. N. Kaul, M.A., Principal, Government Degree College, Ratlam.
- Shri N. B. Roy, M.A., Professor of Islamic History, Visva-Bharati University, Santiniketan (West Bengal).

Institutions

- Shri R. Subba Rao, M.A., Honorary General Secretary, The Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.

- Shri Jogesh Chandra Bagal, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta-9.
- Dr. U. N. Ghoshal, M.A., Ph.D., (The Asiatic Society) 35, Ramananda Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-9.
- Shri G. H. Khare, Curator, Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, 313(A) Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
- Dr. D. C. Ganguly, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Secretary & Curator, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta-16.
- Shri S. B. Bhat, Honorary Secretary, Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal, Dhulia.
- Shri S. L. Poplai, M.A., Secretary General, Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, New Delhi.
- Prof. V. K. N. Menon, Director, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.
- Shri S. H. Askari, M.A., (Bihar Research Society) Professor of History, Patna College, Patna.
- Shri D. G. Landge, Vidharbha Samshodhan Mandal, Uttar Ambajhari Marg, Nagpur.
- Dr. G. M. Moraes, M.A., Ph.D., (Asiatic Society of Bombay) 9, New Marine Lines, Bombay.
- Prof. D. V. Potdar, (Indian History Congress), "Lokakalyan", 77 Shanwar Peth, Poona.
- Dr. A. K. Majumdar, M.A., Ph.D., Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
- Shri R. S. Panchamukhi, M.A., Chief Editor, Karnatak Historical Society, Dharwar.
- Dr. S. Gopal, M.A., D. Phil (Oxon), Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.
- Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, M.A., D.Litt., Sharadashram, Yeotmal (M.P.).

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (In India)

1. Dr. Rama Rao, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, S.V. University College, Tirupati.
2. Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-Chancellor, Gauhati University, Gauhati.
3. Dr. K. K. Basu, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, T.N.J. College, Bhagalpur (Bihar).

4. Dr. B. R. Sharma, M.A., Ph.D., Mithila Research Institute, Darbhanga (Bihar).
5. Shri S. R. Sharma, Principal, D.A.V. College, Chandigarh (Punjab).
6. Dr. R. R. Sethi, M.A., Ph.D., 103, Golf Link, New Delhi.
7. Shri A. Ghosh, Director General of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi.
8. Dr. Sukumar Bhattacharya, M.A., Ph.D., Education Officer, University Grants Commission, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.
9. Dr. P. Saran, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in History, Delhi University, Delhi.
10. Dr. S. B. Chaudhuri, M.A., Ph.D., Editor, Gazetteer Unit, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, New Delhi.
11. Dr. V. G. Dighe, M.A., Ph.D., Senior Research Officer, History of Freedom Movement Unit, C/o National Archives of India, New Delhi.
12. Dr. Raghubir Singh, M.A., D.Litt., M.P., Raghubir Niwas, Sitamau (M.P.).
13. Shri A. H. Nizami, M.A., Professor of History, Thakur Ranmat Singh College, Rewa (M.P.).
14. Shri S. Gopalan, Honorary Secretary, Tanjore Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.
15. Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indology, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
16. Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D., Ravi Nivas, 90, West Park Road, Maleswaram, Bangalore—3.
17. Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, Chief Minister, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
18. Dr. Ganda Singh, M.A., Ph.D., Retired Director of Archives, The Mall, Patiala.
19. Shri Mohibbul Hasan Khan, M.A., Reader in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
20. Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, D.Litt., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.
21. Dr. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., 5, Jadu Mitra Lane, Calcutta—4.
22. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D., 125, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta.
23. Dr. S. P. Sen, D.Litt., 5A, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

24. Dr. Amallesh Tripathi, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of History, Presidency College, Calcutta.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (Outside India)

Australia

- Mr. H. L. White, Librarian, Commonwealth National Library, Canberra.

Belgium

- Mr. C. Tihon, 58, rue Monrese, Brussels, 3.
Mr. Et. Sabbe, Archiviste General du Royaume, Brussels.

Burma

- Prof. U. Ba Nyunt, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., F.R.A.S. (London), Professor of History, University of Rangoon, Rangoon.

Ceylon

- Dr. G. C. Mendis, Ph.D., Reader in History, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya.
Dr. Gunwardana, Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya.
Dr. Arasaratnam, Ph.D. (London), Lecturer in History, University of Ceylon, Peradeniya.
Ceylon, Colombo.
Mr. G. D. Ramasinghe, Assistant Government Archivist,

China

- Mr. Wu Pao Kang, Head of the Department of Historical Archives, Chinese People's University, Peking.
Mr. Shah Yueh, Head of the Teaching & Research Section on Chinese History, Chinese People's University, Peking.

Denmark

- Dr. Axel Linvald, Director, Rigsarkivet, Copenhagen.
Mr. Kristoff Glamann, Arts Magisteriat, Lecturer, University of Copenhagen, Copenhagen.

Egypt

- Dr. Ibrahim Noshi, 4, Ahmed Nessim Street, Giza, Orman.
Mr. Hassan Osman, Institute of African Studies, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, Dokky, Giza.
Dr. Ahmed Ezzad Abd EL Kerim, Professor of Modern History, Ain Shams University, Cairo.

Dr. M. Chafiq Chorbal, 52, Sheria EL Mirghany, Holipolis, Cairo.

Dr. M. Mahdi Allam, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Ain Sams University, Cairo.

Germany

Prof. G. W. Sante, Director of State Archives, Wiesbaden, Mainzerstrasse 80.

Dr. G. Winter, Director of Federal Government Archives, Koblenz, Am Rhein 12.

Dr. John Papritz, Director of State Archives, Marburg, Fridrichplatz.

Indonesia

Dr. Pengeran Arie Hossein, Kebon Sirih 115e, Djakarta.

Dr. R. Soekanto, Professor of Faculty of Arts, University of Indonesia, Djalan Dipanegra 82, Djakarta.

Iran

Prof. Saeed Nafissi, Professor of History, University of Tehran & Member, Anjuman-e-Iran, Shenasai, Tehran.

Italy

Prof. Armando Lodolini, Superintendent of Central Archives, Government of Italy, Rome.

Japan

Dr. Taro Sakamoto, Litt. D., Director & Professor of Historiographical Institute, Tokyo University, Tokyo.

Malaya Federation

Mr. C. Northcote Parkinson, Professor, Summer School of Arts & Science, University of Harvard, Cambridge, Mass (U.S.A.).

Mr. L. M. Harrod, Director, Raffles National Library, Singapore.

Mauritius

Dr. A. Toussaint, Ph.D. (London), Chief Archivist, Government of Mauritius, Port Louis.

Netherlands

Mr. H. Hardenberg, Director General of the State Archives, Blijenburg—7, The Hague.

Madam Maria Jurriaanse, Archivist of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague.

Mrs. M. A. P. Melink-Roelofs, Chartermaster, Algemeen Rijksarchief, Blijenburg—7, The Hague.

Pakistan

Mian Mohammad Sadullah, P.C.S., Keeper of Records, Government of West Pakistan, West Pakistan Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

Dr. A. B. M. Habibullah, Professor, Islamic History & Culture, University of Dacca, Dacca.

Dr. M. A. Chaghatai, 15-F, Gulbarg, Lahore.

Dr. Riazul Islam, Reader in History, University of Sind, Karachi.

Mr. S. M. Jaffar, Director of Archives, Central Record Office, Peshawar.

United Kingdom

Prof. C. H. Philips, Professor of Indian History, School of Oriental & African Studies, University of London, London.

Dr. C. C. Davies, Reader in Indian History, Balliol College, University of Oxford, Oxford.

Miss L. S. Sutherland, Principal, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Mr. D. L. Evans, Deputy Keeper of Records, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 2.

Prof. V. T. Harlow, Beit Professor of Colonial History, University of Oxford, (Balliol College), Oxford.

Dr. K. A. Ballhatchet, School of Oriental & African Studies, London, W.C. 1.

Dr. T. G. P. Spear, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), Selwyn College, Cambridge.

Sir Theodore E. Gregory, D.Sc., C/o Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., London S.W. 3.

Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.A., Arun House, Horsham, Sussex.

Mr. S. C. Sutton, Librarian, India Office Library, Commonwealth Relations Office, White Hall, London.

U.S.A.

Dr. Solon J. Buck, 321A, Street S.E., Washington 3, D.C.

Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States General Services Administration, National Archives & Records Services, Washington 25, D.C.

- Lt. Col. Arthur E. Kimberley, Wright Air Development Centre,
Air Research & Development Command, United States
Air Force, Wright Petterson Air Force Base, Ohio.
- Dr. Lester K. Born, Alban Towers, 3700, Massachusetts
Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.
- Dr. Holden Furber, Professor of South Asian Regional Studies,
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Peena.
- Dr. Ernst Posner, Director, School of Social Sciences & Public
Affairs, American University, Washington, D.C.

U.S.S.R.

- Mr. V. N. Shumilov, Chief of the Department of the State
Archives of the Ancient Acts of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
- Mr. V. V. Makaskov, Head of the Chair of History & Organisa-
tion of Archives, Moscow State Historical Archivist Ins-
titute, Moscow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH MEETING OF THE
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

New Delhi, 5 February, 1960

The twenty-ninth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee was held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi at 11-0 A.M. on Friday, 5 February, 1960. The meeting was presided over by Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of India and ex-officio Chairman of the Committee.

The list of members who attended the meeting will be found at the end of the proceedings.

Welcoming the members Shri Saiyidain said that the Government of India were very thankful to all the members of the Research and Publication Committee for the help and advice that they had been extending to the National Archives of India from time to time in implementing its various programmes. Referring to the agenda of the meeting, the Chairman said that the policy of the Government of India in implementing the various proposals suggested therein would depend largely on the availability of money and suitable personnel. The Government, he added, were particularly handicapped by a recent directive from the Ministry of Home Affairs which restricted the recruitment of additional staff to the barest minimum. There was, therefore, need for the Committee to formulate its proposals as realistically as possible with due regard to priorities.

Referring to the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, Shri Saiyidain said that the programme which was formulated as far back as 1942, and was originally meant to be a Five-year Programme had not been completed. Though the tempo of work had increased recently, he was told that the work would take five or six years more to complete. That, he added, would indicate that there was need to be more realistic in our future planning and far more vigorous implementation.

Shri Saiyidain further said that in so far as implementation of the various programmes recommended by the Research and Publication Committee was concerned, he had observed that the progress in the States was unfortunately slow. This, he said, might be largely due to the fact that these items of work were in most cases given a low priority. He, therefore, appealed to all the members that whenever any decision of the Research and Publication Committee was referred to the States, Universities etc., they should use their influence to ensure that proper attention was paid to them and they were expeditiously implemented.



Shri K. G. Saiyidain,
Educational Adviser to the Government of India

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the twenty-eighth and some previous meetings.

(Please see conspectus).

Action taken was recorded.

2. Review of progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India

A tabular statement reviewing the progress made in the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India for 1959 is given in Appendix 'A'.

Under Scheme I. an Editor is to be appointed for Volume XII of the *Fort William-India House Correspondence* in place of late Dr. S. N. Das Gupta. The Committee may suggest a name.

Under Scheme II. the Sub-Committee for Publication appointed by the Research and Publication Committee has recommended that the *Sir John Shore's Minutes* need not be published in view of the fact that many of the important minutes have already been brought out. Please see recommendation No. (2) of the Second Meeting of the Sub-Committee (Appendix G.).

Dr. Raghubir Singh enquired how much time it would take for the National Archives of India to fix the price of Volume I of the *Fort William-India House Correspondence*.

The Secretary replied that the National Archives of India had recently decided to fix the price of the volume at Rs. 32. The delay in fixing the price of the volume was due to the fact that the publication in question being quite voluminous, the original cost of the volume came to Rs. 49. This, he thought, was quite high, and keeping in view the earlier recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee that the price of these volumes should not exceed Rs. 20, he tried to fix the price at Rs. 25. The Government of India did not agree to this. Ultimately he had to agree to Rs. 32 as a compromise. The Volume would be placed on sale soon.

Dr. R. R. Sethi enquired whether it would not be possible for the National Archives of India to sell these volumes at discount rates to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Secretary replied that the price of the volumes were fixed by the Manager of Publications, who also sold them.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolution I.—Resolved that the publications brought out by the National Archives of India under its Publication Programme may

be sold to the members of the Indian Historical Records Commission at concessional rates.

Dr. Raghubir Singh then proposed that the name of the Officer who actually edited the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* should be printed in the volumes.

The Secretary said that these did not form part of the regular Publication Programme of the National Archives of India, but was in continuation of an old series started by Sir E. Denison Ross

Dr. Raghubir Singh said that there was some justification for Sir Denison Ross to print his name as he himself was a Persian scholar. But among the subsequent Directors most of them did not know Persian and there was, therefore, all the more reason for them to mention the names of the Officers who actually edited the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that he was not sure whether in the publications of the Government of India it was essential that the names of all the members of the staff who were responsible for editing and publication of a volume should be mentioned. In the Government publications either no name was given, or only the name of the Head of the Department was printed.

Supporting Dr. Raghubir Singh, Dr. P. M. Joshi said that for the publications of the Bombay Record Office the State Government's policy was always to print the name of the scholar who actually edited a volume. This, according to him, gave both recognition and encouragement to the scholars.

The Secretary said that in the *Fort William-India House Correspondence* series, of which the Director of Archives, Government of India, was the General Editor, the names of the Honorary Editors were always printed. In the Preface to these volumes he had also mentioned the names of the members of the staff who had assisted him in editing the volumes. The same principle was followed by him in the *Browne Correspondence* and *Calendar of Persian Correspondence*.

Concluding the discussion the Chairman said that this would serve the purpose adequately.

Shri F. M. Hassnain said that according to Resolution V of the twenty-seventh meeting of the Research and Publication Committee the Editors etc., were requested to complete their work expeditiously. From the statement of the Publication Programme he found that publication of the *Marathi Letters* and *Elphinstone Correspondence* had not so far been completed though the works were entrusted to the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala and Nagpur University more than ten years ago.

Shri D. V. Potdar replied that so far as the *Marathi Letters* were concerned, these were published some three or four years back. But according to the contract the *Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala* had also to publish English summaries of those letters with notes etc. It was here that the Mandala was facing financial difficulties. He said he had a discussion with the Director of Archives, Government of India on the matter and hoped something would be done in this regard.

As regards *Elphinstone Correspondence*, Dr. R. M. Sinha said that before he left Nagpur University, the major portion of the Volume was already printed and only about 50 pages remained to be set on print.

Dr. V. R. Deoras, representative of the Nagpur University said that the delay was mainly on the part of the press. He, however, assured the Committee that necessary action would be taken by the University in expediting the printing.

With regard to the *Hindi Letters* the Secretary said that Volume I, which was being edited and published by the Allahabad University, was expected to come out of the press shortly. As regards Volume II, which was being published by the Government of Rajasthan, he asked Shri N. R. Khadgawat to throw some light on its progress.

Shri N. R. Khadgawat said that he was not aware of the latest position. All that he knew was that the manuscripts were prepared sometime in 1944 and some funds were provided by the Government of Rajasthan for the publication of the Volume. He had an idea that sometime in 1954 or 1955 Dr. M. L. Sharma, who was editing the volume, was asked by the State Government to hand over the editing work to some body else.

Shri V. S. Suri said that this was a very sorry state of affairs and some remedial measures might be taken.

After some discussion it was decided that Dr. M. L. Sharma should be requested through the Government of Rajasthan to complete the work within a specified period, otherwise the work should be taken away from him.

With regard to *Ochterlony Papers*, Dr. N. K. Sinha said that the Calcutta University had been assured of some grant by the University Grants Commission, and as such the University would be able to undertake the publication of the volume.

The question of appointment of an Honorary Editor for Volume XII of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* in place of late Dr. S. N. Das Gupta was then taken up for consideration. The names of Dr. H. L. Gupta and Dr. A. Tripathi were proposed.

After a short discussion in which Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Dr. N. K. Sinha and the Chairman participated, the following resolution was passed:

Resolution II.—Resolved that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, may take necessary action in consultation with the Chairman of the Research and Publication Committee to appoint an Honorary Editor for Volume XII of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* in place of late Dr. S. N. Das Gupta.

3. *Resolution by Shri R. P. Patwardhan regarding appointment of additional staff for the National Archives of India to expedite its Publication Programme*

"The Committee notes that the progress of the publication of the volumes of the *Fort William—India House Correspondence* under the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India is disappointingly slow, and requests the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission to move the Government of India to sanction additional staff and funds to the Department to enable the work to be carried out more expeditiously".

Secretary's note.—Every effort is being made to expedite the publication of various volumes under the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India. As will appear from the statement at Annexure I, three volumes of *Fort William—India House Correspondence* have been printed since the Commission met last in December 1958 and two more volumes are in various stages of printing. Under Scheme II, *Browne Correspondence* has also been printed this Year. This shows a decided improvement on the progress made in the previous years. As was explained several times in the past, the slow progress in printing the volumes could be attributed mainly to the additional work that had to be done after they were received from the Honorary Editors and the difficulties that the National Archives of India had to face in selecting suitable press to undertake the work of printing. Appointment of additional staff for National Archives will no doubt help in expediting the Publication Programme, but this may not be feasible for sometime to come.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Government of India may be moved to sanction additional staff and funds to the National Archives of India to expedite its Publication Programme.

4. *Recommendations of the Sub-Committee for Publication*

The Research and Publication Committee at its twenty-sixth meeting held at Bhubaneswar in March 1958 appointed a Sub-Committee to reassess the Twenty-Year Publication Programme of the

National Archives of India. The Sub-Committee held three meetings on the 1st September, 8th and 30th December, 1958 respectively. The proceedings of the meetings of the Sub-Committee will be found in Appendix G. The main recommendations of the Sub-Committee are:—

- (i) that the present scheme of publishing letters to and from the Court of Directors *in extenso* may be given up for the period after 1800. Instead, selected records alone may be published in the same series;
- (ii) that a detailed scheme for publishing selected documents may be prepared by the National Archives of India relating to post-1858 period. In the first place, documents relating to Land Revenue, Finance, Fiscal Policy and Foreign Relations should be published;
- (iii) that some items under the new scheme may be taken up by the National Archives of India and the remaining ones by various Universities;
- (iv) that the publication of Sir John Shore's Minutes need not be undertaken since most of the important minutes have already been published; and
- (v) that the National Archives of India should not undertake any new programme until the present Publication Programme is completed.

The details of the records proposed to be published on the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee were placed before the Research and Publication Committee.

After the implications of the main recommendations of the Sub-Committee were explained by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Dr. N. K. Sinha said that Land Revenue, being more or less of local interest, need not be included under the proposed Publication Programme.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee for Publication were endorsed by the Research and Publication Committee subject to the change suggested by Dr. N. K. Sinha, and the following resolution was passed unanimously.

Resolution IV.—The Research and Publication Committee endorses the following recommendations of the Sub-Committee for Publication :

- (i) that the present scheme of the National Archives of India of publishing letters to and from the Court of Directors *in extenso* may be given up for the period after 1800, instead, selected records alone may be published in the same series;

- (ii) that in the first place, documents relating to Finance, Fiscal Policy and Foreign Relations should be published;
- (iii) that some item under the new scheme may be taken up by the National Archives of India and the remaining ones by various Universities;
- (iv) that the National Archives of India should not undertake any new programme until the present Publication Programme is completed; and
- (v) that the publication of Sir John Shore's Minutes need not be undertaken since most of the important minutes have already been published.

As regards Land Revenue records, the following resolution was passed at the suggestion of Shri S. Nurul Hasan :

Resolution V.—Resolved that the State Governments may be requested to undertake a programme of publication of Land Revenue Records in their respective custody, and that the National Archives of India should extend its help to the State Governments by offering microfilm copies of such records as may be required by the State Governments in this regard.

5. *Resolution by Dr. R. M. Sinha, regarding publication of records bearing on India's Military History*

“Resolved that steps be taken for the publication of documents bearing on India's military history available in the National Archives and other Record Offices.”

Explanatory note—The publication of these documents will provide opportunities for investigations in a comparatively neglected field of historical studies.

Secretary's note—The proposal is timely and may be taken into account while considering the recommendations of the Sub-Committee for publication. The hands of the National Archives of India are full with its present Publication Programme and it will not be in a position to undertake any new programme for publication at present.

Moving his resolution Dr. R. M. Sinha enquired whether it would not be possible for the National Archives of India to include it in its existing Publication Programme.

The Secretary replied that as already explained by him the hands of the National Archives of India were full. Besides, the recommendations of the Sub-Committee which were endorsed by the Research and Publication Committee earlier, specifically recommended that the Department should not undertake any fresh programme until its present Publication Programme was completed.

Dr. Raghbir Singh said that since most of the records were with the Union Ministry of Defence, it would be appropriate for that Ministry to undertake a programme of publication of India's Military history. Such assistance as might be required of the National Archives of India would, he thought, be easily available. It was pointed out that in this matter it would be necessary to obtain the views of the Ministry of Defence.

The following resolution was passed :

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Union Ministry of Defence may be moved to consider the feasibility of undertaking the publication of records available with the Government of India bearing on India's military history.

6. Survey of records

The annual reports of the work done in the year 1958-59 were received from the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. These are placed on the table. The Survey Committees of West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi have not sent their reports. The State Committee of Orissa remained dormant during the year 1958-59, and reports from Punjab and Tripura showed that they could not do any appreciable work.

During the period under review the Survey Committees in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Orissa were reconstituted and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura set up their own Committees. The Government of Rajasthan and the Administration of Himachal Pradesh have decided to set up Survey Committees in their respective territories. The other states in which the Survey Committees are functioning are Bihar, Bombay, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Punjab have been requested to set up Survey Committees. The term of the Assam Regional Record Survey Committee expired on 1st September 1959.

The report was recorded.

7. Resolution by the Government of Kerala regarding supply of annual reports of the Survey Committees to States and Universities

"Steps be taken by the National Archives of India for collecting and compiling the annual reports regarding the work done by the Regional Records Survey Committees in the States and copies of the publication be supplied to the State Governments, Universities and learned institutions free of cost."

Explanatory note.—Regional Records Survey Committees have been constituted in almost all the States of the Indian Union by the State Governments and are also recognised as competent bodies for advising the State Governments and Universities on all matters with respect to the collection and preservation of records. These Committees are manned on the advice of the Commission. The resolutions passed by this Commission and recommended to the State Governments and Universities for implementation have not been implemented *in toto* by the States. The Commission has suggested various methods for the preservation of the records owned by the State Governments and for enabling Post-graduate students to conduct research. But the Regional Records Survey Committees constituted in some of the States are dormant. In order to maintain a uniformity of work and in order to induce the State Governments and Universities to implement the resolutions passed by the Commission, it is essential to review the work done every year by the various Regional Records Survey Committees in India.

Secretary's note.—Annual reports are invited every year by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, from all the Regional Records Survey Committees in the States. Such reports as are received are placed before the Research and Publication Committee every year. Summaries of these reports are printed in the annual Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Survey Committees may, however, supply copies of their annual reports to all the State Governments, Universities and various institutions, free of cost, as proposed.

In view of the Secretary's note, Shri P. S. Raghavan, representative of the Kerala Government, withdrew the resolution.

8. National Register of Records

On the recommendation of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held in March 1958, the Government of India have made a financial grant amounting to Rs. 42,000 for the year 1959-60 for disbursement to such State Governments as may co-operate with the National Archives of India in the compilation of the proposed National Register of Records. A total sum of Rs. 7,500 has been distributed to the Governments of Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments concerned have been requested to furnish a quarterly report of the progress made by them in collecting information for the Register.

The Government of India have also appointed a Committee to review the progress of work done and advise the National Archives of India on the ways and means for the proper and speedy implementation of the Scheme.

Shri N. R. Khadgawat said that a general directive should be given to all the State Governments by the Committee for National Register appointed by the Government of India. He also added that the financial grants which were given by the Government of India to the States were inadequate and this should be raised.

Supporting Shri Khadgawat, Shri V. S. Suri said that the grants were also received quite late.

The Chairman assured that he would look into the matter and would see that the grants for the next year were paid in time.

9. *Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar regarding preparation of a list of documents in the National Archives of India bearing upon India's relations with China, Tibet and NEFA*

"That a detailed list be prepared of the documents in the National Archives of India bearing upon India's relations with China, Tibet and the hill tribes of the North-eastern Frontier."

Secretary's note.—The National Archives of India is at present engaged in compiling an up-to-date Hand Book of Records in its custody. Listing of records of various series is also being done. These will take a long time to complete. Preparation of a list of records bearing upon India's relations with China, Tibet and the tribes of the north-eastern frontier will mean scrutiny and examination of records of various Departments. This will mean a stupendous task, which the National Archives of India with its present strength and assignment, will not be in a position to undertake.

The resolution was taken up for discussion in the absence of Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

The Chairman said that his impression was that most of the records on the subjects were with the Ministry of External Affairs, and it would be necessary to consult them before any action was taken on the resolution.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that this question should be left to the Union Ministries of External Affairs, and Defence. He personally felt that such lists should not be prepared and printed at this time.

Dr. S. Gopal said that so far as the Ministry of External Affairs were concerned, they had prepared such lists for their own use. But they were of current importance and could not be released for security reasons. If at any suitable time the Government of India thought it necessary to release them, the Ministry of External Affairs would be glad to hand them over to the National Archives of India.

10. *Resolution by Dr. H. L. Gupta regarding :*

(i) *acquisition of family records of the former Princes*

"Resolved that the Government of India be approached to acquire the private family records of the former ruling families of India for purposes of historical research either by persuasion or by purchase."

Explanatory note.—The private family records of the former Indian Princes are expected to prove very useful for historical research. They will throw light on some very obscure aspects of Indian History. Hence the acquisition of those records for their scientific preservation and historical research will be of tremendous benefit to the cause of education. For this reason it is very necessary to acquire them before it becomes too late.

Secretary's note.—The question of proper maintenance of records in the personal custody of the ruling Princes was reviewed by the Research and Publication Committee several times in the past (*vide* Resolution IV, 14th meeting, May 1949 and Resolution XI, 16th meeting, July 1950). The Government of India in 1959 had on its own requested all the former Rajpramukhs etc. by name to offer their personal records as a gift to the nation. Resolution XI of the sixteenth meeting, which recommended proper maintenance and utilisation of records in the personal custody of the Rulers, was similarly forwarded by the Government of India to all the Rajpramukhs of Part 'B' States and the Chief Commissioners of Part 'C' States. The Government of India also intimated their willingness to offer their advice to the Rajpramukhs for the upkeep and scientific treatment of those records. For replies received from the various States etc., please see pp. 73-76, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXVII, Part I. The question is now being examined by the Archival Legislation Committee.

The Chairman said the Report of the Archival Legislation Committee might be awaited.

(ii) *collection of records relating to the Revolt of the Indian Navy in 1945*

"Resolved that for a comprehensive study of the political events leading to transfer of power in 1947, the Government of India be moved to collect from the official as well as private custody all the relevant papers relating to the Revolt of the Navy in Bombay in 1945 and to preserve them in the National Archives of India at New Delhi."

Explanatory note.—The revolt of the Navy in Bombay was politically a very significant event which opened the British eyes

to the spread of new awakening even among the defence forces which could boldly think of open defiance in their fight for rights. This was one of the important factors which influenced the British mind to give a realistic approach to the political problems in India and to think of transfer of power as a piece of political wisdom. The records relating to this event will help in the study of the history of the freedom struggle on the eve of its fruitful culmination.

Secretary's note.—The official records relating to the Revolt of the Navy are presumably with the Ministry of Defence. These records will be transferred to the National Archives of India in due course. As regards collection of private papers on the subject the gift of such paper will be gratefully accepted by the National Archives of India.

The Chairman said this again concerned the Ministry of Defence.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that records relating to the revolt of the Indian Navy were not with the Ministry of Defence.

The Secretary said they were not in the custody of the National Archives of India.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that as far as he knew they were not in the custody of the Government of Bombay either.

The Chairman suggested that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, should make an enquiry from the Central Ministry of Home Affairs and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay regarding the whereabouts of those records.

11. *Resolution by Shri S. R. Sharma regarding throwing open of records in the National Archives of India upto 1950*

"In view of the fact that several works on the period 1930—50 purporting to be based on contemporary official and non-official materials have been already published, the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission recommends to the Government of India that the records on this period may be thrown open for study."

Secretary's note.—All records of the Government of India more than forty years old are available for *bona fide* research purposes subject to the condition that excerpts taken from the confidential records of the post-1901 period are to be scrutinized by the owning Ministries. The Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs have also generally agreed to these conditions subject to certain

restrictions. The scholars can have access to records of later date (less than 40 years old) with the prior permission of the Ministries concerned.

In the absence of Shri S. R. Sharma and in view of the Secretary's note the resolution was not moved.

12. *Resolution by Shri S. Nurul Hasan regarding calendaring and listing of records in the custody of the Central and State Archives*

"Considering the importance of the proper utilisation of the historical records of the 17th and 18th centuries, other than the records of the East India Company, resolved that a Sub-Committee be appointed to prepare a scheme for the calendaring and listing of the above-mentioned records in the custody of the National Archives or the Archives of the various States."

Explaining his resolution further Shri Nurul Hasan said that there were a large number of records of the 17th and 18th centuries other than the records of the East India Company in the custody of the National Archives of India and various State Record Offices. If such manuscripts were listed and catalogued a vast fund of knowledge and information would be made available to scholars. For this purpose he suggested that a small Committee consisting of seven or eight persons be formed with representatives from States and Universities to draw up a detailed programme for the purpose.

Shri D. V. Potdar said that the work would be of great magnitude and would take many years to complete. Most of the State Record Offices have their own Hand-books of records in their respective custody.

Shri Nurul Hasan said that his resolution referred to the records other than those of the East India Company.

The Chairman said that there was no harm in exploring the feasibility of the proposal.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed :

Resolution VII.—Resolved that a Sub-Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to examine the proposal of listing and calendaring of historical records of the 17th and 18th Centuries, other than the records of the East India Company, in the custody of the Central and State Record Offices :

Dr. Tara Chand, New Delhi (*Chairman*)

Prof. D. V. Potdar, Poona

Dr. B. P. Saksena, Allahabad

Dr. N. K. Sinha, Calcutta

Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, Aligarh
 Dr. K. K. Pillai, Madras
 Dr. P. Saran, Delhi
 Shri V. K. Bawa, Hyderabad
 Shri N. R. Khadgawat, Jaipur
 Dr. H. R. Gupta, Hoshiarpur

Director of Archives, Government of India—*Secretary*

The Sub-Committee should submit its report to the Research and Publication Committee.

13. *Resolution by Shri V. K. Bawa regarding classification and cataloguing of Persian records in Madras Record Office*

“Resolved that the Madras Government be requested to implement the Resolution No. IX, (ii) passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission, at their Sixth Session, held at Madras in 1924, relating to the classification and cataloguing of the Persian Records of the Carnatic.”

Explanatory note.—In the Sixth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, held in 1924, at Madras, a Resolution No. IX, (ii) was passed relating to examination and classification of Persian Records of the Carnatic deposited in the Madras Records Office. An enquiry was made as to how far the above Resolution was implemented. The Madras Record Office has intimated in reply that there has been no cataloguing and classification of the aforesaid records, and that some of the papers were being listed in English more than 30 years ago by a clerk of the Madras Record Office, who knew Persian. After his retirement in 1924, no Persian knowing clerk was appointed and there was a stagnation. The Madras Record Office has stated that the question of resuming the work is under their consideration.

Secretary's note.—The Government of Madras have taken up the work of listing and cataloguing of Persian Manuscripts in the custody of Madras Record Office and Government Museum, and have appointed the Assistant Professor of Urdu of Presidency College and an Urdu-knowing clerk for the purpose. The State Government later propose to publish the Catalogue.

Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar said that as pointed out by the Secretary in his note, the work of cataloguing the Persian records in Madras Record Office had already been undertaken by the State Government. He would like to know what was being done by Andhra Government about the Persian and Marathi records in the custody of their Record Office.

Shri V. K. Bawa replied that Hyderabad Record Office was preparing descriptive hand-lists of Mughal and Asafia records. If the work could continue undisturbed, and if these records were not

divided, he hoped the listing would be completed within another two years. As regards Marathi and Modi records, Shri Bawa said that he was facing some difficulties as he was unable to get suitable staff who knew old Marathi and Modi scripts.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that it was desirable that all the Record Offices, which had Persian records in their custody, should have Persian knowing staff.

Dr. Raghubir Singh said that there might be similar need for Marathi and Modi knowing staff for Record Offices which had such records in their custody.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed :

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that Record Offices in India who have records in regional languages, in their respective custody, should appoint special staff knowing those languages.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Shri S. Nurul Hasan and seconded by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Shri K. G. Saiyidain, *Chairman*
 Dr. Tara Chand
 Prof. M. Mujeeb
 Shri V. K. Bawa
 Dr. H. K. Barpujari
 Dr. P. M. Joshi
 Shri F. M. Hassnain
 Dr. R. M. Sinha
 Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar
 Dr. M. Seshadri
 Shri P. S. Raghavan
 Shri V. S. Suri
 Shri N. R. Khadgawat
 Shri G. N. Chandra
 Dr. K. K. Datta
 Dr. G. N. Saletore
 Dr. A. L. Srivastava
 Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
 Dr. O. Ramachandraiya
 Shri P. K. S. Raja

Dr. H. R. Ghosal
 Dr. N. K. Sinha
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
 Dr. G. C. Pande
 Prof. S. C. Sarkar
 Dr. V. R. Deoras
 Dr. S. C. Misra
 Dr. H. R. Gupta
 Prof. R. P. Patwardhan
 Shri A. R. G. Tiwari
 Dr. H. L. Gupta
 Dr. N. K. Sahu
 Shri N. B. Roy
 Dr. B. A. Saletore
 Shri R. Subba Rao
 Shri G. H. Khare
 Shri S. B. Bhat
 Shri S. H. Askari
 Shri D. G. Landge
 Prof. D. V. Potdar
 Dr. A. K. Majumdar
 Dr. S. Gopal
 Dr. M. A. Chaghatai (Pakistan)
 Dr. R. R. Sethi
 Dr. S. Bhattacharya
 Dr. P. Saran
 Dr. S. B. Chaudhuri
 Dr. V. G. Dighe
 Dr. Raghubir Singh
 Dr. Ganda Singh
 Shri M. H. Khan
 Dr. P. C. Gupta
 Dr. A. Tripathi

} Corresponding Members

Shri K. D. Bhargava, *Secretary.*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF SOME OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

24th Meeting, Mysore, January, 1955

Resolution VIII.—Resolved that in view of the importance of the Historical Records of the Survey of India, the Commission recommends to the Government of India that all the volumes entitled "Historical Records of the Survey of India", published by Colonel R. H. Phillimore under orders of the Surveyor General of India, be priced at Rs. 20/- per copy for general sale, but for members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Professors of History of recognized Colleges and research scholars, the above publication be sold at a concessional price of Rs. 10/- only per volume.

The Government of India (Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs) have decided that copies of volume IV of the Historical Records of the Survey of India may be sold at a concessional price of Rs. 12.50 nP. per copy to *bona fide* Research Scholars, Professors of History of recognized Colleges and members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, certified either by the Ministry of Education or the Indian Historical Records Commission.

25th Meeting, Patna, 1956

Resolution III.—Resolved that in modification of Resolution V passed at the 24th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, the State Governments be requested to arrange through their Universities and Research Institutions for compilation and publications of Bibliographies of their regions for use of students and scholars of History and copies of these may be supplied to all organized State Record Offices, Universities, and Research Institutions. Further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Inter-University Board for being circulated to the Universities in the country.

Andhra Pradesh.—It is proposed to entrust the work of the implementation of the resolution to the Regional Records Survey Committee.

Orissa.—Utkal University will take steps for implementation of the resolution when instructions in this regard are received by them from the Inter-University Board of India.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya Peeth.—The resolution cannot be implemented at present as the University Library has not got the necessary equipment.

Vikram University.—The resolution is under consideration.

26th Meeting, Bhubaneswar, 1958

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Indian Record Offices and Universities be placed on the free mailing list in respect of publications authorized by the Government of India and the State Governments on the basis of the materials collected by the Board of Editors for compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in India and by the State Committees.

Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, and Rajasthan.—Accept the resolution.

Jammu and Kashmir, and Punjab.—The resolution is under consideration

27th Meeting, New Delhi, September, 1958

Resolution II.—Resolved that in order to help the research scholars the heads of the Record Offices and the Professors of various universities should collaborate with the National Archives of India, to prepare for publication in the 'Indian Archives' a list of subjects on which researches can be undertaken together with information about the availability of material on them.

State Governments:

Madras, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., and Bihar.—Accept the resolution. Madras, Punjab and Bihar have sent lists of subjects for research.

Universities:

Poona, Maharaja Sayaji Rao University, Baroda, Rajasthan and Osmania University.—Accept the resolution. Rajasthan and Osmania Universities have sent lists of subjects for research.

Agra.—The resolution has been forwarded to the Professors of History, in all the affiliated colleges of the University.

Gujarat, and Jammu and Kashmir.—In the absence of post-graduate departments in History, it is not possible for the Universities to implement the resolution. Gujarat University has, however, forwarded the resolution to its nominee for necessary action.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidya Peeth, Jadavpur, and Saugar.—The Universities are not in a position to suggest any subject for research at present.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that for having a comprehensive picture of the Indian Freedom Struggle in the last phase, the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) be requested to collect all materials relating to the activities of the Indian National Army and its leader Shri Subhas Chandra Bose from all sources whether in or outside India.

The Ministry of Defence and the Board of Editors for the compilation of the History of Freedom Movement have made valuable collections of source materials connected with Indian National Army and its leader Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. The former is also endeavouring to collect materials which may be in the possession of Defence Services. The Government of India are also making an effort to collect similar materials from outside India through Indian Embassies and Missions abroad. An appeal has been issued through the press and All India Radio to persons who might be in possession of materials relating to the activities of the Indian National Army to offer them as gifts to the Nation to be preserved in the National Archives of India.

Resolution V.—Resolved that in order to expedite the work of editing the records in the National Archives of India, consistent with efficiency and convenience, a large number of scholars should be utilized whenever possible for accelerating the progress of work.

Government of India have accepted the resolution in principle.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Record Offices in India should compile lists of their publications and reprint such of the publications as are out of print and for which there is still a demand from research institutions and research students.

Government of India.—Accept the Resolution in principle.

West Bengal.—Accept the resolution.

Madras.—The State Government published a catalogue of publications of the Madras Record Office in 1942, which was reprinted in 1954. Copies of the Catalogue were supplied free to all concerned.

As regards these publications sufficient numbers are available in the Record Office for reference purposes. Reprinting of these publications will be taken up when the Government Press, Madras, is in a position to take up the printing.

Mysore.—The resolution has been noted.

Andhra Pradesh.—Accept the resolution.

Uttar Pradesh.—Agrees to the publication of a list of publications. So far as the reprinting of out of print publications is concerned the State Government have noted the resolution.

Resolution VII.—Resolved that the Secretary, Research and Publication Committee, should collect up to date information about their archival assets from all the State Governments for publication of a Hand-book of Indian Archival Repositories.

The information has been received from the State Governments of Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab and Administrations of Himachal Pradesh and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

Resolution VIII.—This Committee recommends that the heads of the State Record Offices be authorized by their respective State Governments to release, as far as possible without scrutiny excerpts from all the records upto 1916 to *bona fide* research students.

Andhra Pradesh.—Have no objection to release of excerpts from the records of the State Government which are forty years old. The date 1916 need not be fixed. The right of scrutiny cannot, however, be dispensed with, as this may lead to possible controversies on live problems which may embarrass the Government and effect public interest. There is no delay in the scrutiny of excerpts.

Bihar.—Excerpts taken by research scholars from non-confidential records of the State Governments which are more than fifty years old are not subjected to scrutiny.

Kerala.—Action will be taken on the resolution when an Archives Office is established in the State.

Madras.—There is absolutely no delay in scrutinising excerpts. The scrutiny is made to prevent collection of information on matters not relevant to the scope of subject of research or on matters relating to private claims which may involve Government in litigation or embarrass them otherwise. The State Government do not, therefore, consider it desirable to dispense with the scrutiny of excerpts taken by the research scholars.

Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, and Rajasthan.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Uttar Pradesh.—Accept the resolution provided information collected from the records does not cause administrative embarrassment to the State Government.

West Bengal.—The Resolution is under consideration.

Bombay.—Records upto 1916 have been thrown open for research. The State Government have not mentioned anything regarding the release of excerpts without scrutiny.

Resolution I.—This Committee recommends to the State Governments that the old unpublished records of historical importance in the Archives of different States or in District Record Offices be published, being carefully edited by competent scholars, and where necessary the State Governments may consult the Director of the National Archives of India.

Madras.—The State Government are already publishing the records of historical importance.

Bombay.—The resolution will be kept in view while carrying out the publication programme of old records.

Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab.—Accept the resolution, which is also being implemented.

Rajasthan.—The State Government have drawn up a phased programme for publication of their records.

Bihar.—Accept the resolution.

Resolution II.—The Committee reiterates its past recommendations for centralization of the District, Divisional and Sub-Divisional records and for throwing open of records to *bona fide* research scholars, and requests the State Governments to inform the Indian Historical Records Commission of the action taken to implement the above recommendations.

Bihar, and Madras.—Accept the resolution.

Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, and Rajasthan.—Accept the resolution in principle, but its implementation will take time due to various practical difficulties.

Bombay.—The resolution is proposed to be implemented under the third five year plan of the State.

Punjab.—The resolution is under consideration.

West Bengal.—Necessary steps for the centralization of district records will be taken when the State Archives has been shifted to the new building acquired for the purpose with adequate accommodation.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the Archives Offices, libraries, museums and other institutions in India should compile and publish catalogues of persian documents in their respective custody.

Bihar, Rajasthan, and Madras.—Accept the resolution.

Bombay.—The resolution is not applicable as there are no persian documents in the Secretariat Record Office.

Andhra Pradesh.—The resolution is engaging the attention of the State Government. It will, however, take some time to bring out a descriptive catalogue.

Punjab and Mysore.—The resolution is under consideration.

West Bengal.—The State Government will try to appoint an expert in persian in course of the ensuing re-organization of State Archives.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the National Archives of India should make an attempt to microfilm important documents in the custody of various institutions, societies and private persons and that the Regional Records Survey Committees in the various States should extend their assistance and cooperation to the National Archives in this behalf.

The National Archives of India has drawn up an extensive programme for microfilming documents of national and historical importance in private custody. Under this programme microfilm copies of such documents will also be kept in four selected libraries in India to prevent their possible loss.

Madras, Bombay, Rajasthan and Punjab.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Item 10 regarding reduction in the cost of typescript copies of excerpts taken from the National Archives of India.

It has not been found possible to reduce the typing rates in view of the rising prices and costly living in Delhi.

Item 13 regarding acquisition of the original manuscript of the Panjab (Jallianwala Bagh) Enquiry Committee Report (1920) which was written in Gandhiji's handwriting.

The manuscript has not been traced so far. Efforts are still being made in this regard.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

New Delhi, 4 February 1960

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at 3-0 P.M. on Thursday, the 4th February 1960 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The meeting was presided over by Dr. K. L. Shrima'li, Union Minister for Education and *ex-officio* President of the Commission.

The list of members present will be found at the end of the proceedings.

1. *Motion of condolence on the death of Dr. G. S. Sardesai. Brig. H. Bullock, Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, and Dr. A. S. Altekar*

Dr. G. S. Sardesai died on 29 November 1959. A renowned author of several monumental works on Maratha history, Dr. Sardesai had a long association with the Indian Historical Records Commission almost since its inception. He attended the third session of the Commission held at Bombay in 1921 as a representative of the Baroda State, was an Ordinary member from 1927 to 1929, a Corresponding member in 1930, and again from 1936 to 1940. He was again appointed an Ordinary member in 1952 as one of the nominees of the Government of India and continued till 22 November 1957, when he resigned for reasons of health.

Brig. H. Bullock, who expired on 19 November 1959, was appointed an Ordinary member in 1942 when the Commission was reconstituted as one of the nominees of the Government of India and served the full term of five years. He was the Judge Advocate General in the pre-Independence India, and later joined the British High Commission in charge of the British monuments, graves etc. He was a great scholar of military history.

Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, the Head of the Department of History of the Lucknow University, died on 21 February 1959. He was appointed a Corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1948 and an Associate member in the same year representing the Lucknow University. He continued as such till March 1952.

Dr. A. S. Altekar, who expired on 22 November 1959, was not associated with the Indian Historical Records Commission. He was, however, a renowned historian and an eminent scholar of Political Science. He was the President-elect of the Session of the Indian History Congress held at Gauhati in December 1959.

The members present stood in silence for two minutes as a mark of respect to the memory of Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Brig. H. Bullock, Dr. S. N. Das Gupta and Dr. A. S. Altekar, and passed the following resolution:

Resolution I.—The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Dr. G. S. Sardesai, Brig. H. Bullock, Dr. S. N. Das Gupta and Dr. A. S. Altekar and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Commission.

2. *Review of action taken on the resolutions passed at the thirty-fourth and some previous sessions of the Indian Historical Records Commission*

(Please see Conspectus of action taken)

Drawing attention to a resolution passed by the Commission in 1956 (Research & Publication Committee), Dr. N. K. Sinha enquired whether the hand-list of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest obtained by the National Archives of India from foreign countries had since been compiled, and if so, when the same would be supplied to the State Record Offices, Universities and research institutions.

The Secretary replied that an abstract hand-list of such microfilms was prepared and distributed to all Record Offices in India in 1957 and to such other institutions as required them. The detailed hand-list was under preparation and was expected to be completed soon. The list would thereafter be printed and distributed as recommended by the Research and Publication Committee. As regards the reference made by some State Directors etc. that the abstract list was not received by them, the Secretary assured that he would look into the matter.

3. *Review of progress made in the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1959*

A report on the progress made in the Development Programme of the National Archives of India during 1958 was placed before the thirty-fourth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Trivandrum on 1st January 1959. The report for 1959 is given below:—

Acquisition of microfilms of records from abroad.—During the year under review the National Archives of India received one case containing 156 reels of microfilm copies of Additional Manuscripts and Egerton Manuscripts from the British Museum, London, and 1 reel relating to Melanges Colbert from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. 18 reels of microfilm copies of records pertaining to India were also received from U.S.A. under the Wheat Loan Programme.

In addition, 105 reels of microfilms of Dutch records of Indian interest covering the period 1732-42 costing Rs. 11,000 are expected to be received shortly from Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague. Another order for Rs. 10,000/- for microfilms of the same series covering the period 1742-96 has been placed during the current financial year (1959-60).

Acquisition of privately owned historical manuscripts:

(a) During the year the response from the owners of private collections was very satisfactory. 352 manuscripts and documents were assessed by the Historical Manuscripts Purchase Committee, and out of them 170 were purchased by the National Archives of India for Rs. 3,595/-. Important among them are: a *farman* of Emperor Akbar in Persian dated 10 Rabi II 987 A. H. (6 June 1569); *Muntakhabut-Tawarikh* in Persian, throwing light on the later Mughals and East India Company's dealing with the Nawabs of Oudh; *Khulasatul-Akhbar* (in Persian), dated 1032 A. H. (1622-23 A.D.); a general history from the creation of the world down to 905 A.H. (1499-1500 A.D.); and *Munshat-i-Madho Ram*, dated 1110 A. H. (1699-1700 A.D.), a collection of letters in Persian from the well-known munshi of Emperor Aurangzeb, the royal family, nobles and chiefs. The Department also purchased 65 documents of Indian interest written in English from Mr. Edward Hall of England. Among the important documents received as gifts mention may be made of a collection of personal letters of Dr. N. B. Khare, which include correspondence exchanged between Dr. Khare and other national leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and late Dr. S. P. Mookerjee. Another valuable addition which deserves mention is a manuscript volume written in late Lala Lajpat Rai's own hand containing his recollections of his life and work for an independent India while living in the U.S.A. and Japan, 1914-17. This was received as a gift from the New York Public Library. The Department also received three Persian documents as a gift from Dr. Saiyid Fakhrud-Din Husain Khan of Baroda. Besides, microfilms of some valuable documents, which include *Roznamcha-i-Bahadur Shah* belonging to Naziria Public Library, Delhi, and 81 documents belonging to the Delhi Fort Museum prepared by the Mobile Microfilm Unit of this Department were added to its collection. The latter include *Farmans*, *sanads* and *parwanas* of the Mughal Emperors and their nobles. Accessioning of these documents was continued. 800 index cards of the documents etc. were also prepared. In addition, the National Archives also extended technical advice and assistance to a number of owners of private collections for preservation and rehabilitation of their documents.

(b) The Regional Records Survey Committees for Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, and Orissa were reconstituted during the

year. Rajasthan, who had set up a number of District Survey Committees, have now decided to set up a Central Committee for their State. The Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura have also set up Survey Committees for their respective territories and Himachal Pradesh has agreed to do so soon. (For reports relating to the work of salvaging private records done by the various State Survey Committees please see item 6 of the Proceedings of the twenty-ninth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee).

(c) In pursuance of the recommendation of the twenty-sixth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, the Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 42,000/- in 1959-60 for distribution to such State Governments as might like to co-operate with them in the compilation of the National Register of Records. So far only five State Governments have agreed to co-operate with the Government of India for the compilation of the proposed Register. A sum amounting to Rs. 2,000/- was given to the Government of Rajasthan, while the Governments of Madras, Punjab and Orissa were paid Rs. 1,500/- each and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 1,000/-. The State Governments concerned have been requested to furnish the Government of India with a quarterly statement of the work done by them and the expenditure incurred in respect of the grant-in-aid during the preceding quarter. The additional staff required by the National Archives of India for the purpose was not, however, sanctioned by the Government of India during 1959-60. It is hoped that some staff might be sanctioned during 1960-61.

Prevention of destruction or export of historical manuscripts.—Please see item 4 of the Proceedings.

Acquisition of microphotographic copies of rare publications from abroad:

(a) The work in respect of acquisition of microfilm copies of Parliamentary Papers from U.K. is proceeding.

(b) During the financial year ending March 1959, a total of Rs. 25,300/-, Rs. 5,300/- in the Budget of the Department and Rs. 20,000 under the Development Programme under Second Five Year Plan, was provided and utilised. For 1959-60 no provision was made in the Budget of the Department, but a sum of Rs. 15,000 was however, provided under the Development Programme.

1,175 volumes were acquired during 1959, of which 850 were purchased and the rest acquired by way of exchange and presentation.

Access to microfilm copies for bona-fide research and supply of copies to scholars and institutions:

The microfilm copies of records and rare books obtained from abroad are made available by the National Archives for bona-fide

research. Copies of these microfilms can also be obtained by research scholars, libraries and research institutions at the usual rates. As to microfilm copies of records of national importance prepared by this Department, it has been decided to deposit copies of these with four selected libraries in India as a precaution against their possible loss.

Air-Conditioning of muniment rooms of the National Archives of India:

The detailed estimates for air-conditioning the remaining stack area and a part of the proposed annexe have been scrutinised by the Government, and administrative approval for the work has been accorded.

Lamination of records.—The laminating Press of the National Archives of India has been in operation during the year. The work, however, continued to be affected by the shortage of the requisite quality of tissue paper. Efforts are being made to get the material manufactured in India. Pending such production, steps have been taken to import the material to meet the present requirements. During the year 1,31,225 sheets of documents, 4 plans, 3 paintings and 726 maps were laminated with the help of the laminating press.

Training in Archives Keeping.—During the year under review the Training Scheme of the National Archives of India was revised in accordance with the recommendations of the Estimate Committee. As a result of this the number of stipends has been increased from two to five and their value from Rs. 125/- each to Rs. 150/- each. It has also been decided to make a provision of special monthly allowances of Rs. 75/- per month each to the candidates sponsored by Central or State Governments, or other Government Departments located outside Delhi, the number of such stipendiaries being limited to eight. The revised Training Scheme commenced from 1 September, 1959 with nine trainees on the roll. Of these, four were sponsored by the Government of U.P., Bihar, Bengal, and Rajasthan respectively. Of the stipends, three have been awarded to the candidates on the basis of their performance in the interview, and the remaining two will be awarded on the basis of a written test. Besides these changes, some improvement has also been made in the training syllabus, which now includes topics on the Administrative history of India as well.

Publications.—Please see review of the Publication Programme of the National Archives of India in the Proceedings of the Research and Publication Committee (Item 2).

Construction of Annexe.—The necessary expenditure sanction for the construction of an annexe to the National Archives of India Building has been accorded by the Government of India. The con-

struction work is expected to be taken up by the Central Public Works Department soon.

Acquisition of equipments.—During the year 1,117 carton boxes and 1,350 plywood boards have been acquired. Indent for the supply of 3,500 more plywood boards has been placed with the Director General, Supply and Disposals. Indent for additional supply of 2,650 carton boxes has also been finalised.

Accessioning of Records.—The accession of the non-current records of the Government of India was greatly hampered due to acute shortage of space in the National Archives of India. In spite of this, accession had to be made of such records as were required to fill in the gaps in the series already transferred. In this way were received about 6,132 files and 18 index volumes of the different agencies of the Government, including records relating to Civil Honours and Awards (1863-1958) from the Prime Minister's Secretariat. In addition to the above, 125 authenticated copies of Bills relating to different States were also received for custody.

Map Collection.—During the year two old maps on India prepared in C. 1720 were purchased from Oslo, Norway. Preparation of a detailed index to the Survey of India Historical Maps was taken up, and 2,798 index slips were prepared. Dictionary catalogue slips of the printed maps in the custody of the Department have been revised and made more comprehensive. The work of checking, arrangement, repairing and supply of maps to the research scholars was continued.

Listing and arrangement of records.—Further progress was made in the listing and arrangement of records. The records thus listed are:

Home Department:

- (i) Establishment Branch, A, 1896-1916 ... 3,921 files
- (ii) Establishment A, B & Deposit 1899-1939 (Confidential) ... 196 files
- (iii) Political Branch, 1921-39 ... 4,872 files
- (iv) Public and Political Deposit, 1908-13, 165 files.
- (v) Political Branch, 1905-22 (Confidential), 590 files.

The progress made in checking and re-arrangement of the records has been satisfactory. The Department completed during the period under review the consolidation of about 37,940 files, 78,406 Original Consultations and 5,859 volumes.

The records surveyed during the year include those of Education, Health and Lands Department (1861-1947), Home Department (pre-1860), Military Department (1786-1859) and the Late Hyderabad Residency and Bundelkhand Agency. After completion of the survey and

listing of records, material was collected on the organisational history of the above Departments.

In addition to the Development Programme, the National Archives has other schemes, a report of which is given below:—

(a) The exhibition of records, seals and historical manuscripts in the Department is proving quite popular with the general public and the students.

(b) The National Archives of India Research Fellowship Scheme was revised. The value of research fellowships was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month each. The selection of candidates was confined to the students of only such Universities as undertook to publish of the approved theses within a period of one year. Only four fellowships out of the sanctioned five were awarded, two to candidates sponsored by the Universities of Punjab, and one each to those sponsored by the Universities of Saugar and Lucknow.

(c) The Bindery of the Department could not be equipped with up-to-date machinery this year also due to import restrictions and foreign exchange difficulties. Indigenous sources are being tapped for suitable substitutes of the same.

During the year 2,008 volumes were bound and 726 maps mounted. 68,827 Original Consultations and 168 letters were repaired and docketed. Repairing of the bulk of Gandhiji's papers so far forwarded to the National Archives by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has been completed.

(d) The microfilming programme of the National Archives continued to make satisfactory progress and records from the Home Ecclesiastical, Home Revenue and Home Judicial Departments were microfilmed. The microfilming of rare manuscripts in the Raza Library, Rampur, was continued, and 383 manuscripts were microfilmed. As usual photo duplication service was rendered to scholars, institutions and Government Departments. These include some foreign institutions also among whom mention may be made of the Asiatic Society of Pakistan, University of California, International Red Cross, and Fonds Nationale, Bruxelles.

Dr. N. K. Sinha enquired whether the National Archives of India was building up a Manuscript Library.

The Secretary replied that the National Archives of India had been collecting manuscripts for a long time either as gift or by purchase. A large number of manuscripts had thus been acquired by the Department. It was not, however, the intention of the National Archives to build up a Manuscript Library of its own. The manuscripts were proposed to be kept in the National Archives till a suitable repository was established.

Shri P. N. Kirpal said that the policy of the Government of India in this connection had been that manuscripts of historical value only which were needed by Research Scholars would be purchased by the National Archives of India.

Dr. Raghubir Singh said that it would be difficult to draw a line between historical and non-historical manuscripts.

Shri Kirpal replied that a manuscript copy of *Bhagwat Gita* would be of no use to the National Archives. Similarly, documents of purely literary importance would not be acquired by the Archives. The manuscripts and documents which had bearing on the Medieval and Modern periods of Indian history would be purchased by the National Archives.

Shri Nurul Hasan said that the National Archives of India would be following a right policy if they acquired manuscripts which dealt with the history of the country from 1600 A. D. onwards.

Rounding up the discussion Shri P. N. Kirpal said that the question whether there should be a separate library for the manuscripts as distinct from archives could be decided later. The National Archives should continue to acquire and keep these manuscripts till such time as a separate Manuscript Library was set up by the Government of India.

On an enquiry made by Dr. N. K. Sinha, the Secretary mentioned the names of the following libraries where microfilm copies of records of national importance were proposed to be deposited:

1. Adyar Library, Madras.
2. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
3. Calcutta University Library.
4. Maharaja Sayaji Rao Oriental Research Institute, Baroda.

On the suggestion of Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad it was agreed that the microfilm copies of private manuscripts relating to India in the Commonwealth Office Library, London, might also be obtained by the National Archives of India.

4. Legislation on Archives

In pursuance of the recommendation of the thirty-fourth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Trivandrum in January, 1959, the Government of India appointed in August, 1959 a Committee to advise the Government on the proposed archival legislation with Dr. Tara Chand as the Chairman. The Committee circulated a questionnaire to all the States soliciting information on the administration, maintenance, preservation, utilisation and publication of records. Opinions were also invited from the Universities and

members of the Indian Historical Records Commission on these matters. The Committee held several meetings at New Delhi and visited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., and West Bengal. During the visits to the States the Committee held discussions with the State Government officials, members of the Regional Records Survey Committees, and eminent persons interested in the use of records. They also examined the present state of public records in the States.

Dr. Tara Chand said that the report of the Committee was expected to be ready within two or three months.

On an enquiry made by Dr. N. K. Sinha whether the report of the Committee would be placed before the Indian Historical Records Commission for their comments, the President assured that this would be done.

Shri F. M. Hassnain enquired why the Committee did not include Kashmir and Kerala in its tour itinerary.

Shri P. N. Kirpal replied that the Committee had no intention of showing any discrimination between one State and another. It could not visit those two States because the time at the disposal of the Committee was very limited.

5. International Council on Archives

The fourth International Congress of Archives and the eleventh International Congress of Historical Science will be held at Stockholm, Sweden, from 17 to 20 and 21 to 28 August 1960 respectively. The International Congress of Archives will discuss the following items:

- (a) The Archives of the States and their organisation,
- (b) New methods, Materials and Practices introduced since 1950 in the field of Restoration (documents and seals), Preservation (maps and plans) and Photography,
- (c) The Archives and Modern Economic and Social Research.

The Secretariat of the International Council on Archives has circulated a questionnaire on these subjects to all the member countries to elicit information on them.

The International Congress of Archives has invited the Indian Historical Records Commission to send its representative to attend the fourth International Congress. The Indian Historical Records Commission is an Institutional member of the International Council. The Secretary of the Commission attended the second Congress held at the Hague in 1953 on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Commission may now nominate its representative to the fourth Congress.

6. *Conference of International Scholars interested in History and Civilization of the Peoples of Asia.*

The Philippine Historical Association is sponsoring a Conference of International Scholars who are interested in the History and Civilization of the Peoples of Asia. This will be held at Manila from 25 to 30 November, 1960. The objects of the Conference are two-fold:

- (i) to afford the scholars an opportunity to come together for an exchange of views, ideas and information etc., as to what is being done in the Asian countries towards the improvement of historical knowledge relative to their respective countries and to the people of Asia; and
- (ii) to consider the possibility of organizing an association of scholars living in Asian countries, having for its objective the enhancement of the usefulness of history for the promotion of world peace, goodwill and understanding.

The Association has expressed a desire that some delegates from abroad should present papers at the Conference relevant to the purpose of the Conference. They have extended an invitation for participation in the conference to the Ministers of Education of all the Asian Countries and also to persons and institutions interested in the study of history and civilization of the peoples of Asia. The present invitation has come to the Indian Historical Records Commission through the Union Ministry of Education. The Commission may consider the desirability of nominating its representative to the International Congress.

Resolution by Shri V. K. Bawa regarding deputation of the Heads of the Central and State Record Offices to attend international Conferences

"Resolved that the Government of India and the State Governments be requested to depute the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, and the heads of State Central Record Offices to attend International Conferences on Archives, especially those in the Indian Ocean area, as delegates representing the respective Governments."

Explanatory Note.—The IV International Congress of Archives is proposed to be held at Stockholm in August 1960. A Conference of Archivists and Historians of the Indian Ocean is also proposed to be held in Madagascar in April, 1960. These Conferences afford a forum for exchange of information between scholars and archivists of several countries and participation in these Conferences by the Director of Archives, National Archives of India, and the State Archivists would afford immense opportunities not only for exchange of information on common problems of archives but for the develop-

ment of co-operation and understanding in the vast field of historical research. The Conference of Archivists and Historians of the Indian Ocean, specially, would contribute not only to the development of regional co-operation but would lead to the development of regional history for the Indian Ocean area, as was proposed by Dr. Auguste Toussaint in the 'Indian Archives' recently.

Secretary's note.—Please see items 5 and 6 of the Proceedings in this connection. The suggestion deserves consideration by the Central and State Governments.

Initiating the discussion, Shri P. N. Kirpal said that normally the Government of India selected the delegates for international conferences. In the present case they thought that they would take the opinion of an expert body like the Indian Historical Records Commission. The Commission, he added, might suggest a name, or authorise the President to take necessary action in the matter.

The President said that there were foreign exchange difficulties and the Government of India were restricting sending delegation abroad. He, however, added that the proposal might be accepted in principle.

Shri P. N. Kirpal said that the Government of India might be requested to secure UNESCO and other foreign fellowships for the purpose.

Shri D. V. Potdar said that so far as the states were concerned they generally received such invitations independently. Bombay Government, for example, deputed their representatives to the International Congress of Archives on previous occasions. Other State Governments might take similar action independently. This was agreed to.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolution II.—Resolved that the President, Indian Historical Records Commission may be authorised to select a representative of the Commission to attend the Fourth International Congress of Archives at Stockholm in August, 1960, and the Conference of International Scholars interested in History and Civilisation of the Peoples of Asia at Manila in November, 1960.

7. Resolutions by Shri V. K. Bawa regarding:

(i) *Opening of Branch Offices of the National Archives of India*

"Resolved that the National Archives of India open Branch Offices to cover the various regions of the country in order to take care of the records produced by the Regional Agencies of the Government of India".

Explanatory note.—The National Archives of India has thus far confined its attention mainly to the records produced at Delhi by the Government of India. Some records of the Government of India are to be found in State Record Offices. Many important offices of the Government of India are located outside Delhi and some of these have accumulated archives of considerable value to research, for example, the Geological and Zoological Surveys of India at Calcutta, the Survey of India at Dehra Dun, the Office of the Government Epigraphist for India at Ootacamund, etc. There are also the records produced by important offices of the Government of India such as those of the Iron and Steel Controller at Calcutta, the Textile Commissioner at Bombay, the Collectors of Customs, the Income Tax Department, the Accountants General, the Defence Department (records of the various Commands) etc. The Indian Historical Records Commission has passed resolutions requesting the State Governments to establish District Record Offices. The Government of India with its larger resources and the technical facilities at its command should give the lead in this matter to the State Governments many of which have not set up even State Record Offices. The Regional Offices of the National Archives may be located in the headquarters of the Zonal Councils. The activities of these offices would also serve to popularise among State Governments and private institutions the use of modern techniques of preservation, classification, indexing etc., and perform various services such as microfilming and repair of records in the regions.

Secretary's note.—The Estimates Committee of the Parliament has also recommended the opening of Branch Offices of the National Archives of India in four different zones. The question is being examined by the Archival Legislation Committee.

In view of the Secretary's note Shri V. K. Bawa did not press his resolution.

(ii) *Establishment of Oriental Manuscript Libraries in the States*

"Resolved to the State Governments the establishment of Oriental Manuscript Libraries in the various State Capitals. In the event of the State Governments lacking the necessary funds, the Government of India may be requested to take up the establishment of Manuscript Libraries".

Explanatory note.—The distinction between Archives and Manuscripts Libraries is widely recognised among Archivists and Librarians in the West. Schellenburg in his recent book "Modern Archives" points out the distinction between archives, which are produced by the Government in the course of its business, and manuscripts, which do not form part of a series and which are valued as units, and not by virtue of their position in a series

The collection of manuscript material by the Regional Historical Records Survey Committees of the States and by other agencies has raised the problem of their location. If they are located in an Archives Office (as suggested by the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission in reply to the resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra on the subject at the 34th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission), they will necessarily receive only the secondary attention of the archivist. The State Governments would be reluctant to provide special staff and facilities for these manuscripts. An Oriental Manuscripts Library such as the one at Madras will on the other hand devote all its energies to the preservation, cataloguing and publication of such manuscript materials, which will further the cause of scholarship all over the country. Secondly, manuscripts at present divided among the University, the State Library, the Record Office, and other private and public institutions can all be centralised in one place convenient for access by research scholars. Thirdly, private persons will be encouraged to donate their manuscripts to an institution which devotes its exclusive attention to manuscripts.

Lastly, such libraries will give employment to Archivists and Librarians trained in Archives, and thus give an impetus to archival work in the country.

Secretary's note.—The resolution appears to be premature, though the idea behind it is good. It is premature because the number of manuscripts collected by Regional Records Survey Committees etc., is not large enough to warrant establishment of a separate library to look after them, where there is none. A separate organisation with necessary staff and equipment will involve heavy expenditure which is hardly justified in the present state of the problem. Where there are Manuscript Libraries, the State Government concerned can direct newly unearthed or acquired manuscripts to be deposited there. Where there is none, the manuscripts to be kept in the State Archives or wherever else the State Government consider fit. The manuscripts etc., which are deposited in the State repositories by the Regional Records Survey Committees are given as much care as is bestowed on the records, a care which, under the existing circumstances, can be given only by the Record Offices.

Shri Mohibbul Hasan Khan said that the resolution strictly speaking did not come within the purview of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Shri D. V. Potdar said that he did not agree with this view. The manuscripts were also raw materials of history and they were scattered all over the country in great numbers. Considerable portions of these manuscripts were of great historical importance. If

history was to be treated as one, there was greater need for preserving this wealth also.

The President said that, as stated earlier, the National Archives of India was collecting manuscripts and documents of historical importance. Similar action, he understood, was being taken by various State repositories also. In his opinion the collections in the National Archives of India or in the State Archives Offices were not so big as would warrant the establishment of separate Manuscript Libraries.

Dr. Bisheswar Prasad said that the resolution in question referred to the States and might be forwarded to them for such action as they might consider necessary.

Shri N. R. Khadgawat intervening in the discussion said that the resolution, as it had been worded, was not quite clear. It should state in unambiguous terms whether the manuscripts were to be kept separately from archives, and again whether the manuscripts of historical importance were to be separated from those of literary importance, as otherwise difficulties might crop up later.

Dr. Tara Chand said that both manuscripts and archives had their distinctive qualities. Theoretically speaking they should be kept separately, and Archives Offices should keep only archives and archival materials. However, as the Central and State Governments were not in a position to establish their own Manuscript Libraries the Archives Offices might collect and keep the manuscripts in their respective custody. The State Governments might, however, be requested to set up such libraries as early as possible.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said that the heads of the State Record Offices should be allowed to use their discretion in deciding what manuscripts would be collected and preserved in the Archives Offices.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

Resolution III (a) Resolved that the National Archives of India and the State Record Offices should collect manuscripts and documents which might be of use to research scholars and students of history and preserve them separately in their respective custody till such time as the Central and State Governments set up their own Manuscript Libraries.

(b) Resolved, further, that the Government of India and the State Government should set up Manuscript Libraries at an early date where all the manuscripts now in the custody of the National Archives of India and respective State Archives are to be ultimately transferred.

(iii) *Recovery of records from Pondicherry*

"Resolved that the Government of India may be requested to

move the French Government to take necessary steps for restoration of the old records, taken away from the Pondicherry Archives, *en bloc* on the eve of their departure from India, which was a violation of International Law."

Explanatory note.—The importance of the old records deposited in the Pondicherry Archives was brought to the notice of the Indian History Congress in 1941, by Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, Professor of History, Osmania University, and Curator, Central Record Office, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Subsequently he visited Pondicherry and made a selection of some documents bearing on the history of South India and Hyderabad. Photographic copies of some documents were also obtained. On the departure of the French from Pondicherry, it was presumed that these archives, which have a bearing on local Indian History, had been handed over to the successor Indian Government in accordance with International Law, based on the principles of *respect des fonds* established over several centuries in Europe and extended all over the world. Queries made in this respect in several concerned quarters, however, have revealed that the French had taken away all the papers *en bloc*. The claim of the Government of India to these records is very strong, and as the *de jure* transfer of the French possessions has not yet taken place, the matter should be taken up urgently. Many of the Residency records have been lost to India because of the lack of attention given to the matter at the time of the transfer of power in British India and the Indian States. The same mistake can be prevented by taking prompt action in this case.

Secretary's note.—The question of Pondicherry records was decided by Article 33 of the "Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of France for the settlement of the question of the future of the French Establishments in India." Under the terms of this agreement the records of 'historical' importance were to be the property of the French Government, while the 'administrative' records relating to the administration of Pondicherry etc., were to be retained by the Government of India. The 'historical' records have since been removed to Paris, but the French Government have agreed to give the India Government photocopies of these records, but they have informed that before these can be prepared the records will have to be arranged and catalogued. A complete catalogue, when prepared, will be sent to the Government of India to enable them to select documents of Indian interest which are to be photocopied.

It was decided that the French Government should be requested to expedite action in the matter.

(iv) *Widening of the scope of membership of the Indian Historical Records Commission*

"Resolved that the scope of membership of the Indian Historical Commission be widened to include political scientists, economists, sociologist, anthropologists and scholars from other fields".

Explanatory Note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission has all along been serving as a forum for historians to present their views to the Government on archival matters which vitally affect historical research. In recent years the field of historical research in India has acquired new dimensions. The development of social science like Economics, Politics, Sociology and Anthropology have made possible the use of historical material for these studies. The wealth of material in record offices has to be used not only to establish historical events but also to interpret the laws of human behaviour as portrayed by historical events. Archives have already been used in the construction of economic history. Statistics of ports, shipping lists, census records—all these contain material that is of import for economic history. The study of social sciences can be enriched by taking into consideration the wealth of material in historical repositories such as newspaper collections and archives. Apart from these, the use of records, current and semi-current, is of considerable value for research in specialised fields of public administration. In a sense history includes all knowledge and the study of history itself would be deepened and strengthened by the behavioural approach of the social sciences. The scope of Indian Historical Records Commission needs to be widened by drawing upon the experience of social scientists and others. Inviting scholars from other fields of knowledge to serve in the Indian Historical Records Commission will be a step towards the integration of knowledge which is one of the objects of scholarship. It will ensure a varied use of records by persons with different disciplines. This will also enrich the fields of historical research by giving historians an opportunity to see the records from a dynamic and functional angle.

Secretary's note.—All research includes a study of the recorded past. In this sense all scholars are historians in their particular fields. But this commonness of approach would hardly justify bringing them together on a common platform. Moreover, there are special organisations for social sciences like Political Science, Economics etc. The mover's purpose can be served by establishing liaison with such organisations. This can be achieved by allowing them to send a representative each to the Commission, in the same manner as Indian History Congress and some other institutions are represented.

The President said that he was personally not in favour of the resolution as it might ultimately lead to the Indian Historical Records Commission losing its individuality. It would be better, the thought.

that the Commission should confine itself to the main purpose for which it had been constituted. Besides, it would be desirable to await the recommendation of the Archival Legislation Committee in this regard. This was agreed to.

(x) *Establishment of an Institute of Historical Research*

"Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission might seriously consider the establishment of an Institute of Historical Research to ensure that only the highest standard of research prevail."

Explanatory note.—The establishment of an Institute of Historical Research was visualised by Ramsay Muir in his letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, and extract of which was published in the 'Indian Archives'. The arguments put forth by Muir hold good even today. The critical study of material based on a training in historiography which was one of the objects of Ramsay Muir's Proposals is not as widened as one would wish. Archivists and Research Scholars, along with Library have an interest in the maintenance of high standards of intellectual life in the country. Research at present is the past-time of a few and lacks a sound foundation due to the absence of a broadbased tradition of research in the Universities. The establishment of an Institute of Historical Research will ensure high standard of research.

Secretary's note.—The suggestion given by Ramsay Muir was in connection with the question of establishment of the Indian Historical Records Commission. There is no doubt about the necessity of raising the standard of research in the country. But the Indian Historical Records Commission which is an advisory body only cannot undertake this task. It can draw attention to this and can even suggest ways and means for achieving this objective. But the matter is primarily the concern of the Universities and other research institutions and the Inter-University Board is the proper forum for discussion of this question. The National Archives of India has been doing what it can in order to promote the object of this resolution. Its Research Room is visited by students from all over India. Besides, there are scholars approved by the Government of India under a Research Fellowship Scheme. All these scholars carry on their research under the guidance of their respective professors. But the National Archives of India extends to them all the help and guidance that it can with its limited resources to put them on the right track.

In view of the Secretary's note, Shri V. K. Bawa did not press his resolution.

8. *Resolution by Dr. H. L. Gupta regarding :—*

(i) *preservation in the Bhopal Office of the National Archives of*

India of the historical records of Madhya Pradesh and records of the former Madhya Bharat Princely States

"Resolved that in view of the importance of local records for compiling regional histories, the historical records of Madhya Pradesh and of the Princely States incorporated in it, which the Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed to offer to the National Archives of India, be preserved in the Regional Office of the National Archives, at Bhopal."

Explanatory note.—Research work in regional histories can best be done at the Regional Record Offices which may be easily accessible to research scholars of the region. Therefore, preservation of local historical records of the Madhya Pradesh Government and also of Gwalior, Indore, Rewa and other Princely States in the regional office of the National Archives at Bhopal will be in the best interests of the research scholars of the Universities of Madhya Pradesh and its contiguous States. This will obviate the difficulties of finding out more space at the National Archives, New Delhi.

Secretary's note.—A proposal that the National Archives of India take over the princely records of the former Madhya Pradesh States (Gwalior, Indore and Rewa) and preserve them in its regional office at Bhopal has been accepted by the Government of India in principle. The final reply from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, however, is awaited.

Dr. H. L. Gupta did not press his resolution in view of the Secretary's note.

(ii) *framing of uniform rules for weeding of Central and State Government records*—

"In view of the lack of uniformity in the rules for weeding of records by the Central and State Governments the Commission resolved that the Director of National Archives and the Directors/Keepers of State Records be authorized to frame rules for this purpose and place them before the next meeting of the Records Commission for consideration and finalization. The rules so framed may be forwarded to the State Governments by way of advice."

Secretary's note.—In so far as weeding of the Central Government records is concerned, a Sub-Committee was appointed by the Local Records Sub-Committee to examine all the problems connected with it. The Sub-Committee recommended that the Director of Archives, Government of India, should frame a set of rules for weeding of Central Government records in consultation with the Ministry of Law (*vide* Appendix E, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXIV, Part I). The question is now being examined by the Archival Legislation Committee. The rules, when finally

drawn up, will be put on a statutory basis and copies will be circulated to all State Governments. These rules may serve as the general pattern for more or less similar rules all over the country.

The proposal to frame uniform weeding rules for the States was first raised by the Research and Publication Committee at its seventeenth meeting held at Nagpur in December 1950 and also at its nineteenth meeting at Jaipur in December 1951. The whole question was reviewed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its twenty-ninth session at Bhopal in February 1953. In view of the practical difficulties involved in examining the rules for weeding of records of the State Governments and the great divergence between the rules of different State Governments, and between the various Departments of the same Government in weeding their records, the Commission decided that the matter need not be pursued.

In view of the Secretary's note Dr. Gupta did not press his resolution

9. *Resolution by Shri G. N. Chandra regarding transfer of Residency records relating to the States to States concerned*

"The Commission recommends to the Government of India that the local Government records relating to Indian States, both current and non-current, which were separated in 1937 in connection with the inauguration of provincial autonomy and removed to the Residencies concerned and subsequently centralised in the National Archives of India along with the Residency Records in pursuance of Resolution XIII of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1948 on the dissolution of the Residencies be restored to the State Governments concerned in the changed set-up as a result of the merger of the former States into the States in the Indian Union.

Explanatory note.—The consideration on which the States records were separated and removed from the autonomous Provinces no longer exists and these records are required for completing the series of records of the Local Governments concerned in accordance with the archival principles as also for the administration of the States so merged.

Secretary's note.—The dismemberment of records which form part of a series is against archival principles. But the records referred to were created by the Provincial Governments in exercise of powers conferred on them by the Governor General of India, and so they do not form part of the records of the Local Governments. True, after the lapse of paramountcy such State Governments as were in possession of Residency records were allowed by the Government of India to retain them either on quasi-permanent loan or as long as they were

required by the States concerned for their administrative purpose. But this does not change the basic position.

The Commission accepted the Secretary's note in this regard.

10. *Resolution by Shri S. C. De regarding development of States Archives under Five-Year Plans*

"The Commission strongly recommends to the States that have not so far taken up the development of Archives as a part of the Five-Year Development Plan to include the subject in their development programme without delay and requests the Government of India to render financial assistance to such States as have no organised Archives at present for the equipment and development of such Institution."

Explanatory note.—There is no gainsaying the fact that an organised Archives is an asset to a Government from administrative point of view. The activities of the Government in different spheres and the experiences gained therefrom, are preserved in the form of official records for use in connection with the current and future administrative purposes. Smooth and successful running of the administration depends, in a great measure, upon the scientific classification and arrangements of records ensuring their ready availability for administrative use and also upon the preservation of records for their future use. Viewed from this angle, the development of the Archives so vitally connected with administration should appropriately form a part of the development programmes of the States or the Centre. In some of the States the question of development of the Archives has not been taken up as a part of the Five-Year Development Programme. So it is necessary that such States be urged to give due importance to the question and take it up as a part of their programme immediately. Some States may find it difficult to develop their Archives to the desired extent on account of financial difficulties. In such cases financial assistance from the Government of India (as in case of development of Museums) will help much in the development of the Archives in the States, specially those that have no organised Archives, at present.

Secretary's note.—A similar and more comprehensive resolution was passed by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its thirty-fourth session held at Trivandrum in January 1959 (*vide* Resolution III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXXIV, Part I, pages 52-53). For action taken by the State Governments please see conspectus.

In the absence of Shri S. C. De and in view of the Secretary's note the resolution was not moved.

11. *Resolution by the Government of Kerala regarding utilisation of services of trained personnel for the State Archives*

"The State Governments may be requested to avail themselves of the services of the Officers in the respective States, who have got training in the National Archives of India in the preservation of records, for the improvement of the Archives under the control of the State Governments."

Explanatory note.—It is noted that several persons who have undergone training in the National Archives of India are now serving the State Governments in various capacities quite unconnected with the profession for which they have undergone training. Their services can be utilised effectively by the State Governments for maintenance and preservation of valuable archives owned by them. The State Governments, where trained personnel are available, may be requested to make the best use of their services.

Secretary's note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission at its twenty-seventh session held at Nagpur in December 1950 recommended (Resolution III) that all State Governments should recognise archives administration as technical work and appoint Diploma holders from the National Archives of India to their respective repositories. Non-utilisation of the services of trained personnel means a wastage of the time and energy spent by them on receiving training and is certainly to be deplored.

The following resolution was passed:—

Resolution IV.—The Commission reiterates its previous recommendation that the State Governments should appoint trained personnel in their respective Record Offices, and request that the State Governments may avail of the services of the Officers in their respective States, who have received training in the National Archives of India for the improvement of their Archives Offices.

12. *Resolution by Shri N. B. Roy regarding grant of honorarium to contributors of papers*

"Resolved that the Union Ministry of Education be requested to grant honorarium, as token of respect to the contributors of papers, approved for publication in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission."

Secretary's note.—The main purpose of the Indian Historical Records Commission in inviting papers for being read at its annual sessions is to encourage scholars to bring to light unpublished records in public and private custody for their mutual benefit. No question of respect is involved.

Shri N. B. Roy withdrew his resolution.

13. *Resolution by Shri R. Subba Rao regarding transfer of records or copy thereof relating to Andhra from Madras Record Office*

"Resolved that since Andhra Pradesh Government have constituted Central and Regional Committees for collection, preservation and use of records in the State, such of the records or copies of the same as are collected and preserved in Madras Record Office be sent to Hyderabad for use there."

Secretary's note.—Division of original records following division of a State is against archival principle. In such circumstances the newly created State can ask for copies of records in which it is interested. For copies of records relating to Andhra, the question may be decided by the two State Governments by negotiation.

Shri R. Subba Rao said that he could see from the Secretary's note that original records could not be transferred to Hyderabad. He suggested that microfilm copies of records relating to Andhra could be supplied by the Madras Record Office.

Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar replied that copies of records were supplied to Andhra Pradesh whenever required by them.

The President said that the question of obtaining microfilm copies of records from Madras Record Office could be easily settled by the Governments of Andhra and Madras by negotiation, and there was no need to pass a resolution.

14. *Resolutions by Shri S. B. Bhat regarding:*

(i) *publication of a complete history of Indian Historical Records Commission*

Resolved that the history of the Indian Historical Records Commission from its inception till to-day be written and published with reference to the original records available in the Archives of India as well as other official and non-official sources. For purposes of preparing such a History, a Committee consisting of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, and two other members (who are non-officials) be appointed, which may be called the Editorial Committee. That the Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission may be appointed the Chief Editor. And that the work of writing be finished within a period of one year from this date.

Explanatory note.—The Indian Historical Records Commission has been in existence for about 35 years or so. It was started in the British period and continued its existence after Independence. It is but natural and it would also be interesting for the members of the Commission as well as the public in general to know as to how the Commission came into existence and what were the objects of

the British rulers to bring such a Commission into existence. Further, it would also be interesting to know as to what work has been done and achieved by the Commission. Apart from the intentions of the British rulers, it appears that the research work in the field of History was taken up at Government level by bringing it into existence. Therefore, it would also be interesting to find out what results have followed from such Government action. In view of all this, it is submitted that a history of the Indian Historical Records Commission from its origin up to the present be written with reference to all the original records available in the National Archives of India as well as in other places.

Secretary's note.—A brochure entitled "The Indian Historical Records Commission—A retrospect, 1919—48" containing the history of both the Indian Historical Records Commission and the National Archives of India since their inception was published in 1948 during the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Another volume "The Resolutions of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1919—48" was also published in the same connection. The question of making it up-to-date will be taken up on a suitable occasion.

The Secretary's note was accepted by the Commission.

(ii) *visit to historical research institutions in States by Ministers and other high officials*

"The Indian Historical Records Commission recommends that all the Ministers and high officials in all States in India may be requested by the Indian Government that they should as a rule pay visits to historical research Institutions when they visit the cities in which such institutions are located with a view to ascertain their work and encourage them and to create enthusiasm and respect in the mind of the public in general for the work done by such institutions".

Explanatory note.—That historical research work and preservation of historical records is now encouraged by the State Governments and it can now be said that it is now a matter of policy of the Indian State Governments. It is also true that in every State research work is going on and research institutions are coming into existence. But these institutions are privately conducted with Government aid wherever available. But as the work is being carried on by private institutions, and the State Governments have no direct connection with them, proper attention is not given to such institutions by the Ministers and high officials of different States. In view of the fact that the Indian Government is taking such an interest in the work of preservation and historical research, it is

submitted that the attention of different States in the country be focussed on such institutions, by requesting the Government Officials and Ministers to pay visits to such institutions when they visit the cities in which such institutions are located.

Secretary's note.—It is a matter for consideration by the State Governments and the persons concerned. It will hardly be proper for the Government of India to issue instructions of this kind.

In view of the Secretary's note. Shri S. B. Bhat withdrew his resolution.

15-16. *Resolutions by Dr. R. C. Majumdar and Dr. G. M. Moraes regarding microfilming of old newspapers*

(i) *Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar:*

"That a Committee be appointed to explore the feasibility of and suggest ways and means for preparing microfilm copies of important newspapers published in India during the 19th Century."

(ii) *Resolution by Dr. G. M. Moraes:*

"Whereas scholars of Modern Indian History are taking increasing interest in economic, social and cultural history, and are increasingly using newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets (both in English and various regional languages) as source materials for their researches; and

"Whereas the importance of such ephemeral material is not widely recognised among the general public, with the result that irreplaceable newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets are being allowed to disintegrate with age or are discarded as useless; and

"Whereas such materials are often bulky, occupying valuable storage space, and are costly to bind, laminate, or otherwise preserve from cracking and disintegrating;

"It is, therefore, resolved that a comprehensive scheme for the microfilming of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets published in India in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries be put into operation as soon as practicable; and

"that as a first step the most perishable material in the following three collections be microfilmed, viz., the Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala in Poona, the collection of K. Sajunlal in Secunderabad and the collection of Hemendra Prasad Ghose in Calcutta—emphasis being laid on the Marathi, Urdu and Bengali holdings in those respective collections; and

"that, to avoid duplication of existing microfilm files, a comprehensive check list of such files be compiled by the National Archives, and that this check list be revised and brought up-to-date at the end of each year as the microfilming scheme continues in operation."

"That it be further resolved that in view of the rapidly growing interest in the scholarly study of modern Indian History in foreign countries (especially in the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Japan and countries of Eastern and Western Europe), this microfilming be made international in scope, positive copies of all microfilms being made available to libraries or individual scholars in these countries, preferably on a subscription basis; and

"that in view of the great cost of microfilming such a large body of source materials, and the limited contributions which subscribing libraries (both in India and abroad) can be expected to make, financial support for this scheme be requested from UNESCO, from philanthropic foundations, and if necessary from foreign governments; and

"that further a sub-committee of three members be appointed to put the above scheme into immediate effect, to supervise its working, and a report to this body on its progress."

Secretary's note.—The National Archives of India has a programme of microfilming of documents etc. of national and historical interest. It would be a good idea if important newspapers of the 19th and 20th centuries are included under that scheme. Necessary information could be collected from various State repositories, important libraries and other institutions and individuals. As already stated in the Review of the Development Programme of the National Archives of India, copies of microfilms of important documents are proposed to be kept in four selected libraries in India to prevent their possible loss. The microfilm will be accessible to scholars under the same conditions as records.

Both Dr. R. C. Majumdar and Prof. G. M. Moraes were absent. Dr. K. K. Dutta, however, took up the resolution and said that it was a very important matter and needed serious attention. There were many important newspapers which might decay and be lost to posterity if immediate steps were not taken for their preservation. In any case they should be microfilmed without any further delay.

The President said that a Committee might be appointed to go into the details of the problem as suggested by the movers.

This was agreed to and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Indian Historical Records Commission may appoint a Sub-Committee to explore the feasibility of and suggest ways and means of preparing microfilm copies of important newspapers published in India during the 19th and early 20th Centuries.

17. *Resolution by Shri R. S. Panchamukhi regarding inclusion of Palaeography and Calligraphy in the syllabus for schools and colleges.*

"This meeting recommends to the Ministry of Education, State and Central Governments, that the study and training in Palaeography and Calligraphy be included in the syllabus of higher standards in the secondary schools and under-graduate and post-graduate courses in the Colleges as that will facilitate the reading and interpretation of old documents, manuscripts and inscriptions which are the basic materials for the reconstruction of the history of India from the ancient to the modern period."

Explanatory note.—For writing the history of ancient and modern periods the reading of inscriptions and historical documents is quite necessary. These are written in different kinds of script that were in vogue in the respective periods. This archaic script should be studied by every student of history and language. The several lakhs of inscriptions and documents lying still undeciphered can be handled properly by the students trained in Palaeography. There is not provision for training anywhere in India. This should be made good by making provision for training in Palaeography and Calligraphy in Schools and Colleges.

Secretary's note.—This should more appropriately come within the purview of the Inter-University Board.

The resolution was taken up for discussion in the absence of Shri R. S. Panchamukhi.

Dr. P. M. Joshi said the suggestion was important and deserved consideration.

Dr. Tara Chand said it would be easier for the States to impart training in such ancient scripts as might be prevalent in their respective areas than for the Centre to open a training centre with provisions for training in all the ancient scripts of India.

Dr. P. M. Joshi agreed to the suggestion of Dr. Tara Chand, but felt that the National Archives of India should have arrangement for training in Palaeography also.

Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad said that the resolution was meant for schools and colleges and should therefore be forwarded to the Inter-University Board.

After some discussion the following resolution was passed:—

Resolution VI.—This Commission recommends that the study and training in Palaeography and Calligraphy should be included in the syllabus of High and Higher Secondary Schools and under-

graduate and post-graduate courses in Colleges as that will facilitate reading and interpretation of old documents, manuscripts and inscriptions, which are basic materials for the history of India.

Further resolved that the above resolution be forwarded to the Inter-University Board for necessary action.

As regards the proposal to include Palaeography in the Training Course of the National Archives of India, the Secretary said that he would examine the proposal.

18. *Resolutions by the Andhra University regarding:*

- (i) *supply of microfilm copies of records of Central Government to all the National Libraries*

1. (a) "Resolved that the Central Government be requested to supply photostat copies of all the historical records and documents under its control to each of the National Libraries in the country;

- (b) and further that the right of all Universities to borrow these records and books etc., from such National Libraries be recognised."

Explanatory note.—Experience has shown that the National Libraries are prone to regard themselves as lending Libraries strictly for the state in which they are located. This takes off the national character about them, ignores the claims of Educational Institutions in the contiguous region and hampers research.

The proposal was dropped as it was considered impracticable.

- (ii) *supply of photostat copies of State Records to Universities*

2. "Resolved that the State Governments be requested to supply to all Universities within its area photostat copies of all the historical records and documents under its control."

Explanatory note.—It is now agreed on all hands that regional bibliographies of source materials are very essential for historical research. The above resolution seeks to make them available for easier analysis and classification.

The resolution was dropped.

The meeting then concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and seconded by Shri V. S. Suri.

MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. K. L. Shrimali—President

Dr. Tara Chand
 Prof. M. Mujeeb
 Shri V. K. Bawa
 Dr. H. K. Barpujari
 Dr. P. M. Joshi
 Shri F. M. Hassnain
 Dr. R. M. Sinha
 Shri T. Balakrishnan Nayar
 Dr. M. Seshadri
 Shri P. S. Raghavan
 Shri V. S. Suri
 Shri N. R. Khadgawat
 Shri G. N. Chandra
 Dr. K. K. Datta
 Dr. G. N. Saletore
 Dr. A. L. Srivastava
 Prof. S. Nurul Hasan
 Dr. O. Ramachandraiya
 Shri P. K. S. Raja
 Dr. H. R. Ghosal
 Dr. N. K. Sinha
 Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad
 Dr. G. C. Pande
 Prof. S. C. Sarkar
 Dr. V. R. Deoras
 Dr. S. C. Misra
 Dr. H. R. Gupta
 Prof. R. P. Patwardhan
 Shri A. R. G. Tiwari
 Dr. H. L. Gupta
 Dr. N. K. Sahu
 Shri N. B. Roy
 Shri R. Subba Rao
 Shri G. H. Khare
 Shri S. B. Bhat
 Shri S. H. Askari

Shri D. G. Landge
 Prof. D. V. Potdar
 Dr. A. K. Majumdar
 Dr. S. Gopal

Dr. M. A. Chaghatai (Pakistan)
 Dr. R. R. Sethi
 Dr. S. Bhattacharya
 Dr. P. Saran
 Dr. S. B. Chaudhuri
 Dr. V. G. Dighe
 Dr. Raghubir Singh
 Dr. Ganda Singh
 Shri Mohibbul Hasan Khan
 Dr. P. C. Gupta
 Dr. A. Tripathi

} Corresponding Member

Shri P. N. Kirpal—*Ministry of Education*
 Shri K. D. Bhargava—*Secretary*

CONSPECTUS OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE RESOLUTIONS OF
SOME OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS OF THE INDIAN
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

31st Session, Mysore, 1955

Resolution III.—Resolved that organised State Archival Agencies in India be urged to bring out descriptive catalogues of records in their custody for the benefit of bona fide research students and scholars.

Andhra Pradesh.—The implementation of the resolution has been deferred for the present due to difficult financial position.

33rd Session, Bhubaneswar, March 1958

Resolution II.—This Commission resolves that edited texts or calenders of unpublished manuscript records or documents, when accompanied by an adequate introduction and critical apparatus, should be given the same recognition as original dissertations on arts or science subjects and should be regarded as equally worthy of consideration for the award of a Doctorate Degree.

Andhra, Patna and Madras Universities.—Do not accept the resolution.

Rajasthan, Saugar and Annamalai Universities.—The resolution is under consideration.

Visva Bharati and Utkal Universities.—Accept the resolution.

Agra University.—Does not agree with the resolution as such, but proposes to consider each case on its own merit.

Osmania University.—The resolution has been noted.

Resolution III.—The Commission reiterates its previous resolutions on the question of maintenance of the integrity of records of the states affected by merger and re-organization and recommends that in pursuance of the accepted archival principle all records of the defunct states should be treated as the property of the successor governments. As regards local records like those of Districts, Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Municipalities, etc., all these records both non-current and current, should remain where they are.

West Bengal.—Accept the resolution in principle. Regarding the recovery of some records of historical importance and other documents removed from Purulia by the Bihar Government, the matter is still under negotiation with that Government.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that a limited number of copies of such publications as the Government of India and the State Governments may bring out should be printed on special quality of paper to ensure their permanency.

Rajasthan and Maaras.—Accept the resolution.

Delhi.—The contents of the resolution have been noted by the Convener of the Regional Records Survey Committee and will be taken into consideration whenever the Committee publishes any book or documents.

Bihar University.—The resolution has been noted.

Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda.—The important publications of the University are already printed on good paper.

Assam.—The resolution is under consideration.

34th Session, Trivandrum, 1958

Resolution I.—The members of the Indian Historical Records Commission deeply mourn the death of Dr. Jadu Nath Sarkar, Dr. B. S. Baliga and Shri G. B. Pandya and request the Secretary to convey to the bereaved families messages of condolence and sympathy on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The messages of condolence and sympathy were sent to the bereaved families of Dr. Jadu Nath Sarkar, Dr. B. S. Baliga and Shri G. B. Pandya.

Resolution II.—Resolved that Indian Historical Records Commission (a) reiterates its previous resolutions drawing the attention of the Government of India to the imperative need for early enactment of suitable archival legislation; (b) notes with satisfaction that the Union Ministry of Education have declared their intention to appoint a Committee of experts to advise the Government on the form and content of such legislation (*vide* Proceedings of the Rajya Sabha, August 22, 1958); and (c) urges the Government of India to expedite the appointment of this Committee and to take all other steps necessary for the early enactment of such archival legislation.

Government of India have appointed the Archival Legislation Committee with the following as its members:—

• *Chairman*

1. Dr. Tara Chand, Member, Rajya Sabha.

• *Members*

2. Dr. Raghubir Singh, Member, Rajya Sabha.
3. Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad, Professor of History, Delhi University.
4. Shri Mohibbul Hasan Khan, Reader in History, Aligarh University.
5. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Government of Bombay.

6. A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Fateh Singh, Joint Secretary).
7. A representative of the Ministry of Law (to be nominated later).
8. A representative of the Ministry of Education (Shri Nizamuddin Ahmed, Deputy Secretary).

Member-Secretary

9. Director, National Archives of India.

For details—see item 4 of the Proceedings.

Resolution III (a).—This Commission strongly feels the necessity of incorporating some Development Schemes of the Record Offices in India under the Five Year Plans, and therefore, requests the Government of India to provide adequate funds to the National Archives of India as well as to the State Governments to enable them to undertake a programme of development for their respective collections under the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) This Commission also strongly recommends to the State Governments, particularly where full fledged Central Record Offices are yet to be established, to set up such Record Offices and to undertake a phased programme of development under the Third Five Year Plan.

Madras, Bihar and U.P.—The resolution is under consideration.

Assam.—The resolution will be implemented after a Central Records Office is established.

Rajasthan.—Accept the resolution in principle. The State Government have drawn up a plan for development of their Record Office.

Bombay.—The scheme for the development of the Secretariat Record Office and its Subordinate Offices at Baroda and Kolhapur have been received from the State Government.

Punjab.—Provision is being made in the Third Five Year Plan for the implementation of the resolution.

Resolution IV.—The Commission recommends to the State Governments which have lately set up State Archives Offices, or are contemplating to do so, to reorganize or constitute their respective Archives in such a way as to conform to the elementary principles guiding the constitution and working of an organised Central Record Office.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.—The Administration proposes to get a member of the staff trained in Archives Keeping in the National Archives of India and utilize his services in organizing a small record repository on proper lines.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—The Administration has no organised Central Record Office.

Himachal Pradesh.—The Record Office of the Administration is still in the making as the previous one was destroyed by fire during May 1957. However the resolution will be taken into consideration as and when a Central Record Office is set up.

Punjab and Rajasthan.—Accept the resolution in principle. They are taking steps to reorganize their respective Record Offices according to the principles laid down in the pamphlet prepared by the National Committee of Archivists.

Mysore.—Accept the resolution.

**Resolution V.*—Resolved that the Government of India recommend to the State Governments to appoint trained Archivists in their District Record Offices for proper preservation of the valuable collections of old records kept therein.

Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.—The resolution has been noted.

Bihar, Punjab, Assam and Orissa.—The resolution is under consideration.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—Accept the resolution in principle.

Bombay.—The Director of Archives has two District Record Offices under his control, one at Baroda and the other at Kolhapur. The Superintendent of the former is a trained Archivist. The question of sending the Head Clerk of the latter for training will be considered in due course. As regards the Collectorate records in each District, the resolution is being brought to the notice of the Revenue Department for necessary action.

Madras.—The records of the District Collectorates upto 1857 have already been centralized at the Madras Record Office. Centralization of the old Company records etc. in the custody of the District Courts at the Madras Record Office has also been taken up. The appointment of trained Archivists to District Record Offices, is not, therefore, considered necessary as the records are kept in the custody of each office and their number and size are very small.

Mysore.—The resolution has been forwarded to the authorities concerned for necessary action.

Rajasthan.—Accept the resolution.

APPENDIX A REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Scheme I—Fort William—India House Correspondence

Vol. No.	Honorary Editor's name	Date of sending the typescript to the Honorary Editor	Date of completion of work by the Honorary Editor	Date of sending the volume to the press	Date of publication of the volume
I	Dr. K. K. Datta.	1943	1948	1952 (Government of India Press, New Delhi).	1958
II.	Dr. H. N. Sinha	1943	1949	1954 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	1957
III	Dr. R. R. Sethi, (appointed in place of Prof. D. N. Banerjee).	1951	1953	..	..
IV.	Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari.	1943	1951	..	..
					The printing of the volume has been taken up by Sree Saraswaty Press. 311 pages of the manuscript have been set in type.

76

I	2	3	4	5	6
V.	Dr. N. K. Sinha	1943	1948	1948 (Gossain & Co., Calcutta)	1949
VI.	Dr. B. Prasad	1943	1946	1957 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	1960
VII.	Prof. R. P. Patwardhan	1944	1953	..	..
VIII.	Prof. S. A. Rashid, (appointed in place of Prof. M. Habib).	1954	..	..	..
IX.	Dr. B. A. Salefore	1944	1952	1954 (Gossain & Co., Calcutta).	1959
X.	Dr. Raghubir Singh (appointed in place of Dr. T. G. P. Spear).	1952	..	..	..
XI.	Dr. I. B. Banerjee	1945	1956	..	..
XII.	Dr. S. N. Das Gupta	1945	..	..	..
					The Honorary Editor died before completing the job and the papers were returned to National Archives in March 1959. A new Honorary Editor has yet to be appointed.

77

XIII.	Dr. P. C. Gupta	1945	1951	1957 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta).	1959	A copy placed on the table.
XIV.	Dr. A. L. Srivastava (appointed in place of late Prof. J. C. Taluqdar).	..	..	..	..	Collection of fresh manuscript material for the volume is nearly complete. It will be sent to Dr. Srivastava during this year.
XV.	Prof. C. H. Philips & Dr. B. B. Mishra (appointed in place of Dr. A. G. Pawar).	1951	1954	..	..	Printing of the volume has been taken up by Albion Press, Delhi. Proofs have started coming in.
XVI.	Prof. S. H. Askari	1946	1952	..	..	Awaiting scrutiny.
XVII.	Shri Y. J. Taraporewala	1946	1949	1953 (Sree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta)	1955	..
XVIII.	Rev. Father H. Heras	1946	1954	..	..	Awaiting scrutiny.
XIX.	Dr. B. Prasad (appointed in place of Brig. H. Bullock).	..	..	..	..	Collection of fresh manuscript material will be taken up sometime this year.
XX.	Dr. A. C. Banerjee	1947	1955	..	..	Awaiting scrutiny.
XXI.	Prof. S. R. Kohli	1949	..	..	..	Not received from Honorary Editor as yet.

Scheme II—Selections from English Records

Volume	Editor	Date of publication of the volume	Remarks
I	2	3	4
Indian Travels of Thevenot and Careri	Director of Archives, Govern- ment of India.	1949	Printed at Sri Gauranga Press, Calcutta.
Browne Correspondence	Do.	1960	A copy is placed on the table. It will be put on sale shortly.
Sir John Shore's Minute	Do.	..	The Sub-Committee of the Research and Publication Committee, at its meet- ing held on 8th December 1958 has recommended that the publication of these minutes need not be taken up. The Research and Publication Committee's views are awaited.

Scheme III(A)—Records in Oriental Languages

Volume	By whom editing and publication undertaken	When undertaken	Date of publication	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5
Bengali Letters	Calcutta University, (Editor : Dr. S. N. Sen).	1941	1942	
Sanskrit Documents	Ganganathi Jha Research Institute, Allahabad, (Editors : Dr. S. N. Sen & Dr. U. Mishra).	1945	1951	
Telugu Documents	Andhra University, (Editor : Prof. G. J. Somaiaii).	1954	1957	
Marathi Letters	Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala, Poona, (Editor : Prof. D. V. Potdar).	1946	..	Position not known. No reply has been received from the Mandala despite repeated reminders.
Persian Akhbars	Delhi University, (Editor: Dr. P. Saran).	1953	..	8 1/2 foolscap paper of the Persian text were made ready for the press.
Hindi Letters	Vol. I : Allahabad University, (Editor : Prof. D. Varma). Vol. II : Government of Rajasthan, (Editor : Dr. M. L. Sharma).	1949	..	Printing of the volume was almost complete. No progress was made so far as Volume II is concerned.
Tamil Letters	Delhi Tamil Sangam, (Editor : Dr. K. S. Krishnan & Shri A. N. K. Aiyangar).	1955	..	Editor reported that the work would be completed by June 1960.

80

Scheme III (B)—Selections from English Records

Volume	By whom editing and publication undertaken	When undertaken	Date of publication	Remarks
I	2	3	4	5
Orme Manuscripts	Annammalai University, (Editor : Prof. C. S. Srinivasachari).	1945	1952	
Punjab Akhbars (1839-41).	Sikh History Society, Amritsar, (Editor : Dr. Ganda Singh)	1946	1953	
Elphinstone Correspondence (1804-08).	Nagpur University Historical Society, (Editors : Dr. R. M. Sinha and Dr. A. Avasthi).	1948	..	Nagpur University was approached to expedite the work. No information has been received from them.
New Letters (1839-42)	Indian Council for Cultural Relations	1958	..	No report has been received.
Ochterlony Papers (1818-25)	(Editor : Dr. P. N. Chopra).	..	..	University of Calcutta has agreed to undertake the work.

81

APPENDIX—B

CONSTITUTION OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY
COMMITTEES OF MADRAS, TRIPURA, ORISSA, MYSORE,
MANIPUR AND ANDHRA PRADESH

MADRAS

Abstract

Indian Historical Records Commission—Regional Committee for
Survey of Historical Records—Reconstitution—Ordered.

PUBLIC (GENERAL M.) DEPARTMENT

G.O Ms. No. 173

Dated the 23rd January 1959

Read:

G.O. Ms. No. 3303 Education, dated 24-12-1948.

G.O. Ms. No. 1490 Education, dated 4-7-1952.

G.O. Ms. No. 1964 Public (General M.), dated 22-6-1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 276, Public (General M.), dated 25-1-1956.

From the Curator, Madras Record Office, No. 826-D7/58-1, dated
28-2-1958, No. 826-D7/58-3, dated 9-4-1958 and dated 16-4-1958.

From the Registrar of University of Madras, No. H3279, dated
7-4-1958, and No. A-7588, dated 15-10-1958.

From the Director of Public Instruction No. 167/G6/57, dated
3-4-1958 and No. 167/G6/57, dated 31-10-1958.

From the Registrar of Annamalai University, No. ROC-1993-B1/58,
dated 21-7-1958 and No. 8571-C1/58, dated 19-11-1958.

ORDER :

The term of office of the members of the Regional Committee for
Survey of Historical Records, Madras, expired by efflux of time on
the 4th July 1958 F.N. The Government have since considered
the question of continuing the Committee and they have decided
that the Committee should be reconstituted with the following
members for a period of three years from the date of this order.

I. Learned Institutions:

1. Shri S. Gopalan, Member and Honorary Secretary, Tanjore
Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.

2. Dr. R. Bhaskaran, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the
Madras Institute of Public Administration, University
Buildings, Madras.

3. Shri M. P. Periaswamy Thooran, Chief Editor, Tamil
Valarchi Kazhagam, Madras.

4. Dr. M. Varadarajan, Professor of Tamil, Pachaiyappa's
College.

5. Shri R. Viswanatha Ayyar, Librarian, Dr. V. Swaminatha
Ayyar Library, Adyar, Madras.

6. The Honorary Secretary, Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai.

II. Universities:

1. Dr. K. Kanakasabhapathi Pillai, Professor of Indian History
and Archaeology, University of Madras.

2. Shri R. Sathianatha Iyer, Head of the Department of
History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

III. Government Nominees:

1. Shri T. P. Meenakshisundaram, M.A., B.L., M.O.L., Professor
of Tamil, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

2. Shri T. Balakrishnan Nair, M.A., Principal and Chief Profes-
sor of Indian History, Presidency College, Madras—
Convener.

3. Shri T. Chandrakharan, Curator, Government Oriental
Manuscripts Library, Madras.

4. Dr. T. V. Mahalingam, M.A., D.Litt., Reader in History,
University of Madras, Madras.

5. Shri S. A. W. Bukhari, Principal, New College, Royapettah,
Madras.

6. Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri.

7. The Principal of Loyola College.

IV. The Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endow-
ments (Administration) Department, Madras.

V. The Superintendent, Department of Archaeology, Southern
Circle, Fort St. George, Madras 9.

VI. The Curator, Madras Record Office, Madras.

VII. The Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund.

VIII. The Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

2. The Committee will, for purposes of Travelling and Daily Allowances be classified as a 1 Class Committee. The non-official members will be paid the allowances at the following rates:—

Railway Fare.—The non-official member will be eligible to travel by the new I Class in trains and claim a single fare of the new 1 Class each way, *plus* fractional fare at 12 pies per mile to cover incidental charges.

Mileage.—Six Annas.

Daily Allowance for halts.—Rs. 10/-.

They will be paid a daily allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 per day of attendance at meetings of the Committee held in their places of residence or within a radius of five miles from their residence. The Travelling Allowance Bills will be countersigned by the Director of Public Instruction.

3. The Government sanction the payment to the Convenor of the Committee of an honorarium of Rs. 1,200/- (Rupees one thousand and two hundred only) per annum. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) will be placed at his disposal for meeting contingent expenditure.

4. The expenditure will be debited to the head "47. Miscellaneous Departments—Preservation and Translation of ancient manuscripts—Survey of Records."

5. An annual report on the working of the Committee should be submitted to Government by the Convenor.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department *vide* their U.O. Note No. 90558 Allos/58-1, dated the 10th September 1958.

(By Order of the Governor),
W. R. S. SATTHIANADHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

TRIPURA

No. F. 26(10)-E/54

Education Department

Dated, Agartala, the 24th December 1958.

NOTIFICATION

Chief Commissioner has been pleased to constitute a Regional Records Survey Committee in the territory of Tripura with the following:—

Chairman

1. Shri G. N. Chatterjee, M.Sc., M.A., L.T., Secretary, Education.

Secretary

2. Dr. H. L. Chatterjee, M.A., B.L. (Dacca), D. Phil. (Cal.), Senior Lecturer (History Department), M.B.B. College, Agartala.

Members

3. Shri A. P. Dutta, M.A., Lecturer (History Department), M.B.B. College, Agartala.
4. Shri Satya Ranjan Bose, B.A.
5. Shri Janesh Kumar Bhattacharjee, M.Sc.
6. Shri Charu Bhusan Deb Choudhury, M.A., B.L.
7. Shri Dwijendra Chandra Dutta.
8. Shri Lalit Mohon Dev Barma, M.A., B.L.
9. Shri Ajit Bandhu Dev Barma, Librarian, Birchandra Public Library, Agartala.

The main function of this Committee is to conduct a systematic survey in Tripura with a view to bringing to light documents and manuscripts of historical importance that may be in the possession of private persons and to take suitable steps for their rehabilitation, if necessary. It will also help in creating an archives consciousness among the general public particularly the owners of documents and persuade them to declare their documents and take suitable care for them.

Sd./- G. N. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary.

ORISSA

Education Department, No. 12131/E—VIIE/B.15/59, dated Bhubneswar, the 22nd June 1959.

RESOLUTION

SUBJECT:—*Permanent Regional Survey Committee—Reconstitution of—*

On the expiry of the term of the office members, of the permanent Regional Survey Committee constituted in Resolution No. 474-E, dated the 25th January 1954 and extended in Notification No. 2880-E, dated the 25th March 1957, and Notification No. 15846-E, dated the 14th December 1957, Government are pleased to reconstitute the Committee for a period of 3 years with effect from the 1st April, 1959. The Committee will consist of the following members and office-bearers:—

CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

President

Dr. H. Mahatab

Vice-President

Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.

Secretary

Curator of Archives.

Ex-Officio Members

1. Commissioner, Hindu Religious Endowment Board.
2. Professor, Reader or Lecturer in charge of Persian Teaching in Ravenshaw College.
3. Secretary, Board of Revenue.
4. Registrar, Orissa High Court.
5. Curator in charge of Palm-leaf Manuscripts.
6. Curator in charge of Epigraphy.
7. Superintendent of Archaeology, Orissa.
8. Professor or Reader of History of Ravenshaw College.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES:

In each district there shall be a District Records Survey Committee consisting of the following members:—

1. Principal of the Government Arts College, if there be one
Ex-Officio President.
2. An officer of the rank of Sub-Divisional Officer to be recommended by the District Magistrate, member (*Ex-Officio* President in the district without Arts College).
3. Professor, Reader or Lecturer of History of the above College, *Ex-Officio Secretary.*
4. District Inspector of Schools, Member (*Ex-Officio Secretary* in the district without Arts College).
5. A Munsif to be recommended by District Judge—*Member*

The District Committee may in consultation with the Central Committee co-opt 3 members whom they may consider helpful locating records in private custody.

Order: Ordered that the Resolution be published in the C. Gazette and copies circulated to all concerned.

By order of the Governor

G. C. S

Deputy Secretary to Gov

MYSORE

ORDER NO. ED 7 URM 57

Dated, Bangalore, the 3rd July 1959/Ashada 12 Saka Era 1881.

Government after considering all the aspects are pleased to reconstitute the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records at the State level with the following members:—

Chairman

- (i) Minister for Education.

Vice-Chairman

- (ii) Director of Public Instruction.

Members

- (iii) Dr. K. A. Neelakanta Sastri, Professor of Indology, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
- (iv) Shri S. Srikanth Sastri, Mysore University.
- (v) Shri B. A. Saletore, Karnatak University.
- (vi) Shri H. Deveerappa, Director, Oriental Research Institute, Mysore.
- (vii) President, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
- (viii) President, Mythic Society, Bangalore.
- (ix) President, Karnataka Historical Research Society, Dharwar.
- (x) Dr. P. G. Halkatti, Bijapur.
- (xi) Shri Govind Pai, Manjeswar.

Secretary

- (xii) Director of Archaeology.

This committee is also entrusted with the scheme: (i) collection of ancient manuscripts and their preservation as illustrated in the Government of India, Ministry of Education & Scientific Research letter No. F. 34-17/56(A-1)C-4, dated the 24th June, 1957 (copies of which are annexed to this order) and (ii) compilation of National Register as per Government of India, Ministry of Education letter No. F. 8-7/58-A.10, dated the 27th January, 1959 and its enclosure (copies of which are also annexed to this order) for which the Government of India have agreed to meet the expenditure from the Central Revenue subject to the maximum of Rs. 3,000/- per annum for engaging whole time staff, etc.

The Director of Archaeology should please send the necessary proposals for the minimum additional staff required in his office for this additional work, immediately.

The above Committee is classified as 'A' referred to in Finance Department Notification No. COD. 1168-57, dated the 23rd August, 1957 for the purpose of T.A. and D.A. to the Members. The exact source from which the expenditure on this account should be met will be pointed out later on.

By Order and in the name of
the Governor of Mysore,
Sd./- AHMED ABDUL AZIZ,
Under Secretary to Government,
Education Department.

MANIPUR

Secretariat, Education Branch
Dated, Imphal, the 30th July, 1959.

NOTIFICATION

No. C.HDE/101/54.Vol.II

The Chief Commissioner, Manipur, has been pleased to approve of the setting up of a Regional Records Survey Committee for Manipur consisting of the following:—

Chairman

1. Shri S. D. Bahuguna, Secretary (Education), Manipur.

Secretary and Convener

2. Shri M. Gojendra Singh, Assistant Secretary (L).

Members

3. Shri A. Minaketan Singh, Lecturer in Manipuri, D.M. College, Imphal.
 4. Shri Jyotirmoy Roy, Lecturer in History, D.M. College.
 5. Shri L. Manihar Singh, Principal Officer.
 6. Shri H. Hongray, Deputy Inspector of Schools (Tribal), Manipur Administration.
 7. Seniormost Pandit, Palace.
 8. Shri R. K. Snahal Singh, Taxation Officer.
 9. Shri Panditraj Atembapu Sharma, Vidyaratna.
- The Committee may co-opt. others not exceeding 5.

By order, etc.,
Sd./- H. M. SHARMA,
Assistant Secretary (Education),
Manipur Administration.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Abstract

Indian Historical Records Commission.—Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records—Reconstitution—Ordered.

Education Department

G.O. Ms. No. 3982

Dated the 14th December, 1959.

Read the following :

1. Notification No. 356/1/85/1950/MD, dated the 28th February, 1955 of the Hyderabad Government.
2. From the Director of Public Instruction Letters:
No. 334/E3/56, dated the 8th January, 1957.
No. 334/E3/56, dated the 10th March, 1957.
No. 1379/J3/57, dated the 3rd February, 1959.

ORDER:

The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad State constituted the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee in pursuance of the Government of India's letter No. F. 92-21/55-A.2, dated the 19th August, 1955 and it was reconstituted for a period of two years in the Notification cited above. In view of the reorganisation of the State, the Government have decided to have one Committee for the various regions of the enlarged State. The Committee among other things will undertake—

- (1) to take a comprehensive census of available Records and Historical materials in the State and make the official records of the State accessible to students of History.
 - (2) to take steps for the acquisition of records in private custody, and for the preservation, classification and study of important historical documents and for bringing them to the notice of scholars,
 - (3) to publish Hand Books and Calendars of records for facilitating research.
 - (4) to take steps to ensure that historical records in the custody of Government departments are properly preserved and catalogued, and
 - (5) to procure copies of such records as may exist outside the State as may have bearing on the History of Deccan.
2. The Regional Historical Records Survey Committee will have one Central Committee and six Regional Committees.

3. CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

President

- (1) Secretary, Education Department.

Ex-Officio Member—Secretary

- (2) Director, Central Record Office.

Members

- (3) Shri R. Subba Rao, M.A., M.E.S. (Retd.), General Secretary of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.
 (4) Shri M. Somasekhara Sarma.
 (5) Dr. O. Ramachandraiah, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the History Department, Andhra University, Waltair.

REGIONAL COMMITTEES:

I. Kalinga Area Committee (for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts)—

Chairman

- (1) Collector, Visakhapatnam.

Member

- (2) Shri Mallampalli Somasekhara Sarma, Waltair.

II. Chalukya Area Committee (for East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts)—

Chairman

- (1) Collector, East Godavari District.

Members

- (2) Shri Rallabandi Subba Rao.
 (3) Shri Y. Vittal Rao, M.A., B.Ed., Head of the History Department, Bhimavaram College.

III. Ikshavaku, Pallava and Chola Area Committee (for Guntur and Nellore Districts)—

Chairman

- (1) Collector, Guntur District.

Members

- (2) Shri Pragada Seshadri Sharma.
 (3) Dr. R. Subrahmanyam, M.A., Ph.D., Superintendent of Archaeology, Nagarjunakonda.

IV. Vijayanagar Area Committee (for Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor Districts)—

Chairman

- (1) Collector, Anantapur District.

Member

- (2) Dr. M. Rama Rao.

V. Kakatiyas Committee (Telangana):

Chairman

- (1) Dr. P. Sreenivasachar, Director of Archaeology.

Members

- (2) Kumari Sarojini Ragini, M.A., Lecturer in History, Women's College, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 (3) Kumari Madabhushi Savitri, M.A., Lecturer, Nizam College, Hyderabad.
 (4) Shri Dupati Venkata Ramachari.
 (5) Shri G. Amrutha Reddy.
 (6) Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.
 (7) Shri V. K. Bawa.

VI. Bahmani, Kutab Shahi and Asaf Jahi Committee (Telangana):

Chairman

- (1) Prof. Siddiqui, M.A., Osmania University.

Members

- (2) Dr. Haroon Khan Sherwani, Hyderabad.
 (3) Shri K. A. Sajanlal, Secunderabad.
 (4) Prof. Md. Abdul Quadir Sarwari.
 (5) Shri V. K. Bawa, I.A.S., Director, Central Record Office.

4. The scholars from each district for the four Regional Committees of Andhra area will be nominated later.

5. The term of office of these members will be for three years from the date of constitution of the Committee and they will be eligible for re-election.

6. The Central Committee will be classed as a First Class Committee and the Regional Committees as Second Class Committees for the purpose of regulating the T.A. of non-official members. The T.A. Bills will be countersigned by the Director, Central Record Office.

7. A sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) will be placed at the disposal of the *Ex-Officio* Secretary of the Committee for meeting contingent expenditure. A sum of Rs. 3,000/- per annum has also been sanctioned for the Committee to meet the T.A. expenses of the members of the Committee.

8. The expenditure should be debited to the head "47. Miscellaneous Departments—G. Preservation and Translation of Ancient Manuscripts—(a) Survey of Records."

9. An annual report on the working of the Committee should be submitted to Government by the Secretary.

SYED ASGHAR HUSAIN,
Secretary to Government

APPENDIX—C

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL RECORDS SURVEY COMMITTEES OF BIHAR, MADRAS, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KERALA, U.P., ASSAM AND THE STATE BOARD FOR HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ANCIENT MONUMENTS, BOMBAY, FOR THE YEAR 1958-59.

The annual reports for 1958-59 received from some of the Regional Records Survey Committees functioning in the various States are summarised below:—

Bihar.—The Committee for Bihar recorded its activities in a pamphlet published by it. The pamphlet gives detailed information about the survey work carried out by it during the year. Dr. K. K. Datta has discovered from among the records of the Government of Bihar many original letters which give information about the tours and activities of Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar during the years beginning from 1917 to 1947. At Bettiah Dr. Datta discovered some very important records from the house of late Shri Pir Mohammad Manis, a zealous patriot, which included among other things a manuscript copy of "History of Champaran" in Hindi written by Manis himself. Prof. S. H. Askari and Shri Qeyamuddin Ahmad toured the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr and discovered a large number of inscriptions many of which were hitherto unnoticed. A brief descriptive account of these is given in the pamphlet. At Bhagalpur Prof. Askari and Shri Qeyamuddin contacted two local gentlemen, Shah Shaiq Saheb and Shah Fakhre Alam Saheb who possessed a large collection of private papers and manuscripts. These papers related to the flourishing residential Madrassa founded by Mulla Shahbaz in the 17th century. Shri Qeyamuddin Ahmad made preliminary survey of the records preserved in the Raj Archives of Darbhanga. The repository possess a continuous series of official records primarily relating to the illustrious family whose beginnings can be traced back to the early Mughal period. Shri Ahmad also inspected the Persian Manuscripts Section of the Raj Library and found besides the well-known standard Persian histories some manuscripts of interest and importance. Among them was *Makhzan-i-Afghani*, written by Neamutullah during the reign of Jahangir at the instance of Khan-i-Jahan Lodi; History of Sindh by Mohummar Masum; and copies of letter of Saif Khan, Governor of Bihar during the reign of Shah Jahan. Shri Jata Shankar Jha also studied the educational records

of the Darbhanga Raj of the years 1882 to 1889. The Rajdaftar had a series of *farmans* and *sanads* of the early Mughal Emperors and Governors of Bihar making grants of different kinds to the ancestors of the present Raj family. The earliest extant *farman* was that of Akbar dated 983 A.H. (1576 A.D.) given to Gopal Thakur, son of Mahesh Thakur, founder of the family. There were also similar *sanads* and letters from Emperor Aurangzeb. Prof. Askari and Shri Ahmad also visited Bihar Sharif and adjoining villages and inspected libraries at Desna and Asthwan. The Desna Library has a large collection of books on Literature, History, Logic etc. and is noted for possessing the backnumbers of important standard Urdu journals. Asthwan Library contains a large number of printed works and manuscripts besides backnumbers of general Urdu Research Journals and old newspapers. Shri Ahmad surveyed Gaya, Aurangabad and few other neighbouring places. At Gaya he examined the Persian manuscripts in the local Manu Lal Library, which has rich collection of rare and out of print books and journals. Finally the Record Rooms of the Collectorates of Purnea and Saran were surveyed. A descriptive account of the records found in these collectorates is given in the pamphlet. Shri Ambasthya from the K. P. Jayswal Research Institute unearthed important Persian records from Baikantpur; all having being drawn up in favour of Saivite temple there. A detailed list of these have been given in the pamphlet.

Madras.—During the period under review the Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records in Madras was reconstituted only on 23rd January 1959. During this short period the Committee got approval of the State Government for establishing the district Survey Committees. Steps have been taken to constitute a Committee in the district of Tanjore as an experimental measure. The Convener contacted some Christian missionaries with a view to collect material on Church History. Some palm-leaf manuscripts in the Rock-cut Siva Temple in Tirumayam, Trichy District, have been brought to the notice of the Committee and further steps are being taken to examine them. A proposal has also been made to survey the manuscript records of historical importance which are in the possession of some of the Libraries in the State.

Jammu & Kashmir.—Through strenuous efforts of the Committee various ancient manuscripts and documents of historical nature and calligraphy have been located during the year under report. The collection is in Sharda, Persian and Urdu script. These include some rare manuscripts on History, Religion, Philosophy, Grammar, Geography, Logic and Astrology. Three volumes of eliges in Kashmiri, in manuscript form, are rare and noteworthy. Due to lack of funds no purchase was made but information about the manuscripts etc. was published regularly in the Bulletin and Activities Reports

of the State Record Office. Technical advice for the proper preservation of the manuscripts was rendered to the owners.

During the period under review the State Committee met four times and discussed the various problems of record survey with a view to accelerate the activities of the Committee.

Kerala.—The work of collecting material for the compilation of the Regional History of Freedom Movement was continued during the year under review. Research assistants working on the projected history had examined the files available at the Record Offices in the State and collected many important documents. The materials collected were translated wherever necessary, arranged and edited with suitable introductions and incorporated in the volumes. During the period under review, the Committee had finished the drafting of the second volume of the proposed History of Freedom Movement in Kerala. The regional version (in Malayalam) of the first volume was also completed.

Uttar Pradesh.—The Regional Records Survey Committee for the State was reconstituted in June 1958. The Committee decided to survey Allahabad District first for unearthing records and manuscripts in private custody. Accordingly a unit of four officials under Assistant Keeper of Records contacted several local owners of records in Siradhu Tehsil and salvaged important materials. 40 manuscripts and 738 documents discovered by that unit were purchased by the Committee from the old Muslim family of Kora. Shri Mohammad Rafi, an *ex-zamindar*, besides giving his collection at a nominal price, donated 21 important documents to the Central Record Office. In Siradhu Tehsil, 16 manuscripts, 17 documents and 30 paintings were located and listed by the unit but the owners were unwilling to sell or donate them. On the recommendation of the State Committee, a high-powered Sub-Committee was appointed by the State Government to examine the manuscript collections at Mathura and Varanasi and on the recommendation of the Sub-Committee documents and manuscripts worth Rs. 31,796 were purchased, total purchases during the year made were: Documents 973, Paper Manuscripts 7,474, Palm-leaf Manuscripts 43, and Lithographed rare books 2. The paper manuscripts were in Sanskrit, Persian, Rajasthani, Hindi, Marathi, and Bengali; the palm-leaf manuscripts were in Newari, Kannada, Maithili, and Oriya characters. These manuscripts deal with Vedic literature, Grammar, Prosody, Lexicography, Philosophy, Religion, History, Poetry, Fine Arts, Medicine, Astronomy, Astrology and Magic. To avoid duplication of work, the State Government abolished the Manuscript Section and transferred its work along with its collections of 121 manuscripts, 175 documents, 8 printed books and 1 photostat copy worth Rs. 2,564.94 to the Central Record Office,

Allahabad. The district judge of Saharanpur donated 46 unique documents to the Central Record Office. The documents are being arranged and docketed. Lists exist for all the materials collected and they are entered in the relevant accession registers. The manuscripts are being repaired and kept scientifically. The material is open for historical researches.

Assam.—Shri B. Sharma, a member of the State Committee, examined the records preserved at the Record Room of Dhubri, the district headquarters of Goalpara and those at the Court of Wards, Abhayapuri and located some important documents. Most of these documents relate to the settlement of the estates of Goalpara. There are also important letters, reports and correspondence not only on the different estates of Goalpara but also on the Garamahal, the Eastern Duars and the Bhutan, Rangamati, Cooch Bihar, Rangpur, and Dinajpur; and the letters and reports exchanged between the Collectors, the Commissioners and the Political Agent to the Governor General. They give among other things an insight into the beginning of what may be called the Anglo-Assamese relations. The records kept at Dhubri which date back to 1793 A.D. are not properly preserved and the Committee have listed some of the records which, it felt, should be preserved at the Secretariat Record Room at Shillong.

The Committee similarly listed a few documents in the custody of the Court of Wards at Bijni, which should be transferred to Shillong for better preservation.

Bombay.—The State Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments received as a gift from Shri C. G. Dalal, six undated documents on miscellaneous topics but copied during 18th and 19th centuries; manuscript entitled "Arjun Namavali" copied in V.S. 1757 (1720 A.D.); and a lithographed book "84 (Chauranyashi Vaishnavas Vrat)" printed in Mathura in 1818. Shri D. G. Kala, co-opted member of the Board, presented an old Sanskrit Pothi entitled "Subhashit Muktavali" of 1638 A.D. A collection of 28 letters to and from prominent persons in the country was received as a gift from Shri N. A. Gadre of Talegaon Dabhade, District Poona. A photostat copy of the Shaligram manuscript of the Dhyaneshwari dated Shaka 1337 was prepared by the State Board in the year 1958-59.

APPENDIX—D

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION APPOINTING A COMMITTEE TO ADVISE ON THE ARCHIVAL LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

No. F. 6-13/59-A10

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi-2, the 19th August, 1959/28th Sravan, 1881 (Saka)

No. F. 6-13/59-A10.—In pursuance of the recommendations of Indian Historical Records Commission the Government of India Ministry of Education, have decided to set up a Committee to advise on the proposed Archival Legislation consisting of the following

Chairman

1. Dr. Tara Chand. Member. Rajya Sabha.

Members

2. Dr. Raghubir Singh. Member. Rajya Sabha.
3. Dr. Bisheswar Prasad, Professor of History, Delhi University.
4. Shri Mohibbul Hasan Khan, Reader, Aligarh University.
5. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives, Government Bombay.
6. A representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Sh. Fateh Singh, Joint Secretary).
7. A representative of the Ministry of Law.
8. A representative of the Ministry of Education.
- *9. Dr. S. Gopal. Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs.

Member-Secretary

10. Director, National Archives of India.
2. The Committee will examine—
 - (a) the condition of public records, and the rules and instructions relating to the preservation, administration, and maintenance thereof, and public access thereto;

*Vide Notification from the Ministry of Education No. F. 6-13/59-A. 10 dated 11th September 1959.

- (b) Dr. Raghubir Singh's "The Historical Records (of National Importance) Bill, 1957" and the opinions received thereon;
- (c) the Destruction of Records Act, 1917 and the Antiquities Export Control Act, 1947 and other Acts bearing on archival problems;

and submit its recommendations on the following:—

- (i) how far in the interest of the proper preservation and administration of public records, it is desirable for the Government of India to exercise supervision over the State records or any part thereof, including the records of the former Princely States which are with various State Governments as a result of merger;
- (ii) in order to exercise such supervision to consider what steps should be taken to declare the State records or parts thereof to be of national importance;
- (iii) whether the executive authority in respect of the records which may be declared to be of national importance should be exercised directly by the Government of India or left with the State Governments;
- (iv) the feasibility of transferring "ancient and historical records other than those declared by Parliament to be of national importance" from the State List to the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India;
- (v) whether it is desirable to have a statutory enactment for the management and disposal of the records of the Central Government and such other public bodies which have an All-India character;
- (vi) to consider the desirability of a Plan for establishing zonal repositories for such records as may be declared of national importance and/or the records of the Government of India agencies in each zone;
- (vii) what further measure, if any, can be taken for effectively preventing the destruction or disposal of manuscripts and records in private custody which are considered to be of national importance.

3. The Committee should report its findings to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, within a period of six months from the date of its first meeting.

4. Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all the State Governments; all Administrations of Union Territories; all the Ministries of the Government of India; Department of Parliamentary Affairs; Planning Commission; Supreme Court; all Universities in India and the Director of Archives to the Government of India.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd./- P. N. KIRPAL,
Joint Secretary to the
Government of India.

APPENDIX—E (I)

INSPECTION REPORTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF ARCHIVES,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
RECORDS

MYSORE

I visited the Mysore State Record Office at Bangalore on the 29th July 1959 in connection with the inspection of the records of the late Mysore Residency relating to the administration of the former Civil and Military Station in Bangalore. The records have been carefully preserved and relate to the period 1881-1947. The details of records are as under :—

(i) A Proceedings	..	322 bundles
(ii) B Proceedings	...	68 "
(iii) Miscellaneous	...	10 "
TOTAL	...	400

The State Government has compiled a list of these records which was examined by me. The records relate mainly to local problems, such as, opening of schools, hospitals etc., and are not at all useful to the Central Government. It would, therefore, be unnecessary to get these records for the National Archives of India. The relevant file in this connection was not available with the State Government, but I explained at length the correct position to Shri T. R. Satishchandran, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary, General Administration Department of the State Government. In the course of discussion with him, it transpired that the former Chief Minister of Mysore had recorded his views on the files as follows :—

"The records belong to the nation, and we should not take a stand on legal formalities."

If this is correct, our claim to the ownership of these records is likely to be accepted by the State Government. A letter on the subject will be shortly issued by the State Government, the receipt of which may be awaited.

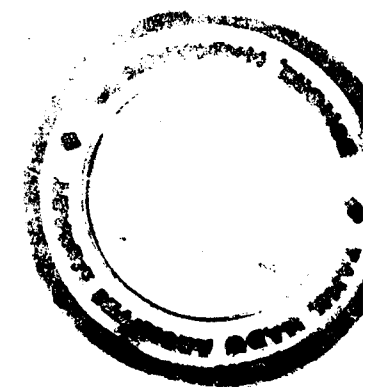
BOMBAY

The Central records in the custody of the Bombay State Government were examined by me on the 31st July 1959, in the presence

of Dr. P. M. Joshi, Director of Archives and Historical Monuments, Bombay. The records are housed in the back portion of the building of Elphinstone College. Among these records, I checked up a list of 142 volumes relating to Indian States and British India, for the period 1820—57. These records are all bound and are in a good state of preservation. I was told by Dr. P. M. Joshi that a large collection of records belonging to the former Gujarat Agency was acquired by the State Government in 1949. These records are of a mixed nature and are contained in 1095 volumes and 10,166 files. The ownership of these records is undisputed and they all belong to the Central Government. When the new stack area is built up in the National Archives of India, it may be desirable to bring these records to New Delhi for proper housing and preservation.

It may be stated in this connection that a Canteen has been recently opened adjacent to the room where our records are housed by the State Government. The smoke from the chimney has a lot of nuisance value and unless urgent steps are taken by the State Government to have another building, it will not be possible to keep these records in a safe condition.

I was keen to inspect the Central records housed in the 'Alienation Office, Poona, but could not go there as 1st August was a local holiday. I shall, however try to go there as soon as possible.



APPENDIX E (II)

INSPECTION REPORTS OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF
ARCHIVES ON THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS

ASSAM

The object of my visit to the Assam Secretariat Record Office at Shillong was to inspect the records of the Central Government in the custody of the State Government. Since they are kept in the record building along with the State records, though on separate shelves, they are given the same care and attention as the State records and their condition can be no better or no worse than the latter. Under these circumstances the pattern of preservation and maintenance of the records in the Secretariat records room becomes relevant. Any observation on these matters need not, therefore, be considered uncalled for, especially as I was told that my views would be welcome.

The Secretariat record room was established in the year 1874. It houses the records of the Secretariat departments and is under the administrative control of the Secretariat Administration Department. The Officer-in-Charge is designated Keeper of Records. The present Keeper is Shri Prabhat Chandra Sarma, M.A., who had his training in Archives-Keeping at the National Archives of India.

The record building is a separate structure close to the Secretariat building. It is surrounded by other buildings of the State Government. On one side of it is a group of lavatories. The building is made of concrete and is of three storeys, each about 7 ft. in height. The shelves are fixed on steel uprights. The shelves are also of steel—not solid sheets but consisting of three sheets, each about 2 inches in width. This ensures vertical ventilation though at some sacrifice of durability. The entire North and South ends of the building are provided with glass windows which allow sufficient light to come in and when opened help cross ventilation. Shelves are erected far enough from the windows to be out of range of direct sunlight. Space between shelves and the windows are used as working room for staff for which there is no separate arrangement. The building is provided with fire extinguishers. There is one nightwatchman to look after a group of office buildings including the record room.

The record building has two wings fitted with shelves, but they are being occupied by other Departments. The office rooms are at

some distance from the record room. This causes inconvenience to the staff and affects supervision of work in the record room.

The total holdings of the record room cover about 5,000 cubic feet of space. While the bundles are kept horizontally, the bound volumes are kept in vertical position. The bundles are about 10 inches in thickness. The main series start from 1826.

The records are fairly well preserved. Excepting that some bound volumes are affected by borers, the records are free from infestation. This may be due to the temperate climate of Shillong which, being at an altitude of 5,000 feet, does not provide an ideal breeding place for insect pests.

The records are dusted manually once in a month. Records are not subjected to fumigation. Fumigation Chambers have been constructed but they are not put to use for lack of accommodation. The only preventive against possible insect infestation is naphthalene bricks. When the record room was visited last there was no arrangement for repairing records. Now there is a staff of four Menders and one Binder who carry on manual repairs with hand-made paper and chiffon.

Requisitions, mainly for administrative use, number about 20 per day on the average. Considering that files are sent for storage in the records room soon after they are closed, this number could have been higher and seems to indicate that adequate use is not made of past experience as recorded in closed files. Records are used for research purposes also. I was told that last year three scholars came for research work. More use might have been made of them for research if there were a room where research students could work and the place were not at a distance of 64 miles from the seat of higher studies at Gauhati.

The record room has fairly impressive staff of one Keeper of Records, two U.D. Assistants—one for supervision and the other for weeding—eight Reference Assistant, one Typist, seven Record Suppliers, three Record Sorters, two Daftaries, four Record Menders one Binder, one Dusting Bearer and five Chaprasis. They all belong to the Secretariat Administration Department and as such are liable to transfer from one department to another, with the result that their experience is lost to the record room. Such transfers from one department to another, though resulting in some dislocation, do not create serious difficulty as the nature of work in the various Secretariat Departments does not differ much. But record room work is of a specialised nature and one has to be trained for that. A new comer takes a long time to learn this work and an experienced man cannot easily be replaced. Their services can be

room if the staff attached to it is kept separate; in other words if the record room is treated as a separate office, though under the administrative control of a Secretariat Department.

This would cause some difficulty in as much the staff so segregated will be aggrieved at being denied the opportunities for promotion in the Secretariat cadre. This is a real problem for a small record office which cannot provide for higher posts of different categories to fulfil their legitimate expectations. Two remedies come to mind. One, providing a special allowance for persons who opt for the record office and forego their chances of promotion; the other, continuing to treat them as belonging to Secretariat cadre but deciding not to transfer them to other offices except on promotion.

Once the record room staff is kept separate, arrangement should be made for giving them proper training in their work.

The Central Government records in Shillong consist of the following :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1) Manipur Agency records from 1874 onwards including about 400 volumes of mixed records of the earlier years. | } 1874 onwards. |
| (2) Khasi State records. | |
| (3) Records relating to Tribal areas. | |
| (4) Records relating to Assam Rifles. | |
| (5) Miscellaneous (including records relating to Honours and Titles, Warrants of Precedence, Darbars etc.) | |

When these records were inspected last in November 1949 by the then Director of Archives they were all housed in the Assam record room. Since then the records falling under heads (1) and (4) above have been handed over to the NEFA Administration and the Headquarters of the Assam Rifles respectively. The rest are still in the Secretariat record room. Records relating to Tribal areas consist of 491 bundles divided into categories A, B & C according to their importance. Of these only the 'A' records are printed. Printed Indexes of these records from 1890 up to date are available. The Miscellaneous records consist of 145 bundles dating from 1870 to 1949.

These records are fairly well preserved.

Item No. 1 includes not only the records of Manipur Agency but also those of Coochbehar and Tripura. These have been taken over by the NEFA. The files which are regarded as confidential have been kept in two steel almirahs in one room. The number of such files is 319 and they pertain to the period 1933 to 1952.

The non-confidential records are kept separately in wooden almirahs in the custody of a record keeper. A list exists of the total number of such files. All the records have got indexes and registers.

The confidential records are well preserved. Special security measures for these as well as the non-confidential records exist. Apart from the Agency records NEFA Secretariat has in its custody some confidential files relating to Assam Rifles. The remainder are with the headquarters of the Assam Rifles. These I had no opportunity of inspecting within the limited time at my disposal.

Recommendations :

(1) The public lavatories should be removed immediately from the vicinity of the archives building.

(2) The two wings of the building should be handed over for increasing storage space and providing work room for the binding and mending staff.

(3) An administrative block should be built by the side of the present building to accommodate records office staff.

(4) Record Office should be treated as a separate office and its staff should not ordinarily be transferred to other departments.

(5) Arrangement should be made for the training of workers.

(6) A research room should be provided in the administrative block.

(7) Fumigation equipment should be installed and put to use.

(8) The weeding work should be the responsibility of the agencies of origin. Current records should not be sent to the record office.

(9) Preferably only records which are of continued importance should be transferred to the record office.

(10) Records before being transferred should be properly indexed and classified.

While at Shillong I also broached the question of the State's co-operation with the Government of India's scheme of compiling a National Register of Records in private custody. I was asked to contact Dr P. C. Chaudhury, Deputy Director, Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam, who was the Secretary of the Assam Regional Records Survey Committee. I met Dr. Chaudhury at Gauhati on the evening of the 6th and had a discussion with him. I came to learn that very little work had been done by the Committee, since it was reconstituted in January 1956. Dr. Chaudhury's hands are too full and the other members did not find time to devote to the work. The success of the work will depend upon the co-operation.

of workers who find pleasure and interest in the work. Such persons are rare. They are likely to be found among the record office staff whose duty is to preserve records, and the teachers who are doing research on the modern period of Indian History. But such persons, however interested they are, can at best give only their leisure, and their labour, valuable though it be, can touch only the fringe of the problem. While their services can therefore be utilised for rendering advice and scrutinizing records when they are brought to light, the organisation of a Statewise drive for unearthing records can only be made by a whole time staff. While therefore the Regional Records Survey Committee should be reconstituted, preferably with the Keeper of Records as Secretary, one or more whole time men can be employed by the State Government to organise and sustain the drive. The Government of India have already shown the importance they attach to the work by offering a token grant of Rs. 3,000 annually towards it. But this grant will obviously be insufficient for meeting the salary of the staff and their travelling allowances. If only the State Governments are conscious of the usefulness of this work and are prepared to supplement the Government of India's grant, can any progress be achieved.

TRIPURA

I reached Agartala, the capital of Tripura State, on the 7th March 1959, at 1 P.M. In the afternoon, I visited the local College where are stored the documents and manuscripts collected by the author of "Rajmala" for the purpose of writing out his work. These are kept in show cases and consist of manuscripts in Sanskrit and transcripts of records. The entire collection is now being listed with a brief description of each item. The work is in an advanced stage and is likely to be completed within a short time. The manuscripts are fairly well preserved and proper care is being taken of them. I suggested that when the list was completed it might be sent to the Ministry of Education for scrutiny. In my view some of the items may be found useful and worth preservation.

The next day was Sunday but the Tripura Administration had kindly arranged for the offices to be kept open to enable me to inspect the records. Hardly any records of the pre-Independence period survive. I was told that the devastating flood that occurred a few years ago was to a large extent responsible for the loss of practically all the records. The official papers in the Secretariat are therefore of recent origin. The Tripura Government has no separate record room. The old files of the various branches are stacked either on the shelves in the Branch rooms or just kept in

heaps on tables. They are not arranged properly, and though in some of the branches lists of the recorded files were available, in most of them tracing of particular files that might be wanted was not an easy affair. I was told that the staff must rummage through the heaps of files in order to light upon those wanted. In some rooms the shelves are very high and the records kept on them were seldom dusted and remained uncared for.

Apart from the Secretariat records, I also saw the Judicial records which consisted of case files from the various sub-divisions of the State. They are kept in a separate shed with tin roof by the side of a dusty street. The room is fitted with shelves and the files are arranged sub-divisionwise chronologically. The records are not in very good condition and require better housing and care.

In the evening I saw the Chief Secretary. He was well aware of the state of things and the condition of the records. He told me that a record room was being constructed and that as soon as the building was complete, all the closed files of the various branches of the Secretariat would be concentrated there and placed in the charge of suitable persons. When I pointed out that such persons should be trained for the work, he suggested that someone from the National Archives might be deputed to look after the organisation of the record room and train the record office staff. It was pointed out by me that there were already some persons there who had been trained in the National Archives and that if more were required, it would be more profitable to depute selected persons to the National Archives for training in Archives administration. He agreed to this suggestion and I have every reason to hope that once the record room is ready, the records will be better preserved, and properly arranged, and further loss of or damage to records will be halted.

On 8th morning I saw the Education Secretary and discussed the question of the National Register of Records. The Tripura Government has recently constituted a Regional Records Survey Committee with the Education Secretary as the President. It was too early to assess the results of the Committee's work. The Committee has, as a matter of fact, hardly started the work. The Tripura Raj family has a long tradition of culture and patronage of arts and letters. It is quite reasonable to suppose that interesting discoveries will be made among the palace papers and the papers of the families related to the former rulers. Information bearing on the administration of the State may also be found among them, as it is known that the rulers sometimes corresponded directly with the British authorities. Similarly personal papers of the former Dewans of the State on whom devolved the burden

of administration are worth looking into, as they are likely to include matters which were not committed to official papers. The value of these papers has increased since the official papers of the former administration are all lost. It has been found that members of Regional Records Survey Committee being engaged in other work do not find the requisite time or leisure to devote to this work. Their role can at best be advisory. They can, when some papers are brought to light, scrutinise them and assess their historical value. The Government of India has pointed out to the various State Governments the desirability of employing whole-time workers to attend to this work and promised to make Rs. 3,000/- per year available to each of them towards this. Tripura State being a centrally administered area will require central assistance for any scheme that may be drawn up for implementing the Government of India's scheme. The need for a whole-time officer is all the greater here in as much as there is no record office staff to which the Regional Record Survey Committee can look for assistance. It is quite possible that in Tripura State itself the field of enquiry will be limited to Agartala only and the work of the Regional Record Survey Committee will not be as onerous as in other States where there is a wide area to be brought under survey. But much correspondence will have to be carried on for tracing the papers of the former Dewans of the State.

Recommendations:

- (1) Non-current records of all departments should be concentrated in a suitable place, preferably a separate building, and placed under trained staff.
- (2) A whole-time staff should be employed to plan and carry out a drive for unearthing records and manuscripts.

MANIPUR

I arrived at Imphal at midday on the 16th of March, 1959, stayed there for two days and left for Calcutta on the morning of the 19th. During this period I paid several visits to the Secretariat record room, inspected the Revenue and Judicial records kept in a separate building and the office of the former ruler of Manipur. I held discussion with the Assistant Secretary in charge of the record room, the Chief Secretary, the Judicial Commissioner and other officers, and also the officers of the Manipur Raj and the Pandits who are the custodians of the Chronicles.

The Manipur Secretariat has a record room situated in the Secretariat building itself. It is a fairly big room, which besides

containing the records also accommodates the record room staff. It will be clear from this that neither the collection nor the staff to look after them can be of any magnitude. As a matter of fact, the stack area has only about two dozen shelves and there are altogether only 701 files of records. The records are those of Political Agent (1891—1947) and Dominion Agent (1947—49), of Manipur State Durbar and Council 1907—46 and C.C.'s records from 1950 onwards. Records of the period prior to 1891 are non-existent. Records of other Departments are not housed in this room, they are with the respective departments. They are mainly records of the post-independence period. The question of transferring their non-current records to a central repository has not been thought of. Moreover, the practice here is of continuing the files from year to year till they became too bulky. That might take years. Again, the present record room is not commodious enough to house the non-current records of all the Departments.

The room is not ideally suited for housing the records. Formerly used to house the Government stationery, the room with its fixed racks was made over for use as a records repository. The racks were fitted along the wall on three sides of the room with little space between the racks and the walls. There are windows but they are hardly opened, as there is no convenient way of reaching them. Meant for accommodating big sized paper and other stationery, the stacks are more than a yard wide. This width is unnecessary for the volumes, and it is not possible to conveniently keep them in two rows one row facing one side and the other row the other, because the racks being close to the walls one can approach the rack only from one side. To make the best of a bad job the volumes have been placed in two rows one behind the other, volumes with odd numbers and those with even, alternating in front and back rows. There are two racks in the centre of the room which, however, can be easily approached.

Within the limitations imposed, the records are being well cared for. The Assistant now looking after them had been trained in the National Archives of India under the six month training course meant for Government servants but he had been put in charge of the Stationery. Only recently he has been given the place which by his training he is fitted for, and within a short period he has done a lot of useful work. The records are kept either in carton boxes or between plywood boards. As and when more carton boxes are received, they will replace the plywood boards. The unbound records are kept in vertical position. There being only one peon, the records are subjected only to occasional dusting. Packets of naphthalene balls available in the market are kept in the

shelves. Necessary repairs to documents are carried out by the Assistant himself with tissue paper obtained from Government Stationery Office. There is no arrangement for fumigation.

No special security measures are provided for the records. The Secretariat building, of which it forms a part is, however, looked after by nightwatchmen. The Secretariat building is also fitted with fire extinguishers and I saw one near the door of the record room.

The records are requisitioned occasionally both for administrative and research purposes. There are no rules for access to records, but permission to consult old records is generally given.

I had an opportunity of discussing with the Chief Secretary the question of proper storage and preservation of State records. He is quite conscious that the system of closing of files only when it is too bulky is arbitrary and should be replaced by a scientific system. He has already been trying to introduce the system in use in the Government of India's offices in New Delhi, but the progress is very slow. His greatest handicap, I was told, is a lack of trained persons. He has already asked the O & M Division to depute one or more trained men to initiate the employees of this Union territory into the Secretariat system of filing. Introduction of a uniform system is a desideratum and the sooner it can be done the better. On the question of closing of files, I may here draw the attention of the Manipur Government to rule 6 of the Manual of Office Procedure which lays down that "all files should be closed after a specific period and any succeeding papers on the same subject put in a separate file."

Once the files of all the Departments start being closed on a uniform system, the question of properly preserving them when they are no longer required for frequent reference will have to be tackled. It is felt that non-current records should be concentrated in one place under expert supervision. For this purpose, the present record room will be hopelessly inadequate. Moreover, the records should be kept in a separate building equipped with fire-fighting devices and placed under a proper security system. The record building should conform as far as possible to the specifications laid down by the National Committee of Archivists.

The records should be placed under trained staff. The Assistant Secretary in charge appears to be conscious of his responsibilities and the Assistant in charge is a trained person who has great love for his work. It should be made possible for him to continue doing this work. An important question which arises in this connection is that when the record room staff is part of the Secretariat, they

are likely to be transferred from one branch to another according to the exigencies of the situation. The record room staff also feel that if they expect promotion they must have experience of the Secretariat work, as experience in the specialised work of the record room won't help their future prospects. This is a problem that arises not only here but in all places where there is not a cadre of record office personnel. It should, therefore, be tackled as a general question. It appears that the record room staff should either be given a special allowance for their continuing to do this work or be promoted when their turn comes and allowed to continue in the record room.

I also discussed with the Chief Secretary the question of formation of a Regional Records Survey Committee and collection of materials for the National Register of Records in private custody. Here also the problem, I was told, was to find suitable persons. While this may be largely true, to let matters drift will result in the loss of whatever material can still be salvaged. If right men are not available in sufficient numbers, we have to make the best use of the existing talent. I have reasons to believe that there are men who, if they lack the desirable qualifications and training, will to a large extent make up their deficiency by their enthusiasm and earnestness. While at Imphal I was told of the existence of chronicles of the Manipur Rajas beginning from the early years of the Christian era. I met the pandits who are the custodians of these chronicles. They are written in old Manipuri script on hand-made paper. As and when the paper yellows or gets worn out, the writing is copied out on new paper. I was also shown some writings on bark. I was not in a position to ascertain the age of the chronicles or examine their authenticity. The knowledge of the old Manipuri script is dying out and it seems desirable to preserve these chronicles and get them translated as early as possible. I was told that the chronicles on the lines of those of the Manipur Raj are also available for the former ruling houses of the other six states of the valley which had later been absorbed by the Manipur Raj. Some copper-plate inscriptions—not very old—were also shown to me.

It is reasonable to hope that if a concerted drive is made, manuscripts on paper or bark and copper-plates can be discovered in different parts of the valley. In organising this drive the co-operation of the pandits and influential persons in the various localities may be sought and utilised. A Regional Records Survey Committee composed of persons interested in old records can be constituted with the officer in charge of records as the Secretary for tendering advice in this matter. A whole-time officer may be engaged to plan and carry out the drive. Influential local people can be made members of the Regional Records Survey Committee and persuaded to

take active steps to unearth documents etc. in their respective areas and bring them to the notice of the officer. The survey work will be hampered for the rainy season due to difficulties of travel, but if local co-operation can be procured there is no reason why the drive should not produce results.

Going back to the question of official records, I had an opportunity of inspecting the Revenue and Judicial records. These are kept in open wooden shelves in a big room. Some sort of a list of these records is available but there is need for a comprehensive list. The papers should be regularly dusted, properly arranged and kept between ply-wood boards.

Recommendations :

- (1) Files should be closed after a specific period.
- (2) Non-current records of all departments should be concentrated in a suitable place, which should preferably be a separate structure.
- (3) The staff should be trained and adequate.
- (4) A Regional Records Survey Committee with representatives of different localities should be set up immediately and a whole-time officer should be appointed to plan and carry out a drive for unearthing records and manuscripts.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA

The records of the National Library, consisting of office files and records of the various sections like the Lending Section, Reading Room etc., are temporarily housed in one of the newly constructed flats south of the grounds of the Belvedere which is the present home of the Library. They will be shifted to a new annexe when it is completed.

The records pertain to the normal functions of the Library and date back to 1902 when the Library was established. They are unbound and kept in open shelves between wooden boards. They are regularly dusted. There are manuscript indexes to the records beginning from 1902 to date.

The condition of the records appeared to be quite good. Excepting the usual yellowing, age has not left its mark upon them. No insect infestation was noticed. Excepting a suggestion that the boards between which the records are kept should be made a little bigger than the size of the records in order that their ends might not be frayed by friction with the string with which the boards are tied,

I have no other comment to make. I have no doubt that when the records are shifted to a permanent repository, they will find a congenial home with all the attentions necessary for their health.

The files which have been closed but have not yet been transferred to the record room are kept in the sections and are properly looked after. The current files are kept in steel boxes in alphabetical order. Their condition is excellent and nothing better can be desired. The National Library has indeed set an example of neatness and cleanliness which others will find it profitable to follow.

Recommendation :

Wooden boards should be made a little bigger than the files which are meant to be kept between them.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINT, ALIPORE

The Mint is located in its own building newly constructed at Alipore amidst extensive grounds. The Mint has a very large staff of workmen of various categories and the records mostly consist of their attendance registers and service books. They are mostly available in bound volumes, and have been kept in almirahs or open shelves in all available places,—in the office rooms, in corridors, under the stairs and in a room in a separate building at a distance from the main building. The records housed in the office rooms are in good condition. A small staff is there to carry out the binding work. They know their job and are doing useful work. They are working in a cramped place and I have no doubt that their efficiency will increase if a suitable work-room is provided for them.

The room above referred to where it is proposed to shift the records is not an ideal repository for them. The room is open only to the east. There is no scope for cross ventilation and the morning sun will fall directly on the records unless they are removed far from the eastern side. The room is not yet fitted with shelves, owing to the location of the room, these will have to run east to west. A corridor may be left on the eastern side for the staff to pass. When the shelves are fitted, the room will have to be provided either with a gangway, or ladders, to enable the staff to reach the upper shelves which will be beyond their reach.

I wish a more suitable room or rooms, preferably a separate structure, could be made available for records. It will be advisable to have a staff of dusting bearers or cleaners and the room should be placed in charge of record keeper who will look after the maintenance of the records, their arrangement and their supply. I understand there is a staff of bearers for cleaning work. I would suggest that they should be retained permanently.

I have also seen the arrangement for the maintenance of confidential files. They are kept in steel almirahs and cabinets under a responsible officer. The older records I found a little congested in one almirah. I suggest that another almirah be provided for easing the congestion.

Recommendations :

- (1) A suitable room fitted with racks should be provided for housing the old records and placed in charge of a record keeper who should be assisted by a staff of cleaners.
- (2) Work room should be provided for the binding staff.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA

The Government of India Press is located at the Press Building at 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. The Press was established in 1863 but its early records are not available. The earliest available records go back to 1912. Records preserved include (a) Printing Office Registers for the last five years or so (b) Attendance Registers since 1912 (c) Acquittance Rolls since 1912 and (d) Pension Papers since 1935. The earlier papers were not preserved for the simple reason that their retention was not considered necessary and it is reasonable to suppose that most of the existing records will also be weeded out when they have served their purpose.

I cannot say that the records that are available are in a good condition. The closed files are kept in the sections to which they relate. They are kept in almirahs and a list is maintained of such files, though the tracing of files found in the list may not be easy. These files are in a fair state of preservation. But the old Attendance Registers etc. which are not kept in the sections are in a very bad state, indeed. They have been lying uncared for for years and it is only recently that a room has been found and fitted with shelves for storing them. This room has provided some sort of shelter, but being on the roof of the building, it is bound to be extremely hot during summer. Before their removal to the present shelter, they had suffered much damage, and they cannot last much longer. It appears, however, that by that time they will have outlived their utility.

From the nature of their records, they are hardly fit for permanent preservation. Usually papers are preserved only for 3 years or till the audit for the period to which they relate is over. 75% of the records come under this category. But if some records are found fit for preservation, ways must be found for preserving them properly. The present building, a very old one, is not suitable for this purpose.

I understand that the Press is soon to be shifted to Santragachi where a new building is being constructed. It is suggested that a suitable room be reserved for the non-current records of more than ephemeral interest, and all such records, instead of being kept in the sections be transferred to this room and placed under the care and supervision of a record keeper whose business it will be to keep a list of such records, arrange them properly and supply requisitions, if any, from the various sections.

Recommendation :

A suitable record room for keeping the non-current records should be provided and placed under a record keeper who should be responsible for their preservation, maintenance and arrangement.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY, JADAVPUR.

The National Instruments Factory, known as Mathematical Instruments Office when it was founded in 1830 for repairs of survey and other instruments, now supplies, repairs and manufactures various scientific and mathematical instruments. It is now housed in its own building at Jadavpur; the shifting from its previous buildings at Wood Street has not been completed yet.

The records preserved at the Office relate to correspondence with various indenting authorities, and establishment correspondence emanating from administrative offices, audit offices etc.

There is no central record room for closed records. Each section keeps its old records in almirahs. I found a number of almirahs lying in a corridor and some records lying in bundles in a verandah exposed to the rays of the afternoon sun. It is quite possible that the aftermath of shifting is still there and that this is only a temporary arrangement. The exposure of the records to the various elements even for a short period is injurious to them and an exposed verandah is not a suitable place even for temporary storage. I urged that pending acquisition of almirahs to accommodate them and decision as to their housing, they should be shifted to some place sheltered from the sun and the rains. I also pointed out the advantages of having a separate record room to house the closed records of all the sections. This should be placed under the charge of a suitable person who should be made responsible for preserving them, arranging them and supplying requisitions, if any, from the originating sections. He should be assisted by dusting bearers and other helpers, depending on the volume of the records. This would ensure greater attention to the maintenance of the records. Suitable precautions should be taken against fire hazard, theft and insect

infestation. The pamphlet on preservation of records prepared by the National Archives of India gives in detail the measures that are considered necessary in this connection. The building is newly constructed and if proper precautions are taken, it should be possible to provide healthy condition for the records. The records are in a fair state of preservation. Most of them are kept in bundles tied with strings. But as these strings are likely to cause damage to the edges to the records, the files should, if possible, be kept between two wooden boards of a slightly bigger size than the records and then tied.

APPENDIX—F

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH WORK DONE BY THE MEMBERS
OF THE INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION DURING
1958-59.

I. Dr. P. M. Joshi, Bombay;

Published a paper entitled "Raichur Doub in Deccan History".
(Journal of Indian History, December 1958).

Editing Peshwa Daftar, New Series, Volume II entitled "Revival of Maratha Power, 1761-1772."

II. Dr. B. R. Sharma, Darbhanga;

(a) Published the following papers:—

- (i) Sapta in the Rigveda—Taraporewala Commemoration Vol., Poona.
- (ii) Reflection on Suparna in the Vedas—Turner Commemoration Vol. II (in Press).

(b) Prepared the following Volumes:—

- (i) Descriptive Catalogue Vol. of the Raj Mss.—(Press copy ready).
- (ii) Sabda—Ratnakara of Vamana Bhattabara—(in the Press).
- (c) Sama—Vidhana—Brahmana with the Bhasyas of Bharatasvamin and Sayana (Under preparation).

III. Shri Fida Mohammad Hassnain, Srinagar;

- (a) Working on a thesis "British Policy towards Kashmir 1846—1946".
- (b) Published the following papers:
 - (i) Ladakh and its History (in Urdu Monthly "Tamir").
 - (ii) Calligraphy in Kashmir (in English monthly "Kashmir Today").
 - (iii) Coins of Kashmir (in English).
- (c) Compiled the following papers:
 - (i) General Zorawar Singh (in English).
 - (ii) History of Floods and Famines in Kashmir (in English).

IV. Dr. H. R. Ghosal, Muzaffarpur:

(a) Published the following articles :

- (i) The Revolution behind the Revolt: Cases of the 1857 Uprising—*Proceedings of Indian History Congress*, 1957.
- (ii) Some unpublished documents relating to Horse and Cattle breeding in Tirhut, 1795-1804—*Proceedings of Indian Historical Records Commission*, 1958, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. II.
- (b) Collected a large number of valuable documents, gists of some of which had been published in the Annual Report of the Bihar Regional Records Survey Committee, 1957-58.

V. Dr. Hira Lal Gupta, Saugar:

Published the following papers:

- (i) Krishangarh Succession, 1841.—*Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, Vol. XXI.
- (ii) Datia Succession, 1839-40.—*Journal of Indian History*, Volume XXXVI, Pt. II.
- (iii) Orchha Successions, 1837—42.—*Journal of Indian History*, Vol. XXXVI, Pt. III.
- (iv) Dhar Succession, 1834.—*Proceedings of Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. II.

VI. Dr. Sukumar Bhattacharya, New Delhi:

Collected from among the records in the National Archives of India materials relating to the Swadesi Movement consequent on the Partition of Bengal in 1905.

VII. Dr. H. K. Barpujari, Gauhati:

(a) Published the following paper:

The Surveys and operations at the Petroleum Springs and Coal Beds in Assam (1826-58)—*Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings* Vol. XXXIV, Pt. II.

(b) Shortly to be published:

The Tariff-Walls in the North-East Frontier (1825-40)—*Journal of Indian History*.

(c) Working on "The Problem of the North-East Frontier in the Days of the Company". First volume to be completed shortly.

VIII. Shri S. B. Bhat, Dhulia:

Worked on the personal records of Shri Madhavrao Vinayakrao Kibe (Former Deputy Prime Minister of Indore).

IX. Prof. G. H. Khare, Poona.

Contributed the following papers:

- (i) Some Reminiscences about Shri Vinoba Bhave—*Chitramayajagat*, June 1958.
- (ii) Khandoba—a popular deity of Maharashtra—*Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 1958.
- (iii) A note on three gun inscriptions from Poona.—*Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings*, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. II.

X. Prof. A. H. Nizami, Rewa:

Published the following paper:

- (i) Baghelkhand during 1857.—*Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 1959.

XI. Shri K. Sajun Lal, Secunderabad.

Published the following papers:

- (i) Altaf Husain Hali's views on the Aligarh Trustee Bill—*Nawai-Adab*, Oct.-Dec. 1958, Issue No. 4.
- (ii) Charles Bradlaugh and the National Congress—*Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 1959.

XII. Dr. A. L. Srivastava, Agra:

- (i) Wrote two chapters, namely "Early career of Akbar" and "Four years of Regency Administration" for "Akbar the Great", a work intended to be completed in three Volumes

(ii) Published the following papers:

- (a) Some Problems of Medieval Indian History—*Uttara Bharati* (a Journal of research of the Universities of Uttar Pradesh).
- (b) Traditional Value in the Modern Indian Life—*Uttara Bharati*.

(iii) Edited three issues of the Uttara Bharati.

(iv) Guided two research students working for their Ph.D. degree on (i) the Aligarh Movement and (2) Evolution of the Administration of the former Bharatpur State.

(v) Edited two issues of the Agra College History and Political Science Journal.

- (iv) Brought out the 3rd Edition of two books;
The Sultanate of Delhi, and The Mughal Empire.

XIII. Dr. P. C. Gupta, Calcutta.

1. Published the following papers:
 - (a) Nana Saheb at Bithur—Bengal: *Past and Present*, July-Dec. 1959.
 - (b) The Bible, Chapati and the Greased Cartridge—Prof. J. N. Banerji Commemoration Volume.
2. Edited *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, Volume XIII.
3. Prepared the manuscript of a new book "The Story of Nana Saheb".
4. Editing "The Private Journal of James Cunningham Grant Duff".

XIV. Shri N. B. Roy, Santiniketan:

1. Published the following papers:
 - (a) A note on the Charak Puja in Bengal—*The Journal of the Inter-Departmental Study Circle*, March 1959.
 - (b) Anecdotes of Sher Shah from *Tarikh-i-Daudi—Islamic Culture*, July 1958.
 - (c) An Agitation over some Prison Regulations 1856 and the Faraizes—*Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Volume XXXIV, Pt. II.
 - (d) A paper in *Bengali-Mughal Haremer Ekti Chitra—Puja Number, Jugantar*.
2. Edited Niamatullah's—*History of the Afghans*, consisting of Niamatullah's Persian text and of extracts from other chronicles published by the Visva-Bharati University, Dec.—March 1958-59.

XV. Prof. R. P. Tripathi, Lucknow:

Preparing the "History of the Mughals," from Aurungzeb to Mohammad Shah.

XVI. Dr. Raghubir Sinh, New Delhi:

- (i) Prepared a detailed study of the life of Salhadi Tanwar of Raisin (Malwa) (sent for publication to Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi).
- (ii) A detailed study of the lives of the five persons named Kesho Das, who are mentioned in the Akbar-Nama, and their successors—(to be published).

XVII. Dr. S. C. Misra, Baroda:

- (i) Edited "Mirat-i-Sikandiri", jointly with Shri M. L. Rahman (Expected to be published soon).
- (ii) Completed the monograph, "Rise of Muslim Power in Gujrat".
- (iii) Working on a research project, "Socio-Historical Survey of the Muslim Population of Gujarat".

XVIII. Dr. Hari Ram Gupta, Hoshiarpur:

Collected some material from original sources available at the Punjab Government Record Office from 1849-1919.

XIX. Shri Mohibbul Hussan Khan, Aligarh.

1. Published a book *Kashmir under the Sultans*.
2. Under Preparation:

- (a) Diary of Indian Envoy to Constantinople.
- (b) Kashmir under the Mughals.

XX. Shri N. R. Khadgawat, Jaipur:

1. Wrote Rajasthan's Role in the Struggle of 1857, (first Volume of the History of Freedom Movement in Rajasthan), Published by Rajasthan Government.
2. "Revolutionary Conspiracies in Rajasthan (second Volume of the History of Freedom Movement in Rajasthan) is ready for the Press.
3. Wrote five chapters pertaining to the administration of Mewar under Maharana Fateh Singh.
4. Completed the last two chapters of his books "The Biography of Maharana Pratap".

XXI. Prof. K. K. Pillay, Madras:

1. Engaged in his work on: the "Social History of the Tamils - during the Medieval Period".
2. Wrote an article on the Panchalamkurichi Rebellion of South India—*Proceedings of Indian History, Congress, 1958*.
3. Supervising the work of the research students working on the following topics:—
 - (i) Lord Clive in Madras, 1798-1803.
 - (ii) Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor, of Madras.
 - (iii) The Governors of Madras Between 1827-1842.
 - (iv) Humanitarian Ideas in Madras Administration, (1800-1857).

XXII. Shri P. S. Raghavan, Trivandrum:

Collecting material for the compilation of the History of Freedom Movement in Kerala.

(4) Dr. N. K. Sinha, Member.

(5) Dr. P. M. Joshi, Member.

(6) Shri K. D. Bhargava, Member-Secretary.

After some preliminary discussion, it was decided to make the following recommendations for the consideration of the Research and Publication Committee.

1. *In extenso* publication of the letters exchanged between the Government of India and the authorities in England in the post-1800 period should not be undertaken.

2. Instead, selections from the letters to and from the Court of Directors and the Secretary of State for India covering the post-1800 period may be published. The National Archives of India may draw up a detailed publication programme on the above lines.

3. Selections from the Finance Department letters should be published first. All significant matters relating to the economic history of the country should be included in the selections.

4. The National Archives of India should not undertake any new publication programme until the present Five Year Programme is completed. Parts of the long-term programme may, however, be undertaken by the Universities and learned institutions immediately on lines similar to those of Scheme III in the Five Year Programme.

APPENDIX—H

DETAILS OF THE RECORDS PROPOSED TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE BASIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PUBLICATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

A list of letters to and from the Court of Directors and the Secretary of State for India according to Departments and Series, showing the name of each group, its inclusive years and bulk, is given below. There are approximately 3,246 volumes and 475 bundles, covering nearly 7,61,900 pages.

A sample survey was made of some volumes of the Finance Department records. Most of the letters in the Financial General and Separate Revenue Series are important and deserve to be included. It may, however, be possible to eliminate some paragraphs, but even a rough estimate of the bulk of such material cannot be given without a closer examination.

There are some Financial Letters to and from Bombay, Madras and Bengal. In the volumes published so far in the *Fort William-India House Correspondence* Series, letters exchanged between Court of Directors and the other Presidencies have not been included.

LIST OF LETTERS TO AND FROM THE COURT OF DIRECTORS AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

HOME				
S. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
(a) <i>Home Public.</i>				
1.	General Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State	1800-59	99 Volumes and 2 bundles	(Gaps 1803-4)
2.	Miscellaneous Letters to Court and Secretary of State	1857-59	1 Volume	
3.	Abstract of General Letters to Court	1807-18	1 Volume	
4.	Abstract of Letters to Court (from Camp Allahabad)	1858-59	1 Volume	
5.	Letters to Secretary, India House	1843-58	7 Volumes	(Contain reference to despatch of letters and packets to Court of Directors.)

S. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
6.	Letters from Secretary, Government of India to Secretary, Court of Directors.	1800-29	3 Volumes	
7.	Miscellaneous Letters to the Under Secretary of State.	1858-59	1 Volume	
8.	General Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1800-59	99 Volumes and 5 bundles.	(Also contains spare copies of Letters.)
9.	Abstracts of General Letters from Court of Directors.	1807-18	2 Volumes	
10.	Letters from Secretary, India House.	1855-58	3 Volumes	(Also contain Marine and Electric Telegraph Letters).
11.	Consolidated Despatches to Secretary of State.	1903-10	5 Volumes	(Gaps 1907-09.)
12.	Consolidated Despatches from Secretary of State.	1918-28	1 Bundle	
13.	Consolidated Despatches to Under Secretary of State.	1903-08	4 Volumes	(Gaps 1907)
14.	Despatches from Secretary of State.	1860-1906	131 Volumes & 30 bundles.	(Gaps 1893, 1902-03).
15.	Despatches from Under Secretary of State.	1860-92	22 Volumes & 5 bundles.	(Gaps 1862 and 1880-87).
(b) Ecclesiastical				
1.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1820-59	20 Volumes & 1 bundle.	
2.	Letters to Secretary, India House.	1857-58	1 Volume	
3.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1824-59	5 Volumes & 1 bundle.	
(c) Land Revenue Branch				
1.	Letters to Court	1834-58	15 Volumes	Deals with Government Tea Plantations and Factories.
2.	Letters to Secretary of State	1859-61	1 Volume	
3.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1834-62	15 Volumes & 3 bundles.	

S. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
(d) Judicial				
1.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1835-59	39 Volumes	(Gaps 1852-55)
2.	Letters to Secretary, India House.	1837-58	3 Volumes	
3.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1835-59	20 Volumes & 1 bundle.	(Gaps 1840-41)
4.	Despatches from Secretary of State.	1860-1905	31 Volumes & 3 bundles.	
5.	Despatches to Secretary of State.	1860-95	60 Volumes & 7 bundles.	(One Volume contains Despatches to the Court of Directors and the Secretary of State from 1858-60).
6.	Miscellaneous Judicial Letters to Secretary of State.	1860	1 Volume	(Contains miscellaneous letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State from 1858-60 and also Andaman Committee Report).
7.	Despatches to Under Secretary of State.	1861-92	10 Volumes & 1 bundle.	(Gap 1862)
8.	Despatches from Secretary of State.	1860-1905	31 Volumes & 3 bundles.	
(e) Education				
1.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1856-59 also of 1854.	8 Volumes & 1 bundle.	
2.	Letters from Secretary of State.	1859	1 bundle	
(f) Census				
1.	Despatches from Secretary of State.	1880-91	1 Volume	
2.	Despatches to Secretary of State.	1881-83	3 Volumes & 1 bundle.	

S. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
--------	----------------	-------	------	---------

(g) *Statistics*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. Despatches of State. | from Secretary | 1875-1903 | 8 Volumes & 10 bundles. |
| 2. Despatches of State. | to Secretary | 1878-79 | 1 bundle |

Education, Health and Lands

So far as the Education Series are concerned these are being published under the scheme of publishing Selections from Educational Records upto 1947 which would also include correspondence with the Court of Directors and the Secretary of State.

(a) *Emigration*

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Despatches of State. | to Secretary | 1858-87 | 4 Volumes & (Abstracts) 1 bundle. |
| 2. Despatches to State. | Secretary of | 1880 | 2 Volumes |
| 3. Despatches to State. | Secretary of | 1885-90 | 1 bundle |

(b) *Municipalities*

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1. Despatches to State | Secretary of | 1874-95 | 6 Volumes & 1 bundle |
|------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|

(c) *Health*

- | | | | |
|--|------|-----------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sanitary Despatches Under Secretary of State. | to | 1868-87 | 1 bundle and 4 volumes. |
| 2. Sanitary Despatches Secretary of State. | to | 1868-89 | 3 bundles |
| 3. Sanitary Despatches Secretary of State. | from | 1867-1924 | 10 Volumes and 2 bundles. |

(d) *Lands (Industry etc.)*

- | | | | |
|--|--|---------|----------|
| 1. Despatches from Secretary of State. (Industry, Sciences, Arts). | | 1874-80 | 1 Volume |
|--|--|---------|----------|

(e) *Agriculture*

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Despatches from Secretary of State. | | 1867-1909 | 2 Volumes |
| 2. Despatches from Secretary of State (Famine). | | 1869-1904 | 1 Volume |

No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
3.	(Fibre and Silk) Despatches from Secretary of State.	1870-95	1 Volume	
4.	(Forests) Despatches from Secretary of State.	1861-1910	9 bundles	
5.	(Forests) Despatches to Secretary of State.	1861-70	1 bundle	
6.	(Forests) Despatches from Secretary of State.	1864-69	2 bundles	(Gaps 1865-68)
(f) <i>Revenue</i>				
1.	(Revenue) Despatches from Secretary of State.	1858-80	6 Volumes	(Gaps 1866-67)
2.	(Land Revenue) Despatches from Secretary of State.	1868-1910	1 Volume	
3.	Home Miscellaneous (Revenue) letters to Secretary of State.	1858-61	1 Volume	
4.	(Revenue) Letters to Secretary of State.	1863-80	5 Volumes	(Gaps 1870-79)
5.	(Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce) Despatches to Under Secretary.	1871-73	3 Volumes	
6.	(Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce) Despatches to Secretary of State.	1871	1 Volume	
7.	(Bombay Revenue) Letters from Secretary of State.	1858-69	6 Volumes	
8.	(Bombay Revenue) Letters to Secretary of State.	Do.	8 Volumes	
9.	(Madras Revenue) Letters to Secretary of State.	1860-70	10 Volumes	
10.	(Madras Revenue) Despatches to Secretary of State.	1855-71	1 bundle	
11.	(Bombay Revenue) Despatches from Secretary of State.	1854-71	1 bundle	
12.	(Bombay Revenue) Despatches to Secretary of State.	1849-71	1 bundle	
13.	Revenue Despatches from Secretary of State.	1862-1907	2 bundles	
14.	Revenue Despatches to Secretary of State.	1860-70	1 bundle	

Sl. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
<i>LEGISLATIVE</i>				
1.	Law Letters from Court	1800-1832	2 Volumes	
2.	Law Letters to Court	1800-1831	2 Volumes	
3.	Despatches from Secretary of State.	1835-1910	50 Volumes and 1 bundle	(Gaps 1886-96)
4.	Legislative Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1835-76	54 Volumes	(Gaps 1853-60)
5.	Legislative Letters to Under Secretary of State.	1861-68	6 Volumes	(Gaps 1866)
6.	Letters to Permanent Under Secretary of State for India.	1869-1910	4 Volumes	(Gaps 1888-97 and 1899-1909)
7.	Governor General's Despatches to Secretary of State.	1877-1935	2 Volumes	(Gaps 1888-1909)
8.	Secret Despatches to Secretary of State.	1874-77	1 Bundle	
9.	Despatches to Secretary, India House.	1835-54	3 Volumes	
<i>RAILWAYS</i>				
1.	Public Works Department Despatches or letters to Secretary of State.	1860-1890	14 Volumes	(Gaps 1864, 66, 68, 71 and 87).
2.	Public Works Department Despatches to and from Secretary of State.	1860-74	21 Volumes	(Gaps 1861-65, 68, 72-73).
3.	Letters from Secretary of State	1861-1914	21 Volumes	(Gaps 1870, 72-78, 1881, 85-86 and 1905-06).
4.	Letters to Home Government	1861-65	3 Volumes	
5.	Despatches and Letters from Home Government.	1860-66	2 Volumes	(Gaps 1861-65)
6.	(Public Works Department Bombay) Railway Letters to and from Secretary of State.	1860-71	10 volumes	
7.	Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Secretary of State in Council. (Railway Accounts in England).	1928-40	11 Volumes	(Gaps 1932-34)
8.	(Railways) Madras Letters from Home Government.	1861-70	..	(Gaps 1862, 64 and 66-69)
9.	(Railways) Madras Letters to Secretary of State.	1860-71	..	(Gaps 1860-70)

NOTE.—Upto 7th February 1855 all records pertaining to Railways are available in the Public Branch of the late Home Department. From that date onwards the newly created Public Works Department took over the Railways till 1905, when the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department was abolished and the Railway Board took over the administration of Railways in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In September 1908, Railway Board was made independent of Commerce and Industry and named Railway Department.

Sl. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
<i>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</i>				
1.	General Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1800-59	119 Volumes and 15 bundles	
2.	General Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1800-59	82 Volumes	
3.	Draft of General Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1818-59	97 Volumes	
4.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1838-59	13 Volumes and 4 bundles	(Gaps 1847)
5.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1838-59	20 Volumes and 1 bundle.	
6.	Letters from Secretary, India House, to Secretary, Government of India.	1848-61	1 Bundle	(Gaps 1845-54, 56, 59-60).
7.	Letters to Secretary, India House.	1857-58	1 Volume	
8.	Letters from Secretary Marine Board.	1824-26	1 Volume	(The Marine Board was created in 1793 and lasted up to 1843).
<i>(a) Military Department (Bengal).</i>				
9.	Marine Letters to Bengal, Bombay and Fort. St. George.	1846-59	1 Bundle	
10.	Marine Letters from Secretary of State.	1860-67	1 Bundle	
11.	Marine Letters to Secretary of State.	1859-67	1 Bundle	
12.	Marine Letters to Under Secretary of State.	1859-61 and 64	1 Bundle	
13.	Letters from Court to Bengal	1807-1854	87 Volumes and 46 bundles	
14.	Marine Letters from Court to Bengal.	1850	1 Volume	
<i>(b) Military Department (Bombay).</i>				
15.	Letters from Bombay to Europe	1800-94	291 Volumes	
16.	General Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1800-95	307 Volumes and 26 bundles	
17.	Bombay Financial Despatches from Secretary of State.	1870-88	6 Volumes	

Sl. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
18.	Bombay Marine Despatches from Secretary of State.	1861-65	2 Volumes	
19.	Bombay Marine Despatches to Secretary of State.	1860-96	19 Volumes	
(c) <i>Military Department (Madras)</i>				
20.	Letters from Fort St. George to Court and Secretary of State.	1800-94	124 Volumes	
21.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State to Fort St. George.	1800-92	72 Volumes and 42 bundles	
22.	Madras Financial Despatches from Secretary of State.	1870-88	5 Volumes	
23.	Madras Marine Despatches from Secretary of State.	1861-67	1 Volume	
24.	Madras Marine Despatches to Secretary of State.	1861-79	7 Volumes	

FINANCE

1.	General Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1812-1926	118 Volumes	(Gaps 1825)
2.	General Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1809-1932	210 Volumes	(Gaps 1827-29, 1918-28)
3.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Finance).	1858-1928	16 bundles	(Gaps 1881-1917).
4.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Accounts).	1918-28	4 bundles	
5.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Public).	1879-1920	10 Volumes and 2 bundles	
6.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Revenue).	1883-1921	12 Volumes and 1 bundle	
7.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Fund).	1879-1914	2 Volumes	
8.	Despatches from Secretary of State to Madras (Financial Stores).	1879-99	1 Volume	
9.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Statistics and Commerce).	1883-89	2 Volumes	
10.	Despatches from Secretary of State to India (Financial Judicial)	1886-1907	2 Volumes	

Sl. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
11.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Financial)	1879-1914	4 Volumes	
12.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Financial Political)	1889-1917	2 Volumes	
13.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Railway Financial).	1879-1914	6 Volumes	(Gaps 1881, 85-86, 88, 1905-06)
14.	Despatches from Secretary of State (Military)	1881-1914	1 Volume	(Gaps 1882, 84-87, 1904-12)
(a) <i>Separate Revenue</i>				
15.	Letters from Court	1800-57	18 Volumes and 1 bundle	(Gaps 1839-42)
16.	Letters to Court	1800-57	32 Volumes	
<i>Bengal Financial Records</i>				
17.	General Letters from Court to Bengal (Financial)	1834-54	16 Volumes	
18.	General Letters to Court from Bengal (Financial)	1835-54	14 Volumes	

Bombay Financial Records

19.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State (Financial).	1819-98	11 Volumes	(Gaps 1857-78)
20.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State (Financial).	1835-98	13 Volumes	(Gaps 1856-78)

Madras Financial Records

21.	Letters to Court from Madras.	1822-57	6 Volumes	
-----	-------------------------------	---------	-----------	--

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

1.	Letters from Court and Secretary of State.	1800-1901	26 Volumes and 23 bundles	(Gaps 1811-13, 1836, 1855)
2.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	800-99	131 volumes and 51 bundles	(Gaps 1808, 12-14, 25-29.)
3.	Draft letters to Secret Committee.	1806-20	6 Volumes	(Gaps 1809-19)
4.	Letters to Secretary, India House.	1844-59	1 Volume	
5.	Original Letters from Secret Committee.	1841-43	1 bundle	

Sl. No.	Name of series	Years	Bulk	Remarks
6.	(Ootacamund) Letters to Court.	1834-55	2 Volumes	(Gaps 1838-54)
7.	Copies of Governor General's letters to Secret Committee of the Court (for Ootacamund)	31 March to 8 August 1855	1 bundle	
	(b) Political			
8.	Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State.	1800-89	96 Volumes and 13 bundles	(Gaps 1801-03, 10-11, 13-23, 30-32, 34 and 36)
9.	Political Letters and Despatches to Court and Secretary of State.	1800-74	207 Volumes and 55 bundles	(Gaps 1806)
10.	Governor General's Political Despatches to Court and Secretary of State.	1810-59	3 bundles	(Gaps 1811-37, 40-41, 43, 45-46, 53-57).
11.	Letters to Court and Secretary of State.	1800-59	34 bundles	(Gaps 1800-04)
12.	Letters to Court (Ootacamund)	14 April 1834-8 October 1835	4 Volumes	
13.	Bombay Government Despatches.	1860-80	34 Volumes	
	(c) Foreign			
14.	Letters from Court	1800-27	3 Volumes	(Gaps 1800-07, 12, 14, 20-23, 26)
15.	Letters to Court	1800-25	11 Volumes	(Gaps 1804, 15).
	(d) Secret and Separate			
16.	Letters to Secret Committee	25-29 October, 1810	1 Volume	
17.	(Ootacamund) Presidency Letters to the Secret Committee.	1834-38	1 Volume	

APPENDIX—1
LIST OF EXHIBITS
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A. DOCUMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST

1. Farman of Emperor Aurangzeb relating to the appointment of Saifullah as Commandant of Nasirabad Fort in place of Nasiruddin Khan.
—Dated 11 Muharram 31 Julus--October 1690.

2. Letter in Persian from Tipu Sultan saying that he has deputed his vakils to the Governor General in order to negotiate a treaty of peace with the East India Company. Bears seal and signature of Tipu Sultan.
—Foreign, Persian, Original Receipt 12 February 1792, No. 114.

3. Letter in Persian from Daulat Rao Sindhia to Sir John Shore, Governor General, informing him that Rao Baji Rao, the elder son of Raghunath Rao has been installed as the Peswa in succession to Madho Rao who is dead. Bears seal of Daulat Rao Sindhia.
—Foreign, Persian, Original Receipt 9 September 1796, No. 323.

4. Holograph letter dated 2 September 1823 from James Silk Buckingham to John Bowring soliciting subscription for the freedom of press movement in India. Also enclosing a printed memo by the author (not available elsewhere) describing in detail his Indian career and the part played by him for the liberty of press.
—Acquired from Mr. Edward Hall, England, No. 20.

5. Holograph letter dated 18 November 1824 from Raja Rammohun Roy regarding unitarian community's activities in Calcutta.
—Acquired from Mr. Edward Hall, England, No. 19.

6. Holograph minute of Lord William Bentinck, Governor General on the constitution and improvement of the Indian army.
—Foreign, Political, Ooty, 24 October 1834, No. 1

7. Copy of a petition presented to Lord William Bentinck, Governor General, on 6 February 1835 by a group of prominent British and Indian citizens of Calcutta including William Adam, Dwarakanath Tagore, Rashik Lal Mullick, E. M. Gordon, Rossomoy Dutt, L. L. Clarke, C. Hogg, T. H. Burkin Young, David Hare, T. E. M. Turtor Young and J. Sutherland praying for the repeal of Sir John Adam's Press Regulations.
—Home (Public), 6 February 1835, No. 38

8. Minutes of Messrs W. H. Macnaghten, H. Shakespear and I. Prinsep, Members of the General Committee of Public Instruction on the promotion of education, European literature and science among the Indians.

—Home (Public), 22 April 1835, Nos. 10, 10A, & 11.

9. Autograph Communication dated 15 June 1835 from the Governor General-in-Council to T. B. Macaulay, informing him that they have appointed him an additional Member and the President of the Indian Law Commission.

—Home, Judicial (Civil), 15 June, A, 1835, No. 3.

10. "Qasida" in praise of Lord Hardinge, Governor General, composed by Mirza Ghalib, the poet.

—Foreign, Persian, Original Receipt 1838, No. 268.

11. Treaty with Denmark transferring Danish Settlements on the Continent of India, dated 22 February 1845. (In a red velvet cover with a silver seal of Christian VIII, King of Denmark). By the terms of this treaty the Danish possessions in India, the town and district of Tranquebar on the Coromandel Coast, the town of Serampore in Bengal and a piece of ground at Balasore were transferred to the East India Company.

—Treaty No. 139 (a).

12. Minute of Lord Dalhousie, Governor General, dated 1 April 1850 on the promotion of female education in India.

—Home (Public), 11 April 1850, 'A', No. 74.

13. Holograph minute of Lord Dalhousie, Governor General, dated 6 June 1853 on the practicability of preparing postage stamps in India.

—Home (Public), 1 July 1853, 'A', No. 3.

14. Holograph letter (undated) from General Henry Havelock to J. Colvin, Lt. Governor, N. W. Provinces, announcing his victory over Nana Sahib and his future plans towards the relief of Lucknow.

—Acquired from Mr. Edward Hall, England, No. 38.

15. Letter dated 12 October 1867 from Raja Jykishen Dass Bahadur, Secretary, British Indian Association, to the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Home Deptt. regarding more extensive employment of the vernacular languages of India as the medium of instruction.

—Home, Education, 'A', December 1867, Nos. 12—14.

16. Naming of Mount Everest, the highest peak in the World: The letter displayed gives an account of how the height of the peak (Peak No. XV) was computed by the Survey of India Department.

—Survey of India Records. Vol. No. 665 (p. 184).

17. Nain Singh Papers.—The Diary in Hindi from Nain Singh, the celebrated Indian explorer of the 19th century contains an interesting account of his explorations in Tibet (March 1865—June, 1866). In his Diary Nain Singh has given a detailed description of latitudes and longitudes of the various places visited by him and also interesting accounts of the social customs and practices prevailing there, particularly in Lhasa. It would be of interest to know that in view of the Royal Geographical Society of London, his contribution to the Geography of Asia was as great as that of any single man's in the 19th century.

—Survey of India, Vol. No. 2A, No. 433, 1867, (pp. 2 and 3).

18. Holograph letter dated 4 January, 1882, from Fredrich Max Muller, Orientalist, to Dr. Reinhold Rost enquiring about the missing numbers of Pratapakandra's Ramayana and Mahabharata.

—Acquired from Mr. Edward Hall, England, No. 48.

19. Sarojini Naidu's letter dated 24 December, 1903, (from Hyderabad-Deccan) to Edmund Gosse, sending some poems composed by her.

—Acquired by the N.A.I.

20. Letter from Gopal Krishna Gokhale dated 18 February, 1910 to the Secretary, Legislative Deptt. forwarding his resolution on compulsory free elementary education. It will be recalled that the introduction of free education was one of the objects which G. K. Gokhale had made his life mission and that all his endeavours came to nothing chiefly through official inertia and red tape.

—Legislative B. April, 1910, Nos. 215—18.

21. Memorial dated 16 June, 1911, from the inhabitants of Assam and Bengal on the partition of Bengal. It bears signatures of personalities like Rash Behary Ghosh, Taraknath Palit, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Ramananda Chatterjee etc.

—Home (Delhi), 1911, December, No. 12, Part B, (pp. 12 and 13).

22. Srinivasa Ramanujan (Fellow of the Royal Society and fellow to Trinity College, Cambridge), the great Mathematician, applies (9 February, 1912), to the Madras Port Trust for the post of a clerk at Rs. 25 p. m. Ramanujan died in April, 1920, at the age of 32 only.

—Acquired by the N.A.I.

23. *Lala Lajpat Rai's Diary*.—The manuscript is a condensed account in Lala Lajpat Rai's hand-writing of his visit to United States of America and Japan (1914—17); and a record of his doings and those of his compatriots who were preaching India's cause in the States.

—Acquired by the N.A.I.

24. Mahatma Gandhi's letter dated 16 April, 1917, to the District Magistrate of Motihari, refusing to obey the order under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, adds that he would suffer the penalty of disobedience.

—Acquired by the N.A.I.

B. DOCUMENTS ON DELHI

25. Proclamation of Delhi soldiers during the Rebellion of 1857, announcing that they have annihilated the British and have restored the Imperial regime and asking all to join the movement and to distribute copies of the proclamation all over India, (Urdu proclamation which appears to have been issued immediately after the outbreak in Delhi. The present copy is the one which was intercepted by the British in Bhopal in August 1857).

Secret, 27 November, 1857, No. 296 (p. 1).

26. Proclamation issued by the Hindus and Muslims assembled in Delhi asking the entire population of India to rise against the alien Government. The proclamation stresses that the aliens "have ruined Hindustan by heavy assessments and improper cesses" have robbed the learned and the respectable of their occupation and have rendered millions "destitute of the necessities of life," that the army is "disaffected from Calcutta to Peshawar" and the time has arisen for turning the tyrants to account. (English translation. Lord Canning issued special instructions for preventing the circulation of this appeal).

Secret, 30 April 1858, No. 14 (p. 17).

27. Delhi soldiers' appeal to the Sepoys stationed in Lahore: "You who areour brothers in arms are sitting idly there. Such conduct is unbecoming. In whatever way you can, destroy the enemy of your religion and come to Delhi (English translation)."

Secret, 30 April 1858, No. 14 (p. 13).

28. The famous Mathematician Ramchandra's letter dated 6th December, 1857, to the Military Governor of Delhi describing the atrocities committed by the British soldiers in Delhi.

Secret, 29 January, 1858, No. 524 (p. 1).

29. Notification of the Government of India dated 1 January, 1877 on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi proclaiming to the Chiefs and people of India the assumption of the title "Empress of India" by Queen Victoria.

Foreign (Political), Deposit, A, December 1877, Nos. 286—496 (p. 86).

30. Despatch dated 1 November, 1911, from Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India to Lord Hardinge, Governor General and Viceroy of India on the transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

Home (Delhi), A, December, 1911, Nos. 8—11 (pp. 12-13).

31. Government of India (Home Department) Notification No. 911 dated 17 September, 1912, announcing the formation of the Chief Commissionership of Delhi and the appointment of William Malcolm Hailey, C.I.E. I.C.S. as the Chief Commissioner with effect from 1st October, 1912.

Home (Delhi), A, October, 1912, Nos. 3—12 (p. 170).

32. Original agreement dated 11 November, 1913 between the Secretary of State for India and Herbert Baker (South Africa) and Edwin Landseer Lutyens (England), the Architects in connection with the construction of new capital at Delhi.

Public Works Department Papers, 1913 (p. 1).

MAPS AND PLANS ON DELHI

33. Sketch of the environs of Delhi in 1807. Surveyed by Lieut. F. S. White. Scale 1"=1½ miles.

Survey of India, Folio No. 183, Sheet No. 24.

34. Plan of Jantar Mantar Observatory. The Jantar Mantar was built by Maharaja Jai Singh II of Jaipur at Delhi about the year 1724. The other similar observatories were also built by him at Banaras, Ujjain, Jaipur and Mathura. The survey of the observatory at Delhi was carried out by W. E. Chick in September, 1822.

Survey of India, Folio No. 183, Sheet No. 31.

35. Plan of the city of Delhi showing a portion of its environs and the position of the British force during the siege and capture of the city in 1857. Surveyed by Maj. General A. Wilson and Lt. Col. R. B. Smith. Scale 1"=2,000 ft.

Survey of India, Folio No. 183, Sheet No. 25.

36. Plan of seating arrangements at the Coronation Durbar Amphitheatre at Delhi in 1911. Scale 1"=200 ft.

Foreign (Political), Internal, A, July, 1912, Nos. 38—99.

37. Map of the layout of avenues and roads etc., of the new Imperial Capital of Delhi. Surveyed in 1870-71 and revised in 1912. Scale 4"=1 mile.

*Public Works Department Civil Works (Buildings), A,
June, 1913, Nos. 31-34.*

38. Map showing the areas belonging to United Province on the eastern bank of Jamuna which were included in Delhi after its formation as a separate province in 1912. Scale 2"=1 mile.

Home (Delhi), A, March, 1913, Nos. 1-5.

ORISSA STAFF ARCHIVES, BHUBANESWAR

Persian

39. Muhammad Shah Ghazi (1719-48). Sanad granted by H. M. Muhammad Shah Ghazi to Sheikh Hidayatullah for 8 *batis* and 14 *mans* of land.

Oriya

40. Proceeding of collector dated 31st July, 1846, on the application of Raja Mardaraj Janardan Sendha of Kujanga for attacking the Killah for clearance of debts made by the Raja.

41. A palm leaf sanad granted by Narayan Deo of Gangpur Estate.

Bengali

42. Representation of Sri Dayanidhi Mangraj Chaudhury to Lord Minto about fixation of the *Sadr Jama* of his Zamindari.

43. Samples of papers containing the detailed accounts of the expenses of the temple of Jagannath, Puri for the years 1801-06, A. D.

English

44. A letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government to the Commissioner. Cuttack dated the 11th February, 1814, explaining the Government policy towards the management of the Jagannath temple.

STATE CENTRAL RECORDS OFFICE, BIHAR

Persian

45. "Badshah" letters dated the 10th Shawal—5th year of the reign of Ahmad Shah Badshah (10 August, 1753 A.D.) [with seal of Nawab Ali Vardi Khan Bahadur] addressed to Raja Ram Narayan (Governor of Bihar) to the effect that one Syed Sirajuddin Khadim

of Shah Rushtum Ali, deposed that the fixed Jumma of the village Shambhupur Baijnath in Pargana Bisara which was settled previously, was enhanced by the Amils of the Pargana in spite of the exemption orders from the deceased Nawab. As it was the case of the 'Sadaat' the Amil of the Pargana should be warned against undue interference and should comply with the orders enunciated in the previous Sanads.

46. Farman dated the 24th Mehr Elahi—9th year of the reign of Shah Jahan Badshah (with royal seal and *Tughra* and seal of Afzal Khan, Mooswee Khan and Bunde Das etc.) granting exemption from payment of rent and all demands pertaining to 220 bighas of land in the Parganas in sarkar Bihar and sarkar Hajipur, which were settled previously in the name of Shaikh Habib etc., as madad mash. The grantee having been given audience before the Emperor, brought to his notice, his rights of previous settlement made in 1033 Hijri (1623-24 A. D.) and the Farman issued accordingly.

47. Farman dated the 26th Noor Mah Elahi—22nd year of the reign of Shah Jahangir Badshah [1036 Hijri (1626-27. A. D.) with royal seal and *Tughra* and their illegible seals] for the grant of 275 bighas of land in the village Koela Mahan, in Pargana Besara, Suba Bihar, in the name of Shababuddin, son of Syed Jelal, deceased, as madad mash. The State of affairs with the grantee was brought to the notice of the Emperor by Khawas Khan and the Farman issued accordingly.

English

48. Death Warrants of Waris Ali, Peer Ali Khan, Ghuseeta, Narayan Singh, Fukeer, etc., charged with rebellion against East India Company's Government during 1857 Movement.

49. Proceedings (Judicial A No. 74/77 dated the 12th January, 1860) in the trial of Hurkissan Singh, General of Babu Kuer Singh, by R. J. Richardson, Judge of Shahabad, dated 29th and 30th November and 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 16th December, 1859, (both original as well as in print). This document gives an idea of the Revolutionary Government at Shahabad as well as other details regarding Kuer Singh's stormy career.

ALIENATION OFFICE, POONA

Persian

50. Farman dated 3rd May, 1698 in Persian script issued by Aurangzeb continuing the Zamindari of Islamtek in the name of Balbhadra Singh who helped the Mughal army. (It bears seal in Persian script of Aurangzeb at the top of the writing and also a design called "*Tughra*" and at the back side it contains five Persian seals.)

Modi

51. Letter of Bajirao I, the Prime Minister of the Maratha Kingdom (dated 9 December, 1728) addressed to Chimnaji his younger brother, describing some facts of the battle with Girdhar Bahadur, the Subedar of Malwa. (The last four lines have been written by Bajirao in his own handwriting.)

52. A letter from Sakham Bapu, a Maratha statesman, stating that he is not keeping good health. (The entire letter is written by Sakham Bapu in his own handwriting.)

53. A letter from Mahadaji Sindhia to Raghoba (dated 17th September, 1763), stating about the meeting of Gulraj and Nandram with him. (The last two lines are written by Sindhia himself.)

CENTRAL RECORD OFFICE, HYDERABAD

Persian

54. *Farman* bearing the royal seal and *tughra*. Royal orders to grant Faujdari of Barodra (Baroda) Sarkar, in the Gujrat Suba, to Jan Beg who was directed to take over charge of the said territory and administer the country well and root out disagreeable and seditious elements and try his best in encouraging and promoting cultivation and inhabitation etc.

Maghribi
Collection

Jahangir
25th Muharram
1016 (22 May 1607).

55. *Nishan* bearing the seals of prince Aurangzeb and *tughra* for granting 25 Bighas of land and one Bahloli to Shaikh Muhammed Momin, the *Muazzin* for the maintenance of the mosque, in the Daulatabad fort.

Maghribi
Collection

Shah Jaban
28th Rabi II.

56. An endorsed draft petition submitted by Nizam Ali Khan to Shah Alam II written in rhetorical language, congratulating him on the happy occasion of Ramzan Festival and offering pearl beads covered in gold casket and two *ashrafis* as *nazr*.

Darul-Insha

Shah Alam II
19th Shavval 1193
(18 Oct. 1779 A. D.).

57. Royal orders to grant mourning dress to the son of Zauq, the poet-Laureate, popularising Hindi, Persian and Bengali in Russia.

364
4

Bahadur Shah II
20th Safar.

58. *Farman* bearing royal seal and that of the Portuguese Government regarding the grant of *mansab* and the post of Qazi to Zainul-Abidin Muhammad.

15
Maghribi
Collection

Ali Adil Shah II
19th Jamma I
1070
(1st Feb. 1660 A. D.).

59. A photographic copy of a coloured pictorial roll of the Karnal—Delhi canal. Probably drawn during the reign of Shah Jahan (1627—1658).

MARATHI

60. An Akhbar (Newsletter) from Poona which reports that the boys who were to be examined by Nana Phadnavis with a view to the adoption of an heir to the Peshawa's *Gadi* were allowed ingress into Nana's palace by the backdoor of the female apartments and the examination went on till a late hour in the night in a secret session.

A 605

December 22, 1795.

61. An Akhbar (newsletter) from Poona which reports that Baji Rao II intended to celebrate the death anniversary of his mother Anandi Bai on the banks of the Krishna.

A 530

Received on
April 1, 1796.

62. An Akhbar (newsletter) from Poona relating to the feeding of five lakhs of Brahmmins by Jasvant Rao Holkar soon after he had plundered Poona.

B 53

About 1802

63. An Akhbar (newsletter) from Poona which reports that Baji Rao II had gone to Suvarndrug and would go thence to Bombay to seek the help of the English. Jasvant Rao Holkar desired that the Nizam should ask the English not to help Baji Rao II against Holkar.

B 54

About 1802

64. An anecdote from the Gangakhed collection illustrating the sagacity of Nana Phadnavis. Once a learned visitor, who was well-versed in many languages, challenged Nana Phadnavis to discover his (the visitor's) mother tongue. Nana ordered several pandits who knew different languages to converse with him but this plan proved ineffective as the visitor could converse freely in any language. Nana asked for a day's time to give his reply and dismissed the visitor. At night, as the visitor slept, one of Nana's agents splashed cold water on his face. The visitor, rudely startled from sleep, began cursing in the Kannada language. Thus his mother-tongue was discovered.

A 961

Early 19th
Century

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

65. A story is told to show as to what happens to one in his rebirth as a result of charity. The pictures show that one became rich by giving a bundle of fuel as charity, and the other becoming King Sarva Bhauma by offering a cow.

Folio:
149 (B)
Contents.

PANJAB RECORD OFFICE, PATIALA

66. *Gulab Nama* by Dewan Kirpa Ram (Manuscript).

A contemporary narration of the remarkable career and achievements of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

67. *Tarikh-i-Sikhan*—Vols. I & II.

History of the Panjab from the rise of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the annexation of the Panjab 1849 A. D. and the post-Ranjit Singh period 1839-1849 A. D.

68. *Iqbal Nama-i-Jahangiri* (Manuscript) by Mautmid Khan.

69. *Tawarikh-i-Kashmir*—(Manuscript) by Col. Mahan Singh. A unique History of Kashmir.

70. *Zafar Nama* (Illustrated) by Guru Gobind Singh—scribe—Pt. Raja Ram Tota, dated 1928 Bk. 1872 A. D.

A letter to Aurangzeb by the 10th Guru of the Sikhs to alert him against his atrocities towards the people of India.

71. *Ashawmedha* (Mahabharat) by Kavi Takhan Chópura-Khatri son of Rangal Das of Jalalpur, believed to be one of the 52 poets and writers of the 10th Sikh Guru. Dated 1726 Bk. (1669 A. D.).

72. *Upanishads* (Kitab-i-Upnishad).

Translation—Muhammad Dara Shikoh.

C. SPECIMENS OF REPAIR & PRESERVATION WORK DONE
IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA*Brittle documents : Improper storage.*

Physical condition of old documents does not merely depend on their age. It also depends on the way they are kept. Keeping documents folded in bundles tied between two wooden boards was one of the methods of preserving. This method is highly unsuitable from the point of view of preservation as paper kept folded becomes weak along with the folds, and is thus damaged.

73. Specimen (a) Photograph of folded bundles.

74. Specimen (b) some folded, brittle documents.

Upkeep of records: Dusting.

Accumulation of dust among records is unhygienic for persons working in the record room. It also damages paper and other record materials, and accelerates the growth of fungus. Regular cleaning of records with electric vacuum cleaners in the muniment rooms, and periodical cleaning on a special dusting table by blowing air through nozzles under high-pressure keeps them free from dust, and preserve the records well.

75. Specimen (a) Photograph of a section of stack area being cleaned with vacuum cleaner (National Archives of India).

76. Specimen (b) Photograph illustrating dusting of records on an Air-cleaning Unit (National Archives of India).

Upkeep of records: Insect Control by Vacuum-fumigation.

Mechanised fumigation of records in vacuum with carboxide mixture (Ethylene oxide: carbon dioxide:: 1:9 by weight) is quicker than the other fumigation processes followed so far by the archival institutions (i.e., Thymol and paradichlorobenzene fumigation in air-tight vaults). The process is very effective since tiny eggs of insects which are unaffected in the other processes, burst open in vacuum and the lives inside the eggs are killed.

77. Photograph of vacuum fumigation plant (National Archives of India).

Rehabilitation of brittle documents: Flattening of folded sheets in "Rotary Ironer".

For rehabilitation of old folded documents it is necessary that these documents are properly humidified before they are flattened to remove the creases. A 'Rotary Ironer' does the job quickly and efficiently.

78. Specimen (a) Photograph of 'Rotary Ironer' (National Archives of India).

79. Specimen (b) A flattened document.

Rehabilitation of documents: Reinforcement by Lamination (Mechanised Process).

Lamination comprises of sandwiching the brittle documents between two pieces of cellulose acetate foil by the application of heat and pressure. Not only does this method imparts strength to the document, but it also protects the document from damage by moisture, acidic gases, atmospheric impurities, and insects. Deacidification of documents with calcium hydroxide and calcium bicarbonate (Barrow's method) prior to lamination, and incorporation of tissue paper with cellulose acetate foil during lamination results in better reinforcement and performance.

80. Specimen (a) A laminated document (without tissue).

81. Specimen (b) A laminated document (with tissue).

82. Specimen (c) A map repaired by lamination.

83. Specimen (d) A painting repaired by lamination.

84. Specimen (e) An illuminated document repaired by lamination.

85. Specimen (f) Lamination bound volume.

Rehabilitation of documents: Guarding and docketing of laminated sheets.

A margin of tissue paper and cellulose acetate foil on the left hand side of the document provides sufficient flexibility to act as guard and can withstand the stitches during docketing. Alternatively the sheets can be easily guarded with hand-made paper using acetone and Cellulose acetate foil as an adhesive.

86. Specimen (a) Laminated sheet guarded with hand-made paper and docketed.

87. Specimen (b) Laminated sheet with tissue paper, guarded and docketed.

Rehabilitation of documents: Process and materials

88. Specimen (a) Lamination Press (National Archives of India).

89. Specimen (b) Chiffon, tissue paper, hand-made paper, muslin and cellulose acetate foil.

90. Specimen (c) Calcium hydroxide and calcium bicarbonate solutions.

Upkeep of records: Storage of Laminated sheets in Carton boxes.

Keeping docketed laminated sheets in carton boxes is the ideal form of storage. The carton boxes containing laminated

sheets are kept in air-conditioned stack room. Air-conditioned atmosphere ensures maximum longevity and preserve the laminated records well for posterity.

91. Specimen (a) Photograph of a carton box containing laminated sheets.

92. Specimen (b) Section of the air-conditioned muniment room (National Archives of India).

ADVANCEMENT IN PHOTODUPLICATION OF RECORDS:

Portable microfilm unit in the National Archives of India.

Portable microfilm camera.

Microfilming is an accepted technique of preservation and reproduction. Since transit of rare manuscripts is not safe, they can be microfilmed with *Portable Microfilm Camera* at site.

93. Specimen (a) Photograph of Portable Microfilm camera Model E (National Archives of India).

94. Specimen (b) Strip of Microfilm negative.

Portable Microfilm Enlarger.

Prints of readable size can be easily obtained by the portable microfilm enlarger.

95. Portable Microfilm Enlarger.

96. Specimen of a Photographic print.

Portable Microfilm Reader.

Unlike other microfilm readers, a portable microfilm reader is easy to carry while it makes the reading of microfilms as convenient as the bigger models.

97. Portable Microfilm Reader.

Portable Microfilm Printer.

Positive microfilm copies can be made out from the negative by the Portable Microfilm Printer.

98. Portable Microfilm Printer.

99. Specimen of Positive microfilm copy.

