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Volume XXVIII

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Social History and Local Records : Sources for the Study of
Modern Bihar *by Anand A. Yang.*

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Mandala, Pune *by G. H. Khare.*

Archives for Everybody *by P. K. Ghosh.*

Cartography in Mughal India *by Irfan Habib.*

Published by the National Archives of India
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THE INDIAN ARCHIVES

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The Indian Archives is a bi-annual journal published by the National Archives of India with the object of stimulating interest in, and imparting knowledge of Archival Studies and preservation of manuscripts. It contains, besides news notes, book reviews and other useful matter, articles of technical as well as of general interest on records administration, preparation of reference media, editing of records, records of public and semi-public bodies, business firms, universities, and religious and charitable institutions, records of Indian interest in foreign countries, methods of preservation and repair of documents, and microfilming and other forms of documentary reproduction.

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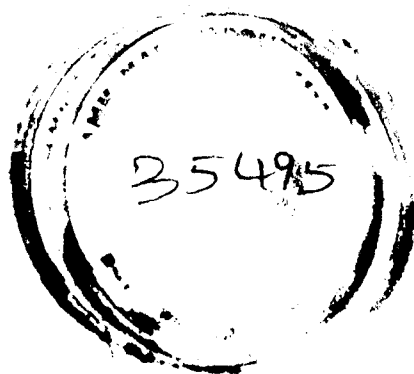
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EDITOR'S NOTE

Volume XXVIII of our journal is appearing as a composite issue comprising Nos. 1-2 (January-June 1979 and July-December, 1979). It is hoped that the next issue will appear, as usual, bi-annually.

"Abstract of Archival Articles"—a feature containing, abstract of articles bearing on Indian History and Archives Science is being re-introduced to provide bibliographical aid to those desirous of making intensive study of the concerned subject.



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SOCIAL HISTORY AND LOCAL RECORDS: SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF MODERN BIHAR*

ANAND A. YANG

THE rise of social history has enlarged the conception of the historical enterprise to include the investigation of many new questions at all levels of society. While few of its practitioners agree on the meaning of the term social history, there is considerable consensus that it represents the study of the history of a society as a whole. As a result, the territory of the historian now encompasses a broader range of topics and questions. Recently, E. J. Hobsbawm identified some of the significant research in social history as focussing on :

- (1) Demography and kinship.
- (2) Urban studies.

NOTES: The research on which this article is based was conducted in 1972-73 with the financial support of Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Grants Abroad and the American Institute of Indian Studies. I am also grateful to Professors Q. Ahmad, R. S. Sharma, and Suresh Singh, for sharing their expertise on the history of Bihar; and to Tara Saran Sinha and the staff of the State Central Records Office, Patna; Maqbool Alam and the staff of the Saran district record office, Chapra; and the Hathwa family, for their cooperation and assistance.

Before 1912, Bihar was administered as part of the province of Bengal. Therefore, prior to this date, its official records were included under that of Bengal.

- (3) Classes and social groups.
- (4) The history of 'mentalities' or collective consciousness or of 'culture' in the anthropologists' sense.
- (5) The transformation of societies (for example, modernization or industrialization).
- (6) Social movements and phenomena of social protest.¹

In the scholarship on South Asia, these encouraging developments have led to a growing interest in the history of Indian society and its indigenous processes, and away from the earlier preoccupation with the workings of the British *Raj*. This trend was already evident in 1967, as attention shifted to the investigation of "agrarian relations, elite formation, caste mobility, the character and extent of political involvement among the various groups in society, the inter-relations of Westernization and traditionalism in Indian cultures, and other aspects of social change."²

In pursuing this wider vision of the past, historians have sought to utilize the skills and tools of an array of ancillary disciplines, anthropology, demography, economics, geography, psychology, and sociology, to name a few. The growing sophistication in methodology is also apparent in the rise of quantification and "case-study" techniques which have facilitated the intensive examination of individual institutions, groups or communities, and localities. Indeed, the tendency of social history is to be a micro-history, limited in time and space.³ Perhaps, nowhere is this approach more welcome than among historians of South Asia, who have to contend with its complex local variations.

The social history of South Asia, however, is still in a relative state of infancy. It cannot boast the enormous literature that exists for England or France, nor does it have the longstanding tradition of 'old' local and social history.⁴ Nevertheless, substantial advances have been made by the first generation of Indian scholars mining at the micro-levels, for example, C. A. Bayly's *The Local Roots of Indian*

Politics; Allahabad, 1880-1920, Robert Eric Frykenberg's *Guntur District, 1788-1848 : A History of Local Influence and Central Authority in South India*, Tom G. Kessinger's *Vilyatpur, 1848-1968 : Social and Economic Change in a North Indian Village* and Dharma Kumar's *Land and Caste in South India : Agricultural Labour in Madras Presidency in the Nineteenth Century*.

In addition, since independence, many states including Bihar have been producing detailed studies chronicling various aspects of their experiences in the Freedom Movement, from the 'First War of Independence' in 1857 to 1947. Although primarily political history, these accounts contain invaluable data on local leaders, organizations, and events.⁵ Moreover, these efforts to reconstruct the national heritage have been accompanied by systematic surveys and organization of extant historical records.⁶

Such growth in regional historical consciousness has prompted many works by scholars 'in residence', as is evident from the numbers of theses and dissertations written about Bihar at such institutions as Patna University, and from the contents of such periodicals as *Journal of Bihar Research Society* and *Journal of Historical Research*. Also, as the already published materials indicate, a wide range of concerns have been covered. For instance, Q. Ahmad has conducted a careful investigation of the *Wahabi Movement*, Jata Shankar Jha has focussed exclusively on Maharaja Lakshmishwar Singh of Darbhanga in his *Biography of an Indian Patriot*, and Suresh Singh has entitled his account of Birsa Munda and his movement, *Dust-Storm and Hanging Mist*. Furthermore, the rising band of Bihar specialist can now count among their numbers foreign scholars scattered across several continents.⁷ Yet compared to many other regions of India, it remains one of the lesser studied areas. But as this brief scrutiny of existing writings reveals, much digging is taking place and much scholarship forthcoming.

Another promising sign is that there is no dearth of source materials to reconstruct the rich and subtle past of local societies. As has been noted for other areas of South Asia,⁸ information to pursue detailed and intensive historical research is also abundant in the case of Bihar. The purpose here is to draw attention to the range of records available for the study of the social history of modern Bihar. This essay does not pretend to completeness; the following discussion is intended primarily as a guide, and not as an exhaustive inventory of all extant source materials in English.⁹

I

Official records remain an indispensable primary source for researchers digging at all levels of society. No longer is it sufficient, however, to work only out of the major archives in London or Delhi. Instead, intensive research for a local level study begins at the state or regional archives, and if necessary, continues to the district record office, or to the village level, where official or quasi-official information such as those generated by the *patwari* (record-keeper) and the *chaukidar* (night-watchman) can be recovered.¹⁰

The major repository of official records in Bihar is the State Central Records Office (SCRO) in Patna. The bulk of its holdings are in English, dating from as early as the eighteenth century, and extending well into the twentieth century. They consist primarily of the vast correspondence which flowed between the sub-district and district officers, executive, revenue and judicial, and their subordinates, and ultimately to the highest officers of the province and the nation.¹¹

In so far as these records were generated by government, they naturally reflect official concerns and matters. But to use them, as has been largely the case to date, primarily to celebrate the 'rugged' district collector, or to do minor imperial history, is not to take full advantage of their richness. Now, with the new directions set by social history, they can be

exploited much more fully. Indeed, as the major headings of the annual reports submitted by local authorities indicate, information exists on a wide variety of subjects: weather and crops, material condition of the people, migration, manufactures and mines, trade and commerce, state of public feeling, public press, police and crime, civil justice, land revenue, schools, and conduct of land-holders.¹²

Much of the correspondence of the Bihar administration has been preserved in bound volumes entitled consultations or proceedings, which are arranged in chronological sequence. Prior to 1860, the proceedings volumes were mostly handwritten, as they are copies of the original correspondence made at the Secretariat in Calcutta by human xerox machines. Subsequently, they were printed.

The proceedings volumes are organized by departments. At the SCRO the Bihar volumes before 1859 are divided according to the three departments which were then in existence, Revenue, Judicial, and General, and their various branches. The Revenue department included Land Revenue, Agriculture, and Famine; likewise Judicial was made up of several branches, Police, Jails, and Political, to name a few. After 1859 additional departments were created, such as Legislative in 1873, Finance in 1878, and Municipal in 1880.

The proceedings after 1860 are further classified into 'A' and 'B'. The former comprises materials that were considered of sufficient administrative importance to warrant printing up, the latter remained in manuscript, often at the local level. They were, however, summarized very briefly in the 'A' proceedings. The Bengal Judicial Proceedings of November-December, 1868 lists at its 'B' records petitions of various kinds, from a woman seeking remission of her husband's sentence, to peasants complaining of harassment from indigo planters.¹³

Although the 'A' proceedings contain a wealth of information, and have been widely utilized by historians, they do not always provide the details necessary to reconstruct the total history of an area. Since they were intended to record the important administrative deliberations of the provincial or central governments, materials pertaining to 'local' affairs were invariably omitted. Nor are the bound volumes of 'A' proceedings the complete transcriptions of the relevant correspondence, as is evident from consulting their manuscript sources in the SCRO, which are collected in *bastas* or bundles.¹⁴

No doubt some of the documents that formed part of the 'A' papers were not reproduced in the proceedings volumes because they were of a routine nature. Other items however, were never printed because of their confidential character. These include the personal memorandums and intra-office notes which often accompanied official communications as 'k.w.' or 'keep with' proceedings. For the anxious researcher to ascertain the private biases of particular administrators, or to identify the person responsible for drafting a specific legislation or minute, these 'k.w.' notes provide vital information. Frequently, they are also unusually candid. One letter, for instance, that did not surface in the 'A' proceedings is a striking illustration of the ways in which some government institutions, such as the Court of Wards, acted to protect its important local allies. In 1871, the tutor to the two minor heirs of the great estate of Darbhanga expressed concern about placing them in the Wards' Institution at Benares because "the younger is sure to excel the elder. The disparity is rather owing to an extraordinary quickness in the one than to any dullness in the other... This would trouble the elder boy greatly and tempt the younger to think of himself too highly." And he added, to ensure that it would remain a private communication, "This is a sort of demiofficial, *not, if you please, official.*"¹⁵

Coverage of local affairs is also available in the 'B' proceedings. According to the handlist of the SCRO, however,

only a few of these are still extant, and they pertain primarily to the late nineteenth century. There are eight *bastas* of the Land Revenue Branch, two of Agriculture, one of Registration, one of Famine, eight of Judicial, four of Police, three of General, two of Education, one of Scarcity and Relief, one of Finance, one of Ferries, nine of Municipal, one of Local Self-Government, and one of Medical.

In the Land Revenue branch *bastas* there are petitions from important Bihar landholders and correspondence on various land disputes. One of the files retained in the Agriculture *bastas* includes a survey of indigo cultivation in the province. And in the Judicial *bastas* there are petitions from peasants, from professional classes, and from landholders, addressing a wide variety of issues. There are also files on the recurring disturbances among the tribal Santhals in the late nineteenth century. While some of these documents supplement information that can be retrieved from the more accessible 'A' proceedings, many represent rich, new sources, replete with details on local society, both British and Indian.

It appears axiomatic from observing the different contents of 'A' and 'B' proceedings, that the closer the records to the ground, the more valuable their insights on local affairs. This is confirmed by the information preserved at the level of the division and the district, which is much more specific and detailed on local concerns.¹⁶

At the SCRO there are over five hundred bound volumes of Patna Commissioner's Office Records dating to the early nineteenth century. Their considerable range is reflected in the fact that they include correspondence from as diverse sources as District Collectors, from the Board of Customs, from the Superintendent of Government Estates, from the Civil Auditor, and from the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

In addition, there are approximately a hundred *bastas* from the period 1875 to 1900 which are organized into

general and revenue collections. Very few of these materials were reproduced in the proceedings volumes, and even when they were, some glaring omissions suggest more than just the handiwork of an arbitrary clerical staff. Certainly, this conclusion is inescapable from examining the records on a case of "wholesale desertions" from the great estate of Hathwa in Saran district in 1879.

The records on this incident are voluminous because the case had many political ramifications. For not only did it involve the flight of over 2,000 individuals, but also a sharp clash between the local British administrators and the Maharaja of Hathwa, the district's leading landholder. Although the Sub-divisional Officer, the District Magistrate and the Police Inspector mobilized a wealth of evidence to show that harsh rent enhancements had caused the mass exodus, the Maharaja denied the charges. Furthermore, when the former two officials personally took up the matter with the latter, the Maharaja complained to the Bengal government, charging his accusers with improprieties and disrespectful behaviour. Despite the overwhelming evidence, their superior officer, the Commissioner of Patna, supported the Maharaja. Subsequently, the Subdivisional Officer and the District Magistrate were transferred out of Saran.

These details can be sketched from the Bengal Revenue Proceedings of December 1879 and February 1880. These volumes contain enormous lists of peasants who deserted, their villages of origin, and their economic and social status. They also have reports from a number of sources, ranging from the local constable to the District Magistrate, documenting existence of deserted villages and a vast tract of disaffection, in which the remaining inhabitants were threatening to openly challenge the demands of the Hathwa raj. The exchanges between the various levels of government, and with the Maharaja, also appear in these volumes.

Conspicuously absent from these proceedings volumes, however, is the final report of the new District Magistrate.

Although instructed to mend relations with the Maharaja, he was also asked to investigate the charges of his predecessors. His findings not only verified the earlier accusation against Hathwa, but also revealed that "discontent prevails to a greater or less extent in the scene of the recent agitation."¹⁷ Since this report was a complete vindication of the previous district administration, and an indictment of the Patna Commissioner, its circulation was probably restricted, and therefore it was not reproduced in the proceedings. Instead it was filed away with the largely unprinted materials of the Patna Commissioner's Office Records.

In addition to filling similar gaps on other subjects, the *bastas* of the Patna Commissioner's Office Records contain much information on local affairs. Its files deal with local riots, partition cases, local opinions on how to classify land tenures, and petitions and letters from various indigenous organizations, such as from the Bihar Landholders' Association announcing its founding. While the range of these records is substantial, nevertheless, to probe still deeper into local history, it is necessary to consult the materials generated by even lower levels of administration.

II

For social historians limiting their unit of study to the district level, the SCRO offers a convenient starting place. Not only are there extensive collections regarding specific districts in the Patna Commissioner's Office Records, but there are also collections of old English records from several Collectorate. These volumes of correspondence between sub-district and district officers, and to their superordinates, were originally kept in the district records offices. To date, the Collectorate records of Bhagalpur (1770-1900), Champaran (1837-1900), Gaya (1842-1900), Hazaribagh (1834-1876), Monghyr (1782-1869), Ranchi (1837-1900), Saran (1779-), and Shahabad (1781-1800) have been transferred to the SCRO.¹⁸

These records facilitate a remarkably close scrutiny of almost every aspect of a district's past. Among the Saran materials in the SCRO, there is an extensive day by day account of the 1866 famine, as communicated by the letters from district and sub-district administrators, from indigo planters, and from landholders. Similarly, weekly and monthly state of the district reports provide a detailed picture of the uprising of 1857 in the district. Titles of additional volumes of Collectorate records indicate further their intensive focus: Letters addressed by John Macleod, Dy. Collector to the Collector of Saran from 25th September, 1855 to 4th December, 1856, Letters from the Magistrate of Saran to the Commissioner of Patna, March 1857 to March 1858, Letters received from 1854 to 1859 from the Deputy Magistrate, Sewan, and Letters received from January 1859 to December 1861 from the Inspector of Jails.¹⁹

Some materials, however, are still in the districts. The Saran district record office has several *bastas* of *Faujdar* (judicial) correspondence from the late nineteenth century. Although consisting of mostly odds and ends, they offer penetrating insights into local society. Particularly useful are the *darbar* rolls, which identify the leading notables and coadjutors in a locality. From this source, I was able to isolate the names of the important families of the district, who were generally not only significant by virtue of wealth, status and power, but also because they served as allies of the British *Raj*. No less informative are the many other lists of important "natives", such as one indicating the number of guns and armed retainers in the control of various men of influence, or another of "well-to-do people" in the towns of the district.²⁰

Nor do these *bastas* only shed light on "respectable native gentlemen", but these also contain a number of reports on a variety of issues which can be mined to reconstruct the history of the larger society. A curious report of 1870, for example, enumerates the incidence of marriages in villages predominated by Rajputs. Apparently these figures were assembled

because of concern over the persistence of the practice of female infanticide. And in 1884, official interest in maintaining the institution of *chaukidari* (village watch) prompted a detailed account of the district's *chaukidars* and of the villages in which they were stationed. As a result, the researcher today has the benefit of a report which provides such elusive particulars as the names of the district's *chaukidars*, as well as those of other village officials. In addition, this report also contains information on other aspects of village society.²¹

A further indication of the range of materials generated at the district level are the various published collections of district records. K. K. Datta, for instance, has compiled and edited *Selections from Unpublished Correspondence of the Judge-Magistrate and the Judge of Patna, 1790-1857*, which reveals information on such topics as "education, sati, and widow remarriage, as well as Christian missionaries."²² P. C. Roy Choudhury's *Sarkar Saran*, which draws on records from 1785 to 1866, also highlights the strength of district level materials by focusing on administration, education, economic conditions, land revenue, and communications. Additional publications such as *Selections from the Judicial Records of Bhagalpur District Office, 1793 to 1805*, or the earlier works based on district records such as J. R. Hand's *Early English Administration of Bihar* and J. F. W. Jame's *Selections from the Correspondence of the Revenue Chief of Bihar (1781-86)*, likewise demonstrate the impressive breadth and depth of official materials collected at this level of administration.²³

The district record offices also have a wide range of village level materials, some of which include entries in vernacular languages (Kaithi, Urdu, Hindi). Although many of them are still consulted by the general public, local lawyers and administrators, they have been largely ignored by scholars. Yet if historical research is to pursue the study of society at the grass-roots level, these records have to be exploited more fully.

These materials stem largely from the survey and settlements of Bihar districts in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Since they offer the same kind of data for all the villages in a district, they are useful not only for dealing with administration divisions (district, *thana*, village), but also with more functional units, such as a cluster of villages comprising a marketing network. According to one source, the following records and papers were lodged in collectorate record room :

- (1) The volume containing the *khewat* and *khatians* together with the *terij goshwara*, *khesra* index and certificate of final publication of the village.
- (2) *Khesra* and map of the village.
- (3) The volume containing *milan khesra*, *jinswar*, *goshwara*, *fard hawala*, registers of sales and mortgages of proprietary and occupancy rights.
- (4) Village notes and important papers relating to entries of rents especially when disputed.
- (5) Boundary dispute cases and cases under sections 40, 103A, 104, 105, 105A, 106, 108, 108A and 190 C.
- (6) The volume containing irrigation records if any.²⁴ Since these records were generated in order to record the rights of different claimants on the land, the information they offer can be manipulated to reconstruct the agricultural, social and economic complexities of rural Bihar.

While the *khewat* shows the proprietary interests and the interests of all tenancies above that of the *raiyyat* (cultivator), the *khatian* provides a "detailed record for each separate holding of the plots comprising it; their boundaries and area; the names of the tenants and the landlords; the name and number of the estate or *Patti* in which the lands lie, and the details of the rent payable by and the status of the tenant and other incidents of the tenancy."²⁵ The *terij goshwara* and the *khasra* index are

an abstract of the *khatian* and a list of the plots in a village identifying their areas and crops, respectively. Together this set of records paints a complete picture not only of the rights on the land, from the landholder down to the cultivator, but also of size of holdings, amount of cultivated and uncultivated area, and the different kinds of, and amount of, rent, in each village of the district. And with the addition of *milan khesra*, *jinswar*, *goshwara*, and *fard hawala*, the district record room offers a researcher both qualitative and quantitative information on crops, and agricultural livestock and implements, to name a few other topics covered by these sources.²⁶

What enhances the value of the information available in the district record room is that it also provides data over time, at least for some aspects of agrarian history. The registers of sales and mortgages of proprietary and occupancy rights, for example, make possible a careful and detailed reconstruction of the high turnover of interests in the land. While this subject is important, it is also a particularly vexing one to researchers, because of its immense complexity and the supposed inavailability of hard data.²⁷

A fascinating body of information, village-by-village for entire districts, is assembled in the 'village notes'. As stated elsewhere, James R. Hagen and I located these notes for Patna and Saran districts at their respective record offices. The Patna notes stem from its survey and settlements of 1907 to 1912; for the latter district, there is an incomplete set from the first settlement of 1893 to 1901, and a complete collection for the second operations (revision) conducted during 1915 to 1921.²⁸

Each of Patna's 2,595 and Saran's 4,883 *mouzahs* (revenue villages) has a village note, and these are bound together in volumes arranged by *thanas*. Each village note consists of a five page form with entries on fifteen different

categories, which together adds upto a succinct description of a villager's basic economic and social characteristics. There is consistently both qualitative and quantitative information on population and caste; family and village histories; land rights and rent; and markets, soil and irrigation, and village officials. In addition, depending upon the predilection of the village note writer, data on such topics as cropping pattern, *jajmani* system, rural credit, schools, literacy and migration, is also furnished.²⁹

At the Saran district record room, I also located papers on rent disputes called *fard tanaza* (list of disputes). Compiled during the revision settlement of 1915 to 1921, it has information on every village of the district.

A standard entry begins with a listing of the number of *tauzis* (revenue accounts) in the village and their holders. It then provides a capsule history of the different claimants on the village's lands, often with statistical information on the area held under different kinds of tenure. Frequently, this data is accompanied by a brief account of the turnover of interests, such as in the case of Dyalpore village, for which this source notes the existence of twenty three *tauzis*, an increase of eight since the last settlement because of *butwara* (partition). This entry then mentions that the proprietors of the village are all resident Bhumihaar Brahmins, except for a saltpetre merchant, who had recently acquired interests in some of the *tauzis*. It also reveals that the Harpore indigo factory continued to have *raiya* (cultivating) interests in parts of the village, although their claims had been contested by local landholders. As with most other entries in this source, the Dyalpore rent dispute note concludes with information on the movement of rent since the last settlement (1893-1901), and the number and origin of rent disputes in the village.³⁰

Also available in the Saran district record room are the volumes containing village irrigation information, which are entitled *fard abpashi*. In addition, I suspect, as elsewhere in

India, many of the source materials that served as the basis of survey and settlement records are still preserved in the villages of Bihar.³¹

III

Like official records, non-official source materials also offer information on a wide range of topics. Indeed, research on most aspects of social history stand to benefit greatly from the utilization of private records. In Bihar the largest private collections are of the great estates, which before *zamindari* abolition, could compare with many princely states as far as territory, number of *raiya*s, or amount of income was involved.³² To date, scholars have only touched the surface of the holdings, of the *mahafiz khana* (record rooms) of three major estates: Hathwa, Darbhanga and Bettiah.

At the Hathwa *raj* record room in Hathwa, two sizeable rooms house the English, Persian and other vernacular materials. Although its English records are voluminous, they stem primarily from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Moreover, they appear fragmentary, as entire files, or portions of a file seem to have been either destroyed or ravaged by the passage of time. Nevertheless, there is still an extensive collection of correspondence and papers organized under the headings of: rent, settlement (renewal of leases), tour of manager, criminal cases, and miscellaneous petitions. Although less complete, there is also information in files marked accounts, cess, diary, establishment, furniture, inspection, loan management, palace, returns, stable, stationery and jewels.³³

What is particularly significant about these materials is that they emanated from all the different levels of the estate. Represented in this collection are not only personal letters from maharajas and indigo planters, but also petitions articulating the interests of the ordinary inhabitants of the estate.

Indeed, there are very few sources for rural India which provide such inside perspectives, especially from grassroots level.

A good portion of Hathwa's extant English records deal with the estate's relations with indigo planters who leased its land. In addition to formal contracts and other legal papers, there are such revealing documents as "Moniara Factory Rent—Account of Ryottie Holdings for 1311 F.S.," which spell out in great detail the factory's interests in specific villages, the rents paid, and the cesses levied. The information is also further broken down by individual *raiya*s in the villages. Other accounts identify by name *raiya*s who committed themselves to planting indigo, the area they offered, the advances they received, and the date and duration of their contract. In short, these materials make possible grassroots level scrutiny of the indigo industry, and its role in the local agrarian system.⁸⁴

Another collection which exists virtually intact is the tour diaries of estate managers. Although their central focus is on administrative matters, they also contain details on social and economic conditions in the estate. One manager on tour in February and March of 1905, for example, jotted down observations not only on the structure and working of estate administration, but also on crops in some villages, and the incidence of plague in others.⁸⁵ Annual statistical returns and administrative reports on the management of the estate further enhance this remarkable set of records.

Perhaps the best kept and largest collection of *zamindari* records is that of the Darbhanga *raj*. Preserved in its *mahafiz khana* in Darbhanga, Darbhanga district, this archives has been compared in size to the SCRO. The time span it covers is also enormous, with the earliest materials in Persian dating from the late sixteenth century. Its English records appear to have originated, not surprisingly, with the long Darbhanga tenure under the Court of Wards (1860-78), and they extend to the 1950s. As in the case of Hathwa,

these source materials represent "every level of the estate : from the maharajas' personal correspondence, down through the letters exchanged by his managers to the village papers at the bottom."⁸⁶

A similar range of records exists for the Bettiah *raj*. One historian who has had access to them located correspondence relating to indigo planters and plantations, estate management, border disputes with Nepal, and to the estate's ties with local British administration.⁸⁷

No doubt, there are other collections of *zamindari* records, at least of the major estates, which have yet to be tapped by scholars. In addition, because many Bihar estates, big and small, were under the Court of Wards at one time or the other, some information on them can be located from the wards' *bastas* in the SCRO.⁸⁸ These are arranged both by districts, generally with the files of lesser estates kept together in a *basta* such as "Wards, Saran, 1854-1908," as well as by individual estates. There is also information in this collection on Hathwa, Darbhanga and Bettiah, for the periods during which they were under government management.

Particularly in tracing the genealogies and private lives of landholding families, I also found, through interviews, a very useful historical source. Most of my informants remembered a good deal about their families' past, certainly, at least their genealogy stretching back to a few generations. Quite often this information was supplemented with published and unpublished family histories which they had in their possession.⁸⁹

Another significant body of source-material that awaits discovery and utilization is the record of various organizations and associations. Unfortunately, a potentially major resource, the records of the Bihar Landholders' Association, which was founded in 1878, has yet to be located. The correspondence and papers of the Bihar provincial *Kisan*

Sabha, however, are known to exist, and as a recent work based on them reveals, they represent an immense treasure for the study of peasants and peasant societies of Bihar.⁴⁰

Finally, there are also several well-known collections of private papers of eminent political figures which bring into focus many aspects of modern Bihar history.⁴¹ So do the various published tracts, pamphlets, books, periodicals and newspapers scattered in and around Bihar.⁴² Furthermore, it is clear from recent probings into historical source-materials for South Asia that there are still many repositories of information awaiting more widespread utilization by scholars.⁴³

IV

As this brief excursion into the extant English records of Bihar indicates, there is no dearth of source-materials for historians interested in reconstructing the total past of modern Bihar. On the contrary, an enormous range of official and non-official records exist to document almost every aspect of its rich history. Indeed, the major problem confronting a researcher on Bihar is one that continues to challenge the social historian of any society: methodology and conceptualization. As for elsewhere, the data exists, but what needs to be pursued more rigourously is a better and more creative research design.

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8. W. Eric Gustafson and Kenneth W. Jones, ed., *Sources on Punjab History* (Delhi, 1975).
9. Wherever possible, I have supplemented my findings with those of other Bihar scholars. See especially the contributions of Qeyamuddin Ahmad, V. C. P. Chaudhary, Surendra Gopal, Aditya Prasad Jha and Tara Saran Sinha, Satyanarain Prasad, S. Athar Shere, and B. K. Sinha in Katharine Smith Diehl, comp., *Primary Sources for 16th-19th Century Studies in Bengal, Orissa and Bihar Libraries* (Calcutta, 1971) and Panchanand Misra, "Studies in the History of Bihar," in *Studies in Modern Indian History—A Regional Survey*, ed. by S. P. Sen (Calcutta, 1969), 197-205.
10. For an excellent survey of village level records, see Tom G. Kessinger, "Sources for the Social and Economic History of Rural Punjab," in *Punjab History*, ed. by Gustafson and Jones, 9-39.
11. There are no published guides which provide systematic information about the holding of the SCRO. A brief, but useful source

- in Diehl, *Primary Sources*, especially the essay by Aditya Prasad Jha and Tara Saran Sinha on "Archival Materials Relating to Bihar in the 18th and 19th Centuries," 239—44. An earlier, but dated account is the section on Bihar in D. A. Low, J. C. Ittis, and M. D. Wainwright, ed. *Government Archives in South Asia: A Guide to National and State Archives in Ceylon, India and Pakistan* (Cambridge, 1969), 244—46. The best guide, however, is the handlist available at the SCRO.
12. Although there was increasingly more emphasis on collecting statistical information in the late nineteenth century, there was at the same time a curtailment of details, particularly in reports that were transmitted to the provisional and national governments. This trend can be observed in the annual administration reports that district officers submitted to their commissioner, who in turn compiled a report for the division. The latter report was printed in the Bengal General Proceedings every year. See also *Agricultural and Administrative Reforms in Bengal* by a Bengal Civilian (A. P. MacDonnell) (London, 1883), on the kinds of information that administrators were required to collect.
 13. Since 'B' files are identified by proceedings number in the 'A' proceedings, they can be located easily, if they have not been destroyed. In addition to these two kinds of proceedings, which were introduced in 1860, the Government of India also designated a third and fourth category of proceedings called 'Deposit' and 'C'. See Low, *Government Archives*, 66.
 14. A *basta* generally refers to a collection of papers tied together with a piece of cloth. Apparently, not all the 'A' documents have been preserved in the 'A' *bastas*. For example, Land Revenue Branch has only 48 *bastas*, Agriculture 101, and Judicial 54. All figures relating to the holdings of the SCRO are drawn from its handlist.
 15. Chester Macnaghten to Major Burn, 17 Dec., 1870, Bihar Land Revenue A *Bastas*, Jan.-Dec. 1871. See also my "An Institutional Shelter: The Court of Wards in Late Nineteenth-Century, Bihar", *Modern Asian Studies*, XIII, 2 (1979), 247—264, on the workings of this institution.
 16. In the late nineteenth century a district comprised several subdivisions, at the head of which was the sub-divisional officer with the rank of Assistant or Joint Magistrate. He generally represented the lowest rung at which a British officer was positioned. Several districts, usually four to six, made up a Division, headed by a Commissioner. For further details, see H. A. D. Phillips, *Our Administration of India* (London, 1886).

17. The bulk of the correspondence on this case is in Bengal Revenue Proceedings, 1879, December, 173—214 and 1880, February, 39—51. The incident also attracted the attention of the Secretary of State for India, see India, Public and Judicial, L/P&J/6/75 : 1882. The report that was not included in the proceedings is A. P. MacDonnell to Commissioner, 1 Jan. 1880, P. C. Revenue *Basta* 331, 1879-1880. For details on this incident, see my "Control and Conflict in an Agrarian Society: A Study of Saran District, 1866-1920," Ph. D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1976, 283—90.
18. Jha and Sinha, "Archival Materials," 242.
19. These are the titles listed on the covers of the volumes.
20. *Darbar* refers to a public audience. See my "Control and Conflict," 41-42, for details on using *darbar* and other lists to identify the notables of a locality.
21. Such as names of *patwaris*, high castes, and important men. This report is included in the *basta* for 1884.
22. V. A. Narain, "Social History of Bihar in the 19th Century," in Delhi, *Primary Sources*, 251.
23. For references to other works, see the essays on Bihar in Diehl, *Primary Sources*.
24. Nilmoni Dey, *Survey Settlement Guide or a Handbook on the Cadastral Survey and Settlement Proceedings under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act* (Bhagalpur, 1912), 83. This work, as well as *The Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual*, 1927 (Patna, 1927), also provide useful descriptions of the materials generated by the surveys and settlements. They also have blank forms of the different kinds of records discussed in this essay. Unless stated otherwise, the materials discussed here were consulted in the Saran district record room.
25. Bengal, *Guide and Glossary to the Survey and Settlement Operations in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions* (Calcutta, 1907), 16. See also Bihar, *Guide and Glossary to the Survey and Settlement Operations under the Bihar Tenancy Act* (Patna, 1938). For definitions of revenue terms. *Patti* refers to a share within an estate which is held separately, but not divided into another estate by legal partition.
26. *Ibid.* Also *Bihar Settlement Manual*, for the ways in which survey and settlement information was collected, and its contents.
27. One of the few studies on this subject is Binay Bhushan Chaudhuri, "Rural Credit Relations in Bengal, 1859-1885," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, VI, 3 (Sept. 1969), 203—57.

28. See James R. Hagen and Anad A. Yang, "Local Sources for the Study of Rural India: The 'Village Notes' of Bihar," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, XIII, 1 (Jan.-March 1976), 75—84, for a detailed description of this source.
29. *Ibid.* See also my "Peasants on the Move: A Study of Internal Migration in India," *Journal of Interdisciplinary History*, X, 1 (Summer 1979), 37—58, for an example of the uses of 'village notes'.
30. Saran *Fard Tanaza*, Chapra *thana* no. 9, Village Dyalpore. Although I did not consult the records on boundary disputes, I have no reason to believe that this set of Collectorate records was destroyed, and the others preserved.
31. Such as in Punjab. See Kessinger, "Sources for Rural Punjab." Also his "Indian Village Records and Historical Village Studies." A Reply to C. Dewey, 'Annals of Rural Punjab,' *Modern Asian Studies*, XI, 4 (1977), 615—21, for an important, and persuasive, discussion of the reliability of village records.
32. G.P.S. (psued.) "The Aristocracy of Behar," *Calcutta Review*, LXXVI, No. CLI (1883), 80—101.
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34. Earlier studies dealt primarily with the political and social effects of indigo on local society, especially as manifested in the events leading upto the Champaran *Satyagraha*, for example, see Girish Mishra, "Socio-economic Backgrounds of Gandhi's Champaran Movement," *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, V, 3 (Sept. 1968), 245—75. For a different approach, and the best study to date of the effects of indigo on local society, see Fisher, "Indigo Plantations and Agrarian Society."
35. See "Manager's Tour Diary, 1904-05," Hathwa *raj* records, Hathwa *raj* record room, Hathwa, Saran district.
36. Clive Dewey, "The History of Mithila and the Records of the Darbhanga Raj," *Modern Asian Studies*, X, 3 (July, 1976), 459. See also Jata Shankar Jha, "A Peep into the Darbhanga Raj Archives," *Indian Archives*, XII, 1-2 (Jan.—Dec. 1958), 45—50.
37. Qeyamuddin Ahmad, "Some Private And Public Collections of Records Relating to Bihar," in Diehl, *Primary Sources*, 203-04. This article also describes the Persian records available in district record room and in the *mahafiz Khana* of Bettiah and Darbhanga.

38. Wards' *Bastas* in the SCRO include collections on such major estates as Tikari, Deo, and Maksudpur.
39. For details on my interview, see my "Control and Conflict," ch. II. Also, Kessinger, "Sources for Rural Punjab," 28—35, on the importance of interview as an historical source.
40. See Hauser, "The Bihar Provincial *Kisan Sabha*."
41. Such as the papers of Jayaprakash Narayan and Rajendra Prasad in the Nehru Museum, New Delhi, or of Sachchidananda Sinha in the Sachchidananda Sinha Library in Patna.
42. For a good bibliography of these materials, see the essays on Bihar in Diehl, *Primary Sources*. In Bihar, the SCRO and the S. Sinha Library has the best collections of these works; a more complete collection of English and vernacular materials, however, exists in the India Office Library and Records and the British Library and Museum in London, England.
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THE ARCHIVAL REPOSITORY OF THE BHARATA ITIHASA SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, PUNE

G. H. KHARE

BHARATA Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala was founded in 1910 by some zealous and unselfish workers engaged in historical research, with the aim of collecting, preserving and publishing every types of historical and cultural material regarding the whole of India. But being founded in PUNE by honorary workers having a special liking for Maratha History, the activities of the institute were generally limited to India and particularly to Maharashtra proper. As per the name of the society, it began to collect the material useful for the fulfilment of its aims and by now it has collected more than 15 lakhs of old records in various languages and scripts, about 1000 *bahis* of old bankers and more than 33,000 manuscripts in Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Kannada, Persian etc. It has to its credit about 50 copper-plate grants pertaining to several pre-Muslim dynasties, more than 5000 coins of gold, silver, copper and alloys, about 1200 old Indian paintings, about 100 old Indian maps, about 200 old arms and about 1000 miscellaneous articles of historical and cultural value. It has already published more than one hundred twenty volumes, both compilatory and of original material in Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, English and Persian languages.

Out of this material, I am going to deal with old paper records and bankers' account books and sheets collected in this institute. By now owing to the ceaseless efforts of about 50 honorary workers, the society has been able to collect the above mentioned records, *bahis*, etc.

Among the records, the largest number of important ones of the Peshwa period are included in the official archives,

originally preserved in the Chandrachuda family of Pune, several members of which were the hereditary *Diwans* or managers of the historical family of Holkars of Indore. These are about 55 thousands in number and the peculiarity of these records is that a majority of these have been copied in Balabodha script from the Modi one in which they have been originally written. It has the Purandare family records, some members of which were the *Karbharis* of the Peshwas till about 1750 A.D. These are about half a truck-load. It preserves the records from the Dabhade family, some members of which acted as Maratha generals in the early Peshwa period. These were brought to the Mandala in 93 gunny bags some of which are still to be opened. The records of the Dikshit family who were acting as the religious representatives of the Peshwas at Varanasi were half a truckload when brought to the Mandala. The Hingane family records, some members of which acted as the representatives of the Peshwas at the courts of the Mughal emperors of Delhi, and several other small and big States in North India, number about 2 thousand. But these have been selected from about two cart-loads of papers after spending three weeks in their inam village of Chandori in the Nasik District. Besides, these big collections several thousands of records have been collected from historical families.

All these records are in Marathi language and in Modi script. But there are about 10,000 Persian records, either in original or in copy form, the originals of which have been returned to their owners. These records contain besides imperial and royal mandates as well as confirmatory orders of the subordinates, either original correspondence or news letters and daily reports from the Delhi, Lucknow, Shinde and other courts. All these letters belong to the Peshwa period. Out of these Persian letters a majority have, to the best of my knowledge, been collected from the Peshwas' *Parasnis* families residing in Pune itself. It is worth noting

here that similar records are also to be found in the Peshwa dafter housed in the Alienation Office, Pune. It appears that somehow or other some papers from the Parasnis families were deposited in the Peshwa dafter and some were deposited in the private records of the families. It is also to be noted that about 7,000 records were purchased by the former Bombay state from one Parasnis family. Thus the Peshwas' Parasnis records have been divided in three places *viz.*, B.I.S. Mandals, the Alienation Office, Pune and the record office, Bombay where those 7,000 records have been deposited, I believe.

The abovementioned details are of the records of the Peshwa period deposited in the B.I.S. Mandala. But the story of the records of the pre-Peshwa period is quite a different one. There are a number of families of the Peshwa period from a few of which the Mandala could salvage the above mentioned records. All these families were either *sardars* or their *Diwans* or representatives of the Peshwas. Besides, there are crores of State records in the Alienation Office, Pune, Bombay and Kolhapur. But there are no such big families belonging to the pre-Peshwa period which have abundant records. It is said that Shivaji, the great, had well maintained archival repositories of his own at Rayagadh and other places. But they were burnt at various times during their sieges by the Mughals, Sidis and the British. Same is the position of the Adilshahi and Nizamshahi saltanates, not to speak of the Baridshahi, Imadshahi, Qutbshahi and Bahamani saltanates. There are no state repositories extant of these kingdoms and saltanates. For their records we have to depend on whatever scanty material which some families of those periods and a few in the Alienation Office, Pune and the Hyderabad Archives of Andhra Pradesh possess.

As a result of the indefatigable efforts of both the honorary and paid but devout workers of this society, we have now in our collection the greatest number (about

2,000) of Adilshahi *farmans* of Ibrahim I and II, Ali I and II, Muhammad, Sikandar and secondary and confirmatory orders of their subordinates as well as of their courtiers. Then, we have *farmans*, *nishans*, *manshurs* and *parwanas* of the period beginning from Jahangir and ending with Shah Alam II. We also possess a few Nizamshahi and Qutbshahi *farmans* and secondary orders. These *farmans*, *manshurs* and *nishans* are undoubtedly more than 1000 in number and *parwanas* etc., about 1000. A number of Nizamshahi and a few of Adilshahi *farmans* both of the earlier and later periods are bilingual i.e., in persian and Marathi-Modi, and quite a few in Persian and Kannada also. All of these possess seals and signets of the issuing authorities and some possess even the hand impressions of the issuers.

Among the Marathi records we have got the largest number of records of pre-Shivaji and Shivaji periods *viz.*, of Shahaji, Shivaji, Sambhaji, Rajarama periods. We also have a few records in Chhatrapati Shahu's own hand and several records in the hands of the various Peshwas and their *sardars*. These *sardars* were not accustomed to write the whole letter in their own hands; but they used to endorse them in their own hands by inscribing the names of their family deities at the heads or some peculiar words at the ends. But Peshwas and their many brahman *sardars* and generals have written many letters in their own hands.

Two volumes from the Chandrachud *daftar* have already been published. The late Shri K. V. Purandare collected, besides those preserved in the Mandala archives, a number of records from several Purandare and other families and had edited three volumes termed Purandare *daftar*. In addition to these three volumes he collected a large number of records of the Pre-Peshwa period and the same have been published in one volume edited by myself and my colleague the late Shri S. N. Joshi. One volume from the Dabhade family, records has already been published and the second volume

is under preparation. The Dikshit family records have not been touched as yet. But about three hundred records from this family have already been published in the third volume of the late V. K. Rajwade and in the history of this Dikshit family I have edited and the B. I. S. Mandala has published two volumes of the Hingane *daftar* and a third volume is under preparation. Two volumes of Pethe *daftar* fall in this very category. The records in the two volumes had been collected from a Pethe family, Trimbakarao, a member of which family was a general of note of the Peshwa period and who died in a battle fought against Raghunathrao in the latter's contest for the Peshwaship.

This Mandala has published seven volumes of records of the Peshwa period and the series has been termed miscellaneous sources of Indian history. These records have been collected from a number of old families less known now, but better known in old days. They contain records of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries which are very useful for Indian history in general and Maratha history in particular. In this connection we must bear in mind that Maratha history of the eighteenth century is practically Indian history, as the whole of India was under Maratha influence directly or indirectly.

Now I will mention something about the Marathi records of Shivaji and pre-Shivaji periods collected by several honorary workers of this Mandala and by myself. Thirteen volumes of these records have been, by now, published. These contain records collected from several Deshmukh-Desai and Deshpande families of the 16th and 17th centuries. It is not possible to mention all the families from which the abovementioned records have been collected for the number may come to about three hundred. I mention only a few here; the Deshmukh-Desais and Deshpande of Koppal, Dharwad, Guttal, Lakshmeshwar, Gadag, Hubli, Malikwad, Eksambe, Almele, Sholapur, Mardi, Naldurg, Kasegaon,

Pandharpur, Walve, Wai, Sawantwadi, Otav, Chauk, Sinnar, Raver, Phaltan, Khatav, Angapur and several other Deshmukh families residing in the river-valleys called Mawal in the Pune district. All these places belong to present Maharashtra and Bijapur, Dharwad and Belgaum districts of the present Karnataka state.

I must now say a few words about the Persian source material which the Mandala has already published. As far back as 1923-24, the late Shri G. N. Majumdar, who was an honorary worker of the B. I. S. Mandala, had edited about a hundred and fifty records in the form of correspondence in Persian that passed between the Peshwas and the East India Company. A majority of these bear seals and signatures of the dignitaries that dictated them. The Mandala has published 5 volumes of Persian letters, *farmans*, *nishans*, etc. edited by myself and one volume of extracts from the *Akhbars* of Aurangzeb's period edited by myself and my colleague and student Dr. G. T. Kulkarni. About five volumes of Persian records are awaiting the light of publication. These records belong to the Peshwa, Shivaji and pre-Shivaji periods.

Besides these records either in the form of correspondence or orders such as *farmans*, *nishans*, *manshurs*, *hukms*, *parwanas*, etc. which are in Persian and *rajapatras*, *ajnapatras*, decisions, *mahjars*, *karinas*, receipts, sale and purchase deeds which are in a majority of cases in Modi script and Marathi language and in a minority of cases are in Persian or Perso-Marathi languages, there are about three hundred account books or '*vahis*' as they are called in Marathi of several bankers of the Peshwa period. There were no banks in India before the British period in the sense in which we use the word now. But there were generally individual bankers who followed the banking business hereditarily. I know only one instance in which the banking business was being carried by an association. Unfortunately

it was not in Maharashtra but in Gujarat. I do not know when that association was founded, but it certainly thrived in the Peshwa period. It was called Anandji Kalyanji firm. It did business in banking. So far as I know, it was founded at Palithana and its original office for a long time was at Palithana itself. Now several members of this association are spread over Gujarat and Bombay. Unfortunately no such association was found in Maharashtra. Now this Mandala has the account-books of several bankers. These bankers kept their accounts in a very simple manner. They had only day-books, ledger-books, and index-booklets, in the last of which the names of several account-holders are found arranged in a broad alphabetical order. These bankers used to do business in coin and kind i.e., they used to lend money and grains. They used to issue *hundis* their English equivalent being cheques. I mention below a few of these bankers—Dikshit Patwardhan of Nasik and Pune, the Deshpandes of Chandwad, Erande, Kanitkar and Raste of Wai (Dist. Satara), Bapat of Panvel (Distt. Kolaba), Monastery of Chinchwad (Pune), Tulshibagwale and Khasgiwale of Pune, etc. These bankers besides doing the banking business used to deal in coins, sometimes in medical preparations as well as sell and purchase grains and other commodities. Some of these bankers had their branches of business at various places. In those days it was not very easy to encash cheques or *hundis*, but still these bankers used to issue them in favour of persons residing at places far away from their business centres such as staying at Delhi, Varanasi, Calcutta, Ujjain, etc. and kept their copies with them for the sake of verification, if required. This was the usual method of bankers' keeping accounts. But in addition to these account books they used to write balance sheets (Talebands) on very long strips of paper sometimes 25 to 30 feet in length and end those sheets with abstracts of the same called *Terij*. The Mandala has thousands of such sheets. These '*Vahis*' and sheets contain a variety of items such as the lending and realising of the lent money, the rates of interest charged on it, the purchase and sale of a variety of commodities such as coins, grains,

cloth of every sort, medicines, fines and their recoveries from culprits, money distributed among servants and soldiers with their superiors, immediate and permanent reliefs given to wounded men and to relatives of killed soldiers etc., donations given to various gods, goddesses, godlings etc., *dakshina* and *bidagi* given to learned persons, artists, and aritsans etc. These items shed a flood of light on the economic, religious and social conditions of the people of the Peshwa and Shivaji periods.

ARCHIVES FOR EVERYBODY

PRADYOT KUMAR GHOSH

ARCHIVES everywhere are a closely guarded affair. No country permits unrestricted access to its archival materials. Rigorousness of security control in this respect may vary in degree but not in essence. Besides political danger, unrestricted use of records by everyone impairs their physical safety. It has to be assured that they are not scattered about and carelessly handled. An archive-user has to be competent and responsible enough to be completely trusted. They are necessarily limited in number.

There is a common and somewhat mistaken belief that archives have two exclusive types of users—administrators and historians. Archivists are normally trained to care for these two narrow groups keeping almost the entire mankind outside his professional interest. Pressure of changing circumstances, however, is compelling him to enlarge his clientele to include economists, political scientists, sociologists, social anthropologists, novelists, playwrights, and even film makers. He is being forced into a *terra incognita*. Little is left to his volition in a society moving in break-neck speed with human activities spanning planets and stars. He is compelled to reset his rules and redefine his basic notions.

No one disputes that the primary function of archives is to aid their creating authority to realize its objectives. A record was never created with conscious thought of its future use. An official creates a file to perform his official business. May be he initiates a policy, interprets a point, takes a decision or records a fact and also almost unknowingly creates a file of enduring value in the process. He does not know that the file in question will help a future administrator in his work and answer the curiosities of an historian of times to

come. These ideas are true yet timeworn. They are inadequate today to cover the functional aspects of archives. The growing multiplicity of record-creating agencies, proliferation of records of various types and the consequent changes in techniques to deal with them—are the facts he has to reckon with.

The records preserved for the use of administrators and historians are generally public records. But archives, by their standard definitions, cover permanently preserved and organized records of various human activities. Clinical records do not normally interest administrators or historians. But they are used for combating ill-health and diseases and their utility can never be underrated. The research documents of physical sciences are very important non-administrative and extra-historical information materials of immense value. Do these materials deserve less care than the common place public records? These instances tend to show that archives are outstripping the limits of many age-old notions about them. They are of greater concern in human affairs than what is generally recognized.

The context of archives management is changing today. Human affair, further, was never as thoroughly recorded as it is today. Man is progressively becoming a record-creating and record-using animal as archives are becoming everybody's business. The archivist has to make room in his holdings for somewhat unusual materials.

An adherent to the classical archival concepts will continue to hold that archives were always everybody's concern. Records of administrative transactions or of fiscal or agricultural or industrial systems touch everyone. They are used both to benefit and harm him. Even the historian's use of records can be all-pervasive as Arnold J. Toynbee believed that anything human was historian's concern. Yet common man's concern with archives is as remote as it is from nuclear technology. He is used to think of archivist as a 'dead file clerk' having nothing to contribute to life and

society around. One can go through life happily and successfully without ever hearing the word 'archives'. Japan is managing her affairs remarkably well without having a central archive repository. Even the U. S. A. established her National Archives only in 1934.

The archivist, however, is at a turning point of his professional history. He is being understood, appreciated and trusted. The progressive recognition of his role in human affairs is a part of the historical growth of the present age. He is custodian of the collective memory of all human enterprises and aspirations. He preserves, among other things, blueprints of industrial plants and developing townships. He will be called upon in due course to care for intricate technological details of man's ambition to reach beyond his solar system. The mass of records created as essentials of these activities need care of competent custodians as it is far beyond the capacity of their overworked creators to preserve and arrange them in usable manner. These are mere examples of the wide variety of activities which create useful records of prodigious bulk. These records do not sharpen an administrator's skill or an historian's intellectual acumen. They are tools of universal transformation of the entire mankind inextricably involving everyone. An archivist thus necessarily becomes part of the most significant of all human dreams. In 1969, for example, man realized his enduring mission of stepping on the surface of the moon. There are material as well as recorded data of this adventure carefully arranged and stored. Several centuries may elapse before man again needs the moon for some specific purpose. The archives of lunar flight will then certainly enable him to make his journey easier, less expensive and better accomplished. Without the benefit of records, he will be left to wonder as we fail today to understand the mysteries of pyramid building, primitive skull surgery and the Stonehenge. Archives ensures continuity of human endeavour in a far better manner than any other way of communicating through the corridor of time.

How much human existence and progress depend on records has been accurately described by Professor Carl Sagan, an eminent astro-physicist, in a delightful book entitled *The Cosmic Connections*. He refers to the fact that parts of the world fell victim many times to epidemic diseases like the Athenian plague in the fifth century B.C., Black-death in Britain and the Asiatic Bubonic plague. These diseases remain dormant for centuries and break out in full fury upon a helpless and bewildered human race, whose medical and scientific dexterity remain pathetically inadequate to cope with the countless deaths in agony that follow. The ways to deal with them are forgotten by disuse. Only medical archives growing out of man's successful attempts to ward off similar catastrophes in the past can help the scientists to destroy the killer disease. Thucydides, the historian of the Peloponnesian War, gives a detailed account of the plague in Athens. He himself suffered from the disease. That misfortune enabled him to write about the symptoms, progress and effects of the frightening malady with an accuracy that merits scientific attention for all times to come. Many such documents are already lost due to lack of proper care. A host of scientific achievements are forgotten everyday after their accomplishing the task of answering temporary scientific, medical, agricultural or industrial contingencies. These can be profitably used if they are consigned to the care of competent archivists. Archivists, thus, can help to make the great human adventure of this age a better story than what otherwise it is going to be.

The world of archives is perhaps undergoing a fundamental change. Many of the classical theories in this field are fast becoming obsolete and outmoded requiring replacement by better and enduring ones. The rapid accumulation of records in prodigious volumes makes it imperative for the archivist to devise appropriate methods of management, disposal, storage, description and arrangement. Files are not the only physical form of archives today. They are, among other forms, in films and photographs and also in electronic

medium. Use of computers, again is going to spell a revolution in archive management. Even the much admired principle of provenance which requires arrangement of records according to their organizational origin and seemed to be an article of faith to archivists since 1881 is perhaps going to be untenable in face of this growing challenge.

The archivist has no reason to be despaired by these changes. These are concomitant of a positive growth. He has only to step out of his narrow traditional limits and come closer to life without remaining only an informant to a dealer with the dead past and to an enforcer of law and order. He has to connect the past, present and future in a living human context. His professional horizon is widening with the expanding human situation. His international contacts and global cooperation are progressively taking shape to add to his competence by giving him better training for the prodigious responsibilities he is being called upon to shoulder.

SOURCES OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BOMBAY 1850—1919

CYNTHIA DESHMUKH

Statement of Objectives

BEFORE the mid-fifties historians had concentrated excessively on the declared policies of the British administration and had neglected to examine, the effects of those policies on the ruled. Recent historiography attempts to analyse the changes that occurred within the agrarian society—India—as a result of its encounter with a rapidly industrializing society—Britain. In the course of the colonial encounter, both British and Indian society went through a process of change—the British industrial change and the Indian response.

The vastness and complexity of the Indian subcontinent resulted in a variety of responses to British colonial rule. For a better understanding of the Indian colonial experience, it is important to look at case studies, of the different areas and situations which developed in the Indian colonial context. A comparison of the different case studies will enable us to draw more correct conclusions of the Indian colonial experience. The economic history of Bombay, reveals the economic development of an urban area in the Indian colonial situation.

British colonial rule of India created new economic opportunities in Bombay, opportunities which when seized resulted in the creation of new commercial and industrial elites. The share of the Indian commercial and industrial elites in the colonial opportunity structure was subordinate to their counterparts in Great Britain. The commercial and industrial opportunities created in Bombay also provided employment to an increasing labour force. In the long run the inherent contradictions between the new economic

classes—mercantile, industrialists and labour in India on the one hand and Great Britain on the other, provided the national movement in Bombay with its economic basis. The conflict in Bombay between the industrial class and labour resulted in the origin of the labour movement. This was Bombay's colonial experience.

The Commercial Class

Even before Karl Marx had said "labour unite" the mercantile and industrial classes of Europe, had already come together and formed associations to protect their interests. Thus in 1836, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was established on the basis of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The spirit of the call of "Merchants Unite" could be seen from the constitution of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which said—"The object and duties of the Chamber shall be to encourage a friendly feeling of unanimity among commercial men, on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect general mercantile interest of this presidency; to classify and collect information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain removal as fast as such a society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body of mercantile interests....."¹

The reports of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, of the eighteen fifties reveal that the Chamber was loyal to the interests and aspirations of the Bombay mercantile community. It endeavoured to foster agricultural improvements, accelerate communications by land and sea, to influence tariff policy, regulate customs procedure and secure the provision of proper harbour and port facilities, in the interests of the promotion of trade. The railway, the postal and the telegraph systems were viewed by the Chamber as instruments to further mercantile interests. These efforts of the Chamber to promote mercantile interests and their liaison with the Indian Government in this respect can be verified from the Administrative Reports of the Bombay Presidency, each of which have a section titled "The Bombay Town and Island".

In fact the functioning of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, lends support to the theory that an individual tries to shape his environment to advance his own interest. In order to further his interest he unites with others of his class. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce championed the interests of the commercial class vis-a-vis the other classes of the Bombay city. In order to illustrate my point, I shall cite the following incidents. By way of raising finance for the civic improvement of the Bombay city, it was proposed to levy a municipal tax on all trades and occupations in 1851 and all merchandise that was shipped from, and landed in Bombay harbour in 1857. The Chamber protested against the former tax since it was a tax levied on a small portion of the community for the good of the whole.² It protested against the latter tax as being "unjust and impolitic" since it attempted to throw the burden of providing a large portion of municipal funds on persons who did not benefit by their expenditure.³

The extent to which profiteering generated the dynamics of economic endeavour in the colonial period can be seen by an examination of the behaviour of the classes in famine situations in India. For example, in 1877-1878 there was a famine in the Bombay Presidency. The G.I.P. Railway, therefore, diverted some of the rolling stock which was as a rule used to transport cotton, grain and seed to Bombay, for the purpose of export, to the transport of grain, to the famine stricken areas. As a result large quantities of cotton, grain and seed, lay at Berar, Khandesh, Oomrawatee (Amara-vati) and Hurdah, awaiting transport to Bombay, on the way to the international market. The Chamber of Commerce, therefore, wrote to the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, urging that no endeavour should be spared to move away produce which had been delayed and was accumulating, at many stations, to the serious injury of the merchants' interests. They even addressed a complaint to the Government in the same terms, which also pointed out

that this continued failure of the Railway Company to keep pace with the export trade, was injurious to the Imperial and the country's interest.⁴

The famine conditions in the Presidency did not stop the grain merchants from indulging in an increasing export of grain from the Presidency, as the following statistics of exports of wheat from Bombay will illustrate :—

Export of Wheat⁵

Year	Cwt.
1874-75 . . .	1,069,076
1875-76 . . .	2,498,185
1876-77 . . .	5,583,336
1877-78 . . .	6,314,401

for eleven months only

A detailed analysis of the famine of 1877-78 and its impact on the business elite in Bombay can be made by the exploration of the following records. The Administrative Report of the Bombay Presidency 1877-78, the Indian Famine Commission Report 1877, Famine in Western and Southern India 1877-78, the Prevention of Famine Report 1882.

It is possible to analyse the nature and destination of the Bombay internal and external trade, from the following records of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. Trade External Land and Rail borne Reports.
2. Trade Sea-borne and Customs Administration Reports.
3. Chamber of Commerce Reports.
4. Indian Merchants Chamber Administration Reports.
5. Excise Department (Abkari and Opium Reports).
6. Opium Department Administrative Reports.
7. Trade and Navigation Annual Statement.

The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain initiated a process of revolution in the Indian trade. Previously the export of hand made cotton piece-goods to Great Britain

featured prominently in the Bombay trade. After the Industrial Revolution the export of raw cotton increased phenomenally and the exports of cotton piece-goods dwindled to such an extent as, to justify the contention that Industrial Revolution in Great Britain initiated a commercial revolution in Bombay. An analysis of the Bombay trade leads the researcher to the conclusion that Great Britain almost become the emporium of Europe for Indian goods. The other ports which feature in the Bombay trade are the ports of China, Persia, Egypt and Africa. An illustrative analysis, of the trade statistics reveal that Bombay imported cotton silk, and woollen manufactures; metals, machinery, oils hardware, cutlery, provisions, apparel, dyeing and tanning material, jewellery, glassware, cotton twist, yarn, wood manufactures, coal, paper, paperboard, drugs, medicines, narcotics, spices, animals, carriages, carts, railway rolling stock, ivory, paint stationery, chemicals, tea, books, printed matter, leather manufactures, hides, skins, soap, porcelain toys, building and engineering material, clocks, watches, cabinet ware, furniture, umbrellas, fireworks, arms, ammunition, candles and art works. Manufactures almost of every type to suit the Indian demand were imported.⁶

The Bombay commercial classes were conscious of the needs of Great Britain and the international world. They exported from the Bombay ports to England, Asia, Africa and America, cotton twist, yarn, cotton and woollen manufactures; grain, pulse, wheat, flour, ghee and spices, manganese ore, medicines, narcotics, dyeing material, opium, tobacco and indigo, til, paraffin and wax, raw cotton, hemp, seed, linseed, poppy, wool, gold and silver. The exports from Bombay are in the nature of raw material.⁷

As a result of export of cotton to Great Britain, the Bombay city got involved in the vortex of International economy and become subject to its booms and depressions. Thus, for example, when the American Civil War broke

out in 1861 the supply of American cotton to Great Britain was stopped, there was a literal cotton famine in Great Britain. The price of Surat cotton which used to fetch 4 d. to 5 d. per pound fetched 24 d. to 25 d. per pound during the years of Civil War. Bombay's export of cotton to Great Britain increased phenomenally and Bombay acquired large fortune. The statistics of the value of cotton exports from Bombay during the years of the Civil War are⁸ :—

Year	Value in £
1861-62 . . .	9,262,817
1862-63 . . .	14,834,640
1863-64 . . .	27,912,117
1864-65 . . .	30,370,482
1865-66 . . .	25,534,170

Maclean, in his guide to Bombay, says that the wealth that accumulated in Bombay during the years of the American Civil War was 70 to 75 million sterling. It was wealth of the American Civil War period which laid the foundation of India's cotton textile industry.

The Bombay Bank Commission Report, 1869 provides the material on the crash of the Bombay economy at the close of the American Civil War. The rise in the price of cotton led to frantic speculation on the stock exchange. Credit provided by the Bank of Bombay and later by other banks on easy terms, provided finance for speculation. Gigantic schemes like the Bombay Backbay Reclamation and the Elphinstone Land & Press Reclamation schemes were floated. Schemes of dubious authenticity were also floated. Banks advanced credit against the shares of these companies as also against the personal credit of individuals. The Civil War came to a sudden end. The price of cotton crumbled. A crash of the stock exchange followed. Those bank securities which were in shares lost their meaning. As a result the Bombay economy almost collapsed.⁹ However, the business records reveal that Bombay emerged from this experience, saner and wiser.

The Bombay Industries :

The Bombay Mill Owners Association Reports reveal that the early cotton mills were started in the eighteen fifties, by Indian industrialists with Indian capital. The pick of cotton was available in Bombay, which was the *entrepot* for cotton. The Capital that was accumulated in Bombay during the American Civil War, was later invested in the cotton mills. The machinery and know how was imported from Manchester.¹⁰ The cotton industry developed steadily in Bombay.

The mill owners formed the Mill Owners' Association in 1875. The spirit of "Mill Owners Unite", can be seen from their constitution, which said, "the object and duties of this Association shall be to encourage friendly feelings and unanimity among mill owners and users of steam and water-power, on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect in any way, which may seem best their common interest.....". The purpose of citing this quotation is to confirm my earlier position that the elite classes united to protect their interests. The labour movement was partly a reaction to their policy.¹¹

The Bombay textile industrialists created a system of their own for the management and finance of the industries. The promoters of an industry themselves, became its self-appointed managing agents. The agents had full powers to raise finance and manage the mills. They could be interested in any other mill in a similar capacity, or deal in cotton or yarn on their own account. The shareholders had very little voice in the management of the factories.

The managing agency system had its advantages in honest and competent hands. It turned out disastrous for the shareholders in other cases. The laxity of the agents and their technical incompetence was strongly criticised during the trade depression of 1898-1900. The Indian Textile Journal 1899 remarks, "We have in these columns exposed

again and again the rascality and rank dishonesty which large sections of our mill industry are saturated..... We must insist on the urgent need for reforms”.

The Bombay Millowners' Association Reports and the Annual Factory Reports reveal that the cotton industry was the basis of the Bombay economy. The other industries were largely ancillaries of the cotton industry or formed part of the infrastructure of the developing industrial economy. A researcher may explore the Annual Factory Reports for the information on the statistical data of the industries, the wage rate hierarchy and the rise of the numerical strength of labour. The statistical data given below gives us an idea of the development of the Bombay industries.

The Bombay Industries—Government and Municipal Factories ^{12(a)}

	1900	1910	1914
1. Arms and Ammunition	..	..	..
2. Arsenals	1	..	..
3. Dockyards	1	1	1
4. Gun Carriage Factories	1	..	..
5. Mints	1	1	1
6. Municipal Works	1	1	1
7. Opium Factory	..	..	..
8. Printing Presses	2	2	2
9. Engineering Workshops	1	1	1
10. Railway Workshops	..	..	..
11. Gas Works	..	..	..
12. Telegraphs	..	..	..

The following statistical data gives a picture of the industrial development of Bombay between 1900 and 1914. The factories mentioned here are those which came under the scope of factory legislation and those worked by steam only¹² (b)

	1900	1910	1914
<i>Worked by Steam</i>			
1. Furniture	1	1	3
2. Bone Mills	..	..	..
3. Breweries	..	..	..

**SOURCES OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF BOMBAY 45
1850-1919**

	1900	1910	1914
4. Brush Works	..	..	..
5. Cement Works	..	..	..
6. Chemical Works	..	..	..
7. Coach Building	..	..	..
8. Coffee Works	..	..	..
9. Cotton Cleansing factories, } Cotton Presses	9	9	8
10. Cotton Mills	76	77	82
11. Distilleries	..	..	..
12. Dockyards	3	2	2
13. Dye Works	2	4	8
14. Flour Mills	5	6	5
15. Gas Works	2	2	2
16. General Engineering Workshops	..	..	..
17. Hosiery	2	2	1
18. Ice Factories	..	..	..
19. Iron & Brass Works	10	11	13
20. Leather Works	1	2	1
21. Match Factory	..	..	..
22. Oil Mills	1	1	1
23. Paper Mills	..	1	2
24. Printing Presses	4	2	15
25. Railway Workshops	2	3	5
26. Silk Mills	2	2	2
27. Tile Works	..	..	..
28. Timber Works & Saw Mills	2	2	2
29. Tramway Workshops	1	1	1
30. Woollen Mills	1	2	3
31. Workshops	2	2	3
32. Tannery	1	1	1
33. Lock & Cutlery Works	1	1	1
34. Railway Works	2	3	2
35. Tin Works	1	1	1
36. Aerated Water	..	..	..
37. Bone Mills	..	1	5
38. Metal Works	..	1	5
39. Power Generators	..	1	1
40. Comb Factories	1	..	..
41. Kerosene, Tinning & Packing	..	..	..
42. Soap Factory	..	..	1

Development of the Labour Force :

The following table gives statistics of the numerical strength of labour employed in the factories that came within the scope of labour legislation¹²(c).

1901					
<i>Adults</i>			<i>Children</i>		
Males	.	84,094	Males	.	1,427
Females	.	22,037	Females	.	577
Total	.	1,06,131	Total	.	2,004

Total average daily number 1,08,135.

1910

<i>Adults</i>			<i>Children</i>		
Males	.	1,08,589	Males	.	2,889
Females	.	22,288	Females	.	1,053
Total	.	1,30,877	Total	.	3,942

Total average daily number 1,34,819.

1920

<i>Adults</i>			<i>Children</i>		
Males	.	1,65,286	Males	.	2,961
Females	.	30,498	Females	.	986
Total	.	1,95,784	Total	.	3,047

Total average daily number 1,98,231.

The Origin and Development of the Labour Movement :

The Report of the Factory Commission, Bombay 1885, published in 1888; Indian Factory Act, (further Correspondence Relating to Amendments, 1889); Report on the Working of the Indian Factory Act, 1889; A copy of the Despatches Relating to the Indian Factory Act, 1891; Indian Labour Commission Report, 1908; Labour Report Bombay Presidency; and the Labour Gazetteer are some of the records that provide material on the origin and development of the labour movement in Bombay.

Until 1914 labour in Bombay was recruited through a particular category of labour elite called jobbers. They were individuals who were stronger and more intelligent than the average worker, who came from the rural areas. As the jobbers were often from the same native village as the labourers there was a certain degree of emotional integration among them. The management of the mill found it easier to extract work from the mill operatives, through the jobbers. The jobbers were the connecting link between the mills and the labour recruiting areas, where labour resided in the city and between the mills and the villages from where labour was recruited.¹⁸

The Report of the Factory Commission 1885, as substantiated in the Indian Labour Commission Report 1908, show that Bombay did not develop a purely urban labour force, like the way Manchester or London did. The Bombay labourer maintained his link with the premodical institutions, like the joint family, caste and village. He also retained his involvement in the cultivation of the village land. When he worked in the urban factory, he remitted part of his wages to his joint family in the village. He returned home on holidays, at harvest time, in sickness and old age.¹⁴ This security provided by the joint family and the village land, made labour less demanding and slackened the pace of the labour awakening.¹⁵ Did this security provided by the premodial institutions make the operatives more independent of their jobs and therefore more demanding, once the labour consciousness developed ?

Factory regulation and factory legislation was initiated in India, not at the demand of labour, but under the pressure of the British textile industry. The Manchester and Lancashire textile industrialists reckoned that the reduction in the hours of work of labour would raise the price of production, and reduce the Bombay textile industry's capacity to compete with the industries of Britain.¹⁶ Ironically labourers protested against the reduction in the hours of

work. Labour was not paid daily wages, but was paid per piece. Reduction in the hours of work therefore, reduced the wages.¹⁶ The Bombay Chamber of Commerce protested against the reduction in the hours of work. They pointed out that the Indian labourer was desultory and easy going by nature. He loitered around a great deal during the course of his work. Regulation of hours of work which were suitable to the British factory situation, were not suitable in this country.¹⁷ However, the British industrialists were obliged and factory legislation came to stay.

By 1892 the textile operatives of Bombay had become conscious of their utility. "The machines may be there, the engines that drive them may be there, but of what use was all this if labour was absent?" In 1892 labour protest in Bombay took the nature of stoppage of work for a few days, by sections of the operatives. They did not spell out their demands.¹⁸ The next stage of the labour movement in Bombay was when labour had resort to petitioning. The mill operatives signed the petition which listed their demands, for better conditions of work. There was no demand for an increase of wages.¹⁹ The labourer who accepted less than the usual wage was boycotted.²⁰ After the First World War in 1918 the strike became a weapon of the labour movement. The labour was weak. A section of the labourers did not join the strike, while others would settle with the employers, individually.²¹ In 1919 the labour associations of Bombay, did not have the features of trade unions, with regular membership, subscriptions, printed literature etc. These associations had still to achieve the task of collectivism i.e., unity among workers and the desire for collective bargaining by them. Industrialists refused to recognise the labour associations as being representative of labour, as they represented only a section of the workers. Employers described the movement as being trumped up by "roughs", among the operatives and misguided social reformers like Lokhande and N. Chandaravarkar.²² However this may be regarded as a phase in the evolution of a

labour movement. During this phase of the movement its strikes are also illustrative of its weakness or its strength, according to the support that they command.

The upper castes who had taken to the western education found themselves in circumstances in which it was possible for them to join the upper classes of the rising class system in Bombay. The lower castes who came to Bombay from the rural areas, had to join the ranks of labour, as the doors of the upper class employment were not open to them. This was the reason why, social reformers like Lokhande and N. Chandaravarkar, who worked for the uplift of the lower castes, had to appeal to labour in Bombay.²³ This situation is indicative of the interaction between castes and class in Bombay. In 1919 labour was given a seat in the legislative councils. This initiated blend between politics and the labour movement.

Conclusion

The colonial situation created in the short run, new economic opportunities and class based socio-economic opportunity structures in Bombay. The new class system did not escape the impact of the caste system. In the long run, further processes of the dynamics of economic materialism asserted themselves and the contradictions within the class system in Bombay resulted in the rise of the labour movement in this city.

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SOURCES ON THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN MEDIEVAL RAJASTHAN*

PEMARAM

THE medieval period of history in Rajasthan was a period of religious ferment and it led to the birth of socio-religious reformers in Rajasthan. Among them Dhanna, Pipa, Jambhaji, Jasnathji, Dadudayal, Charandas, Laldas, Ramcharan, Dariyav, Hariramdas, Parsuramdev and Ramdas were prominent. Each one of them had formed his own sect with specific religious ideas and constructive programme for solving the religious and social problems of the common man. Among them Folk-God, Vishnoi and Jasnathi sect, Dadupanthi sect, Charandasi and Laldas sect, Ramsnehi sect, Vallabh sect, Nimbark sect and Nishkank sect were prominent. In order to study the abovementioned religious sects of Rajasthan during the medieval period, we can divide the source-materials as follows :

1. Inscriptions

(A) Copper Plates

Copper plates were found which contain information about the grants of lands by the rulers of Rajasthan to the various saints and the religious institutions founded by them during the medieval period and later on.

- (1) The copper plates during the year 1684 to 1808 are available in the Temples of Nathdwara and Kankroli to the tune of hundreds, which testify to the grants in the form of villages and lands given to the temples of Shrinathji of Nathdwara and Dwarkadhish of Kankroli by the rulers of Mewar, Kota, Jaipur and Jodhpur.

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- (2) The copper plate (V. S. 1799 Asavin Sukla Saptami, size 12" × 6") : In this copper plate there is a description of giving the village Bhanavada in Udaipur division as a gift to the Navneetpriya temple of Udaipur by the Maharana Pratap Singh II.
- (3) The copper plate (V. S. 1809 Magh Sukla Panchmi, size 9" × 6") : According to this plate, the village Jaa-ro-Khero was gifted by Maharana Pratap Singh II to Navneetpriya temple of Udaipur.
- (4) The copper plate (V. S. 1820 Magh Krishna Navmi, Friday, size 12" × 9") : In this plate there is the description of donating 58 *Bigas* of land in Athana village to the temple of Navneetpriya by Maharana Ari Singh.
- (5) The copper plate (V. S. 1854, Kartika Sukla Aekan size 12" × 5") : Maharana Bhim Singh donated the village Chevar to Navneetpriya for *Bal-Bhog*.
- (6) The copper plate (V. S. 1889, Asoj Sukla 12, size 12" × 9") : Maharana Jawar Singh gave away village Aneramo *Pargana* Sadri to Navneetpriya temple of Udaipur.
- (7) The copper plate (V. S. 1941, Pratham Jesta Sukla dooj, size 14" × 8") : Thakur Ratan Singh donated 7 *Bigas* of land to the temple of Navneetpriyaji.
- (8) The copper plate (V. S. 1942, Asoj Krishna 11, size 20" × 10") : Maharaval Udai Singh of Dungarpur donated land to the temple of Mavji at Sabla.

(B) Stone Inscriptions

Stone inscriptions were laid over the *samadhis* and temples of the various saints containing information about their birth, death and religious activities.

- (1) Stone inscription (V. S. 1414, Bhadrapad Sukla 11, Sunday) : According to this stone inscription Sihad, son of Dhandhat Som got the Pabuji temple erected at Kolu.

- (2) Stone-inscription (V.S. 1689, Magh Sukla poor-nima) : This stone inscription at Parsuramdwar in Pushkar gives information about the building up of the *samadhi* of Parsuramdev and a temple by Harivansdev.
- (3) Stone inscription (V.S. 1791, Bhadrapad Krishna 6, Friday) : This inscription is laid over the idol of Tejaji in Parbatsar according to which, the Hakim Vijai Singh of Parbatsar during the reign of Jodhpur ruler of Abhai Singh brought the idol of Tejaji from Sarsara and installed it in Parbatsar.
- (4) Stone-inscription (V.S. 1809, Chetra Sukla 10) : This stone inscription at the temple of Jasnathji at Bikusaran testifies that it was built by the Jodhpur ruler Gaj Singh. Stone-inscription (V.S. 1850, Magh Sukla, 11) : This stone inscription laid over the Mavji temple at Vanesvar (Dungarpur) gives information about the life of Mavji and others details about his family.

2. Archival Records (Unpublished)

The unpublished state records of the former princely states of Rajasthan were collected at the State Archives, Bikaner. It contains *Bahis*, *Pattas*, *Parwanas*, files etc. In these records we find information regarding the grants by the rulers of Rajasthan to these saints and their sects from time to time. Some of the rulers also accepted the religious preachings of the various saints and tried to propagate the ideals among the subjects. The Dastri records of Jodhpur and Alwar records contain several manuscripts dealing with the life and teachings of the various saints and folk-Gods.

(A) Jodhpur Archival Records

(1) *Sanad, Parwana, Bahis* : These *bahis* are 156 in number for the years V.S. 1844 to 1984. In these *bahis* the copies of the *Parwanas* sent by the rulers of Jodhpur to the village Pattayats are available.

In *Sanad, Parwana, Bahi* Nos. 1 and 3, there is a description that the Jodhpur rulers, considering the regulations of

Visnoi religion ordered neither to cut down the green trees nor kill animals in the villages populated by Visnois to the village Pattayats. According to the *Sanad, Parwana, Bahi* No. 25 the Visnois were exempted from paying taxes. At several places in *Sanad, Parwana, Bahi* Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 25, 32, 45, 58, 61, 75, 80 we find that the grants were given to the sadhus of Dadupanthi sect in the form of land and cash and that they were given food by the Jodhpur State at the time of their fairs.

According to *Sanad, Parwana, Bahi*, Nos. 5, 32, 149 the Mahants of Nimbark-pith of Salemabad were given grants by the rulers of Jodhpur.

In *Sanad, Parwana, Bahi* Nos. 25, 30, 32, 35, 42, 58 we find that the Nathdwara temple was given grants of huge amounts that Tilkayats of Nathdwara and the members of their families were given gifts, that proper arrangements were made for the regular supply of 'Gulab' and 'Kamal' flowers for Shrinathji and adequate care was taken for the cows of Shrinathji by the Jodhpur State with regard to the grass and other things to eat and also for payment and other facilities to the persons manning them, that the temples of Dwarkadhish (Kankroli) and Muthreshji (Kota) were given gifts and their Goswamis were given grants by the rulers of Jodhpur.

(2) *Khas, Rukka, Parwana, Bahis* : They are ten in number for the year V.S. 1722 to 1955. They contain the copies of Rukkas sent by the Jodhpur rulers to Jagirdars, Pattayats and Mahants. In *Khas Rukka Parwana Bahi* Nos. 1 and 9 we find that the Dadupanthi Sadhus were given many facilities, were exempted from paying taxes and were given extra grants.

(3) *Jodhpur Patta Bahis* : They are twenty for the year V.S. 1764 to 1996. In these *Bahis* there are true copies of *pattas* given to various religious institutions and individuals by the Jodhpur rulers. In *Jodhpur patta bahi* Nos. 4 and 10

there is a mention of lands and villages given to Dadupanthi sadhus by the Jodhpur rulers.

(4) *Jodhpur Portfolio Files*: In portfolio file No. 32 the original letters of Tilakayats of Nathdwara and Mahants of Salemabad are preserved in which a request was made for getting the 'prasad' and for giving grants.

(B) Jaipur Archival Records

(1) *Daftar, Nuskha, Punya*: Daftar nuskha punya files Nos. 2, 17, 58 during the years V.S. 1709 to 1783 make a mention of the giving of lands, cash and other grants as also giving food to the Dadupanthi sadhus and also that for the distribution of food the Dadudwara Narayana was given many villages.

(2) *Adsattas*: There are 521 bundles for the years V.S. 1720 to 1872, in which there is a *pargana*-wise record of villages. In the Adsatta Pargana Narayana for the years V.S. 1782, 1783, 1790 there is a description regarding the feast given to the Dadupanthi Sadhus for several days at the time of their fairs by the Jaipur State.

(3) *Jaipur Unregistered Manuscript Kharite Hindi*: In Kharite Hindi bundle No. 4/1, the original letters decorated in silver and golden shades sent to the Jaipur rulers by the Talakayats of Nathdwara and Kankroli are preserved.

(C) Bikaner Archival Records

(1) *Parwana Bahis*: They are only four for the years V.S. 1749 to 1941. In which there is mention about the prohibition for the entry of the soldiers to the 'Ramdwaras'. The soldiers were also asked not to trouble the Ramsnehi sadhus. The Ramsnehi sadhus were exempted from the tax on stone used for building temples and the tax on grass. They were given land and food by the Bikaner State. *Parwana bahi* for the years V.S. 1883 to 1900 has mentioned that there were specific instructions not to trouble the 'Jasnathi siddhas' in order to protect their sanctity. *Parwana bahi* for the year

V.S. 1789 contains the orders by the Bikaner State for not cutting the green trees and also not to kill animals in their Visnoi villages.

(2) *Jakat Bahis*: *Jakat Bahi* V.S. 1895 mentions about the grant in cash to Dadupanthi and Ramsnehi sadhus.

(3) *Kagada Ri-Bahis*: In *Kagada-Ri-Bahi* No. 34, there is a description of grants given to Ramsnehi sadhus.

(D) Udaipur Archival Records

(1) *Udaipur Bahiyat (Baxikhana)*: In *bahi* No. 90, there are copies of applications by the Goswamis. In *bahi* No. 95, there is a record of income and expenditure about Shrinathji of Nathdwara and the description of the amount realised from every village for the purchase of 'Kesar' for the temple of Shrinathji.

Bahi No. 221 tells about the grants and other things given to Dadupanthi and Ramsnehi sadhus and Shahpura Ramdwara.

(E) Dastri Records of Bikaner Archives

(1) *Jodhpur Dastri Records*: In Jodhpur dastri records several manuscripts, giving information about the various Folk-Gods of Rajasthan are available. Some of the important MSS in this connection are as follows :—

- (1) Basta No. 9, Granthank 5, Gogapedi by Poet Asa.
- (2) Basta No. 9, Granthank 56, Goga-geet.
- (3) Basta No. 34, Granthank 33, Gogaji-ka-roopak.
- (4) Basta No. 72, Granthank 41, Nisani Gogaji Ri.
- (5) Basta No. 14, Granthank 42, Pabuji-ra-roopak by Motisar Bagtavar.
- (6) Basta No. 72, Granthank, 5, Pabuji-ra-Duha.
- (7) Basta No. 72, Granthank 56, Pabuji-ra-Chhand, Duha, Kaviti by Deva Asia.

- (8) Basta No. 89, Granthank 10, Pabuji-ri-Katha.
- (9) Basta No. 26, Granthank 3, Ramsa-peer-ki-Khyat.
- (10) Basta No. 80, Granthank 51, Runecha-ri-Tawarkh.
- (11) Basta No. 101, Granthank 13, Tanvara-ri-Khyat.
- (12) Basta No. 44, Granthank 1, Shankhla Harbhu-ka-Hal.
- (13) Basta No. 23, Granthank 34, Kharnal-ki-Tawarikh.

(2) *Alwar Dastri Records*: The manuscripts available in the Alwar Dastri records give information about the life and deeds of Mahatma Charandas, founder of the Charandasi sect and saint Laldas founder of the Laldasi sect.

(3) *Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur*: The Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur had collected several contemporary manuscripts of the various religious saints and reformers. It is a good source of Rajasthani literature. These manuscripts give information about the individual contributions of the various saints in the field of religious writings. Their writings are known as 'Vani', 'Pad', 'Parchi', etc., which are full of information about the life and thought of these saints and reformers. In this institution there are several manuscripts available giving information, among others, about the Dadupanthi, the Charandasi and Ramsnehi sects, in particular. In addition to this they also given information, about the individual contribution of the various saints particularly Ramanand, Kabir, Raidas, Dhanna, Pipa and Mira. It is a noteworthy feature of these manuscripts that almost all manuscripts available at the Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur contain verses and 'vanis' of Kabir, Raidas, Dhanna, Pipa and Mira, which shows that these saints had a wide appeal to the masses.

(4) *Private Records*: There are various private bodies in Rajasthan working for the collection of the old MSS of Rajasthan. These are contemporary manuscripts giving information about the contribution of various sects in the field of religious writings and reforms and information about the life, philosophy and deeds of various saints and reformers. Among them we can mention Rajasthan Sodh Sansthan

Chaupasani, Anoop Sanskrit Library, Bikaner, Pustak Prakash, Jodhpur and Saraswati Bhandar Library, Udaipur.

There were also some persons who were collecting the old manuscripts, in which the Dulichand Gupta Collection, Alwar for Laldasi sect, Nahata collection, Bikaner for Jainism, Brijdas collection, Jaipur, for Charandasi sect deserve a mention.

There were some religious institutions which had collected and preserved their records which give information about their past. Prominent among these collections are Naraina and Dadu Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur for Dadupanthi sect, Reu collection for Reu-Ramsnehis, Bada Ramdwara Bikaner collection for Kherapa and Sihthal Ramsnehis, Shahpura collection for Shahpura Ramsnehis, Priyagdas Estal collection Udaipur for Nimbark sect and Nathdwara and Kankroli collection for Vallabh sect. These records give us information about the life and teachings of the saints, genealogy of their pupils, their writings, principles of the sects, etc.

(5) *Contemporary Literature*

(1) *Rajasthani Literature*: Contemporary works in Rajasthani also give information about religious and social life of medieval Rajasthan. Among them the Bhaktmal of Nabhdas and Ragavdas, commentary on Bhaktma by Priyadas, Chorasi Vaisnavan-ki-Varta, Marwar-ra-Pargana-ri-Vigat by Nainsi and Lila Sagar by Jogjit are important.

(2) *Persian Literature*: The Persian literature also give us information about the religious life of medieval period. Among them *Tarikh-i-Firozeshahi*, *Dahistan-i-Majahib*, *Ain-i-Akbari* and the farmans of the Mughal Emperors can be mentioned.

This is in brief the survey of the primary source material on the religious movements in medieval Rajasthan. As is obvious, an endeavour has been made here to highlight the manifold sources which I believe, would enable the researches for a further probe in the field.

IN FACE OF DEATH—THE ANDAMANS ISLANDS UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION* FROM MARCH 1942 TO OCTOBER 1945

P. SRIVASTAVA

I

(Prior to Occupation)

THE occupation of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands by the Japanese from March 1942 to October 1945 had a very marked effect on them. During this period the islands were subjected to severe economic, social and psychological disturbances. Its disastrous effects are still being felt".—writes L. P. Mathur in his 'History of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands'.

While dealing with the occupation of the islands by the Imperial Japanese Forces, some facts about their behaviour prior to their occupation of these islands need to be mentioned.

The Japanese came often enough to these islands to collect shells. At first no attention was paid to them, but when their number increased, they were asked to take licences and they obeyed. Whenever they came out in their boats, they touched Port Blair, took necessary licences from the Administration and went out for the catch. On their return they exhibited their wares at the Marine Dockyard, paid royalty, took Port clearance and departed to their destination—invariably Malaya. No one knew more about this otherwise 'innocent'

*The article is based on the Report 'Andamans Islands under Japanese Occupation, 1942-45' by Ramakrishna, Deputy Commissioner (Retd.) in Andamans. This report is in the author's custody. Author also wishes to pay his heartfelt gratitude to Dr. A. V. V. Iyer and Miss M. Vijaya John, Principal and Lecturer (respectively), Government College, Port Blair, for their valuable guidance and suggestions in preparing this article.

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vocation, until the World War II when it was discovered that these 'fishermen' were expert Naval personnel from Japan, who had surveyed every inch of the Andaman Sea and had picked up useful local knowledge. So the Japanese landing forces were fully aware of the coastal conditions when they came here.

The islands were free from all dangers during World War I, when the centre of activity was Europe, Africa and West Asia, and enjoyed a similar sense of security for some time during World War II. But when the arena shifted to the Pacific Ocean and the Japanese started sweeping the seas, things began taking a different shape. With the fall of Singapore, following the occupation of Phillippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, East Indies and Malaya, an assault on Burma seemed inevitable. S. Woodburn Kirby in the book "History of the Second World War" writes, "One of the repercussions of the loss of Rangoon was the evacuation of the Andaman Islands. These islands had considerable strategic importance, for they flanked the approaches to Rangoon." When this actually came, authorities in India got disturbed and decided to consolidate the fighting strength of the Andamans, as the entire strength of the army stationed at Port Blair consisted of merely one British company and in January 1942, a regiment of Gurkhas was brought here. But with no navy of the Allies—either in the Indian Ocean or in the Pacific to reinforce them or to replenish provisions, it was nothing short of a suicidal act.

However, soon after the Allies became aware of this situation and they started evacuating people from the island in groups and finally the Gurkha regiment also, along with the company of British soldiers left these islands. Only convicts and indigenous free population were left behind either to swim or to sink. A bare skeleton Administration thus functioned here by the end of February 1942, waiting for the invaders, so that charge could be handed over peacefully. Of

even this skeleton Administration, four senior European officers the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendent of Police, the Engineer and Harbour Master and the Jailor surreptitiously left this place in a small motor boat and reached Madras at the very time when the Japanese forces were advancing towards these islands. It naturally created a vacuum in the administration and gave a forewarning to the public here of the impending calamity.

Towards the beginning of 1942, when the executive staff was conspicuous by its absence, the military police 400 strong, was posted at various points to prevent indiscipline and lawlessness. Europeans, such as were left here, a bare half a dozen of them, had lost their grip over the population. The villagers remained peaceful, but some convicts broke away from their barracks, only to add further to the prevailing lawlessness.

II

(Actual Occupation)

The Japanese fleet was seen along the east coast of Port Blair towards the late evening on 22nd March 1942, and it started landing troops on the morning of 23rd March. One column landed at Rangachang and took the route to Protheropore and Guracharn. Finding no opposition throughout their march they came to Aberdeen. Another column, at the same time, landed at Corbyn's Cove and took the route to School Line and Lamba Line. This column also, finding no opposition on the way, came to Aberdeen. The third column landed at Aberdeen Jetty and divided itself into three groups. The main group headed towards Aberdeen Bazar leaving sentries about every 100 yards in the Bazar. Finding no resistance from any quarters this column took possession of all arms of the Police, and all Englishmen including Chief Commissioner C. E. Waterfall were made prisoners of war. Sentries were posted at various places and soldiers made the Military Police barracks their headquarters. The second

group from this column headed for South Point, the headquarters of the Telegraph Officer, and the telegraphists, who were all Anglo-Indians, were taken into custody and the group returned to Aberdeen to join their main column. The third group headed for the Jail. They opened the jail gate and released all the prisoners. The same group then proceeded to Phoenix Bay and took charge of the Marine Dockyard, with its workshop and sea-crafts. After posting sentries at all the key points, the group returned to join its main column at Aberdeen.

The fourth column took the sea-route to Chatham Island. Chatham Island had the sawmill and a good stock of lumber. One group of this column took charge of the Mill. The same column then proceeded to Dundas Point and took charge of the Supply Stores, where the administration had stored a sufficient quantity of consumer goods to meet the emergency requirements.

The occupation was thus completed within twelve hours of landing and without firing a single shot. Excepting those on sentry duty, the entire force, assembled at Aberdeen, while some remained in the fleet outside Port Blair harbour to meet any emergency. The landing force consisted of both army and navy personnel. The navy made its headquarters at Aberdeen and the army at Haddo. After taking all the Englishmen and Anglo Indians into custody and after putting them under confinement at Ross Island, from where there was no fear of their escape, the men of the army and navy were ordered rest.

III

(General Conditions after Occupation)

As the heads of the departments had already left the island, the senior-most subordinates were promoted as departmental heads. Thus the work of the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Assistant Commissioner was combined with

the Chief Commissioner's, a Tahsildar was appointed as Revenue Assistant Commissioner, a work charge subordinate as Engineer and a Harbour Master, an Exploitation Officer as Chief Forest Officer, a Sub-Inspector of Police as Superintendent of Police and sub-Assistant Surgeon as Senior-Medical Officer. This was purely a make shift arrangement made by the British authorities and with the advent of the Japanese, the remaining Englishmen were also taken into custody as prisoners of War, the Civil Administration came to a stand still. And then prevailed the general anarchy and lawlessness.

However, the Japanese were able to establish their military rule over the island, though somewhat in a loose way. Since the Andamans were their last stronghold in the Indian Ocean, the administration was taken over by the Japanese Navy, and a Lieutenant, commonly known as Commander, took over charge as the Governor of the civil population temporarily. The 'Commander' established his headquarters at Aberdeen. As soon as people came to know, both convicts and local public men started a race to the headquarters. All of them wanted a job, little knowing that the occupying force had a dossier on everyone who was of some importance. This was the result of their persistent labour carried on secretly for years, during peace time, when the Japanese espionage machinery was systematically working all over the Far East. During peace time, a few Japanese residing in Port Blair, two photographers and one dentist with their wives, had been doing their work very comfortably for over ten years on land and the Japanese fishing boats, with expert naval personnel disguised as fishermen, were surveying every inch of the seas off the coast of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Thus, the Japanese Intelligence Department drove two forks simultaneously in peace time; one on land and the other at sea. Therefore, when they came as victors although they were new to these islands, the islands were not new to them. They had everything with them in print. The naval 'Commander' observed the situation for a week

and with the help of the dossier, judged everyone who came to headquarters for a job. The local intelligence department of both, army and navy, in the meanwhile, further supplied all the information gathered through actual contacts.

After a week of the occupation, a Police Officer brought news to the public that the Japanese military authorities wanted to establish civil administration under a naval officer, whose advent was also announced simultaneously. This Police Officer was a Sub-Inspector of Police earlier, but on the evacuation of top men, he had been promoted to the rank of Superintendent of Police by the British. He brought this news to the Public from the 'Commander' as he was very close to him all through the week. This Police Officer was also entrusted the job of securing the attendance of leading citizens, and it is said that after consulting friends and relatives, he carried some thirty persons to the Commander's headquarters, the majority of them were his 'yes' men. When these persons reached headquarters, they found that a number of Japanese officers from the army and navy were present there, with English and Hindustani interpreters. After an introductory speech by the 'Commander', it was announced that the Imperial Japanese Forces having taken possession of the islands, wished to establish their Government which would be civil in nature and would be headed by a Governor drawn from the navy and that all others would be civilians of the Island. It was further announced that the following posts would be filled up by the votes of those who were present :—

1. One Assistant Commissioner under Japanese Governor.
2. Two Tahsildars under the Assistant Commissioner.
3. One Executive Engineer.
4. One Engineer and Harbour Master.
5. One Superintendent of Police.

6. One Assistant Superintendent of Police.
7. One Senior Medical Officer to be termed as President, Doctors' Association, other doctors being members.
8. One Intelligence officer.

To start with, the Chairman called for the nomination for the post of the Assistant Commissioner. But after making only two appointments, the Japanese officers summarily announced that all other appointments were postponed, suspecting that the voting was all a made-up show, and that people belonging to one group only had been mustered. Within the next three days all remaining posts were arbitrarily filled up. They took over the functions of the Civil courts. In addition, a Peace Committee was also formed. The function of this Committee was to settle civil disputes somewhat in the way that a 'Panchayat' does. In filling other posts, the Japanese generally kept up those who were given the posts at the time of the evacuation by the British Government.

Many people thought that the Asiatic brethren—the Japanese had come as a God sent blessing, as Compton Mackenzie writes : "the Nips issued pompous proclamations about the mighty Nippon Empire after they landed, in which they promised to give the inhabitants an example of its beneficent rule". And to enliven their hopes from time to time, would come the encouraging words from the Japanese, that they had come such a long way merely to liberate the Asiatics from the pernicious yoke of 'foreigners'. By way of example they would quote Phillippines, East Indies, Burma & Malaya. They had given Home Rule to all these places and would give the same to the Andamans also, and thus would achieve their ultimate object of establishing a long anticipated co-prosperity sphere of South East Asia. People of the island, seeing that their victory had been magical, believed not only in the strength of the Japanese nation, but also in their proclamations about establishing the co-prosperity sphere under

the Home Rule. In order that the islanders might believe their tall talk, they beheaded Mr. A. J. Bird, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Supply Officer, in public on a charge of espionage and released Sarup Ram, a local inhabitant, who was arrested with him as co-accused. This was nothing but to keep up a show that they hated Englishmen and loved Indians.

Towards the close of 1941, the British had converted a portion of the paddy fields into a make-shift air strip. The Japanese air personnel visited this site, surveyed the area and decided to complete the task begun by the British. All the convicts who were at large were rounded up and all the other men on whom the Japanese could lay their hands, were compelled to work on this air strip. In about a period of three months, the airway was made serviceable with the aid of this forced labour and a regular service was established between Burma and Singapore. Thus began a period of suffering which continued for the rest of three and half years of the Japanese occupation.

Intoxicated by their success, the Japanese, now began to seek easy pleasures of life. To satisfy their lust, not only they ordered the collection of all women, young widows and maids, in their club-houses, but also started importing Japanese 'Comfort girls' from Singapore.

About this time came Eguchi, a naval officer, who took over charge of the Civil administration as Governor. With him came a Senior Intelligence Officer, Ckamoti, with all his staff. One of the staff members, Auzuma, a Warrant Officer of the navy, took about a dozen of workmen and went from village to village and into the adjoining jungles ostensibly to look for mineral deposits of value, but actually he was engaged in preparing a Who's Who of the island and collecting all sorts of information, valuable to the Japanese, from the point of view of the war.

The Andamans, in the best of times, never produced foodstuff sufficient for the needs of the population. Consequently, rice, wheat, oil, ghee, potatoes, onions and all condiments were imported from the mainland, India. Now the islands contained substantial surplus population, and it was therefore imperative that the food stuffs should come from outside. The Japanese brought these alongwith the clothing materials, from the conquered areas as long as the going was good. Two shiploads of cargo came to Port Blair every week. Ammunitions also came along in large quantities. With each ship bringing a full load, all the residents, irrespective of their vocation, were collected to unload the ship and to load and unload the lorries. Even people unaccustomed to manual labour were drafted for this work.

Soon the Allied aircraft began to bomb Japanese cargo ships and towards the close of 1942 bombardment of cargo ships was done extensively by air and what remained was done by the Allied submarines. How the Allied bombers came at the right moment to harm them was something that intrigued the Japanese and their Intelligence Department was put into action. People under suspicion for passing on information to the Allies were arrested on the slightest pretext and some three hundred odd people and all the prominent Government officials were brought to the Cellular Jail and subjected to extreme tortures. The entire population was in the grip of a wave of panic. Arrests and releases became the order of the day. Tortures used on the arrested were of many varieties, such as beating, water treatment, electric treatment, sitting treatment, burning and piercing the finger nails. Compton Mackenzie during his visit to these islands met many victims of that period, and writes "A group of seven or eight victims came into the D.C.'s office and the expression in their eyes as they told me what had happened, I can never forget. One of the persons told how during one of the spy scares he and his family had been dragged off to jail in the middle of the night. He had been tortured by having red hot needles pushed half an inch under his nails".

At the commencement of the new year, came the civil governing staff under a Civil Governor, to be directly under the Admiral, who was holding over-all charge of the Andamans. The Naval Captain who was the Governor so far, was withdrawn. The staff of the new Governor, though termed civil, wore white military uniforms and consisted of :—

1. The Chief of the Police with two Assistants.
2. One Agricultural Expert.
3. One Intelligence Officer.
4. One Economic Officer.
5. One Education Officer.
6. One Head of the Indian Independence League.

The Government High School run by the British was reopened. In addition to this, another Japanese sponsored school by the name of KHAHO SHIONEN JIKU was opened with some 100 students. Groups, after being taught colloquial Japanese and some writing in this school, were sent out as interpreters. They were mostly employed to spy on the public and were given food and a good salary. Apart from these youngsters, young men in various walks of life very earnestly and industriously put themselves to learning Japanese language to gain the favour of the Japanese.

However, on the other hand, during this period, the Allied bombers & submarines had increased their activities making warehouses and other buildings of public utility, their targets. As a result of all this the Japanese shipping came to a standstill by the middle of 1943. No cargo of any kind reached the island. Food was getting scarce all over and the dearth of clothing was keenly felt. The Chatham saw mill was practically crippled.

At this point the Japanese wrath against the local population increased, suspecting them to be instrumental in sending out news of strategic importance. Their wireless station, at the same time, intercepted messages sent out by someone from somewhere near about the island. Worried and angry, they opened numerous military outposts all along the sea shore and hundreds of persons were arrested and put into the Cellular Jail on the slightest pretext.

The working of the Lamba Line aerodrome was somewhat slackened on account of the verdict of the expert team about the existence of an airpocket over it and the consequent daily crash of fighter planes. It was decided by the same expert team in the middle of 1943 to construct a new aerodrome at Mithakhari. The strip selected was between Mithakhari Jetty and Elephant Point. The adjoining paddy fields were also taken over from the owners. This was done during planting seasons with no regard to the needs of the cultivators or to the scarcity of food grains that would follow in the wake of such an action. Men brought in truck loads from the villages and were put on the job forcibly.

Ramakrishna in his book writes : "The occupation forces showed utter disregard for religious sentiments. The exigency of war was apparently the cause of this apathy. Finer human feelings could jeopardise the cause of the nation at war. Besides, it must be recorded that the occupation forces here were fighting against an underground intelligence and espionage force. In a revengeful mood the Japanese Military authorities, without the knowledge of the Japanese Government or the people there, resorted to cruelty and transgressed all canons of human behaviour".

IV

(India Independence League and I.N.A.)

A large number of Indians had come into the hands of the Japanese as prisoners of war in Malaya, Burma and other South East Asian countries. In their endeavour to win over their good will, the Japanese got Netaji Subhash Chandra

Bose from Germany under a secret arrangement and the world came to know about this only after his arrival at Singapore. His presence infused new morale amongst the Indians. In the month of November 1943, a Greater East Asia Conference was convened in Tokyo. The Conference was attended by the representatives of Governments operating under the Japanese aegis such as Burma, Malaya, Netherland, East Indies, Philippines and occupied China. Netaji refused to take part in this conference, as he did not represent any Indian territory, but later on impelled by an urge to lobby for taking over the occupied Islands under his Provisional Government he relented to take part as an observer.

Gerrard H. Corr in his book 'The War of the Springing Tiger' writes—"Netaji met Prime Minister Tojo and pleaded about the transfer of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, but he (Tojo) did not like the idea. At that time Tojo had enough problems and was not willing to invite trouble with the Admirals. But on 6th November 1943 Tojo himself appeared before the Greater East Asia Conference and announced during the course of a long speech that the Imperial Government would shortly be ready to place the islands under the jurisdiction of the Azad Hind Government, as the initial evidence of her readiness to help in India's struggle for independence." This was done to give Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose the status of the head of an Indian Province, so that he could be treated on par with other heads of Government in South-East Asia. Of this, Ramakrishna writes—"History shall record that a trick more sinister than this was never played by any nation ; and as events turned out, the formal transfer of the administration to the Indians was never effected".

However, towards the close of 1943, Netaji had been declared the head of the first Indian province Andaman & Nicobar Islands. A provisional government was established at Singapore under Netaji, with necessary ministers. The

Indian National Army was raised with men of the old regular army under the British, who were now the prisoners of war with the Japanese. Some new men were also taken from amongst the residents of Malaya and other parts of South East Asia. All other men who could not join the army became the members of the Indian Independence League, with Netaji as President.

In late December 1943 Netaji visited the Islands, and on his arrival at Lamba Line aerodrome, he was received by Admiral Ishikawa, the Overlord of the Islands and the Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Army. He also inspected a guard of honour. A selected band of Indian officials, who were all picked up overnight, were made to stand in two rows and he met them without speaking a word to any one of them. He then, with his staff, was carried to the erstwhile Government House at Ross Island. The road from the aerodrome to Aberdeen Jetty, from which a crossing by launch was made to reach Ross Island, was ordered to be lined up by men, women and children. It must be mentioned here that prior to the war, Ross Island was the seat of the Administration—the Government House, the Secretariat and other offices were all located there. There was a regular ferry service between Aberdeen and Ross Island. At the time of general evacuation, everything was shifted to Aberdeen for fear of naval bombardment by the enemy, and the island was left uninhabited. Ramakrishna observes—"The object of the Japanese, as it was apparent, was not actually to honour Netaji by giving him the use of the derelict Government House, but to segregate and isolate him on the unpopulated surface of this island. All this was done in the garb of security measures". In actual fact, the main idea behind all this act was to keep him in dark about the suffering conditions of Indians living there. One of the objectives of Netaji's visit to the Andamans was to settle with the local admiral, who was the head of the administration here, the question of appointment of a Chief Commissioner of the

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, to function on behalf of the Provisional Indian Government.

The next day, Netaji visited the Cellular Jail in the morning and was shown barely a score of the actually convicted persons there, who were engaged in various jail routine, such as cleaning, planting, sweeping & cooking etc. He was taken to one or two other wings also, but was religiously kept away from the wing where hundreds of so-called second spy case tortured people were kept.

On the last day of his visit a public meeting was also arranged in the Gymkhana Maidan in which a large number of people were ordered to gather. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose came from Ross Island and reached the maidan in ceremonious procession made up of Japanese officers in a number of vehicles. As usual, no Indian was included in this procession. On arrival, Netaji went up the rostrum and unfurled the tricolour flag, the first one to be hoisted on liberated Indian territory. He renamed the Andamans and Nicobar 'Shahid' (Martyrs) and 'Swarajya' (Freedom) Islands. He talked about the formation of the Provisional Indian Government and dwelt on his aim to seek the help of the Japanese Government in the fight for India's freedom.

The Chairman of the Andaman Branch of Indian Independence League gave an address of welcome and presented a purse to the Indian National Army, after which Netaji addressed the gathering. He was again very ceremoniously escorted back to Ross Island. The same night Netaji gave a dinner to the Admiral, a number of Japanese, and some Indian officers. As Netaji was to leave the following morning, and as he had no chance to meet any of the members of the public, a member of the Andaman Branch of the Indian Independence League suggested to him that he should visit the headquarters of the League and meet the Working Committee, before he took off for Singapore. Netaji readily

accepted the invitation. The Japanese were visibly perturbed at the unforeseen development but they soon conceived of a plan to keep him away from knowing the true facts. A huge number of people to almost over-crowd the hall were herded in, and this gave Netaji no chance to speak to anyone individually and he could only address the gathering formally. While bidding him farewell, the members of the League could somehow manage to request him to take over the administration as soon as possible. To this Netaji immediately agreed.

Netaji left the islands on 31st December 1943. About two months after his departure, Lt. Colonel A. D. Lokanathan arrived in these islands on 22 February 1944 and took over as Chief Commissioner. He was accompanied by three other officers, viz., Capt. Mansoor Ali Alvi, 2/Lt. Suba Singh and 2/Lt. Mohd. Iqbal, and a stenographer Mr. Srinivasan. He asked them to submit a report to him on the subject.

V

(I.N.A. Government and its impact on People of Island)

Although Col. A. D. Lokanathan, the Chief Commissioner appointed by the Provisional Government of India, arrived in Port Blair in the beginning of 1944, and was received with all due ceremony and full honour, there was no change in the Administration. There is nothing on record also to show that any official oath taking ceremony took place in Port Blair or that he ever took over formally as Chief Commissioner. Though he made several attempts to elicit information about his position and that of his staff, but no clarification was ever made. The orders continued to come from the Japanese Governor. Ramakrishnan writes: "One of the assistants to the Chief Commissioner was made in charge of the Police Department and another of the Revenue Department but both the departments were under the control of the Japanese".

Col. A. D. Lokanathan, the Chief Commissioner of the Provisional Government, administered the islands upto September 1944, and returned to Singapore because of his ill health. In November 1944, he submitted a report of his administration to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. In his report he stated, among other things, that the propaganda required by the Japanese Government was carried out and that any propaganda for the Independence movement was ineffective. In his book Suba Singh has admitted about the position of Col. Lokanathan and his mission by saying that right opposite to their residence, in the windows of the barracks, binoculars and telescopes were installed so that the names of all those who came to see them could be taken down. Even the names of the Japanese who came to visit them were noted.

VI

(Allied activity for liberation of islands)

While the inhabitants of these islands were living through a wretched life of torment and turmoil, in Europe 'Operation Overlord' had begun, and the Allies had landed on the coast of Normandy on 6 June 1944. On the other side, Russian troops had broken into eastern Czechoslovakia. On 7 May 1945 the German High Command surrendered all forces unconditionally. The war in Europe, thus, came to an end.

The Allies remained conscious of the strategic importance and value of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as is apparent from the fact that as far back as August 1943, the India Command's Joint Planning Staff were talking about the 'Capture and retention' of Port Blair because 'it would virtually secure the use of the Andamans as an advance base'. They, therefore, thought that 'the successful completion of this (Andaman) Operation would have a more beneficial effect on creating an interest in this theatre'. Besides, they felt, 'the Japanese army and people would be more sensitive to the loss of the Andaman Islands'.

The only time, when the recapture of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands was seriously considered, was at a conference of the British Chief of Staff on the eve of the Cairo Conference, held on 22 November 1943. The operation to capture the islands was to be known as 'BUCCANEER'. Though, the British Chief of Staff considered this the most promising operation they could undertake in the Bay of Bengal, but in the context of the Cairo Conference they were not satisfied that 'Buccaneer' would make the best use of the limited resources at their disposal which might be more profitably employed in Europe. The Americans were insistent that the operation 'Buccaneer' should take place as planned, but the British were of the opinion that any sea borne expedition in the Indian Ocean would lead to a diversion of strength from Europe, and none favoured this proposition. Thus, the operation 'Buccaneer' was put off, thus ending the solitary and seriously proposed attempt to recapture the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The 'Buccaneer' was off, but that did not mean that the Allies were sitting idle. The systematic bombing and destruction of Japanese targets continued. During the period, 24 June 1944 to 25 May 1945, the extent of damage caused by Allied action is as follows :—

"The saw mill at Chatham was rendered completely unserviceable. The main wharf of the island was also damaged. The coal shed at Hope Town Station was completely destroyed. About 17 barrack type buildings in different areas were damaged, destroyed or removed. On Ross Island a considerable number of barrack type buildings were also destroyed. The Cellular Jail at Atlanta Point was also damaged."

VII

(Mass Murder)

With the beginning of 1945, both Germany & Italy had come almost to a point of collapse. Japan knew well that the might of the Allies would now be concentrated on her.

The war tactics of the Allies changed. An intensive operation now started on the Burma front. But in Andamans they kept on a brisk aerial raid by way of reminder that their existence should not altogether be forgotten. Chatham saw mill was already wrecked. Boats at Phoenix Bay dockyard were destroyed. The Japanese soldiers took shelter in the houses of villagers by outsting them out. All adults and grown up children were compelled by the Japanese soldiers to do work of a miscellaneous nature and were paid wages in war time currency. Sweet potatoes were becoming the staple diet. Those who could afford a little rice, could only take it with the help of some leaves, boiled and dished out as curries.

Somehow the Allies came to know about the presence of Japanese forces embedded in villages with the civil population. With fine accuracy and timing some of these villages were machine gunned from the air. Once a considerable number of the soldiers were found by a submarine to be having bath at Rangachang beach. The submarine opened fire at a very close range, with disastrous results. The beach and road side was strewn with corpses.

This was the period when the misery of the people of Andamans was at its peak. Food was unobtainable. Clothes were in tatters. Sporadic air raids added to the sufferings. People lost all interest in life and property. By this time two events of importance took place. The Intelligence Department of the Japanese locally known as THOKOMOHAN which had been working underground, came out openly and established its headquarters at Aberdeen where people were brought in groups to be questioned on various topics at random. It was more to create an atmosphere of terror than anything else. The second event was the concentration of all educated men and women folk of well to do families in another headquarter known as NANTAI, the Naval Industry

Department, under the pretext of giving the women, tailoring and other needle work and the men some technical work. But there were two sinister motives behind it. One was that the educated persons were all accounted for and they would be gathered at a moment's notice to be 'disposed off', if the emergency ever so demanded. The other was that these men and women, they thought, if not kept under strict observation, might render help to the Allies in the event of landing. These groups were given large quantities of cigarettes, sugar, rice and other odds, to keep them enticed. They were given to feel that they were the greatest favourites of the Japanese. Thus, the entire population came within the severe grip of the Japanese in a well organised manner.

By June 1945, the aerial bombing became more frequent. With the collapse of economy, all mercantile activity was at a stand still. Men engaged in business had moved out to villages. Similarly, many villagers were thrown off the land under the new arrangement. They became a sort of floating population finding at times work with the cultivators.

Towards the close of June it was proclaimed that the land area of Port Blair being limited, there was not much scope to increase food production. Therefore, in order to achieve more production of food, the Japanese Government had hit upon the plan of taking people from villages in batches, to explore the possibility of producing more food by bringing virgin forests under crop. With this proposed object, the local police, under a Japanese commander, collected about four to five hundred men over night from Aberdeen area and flocked them in one of the vacant wings of the Cellular Jail. They were kept there for twenty-four hours, during which period their number rose by some hundred more. Towards the evening of the following day, when most of them were complaining of hunger and thirst, they were all bundled up in a number of waiting trucks at the Jail gate. From the gate, the trucks with their load proceeded to Aberdeen Jetty. On reaching the Jetty about 300 were asked to board the steamship *Akbar* and the rest were

loaded into two LCT's, 200 in each, and all left for the open sea. As the boats neared the Havelock Island, the Japanese military men with fixed bayonets and officers with drawn swords, signalled to the people to jump into the sea, although LCT's were capable of being beached and could land at a place where there were no jetties. This was a shock to the human cargo. They had all along been happy because they thought that they were going to a virgin land for production and would be supplied with all that they needed. Not having got over the shock of their future dreams being so readily shattered, they lingered on, and were not prompt in obeying the orders. The Japanese became beasts and started beheading people who were not ready to jump into the sea. The dead went to the bottom but those few who could escape, either floated or swam. The LCT's made three or four circles over the live ones. Those who did not die by the Japanese sword or bayonets were cut up by the propellers, and only a few who survived made for the land. Those who reached the shore, found themselves face to face with starvation. Compton Mackenzie who visited the Havelock Island on 26th February 1947 writes :—"The island was the scene of a Jap outrage only a fortnight before surrender. Vice-Admiral Hara, the Jap Commander at Port Blair, became apprehensive about the food situation and a round up was made of six to seven hundred men, women and children, who were locked up in the Cellular Jail. About two hundred of these five hundred were herded into boats and thrown into the sea off Havelock Island. Most of them drowned or were eaten by sharks, those who managed to get ashore perished of starvation." One Mohammed Saudagar is still alive to tell the tale.

After a week, another operation, known as 'Round-up', exactly similar to the previous one, took place. This time the scene was a hut in Guracharna village. Just as the unfortunate men mentioned earlier were gathered at the Cellular Jail, people from the adjoining villages were gathered

in this hut for two days. On the third day some five hundred of them were loaded on the trucks and taken to the sea-coast thirteen miles away to Tytler's Ghat. From there they were taken in small boats to an island, where they were lined up and machine-gunned. Not a single soul returned from there to tell the tale. Compton Mackenzie testified to this and writes, "As late as August 13th, 1945 two days before the surrender, another batch of some three hundred persons were taken overland to Tarmugli Island and butchered."

The third 'round up' was ordered to begin from 14th August 1945. The soldiers had started collecting men from the villages, but on the 15th morning came the news of Japanese surrender, and a change in the atmosphere around was evident. The internees in the jail, the detenus of 'Thokomohan', the employees of 'Nantai', were all set free one after another. All the Intelligence outposts under 'Thokomohan', the 'Thokomohan' itself and 'Nantai', were closed the same day. The bulk of the Japanese force moved inland. Paddy, rice and cloth began to be distributed every day.

VIII

(Surrender and Re-Occupational)

After the surrender a rescue boat went to the Havelock Island in search of the survivors. Six moribund souls were brought by the rescue party and kept hidden in a trench. Some of the survivors gave their accounts to the War Crime Court at Singapore. Compton Mackenzie writes: "It is satisfactory to know that thirty seven Jap officers, seamen and soldiers were condemned to death after their trial at Singapore. These included Vice-Admiral Hara and Major General Sato."

Though the surrender in Japan took place on the 14th August, the news reached here on the 15th. The detainees and internees were all allowed to go home on the 19th. But the actual proclamation was made to the public by the Governor on 21st. From the 15th morning it was noticed

by some, that the Japanese were engaged in burning all records in the headquarters of the Admiral and Civil Governor. At sea, all the mines, laid to prevent the entrance of enemy ships inside the harbour, were being explored. Many of the Japanese soldiers, who dared not face the consequence as war prisoners, committed suicide.

The relief ship of the Allies—"Bandra" carrying ration and clothing for prisoners of war and for those living in Port Blair, escorted by *INS Nerbudda* arrived here on the 26th of September 1945, with Mr. Foster, who was previously serving here as Chief Forest Officer. But because of the mines in the harbour it was not possible to use the Chatham Jetty or the dockyard. Thus unloading of the cargo was greatly delayed.

The reoccupation forces, 116th Brigade, under the Command of Brigadier J. Solomon arrived on the 7th of October 1945 by the *S. S. Dilawar*. A peaceful landing was effected. The Japanese Admiral surrendered to Brigadier Solomon of the Allied Forces and all the Japanese who had laid down their arms were taken into custody. On 9th October 1945, the formal surrender documents were signed in a brief ceremony. Describing the ceremony "The Sunday Statesman" in its issue of 14th October 1945 wrote :—

JAPS SURRENDER ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS PORTBLAIR, OCTOBER 9

At 10.00 a.m. a couple of ancient cars drew up. In them were the Japanese naval and army commanders, with a guard of Indian troops. They were conducted to a large table.

Brigadier A. J. Solomon, commanding the Allied Forces, then arrived, and after inspecting guard of honour, sat down at a table facing the Japanese and read out the instrument of surrender.

The documents were then handed-over for signature, Vice Admiral Teizo Hara signed and affixed his seal first, and Lt. Com. Tazawa, Maj. Gen. Tamenove and a staff officer Capt. Shimazaki followed suit. For the Allies, the documents were signed by Brig. Solomon, Capt. J. H. Blair, the naval forces commander and Mr. N. K. Patterson, the Chief Commissioner designate. Immediately afterwards the Japanese handed over their swords, saluted in turn and marched off towards their cars. The islands thus changed hands twice without a fight.

IX

(Japanese sphere of co-prosperity)

When the Imperial Forces of Japan occupied the island at the end of March 1942, everyone was happy, little knowing what the future had in store for them; Cultivators had just threshed and stored up their paddy of the 1941 harvest. All convicts were released. Persons who were temporarily thrown out of jobs were taken back on higher posts, vacated by senior officers, who had abandoned the island. Shops were running as usual. Thus everything that a human being desired was obtainable.

For a little while the Japanese were also by and large quite friendly towards the general public. So, by changing masters, the people thought that they had not lost much. In the beginning, the Japanese paid a good price for the articles they purchased. Both the Japanese war time currency and the British currency were the legal tender. Income in various ways increased, but there was hardly any outlet for money. Shops were being closed down slowly as ration and cloth was obtainable from the stores of the Japanese Supply Department at a cheaper rate. Shortage of food stuff was never dreamt of either by the occupying forces or by the public. The Japanese had captured quite a number of ships, which were now plying all over the occupied territories, distributing consumer goods that had come to their hands.

To impress on the local population that they were champions in the cause of Indian freedom, the Japanese established "The Andaman Miniseibu", in February 1943. Its objective, as reported in the Japanese history of their administration in the Andaman was "to protect the local population and also to promote their welfare, maintenance of public peace and order, development of industries, repairing of roads and prevention of epidemics in the islands but its main work was to increase the production of food stuff by establishing a self-sufficient system. On the other hand, recognizing their religious freedom, much attention was given to education and also attempts were made to make the local people happy by encouraging wholesale amusements."

However, towards the close of 1943, things started taking a different shape. With the beginning of 1944, the circulation of mixed currency—Japanese and British—was ordered to be stopped. It was ordered that the Japanese war time currency would be the only legal tender in the Andaman island and all those who had British currency in their possession, should forthwith exchange it with the Japanese wartime currency. Ramakrishna writes, "it was stated that the British currency thus gathered would be sent to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to be used in whatever way he liked. Because of the patriotic touch given in the whole affair, people immediately surrendered the currency."

On the day when the Allied Forces reoccupied the island, it was announced throughout, that the hoarded war time currency was not worth the paper on which it had been printed. This was a shock to the community. The entire economy of the territory, thus, was completely shattered. Though the Government of India sanctioned a large sum of money as compensatory loan to be given to the war sufferers, this was not sufficient to make good the irreparable damage that had been done.

X

(Reoccupation and the end of Tyranny)

For six months after surrender, the islands' administration was put under martial law. After that the charge was handed over to N. K. Patterson, ICS, who had come with the landing forces as Chief Commissioner-designate. Patterson described the condition of the population of Port Blair, saying—"The population was obviously in extremely bad shape as regards nutrition, clothing and health, and the general deterioration and destruction was found to be very heavy in regard to such matters as roads, drains, buildings, marine dockyard, saw mill etc. The population was suffering from starvation and malnutrition. The incidence of disease was very high. Clothing in most cases consisted of gunny sack-ing or old rags. There were literally no consumer goods of any kind available in the whole of Port Blair. The roads were in a shocking condition. The sanitary conditions were indelible with drains blocked or destroyed. Buildings were in a dilapidated condition and in many cases partitions, ceiling and fittings had been removed or destroyed.

From the time of re-occupation, searching inquiries were instituted into the conduct of both, the residents and the Japanese, and arrests of the suspects started. Some two hundred residents were taken into custody as collaborators and war criminals and were put in the Cellular Jail. A hundred and eight Japanese were taken into custody as war criminals and were deported to Ross Island, and latter sent to Changi-Jail in Singapore to await their trials there.

By the end of October, disarmament throughout the islands had been completed. The total number of Japanese troops awaiting evacuation was about 18,846. Before the occupation of the Island by the Japanese, the total population was about 34,000 and when the Allied Forces reoccupied the island, it was reduced to about 18,000.

One of the first decisions that the government took after the reoccupation was to abolish the penal settlement. Some four thousand and two hundred convicts availed of this offer, who were repatriated to their homes, thus further reducing the population of the island.

From the day of the arrival of the re-occupation forces and civilian staff, "the whole energies of the civilian staff were directed to the immediate task of relief". Patterson observed that "the close and easy cooperation of the civil staff with the military administration was an outstanding factor which proved to be an important asset during the period of the Military administration."

Though the military administration was supposed to last for six months, in actual fact, the administration was handed over to the civilian authorities on 7th February 1946. And by that time as Patterson says, "practically the whole of the Japanese forces had been repatriated, the evidence necessary for the trial of Japanese war criminals had been obtained and communicated to the appropriate authorities, and steps for the repatriation of displaced persons had been taken."

Patterson handed over charge as Chief Commissioner in February 1946, and Inam-ul-Majid, an officer of Indian Civil Service, took over as Chief Commissioner. He was the first Indian ever to be appointed to that post.

XI

(Retribution)

The wheels of Justice having now started moving the Japanese charged of atrocities committed during the occupation period, were put on trial at Singapore.

Ramakrishna was one of the witnesses against the Japanese in this trial. He has given an eye witness account of this trial saying, "The Admiral, who ordered the mass

murders, was shot dead. Persons, whom he least suspected would give evidence against him, were those, whom he considered dead as they were thrown into the sea to die. But they were before him in flesh and bones. The Japanese Supply Officer, who had promised them food and the Chief of "Thokumuhan", who had been personally responsible for their arrests and carriage into the sea, were hanged to death. The Civil Governor, Jyochi Renu Sukai, was sentenced to 25 years with hard labour. The Chief of the Police, who had manufactured all the so called spy cases and who had perpetrated tortures and killed people mercilessly with the help of his colleagues was hanged to death. All others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from seven to twenty-five years with hard labour."

Indian collaborators, who had overdone their legitimate duties and who, under the protection of the occupation forces, had inflicted tortures, were tried by criminal courts of the Andamans and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. By and large, it were the officials of the Police Department who had now to face prosecution for the tortures inflicted by them on their brethren, under the orders of the Japanese administrators. Deciding these cases however, was not a simple matter. Even if it was conclusively established that the accused had been responsible for atrocities, the court could not lose sight of the fact that the Indian officials, working under the orders of the Japanese, were themselves in a precarious position and a single wrong move on their part could have been fatal for them. In one of the judgments, I. Majid, the then Chief Commissioner, and Sessions Judge observed :— "Further, it has to be taken into account that the position of persons serving either in the Police force or in any other capacity under the Japanese, was extremely difficult and may be even said to be precarious at times. Nevertheless in judging each case, it will be necessary to see whether the accused, if proved to have committed an offence, did not do it, having reasons to fear instant death."

In another case Michael Sullivan, the Deputy Commissioner and Additional Sessions Judge remarked :— "To start with, the Japanese tended to keep on the officials in those posts, in which they found them, under Japanese heads of departments, but sooner or later, they grew suspicious of them and involved them in fictitious spy cases to appoint others temporarily in their favour, in their stead. There were in all five main spy cases and many brave and innocent men met their death or were imprisoned through them. What then were the police to do? We cannot blame them in the least for taking up service under the Japanese. They had no alternative. It was a question of starvation and possibly worse or serving once more in the Police Force."

But the Court did find a number of native collaborators guilty of various charges and asserted that there were no mitigating circumstances in favour of the accused persons.

Though the conduct of the Japanese occupation forces in these islands was abominable, but it can by no means be said that the Japanese Government or the Japanese people, or the Japanese law recognised such inhuman conduct. It is also an acknowledged fact that the Japanese judges were posted to the Andamans to enquire into the cases of torture of excesses committed by their people.

But the people of these islands had to suffer and had to undergo untold miseries. Who, then was responsible for these sufferings? Ramakrishna, the old man, who himself had undergone all these sufferings replies :—

Perhaps, it was the war that can be said to be responsible for it.

Perhaps, it was the ambition of perverted leadership of some nation which inflicted this misery.

Perhaps, it is the price of civilisation and advancement.

CARTOGRAPHY IN MUGHAL INDIA*

IRFAN HABIB

BEFORE the modern regular surveys, the mapmaker had two major sources of information: first, the distances between various points along routes, and, secondly, the coordinates (latitudes and longitudes) of different places. The two divergent sources suggested two divergent forms of mapping. The former suited a flat surface framed by grids; and the latter, a sphere encompassed by meridians and parallels. Needham has shown how, over the centuries, China evolved a developed system of cartography based on the grid-system¹; and it is probable that early Chinese map-making depended almost entirely on route-distances and directions. The classical Arab Cartography also relied almost entirely upon route-information. One can see this in the maps published in Kramer's edition of the *Surat al-Arz* of Ibn Hauqal (10th century).² The rivers and coasts are shown in a highly stylized manner, running in straight lines and symmetrical curves; and there is no attempt at marking the degrees of latitude and longitude. The routes and the principal places along them are, on the other hand, quite faithfully shown, with some effort spent on spacing them according to distances.

The 13th-century Persian translation of Istakhari another Arab geographer of the 10th century, reproduced the entire set of the old Arab maps.³ But soon afterwards a cartographic innovation made its appearance with the maps of Iran and the world, prepared by Hamdullah mustaufi for his *Tarikh-i Guzida* (1329-30) and *Nuzhatu-l-Qulub* (1339-40).⁴ This was nothing less than a complete shift from a map assuming a flat surface to a projection of the sphere.

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In what must be one of his very rare errors of judgement, Needham describes Hamdullah Mustaufi's maps as grid-maps; and this leads him to speak of the maps as belonging to the Mongolian school, drawing upon Chinese inspiration.⁵ This misunderstanding may possibly have arisen because Needham, knowing of the maps only from the *Tarikh-i-Guzida*, missed the explanations provided in the text of the *Nuzhatu-l-Qulub*; and also because Hamdullah failed to adjust his meridians to the discoidal representation of the world in his world-map, thereby giving rise to the suspicion that his vertical meridians were grids.

In his text Hamdullah describes his Map of Iran as a *jadwal* (table) in which the various towns are placed according to the longitudes and latitudes assigned to them in the astronomical tables (*zijat*).⁶ The map is indeed a table if one disregards the lines representing the coasts. The straight lines forming the squares of the table represent degrees of latitude and longitude; and the name of each place is written in the appropriate square (with no spot to indicate its position) according to the co-ordinates assigned to it. It is thus easy to see that the map originated out of an attempt at tabulating the co-ordinates in a new and concise form. The addition of the coast-line may be the only reason for treating it as a map, not a table.

However, as a map, it was definitely not a grid-map but a plate carree, a map based on the simple non-perspective cylindrical projection, precisely the kind out of which Mercator's projection was to develop subsequently. Here all North-South distances are accurate, and so too all distances along the Equator. But all East-West distances tend to be more and more exaggerated with each increase in latitude, though the exaggeration is far less than in Mercator's projection.

Hamdullah's Map of the World, though lamentable in its failure to adjust the meridians to a spherical shape, also shows considerable advance on the old Arab maps of the

inhabited Quarter. What he offers us is a map of the entire Eastern Hemisphere; and the advance on even Idrisi's map of the Inhabited Quarter (12th century)⁷ is phenomenal. Now with Hamdullah, India is at last recognized as a peninsula. There is a tendency however, to omit rivers altogether.

What may surprise one is that Hamdullah should have had no immediate successors. Hafiz Abru in his work on Geography (1414-20) did prepare a Map of the World, which is quite obviously based on Hamdullah; but his map of the Red Sea region is on the older Arab pattern with no meridians or parallels.⁸

The next stage in cartographic development, in linear descent from Hamdullah, is marked by a work written in India more than three centuries after him. In 1647 Sadiq Isfahani completed at Jaunpur, after three years of labour, an encyclopaedic work called *Shāhid-i-Sādiq*. Much of this work consists of wise counsels and apt anecdotes; but the geographical portion is extremely factual and detailed. The only complete Manuscript of this work in the British Museum (Egerton 1016) contains (from f. 335a to 351a) a series of maps, which the author had prepared to accompany his text.⁹

These maps are breath-taking in their coverage and arrangement: they form a World Atlas. The first map is a map of the inhabited Quarter. This is followed by 33 'sheets', i.e. maps covering different segments each delimited by different meridians and parallels, very similar in manner to modern survey sheets whose coverage too is defined on the same principle. Each of Sadiq's sheets covers one side of a folio. India, for example is covered in 6 sheets: f. 338b (Lat. 11°-21°N; Long 100°-120°); f. 338b (11°-12°N; 120°-140°E); f. 342a (19°-19°N; 90°-110°E); f. 342b (19°-29°N; 110°-130°E); f. 346a (27°-39°N; 90°-110°E); and f. 346b (27°-39°N; 110°-130°E).

It is a pity that the Atlas comes down to us through a manuscript whose scribe was not, to judge from his transcription of the text, a careful copyist. The colophon to the MS. contains no date, though it was probably transcribed during the 18th century. The text gives no indication of any interpolations at any point of the kind that are found in the Bodleian fragments of the same work.¹⁰ We can be sure, then, that though the maps as we have them cannot be free from copying errors, they are still sufficiently faithful for us to pronounce upon the quality of the original sheets.

The first map on f. 335a, is a map of the Inhabited Quarter, i.e. the northern portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and not, like Hamdullah's Map, a map of the whole Hemisphere. It is also less detailed, and if anything, more erroneous. It does, however, represent India as a peninsula and adds Ceylon at its southern tip, though the latter improvement is spoilt by showing another island of similar size in close proximity. As with Hamdullah, the South is put at the top, and North at the bottom. The degrees of longitude are shown along the Equator and the latitudes along the rim of the half disc. The seven 'climes' (*iqlim*), the Greek divisions along parallels according to the varying lengths of the longest days¹¹, are also marked on the rim. But like Hamdullah, Sadiq fails to give curvature to his meridians: These do not meet at the North Pole, but running in straight vertical lines meet the rim (which itself represents his 0° and 180° degrees of Longitude) at different points.

The 33 sheets that comprise Sadiq's Atlas and follow the World-Map are drawn essentially on the same principle as Hamdullah's Map of Iran. That is, the lines representing degrees of latitude and longitude from equal squares; and a town is put in each of them according to the coordinates assigned to it. It may be noted that Sadiq's own text (Egerton 1016, ff. 352a-359a) contains a long list of places with co-ordinates. On the maps black straight lines indicate the parallels separating the *iqlims*, another device inherited

from Hamdullah. Like Hamdullah, Sadiq too does not put any point to mark the exact position of a town, against the usual practice in the classical Arab maps. It, therefore, retains its semblance to a table of co-ordinates.

But Sadiq's sheets are quite definitely true maps, far more than Hamdullah's map of Iran. Here names of countries are written astride several squares, thus indicating regions on the map, rather than degrees of latitude and longitude of specific points. There is also an attempt to show physical features. As Sadiq himself explains,

"In these pages (i.e. maps), the straight lines in vermillion represent degrees (of latitude and longitude); cuts represent the rivers, with the insides filled in with vermillion, and (similarly) the oceans. The black straight lines represent the parallels dividing the 'climes' (*iqlims*). The wavy lines symbolize the mountains."¹²

The maps as we have them contain all these indications in accordance with the author's intentions. The seas are all inked in with red or vermillion. In Hamdullah the sea was left white, though in Hafiz Abru's map of the world, gold is used to show the oceans. Whether Sadiq's original maps had more rivers, we cannot know; but in the maps as we have them, the rivers are sparingly shown, the Ganga ('River Gang') and Jamuna ('River Jaman') being the only ones shown within India. But the courses of these two rivers are carefully drawn, precisely in the manner indicated by Sadiq. Similarly, mountains such as the mountains of Southern Iran, the Pamirs, the Himalayas the 'Siwaliks' and the 'Gondwana Ranges' are indicated by successive wavy lines, clearly standing for chains of hills.

There is no doubt that in respect of India at least these maps mark a substantial advance over the earlier Arabic and Persian maps. Not only do they show India on a scale larger than any attempted before, but the details too are considerable.

The main outlines of the Indian peninsula bear some resemblance to the actual, though they are still crude compared to the delineations of the Indian coast-line in contemporary European maps.¹³ But while for some reason the delineation of the Ganga in European maps was absolutely wrong—it is made to run practically North to South and to have a far longer course above its confluence with Jamuna R., than below it, — Sadiq's maps show the two rivers more or less as they are shown in modern maps.

Sadiq's maps are marred by certain obvious errors. These are sheer drawing errors, as a result of which the coast-lines and river courses of one 'sheet' do not tally with those in the other. Though all places are shown correctly on either side of the Ganga and Jamuna R., Badaun is placed between the two rivers and not across the Ganga. Finally, there are errors in assigning places to correct squares. Burhanpur is placed in one sheet (f. 338a) in the square for lat. $20^{\circ}+$ and long. $116^{\circ}+$; but in another sheet (f. 342b) in the square for lat. $19^{\circ}+$, long. $115^{\circ}+$. In Sadiq's own list, the co-ordinates assigned to Burhanpur are 22° lat., 116° long.¹⁴ Therefore, apart from the consideration whether the co-ordinates were determined correctly, it is clear that there have been errors either in assigning the names of the places within the appropriate squares by the author himself or in copying from the original maps. In view of the lack of care often exhibited by our copyist, it would not be fair to put the blame for all such errors on the author himself.

One would naturally ask whether Sadiq was an innovator in preparing the Atlas, or he was merely following an existing model. The detailed coverage of India makes it unlikely that he had simply picked up and reproduced the maps and the accompanying lists of co-ordinates from a work written in Persia. Sadiq himself says in the passage preceding his reference to his maps, that he could not entirely depend upon the numerous works on geography that had been written by his predecessors; many towns had disappeared since they

were written; place-names had been transferred from one site to another, rendering older co-ordinates obsolete; and there were differences in the determination of co-ordinates owing to faulty instruments. He had, therefore, exercised his faculty of selection in dealing with the recorded information and also made use of what he could gather from wise and learned travellers over land and sea.¹⁶ This suggests that Sadiq was not a blind imitator or plagiarist, but had his own contribution to make. It does not, however, answer our main question, whether he had any models for preparing and arranging his maps in the precise way he did, beyond Hamdullah's Map of Iran. The MSS of earlier geographical works of the 16th and 17th centuries seldom contain maps,¹⁶ and for the moment the chain of linking Hamdullah and Sadiq must remain largely obscure.

Another matter to be considered is the possibility of European inspiration behind Sadiq's maps. Maps and globes from Europe had begun to excite some interest among the mughal nobility. In 1623 Pelsaert at Agra suggested that "one or two maps of the entire world", together with "decorative pictures showing comic incidents or nude figures" be included in annual shipments by the Dutch to India, for sale to "nobles or great men".¹⁷ "A large pair of gloabs (globes)" was desired of the English by the Qutb Shah in 1639¹⁸ and in 1650 "globes" were given the first place among rarities of low price that an English factor thought would be welcome as presents to Prince Shah Shuja and his officers in Bengal.¹⁹

Yet there is no evidence that any conscious attempt was made to copy these maps or assimilate their information. The reception given to Mercator's *Atlas* at Jahangir's court is probably indicative of the general attitude. In 1617, Sir Thomas Roe presented to the Emperor, the latest edition of Mercator's "Maps of the World", the volume "well bound filleted and gilt". Jahangir took it courteously, but returned it a fortnight later saying, "he had shewed it his Mulaies

(*mullas*) and no man could read nor understand it."²⁰ It need not greatly surprise us, then, that Sadiq too, while embarking on his splendid cartographic venture, remained immune to any recognizable influence or European cartography. I have at any rate failed to detect anything even remotely borrowed from the European craft.

Another question arises, too. It is, whether maps like Sadiq Isfahani's were the only kind of maps in use in India. We know that Aurangzeb used maps.²¹ It would be interesting to know on what principles these were drawn up. An 18th-century Persian map of the world drawn up in India and published by Rehatsak,²² is based on the standard *iqlim* classification, though its details about India are not without interest.

There were also the route-tables, which, as they are set out in the *Chahar Gulshan* of Rai Chaturman Saksena (1759-60), were not mere lists of names of places serving as stages, with distances between them, but had 'cartographic' elements too, with courses of rivers drawn to run across the routes and scarp or mountains shown by drawing short vertical lines along a few parallel horizontal lines.²³ It is, however, noticeable that Sadiq makes no attempt to show routes; so that the two kinds of information, routes and co-ordinates, are not assembled together on the same map. In Europe that step had been taken long before, with Erhard Etzlaub's map of the Road to Rome, about A. D. 1500.²⁴

From the products of cartography, we may now pass on to the materials on which it was based. We have suggested that with Hamdullah Mustaufi in the 14th century, Islamic cartography witnessed a shift from routes to meridians and parallels. This shift was not confined to cartography. The classical Arab geographers had woven their accounts of places and countries around and along the trade-routes. The later geographers weave their accounts around regions classed

within *iqlims*, i.e. on the basis of latitudes. The route-tables accordingly tend to be replaced, in the geographical works, by tables of co-ordinates.

The impulse for the compilation of these tables derived only secondarily from interest in geography. Astronomical observation demanded the determination of the latitude and longitude of the point from which observations were being made. The science of astrology, requiring the casting of accurate horoscopes intensified the anxiety to have the terrestrial co-ordinates correctly determined. There was a religious impulse too: Muslims must pray facing Mecca, and the mosques must be aligned accordingly. The direction in which Mecca lay from any place could, however, be determined only if the latitudes and longitudes of both the places were known.²⁵ Lists of places with their co-ordinates were thus compiled independently of the geographers. They were an indispensable part of the *zij*, or astronomical tables (such as the celebrated works of Ulugh Beg and Jai Singh Sawai), and were also inscribed in extenso on the astrolabes.²⁶

The process of determining the latitudes and longitudes involves refined theory as well as precise instruments. Whatever the development that had taken place in theory since Ptolemy, there was apparently very little change between the 15th and 18th centuries. Jai Singh Sawai in his *Zij-i-Muhammedshahi* (A. D. 1734) borrowed his text practically wholesale from the *Zij* of Ulugh Beg (A.D. 1437-38); only his actual calculations and figures in the tables were different.²⁷ Indeed, the principal advantage which Jai Singh urges for his *Zij* is simply that it contained observations based on large and fixed instruments, such as had not been constructed by any one since Ulugh Beg's time.²⁸

Thus in so far as the procedure for determining latitudes is concerned, Jai Singh in his text adds absolutely nothing to Ulugh Beg.²⁹ The latitude is to be determined by measurements of solar altitudes. There is no reference to making allowance for refraction in the text: But Hunter notices

that Jai Singh reproduced a table for the purpose from Dela Hire; and he, therefore, assumes that that Jai Singh was probably making due allowance for it. However, any resultant variation would have been so minute as to escape detection unless the latitude was being fixed in terms of not only degrees and minutes but also seconds.³⁰

If we take the latitudes determined by Jai Singh himself for places where he had established his observatories, the accuracy achieved in determining the latitudes seems quite impressive.³¹

	Jai Singh's lat.	True lat.
Delhi	28°37'	28°38'
Jaipur	26°54'	26°55'
Ujjain	23°10'	23°09'

But such accuracy was by no means achieved in respect of most places, including even the capital cities, by other writers and even by Jai Singh himself. The latitude given for Delhi in the *A'in-i Akbari* is 28°15', being wrong by 23 minutes.³² For Agra, the *A'in*³³ recorded the lat. of 27°03'; Shahjahan's official historian, Lahori³⁴, (26°30') and Jai Singh³⁵, 26°48'. All are wide off the mark, the true latitude being 27°10'. For Lahore, Ulugh Beg's latitude 31°50' is followed without change by the *A'in*³⁶ Lahori³⁷ and Jai Singh³⁸. This faithful repetition was, perhaps, partly justified, since the true latitude is 31°37'.

Sadiq Isfahani, our cartographer, rather prudently confines himself to stating degrees only. His values for latitudes of the places mentioned above excepting Jaipur not founded until then) are:³⁹

	Sadiq	True
Delhi	29°	28°38'
Agra	27°	27°10'
Lahore	32°	31°37'
Ujjain	23°	23°09'

Khareghat has given full comparative lists of co-ordinates inscribed on two 17th and 18th century astrolabes

examined by him, together with the true co-ordinates; and this subject can be pursued further by a scrutiny of the evidence collected by him⁴⁰, besides the evidence of the other Zij-tables, compiled during the 17th century.

While the failure of 17th and early 18th century Indian astronomers to achieve complete accuracy in determining latitudes is quite obvious, it is not certain that instruments in use in Europe had achieved any greater success during the 17th century. The latitudes that Marshall worked out with a quadrant in 1670 and 1671 for Patna and Hugli were higher than the true ones, by 22' in one case and 15' in the other.⁴¹ But he had been far more successful than Grueber who in 1662 attempted to determine the latitude of Patna and was wrong by almost one degree.⁴²

The determination of longitude was a far more difficult process than of latitude, in days before the invention of the chronometer. Theoretically if the latitudes of two places were known, then one had only to discover the distance between them with the simple further knowledge as to which of the two was to the east of the other, in order to establish the difference between them in terms of longitude. But the distance had to be 'as the crow flies' and not road-distance; and this was very difficult to establish with exactitude even in the plains, let alone in hilly country.

These difficulties are borne upon us by a discussion of the longitude of Hajdarabad (Hyderabad) in a letter by Hajji 'Abdul Ali Tabrizi, whose collection of letters covers the period from about 1650 to about 1680.⁴³ In response to a query from an 'Adil Shahi noble regarding this matter, the Hajji casts doubt on the longitude 105° E, given to Hajdarabad by the local astronomers. Bidiapur (Bijapur) was to the west of Hajdarabad, and since its astronomers by "flawless observation" had determined its longitude to be 110° E, the longitude of Hajdarabad had to be higher. An astronomer freshly arrived from Iran had pronounced its

longitude to be 112° E; and this seemed reasonable. But in the Hajji's view, certainty could be achieved only by measuring the distance between the two cities, since, in the latitudes of the places in question, 20 to 22 *farsakhs* (leagues) would be the distance equal to one full degree of longitude.⁴⁴

It is probable that such was the usual way in which longitudes were determined. A more refined way had been suggested by Ptolemy; and that was by measuring time, not distance, to establish relative longitudes. This was repeated in the *Zij* of Ulugh Beg: Lunar eclipse was to be availed of, and the time elapsing between the noon at each of the two places and the beginning or end of the eclipse was to be measured. Each difference of an hour in the periods elapsing at the two places meant a difference of 15 degrees of longitude.⁴⁵ Jai Singh copies this passage, but makes a significant addition. As soon as the sun had reached and passed its highest altitude at noon, he says, the observer was to set up the time-keeping water vessel or the sandglass (*Shisha-i-sa'at*), and record the time until the eclipse began or ended.⁴⁶

There is the suggestion in Jai Singh's practical advice that the measurement of time was now no longer simply a matter of theory but could actually be followed in practice. The sand-glass, which became known in Europe only in the latter half of the 14th century⁴⁷, might well have not been known to Ulugh Beg. But it is described by Faizi Sirhindi in his dictionary, completed in A. D. 1598, s. v. *Shisha ha-i-Sa'at*.⁴⁸ Mughal miniatures of about this time show the sand-glass as a part of the astronomer tool-kit.⁴⁹ This small instrument must have greatly helped in keeping time with sufficient accuracy and precision, and so correspondingly improved the accuracy by which relative longitudes could be established.

It is certain that Jai Singh was greatly interested in this method. His *Zij* does not state longitudes alongside latitudes, but gives instead the time-difference between Delhi and the

other places. Thus for example, the time-difference with the newly founded city of Jaipur was determined as nil *ghari*, 12 *pals* and 30 *bipals*⁵⁰. This meant a difference in longitude of 1 degree 15 minutes. The true difference is 1 degree 20 minutes. For Ujjain, Jai Singh gives a time-difference yielding 1°35'; the true difference is 1°29'. Patna is similarly placed 6°00' E of Delhi; it is actually 6°01' away from Delhi. But in other cases, the time differences given are so inaccurate as to engender the suspicion that Jai Singh had not really measured the time-difference, but simply converted differences between longitudes given for those places in existing tables and his own longitude for Delhi into time-differences by simple calculation.⁵¹ For example :

Place	Time-difference according to Jai Singh (<i>gharis</i>)	Implied difference in Longitudes	True difference in Longitudes
E. of Delhi			
Agra . . .	0.14.0	1°25'	0°53'
Etawa . . .	0.21.0	2°06'	1°53'
Lucknow . . .	0.20.0	2°00'	3°47'
W. of Delhi			
Lahore . . .	0.42.30	4°15'	2°86'
Ahmedabad . . .	0.12.30	1°15'	5°32'
Samarqand . . .	2.23.10	14°19'	10°07'

The only thing one can say in favour of Jai Singh is that others were even more inaccurate: Abu-l Fazl recorded longitudes for Lahore and Delhi that indicated a difference of as much as 6°40'.⁵²

One factor which complicated the calculation of longitudes was the choice of the prime meridian. The Islamic astronomers and geographers chose the meridian running through the imaginary Atlantic islands of the Khalidat as their 0° longitude. It had theoretical advantage in that the whole Eastern Hemisphere could be encompassed between longitudes 0° and 180°. But it should have had little else to recommend it. It was impossible to fix the longitude of any place firmly in relation to so distant and imaginary a

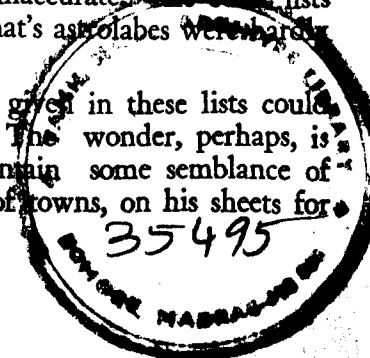
line-distant, that is, for countries in Asia. The result was that different observers fixed longitudes of particular places by reference to different points whose own longitudes were dubious and subject to revision by reference to yet other points. Thus a particular longitude for a place might continue to be accepted, while the point in relation to which this had been determined might be assigned a fresh one. The confusion would be compounded as these various longitudes would appear in astronomical tables or *Zijs*, without any indication of the original basis of calculation in each case. Copying and partial revisions would make matters only worse. We have noticed a complaint that Haidarabad was placed in the long. 105°E, whereas Bijapur, which is considerably to the west of it, was assigned 110°E. Even Jai Singh, presumably basing himself here on existing tables, gives such time-differences for Ahmedabad and Surat in relation to Delhi, as to imply that Ahmedabad was 0°45' east of Surat.⁵³ In fact, it is 0°12' to the west. The difference could have been eliminated if the positions of the two cities had been checked with one another.

Jai Singh's attempt to make Delhi the central point for fixing longitudes was a sound move for the purpose of achieving accuracy for places in India. It is a pity that for so many places he should still have uncritically accepted the values in earlier tables going back to Ulugh Beg, and possibly even Alberuni (11th century), spoiling the effect of his own endeavour almost altogether.

It was, under the circumstances, inevitable that when Sadiq compiled his list of places with co-ordinates, the longitudes should be very largely inaccurate. ~~The lists~~ such as those inscribed on Khareghat's astrolabes were hardly any better.⁵⁴

A map based on co-ordinates given in these lists could not help being very inaccurate. The wonder, perhaps, is that Sadiq was still able to maintain some semblance of accuracy in the relative positions of towns, on his sheets for India.

V2: 8m N79
N79.28



I should like to close this article with the plea that maps surviving in MSS. of texts or separately may be given greater attention than has been the case hitherto. A proper study of Mughal Indian cartography can, of course, be attempted only when we have not one stray set of maps, however, splendid, to go upon, but a more diverse collection. In so far as they depict man's interest in and image of the world he inhabits, these maps might also tell us something more than the mere state of the cartographer's art.

REFERENCES

1. J. Needham, *Science and Civilization in China*, III, Cambridge, 1959 pp. 533 ff.
2. The map of Sind from another copy of the same work is reproduced in Elliot, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, I, p. 32. For particular regions, as for example, Sind, these Arab maps achieve a remarkable degree of accuracy.
3. Br. Mus. MS. Add. 23, 542, ff. 1-113b. Cf. Rieu's Catalogue of Persian MSS. in the British Museum, I, p. 415. The British Museum MS. itself was transcribed in 1835-36; but the maps are probably faithful copies.
4. The maps are not reproduced in Le Strange's edition of the *Nuzhatu-l Qulub*, nor in the more recent Teheran edition (1958) by Mohammad Dabiroyaghi. In the British Museum, the following MSS. contain the maps: Add. 16, 737, ff. 160b-161a, 230a; Add. 16, 736, ff. 143b-144a; Add. 23, 543, ff. 162b-163a; 241b-242a and Add. 23, 544, ff. 157a, 226b. The omission of the coast-line in the map of Iran in Add. 23, 543 is probably due to oversight by the copyist.
5. Needham, *op. cit.*, III, p. 584. He reproduces a copy of Hamdullah's map of Iran between pp. 564 & 565 (Fig. 240): In this copy as in others, the latitudes and longitudes are indicated by *abjad* numerals in the margins.
6. *Nuzhatu-l Qulub*, ed. Le Strange, p. 21. Le Strange too made a strange slip when he described this celebrated map as 'a rough map': and added in his translation of the same work (1919), p. 23, n. 3, that it was not 'worth reproducing.' Even on the basis of the large number of places shown, the map is of inestimable value.
7. Reproduced in Needham, III, between pp. 564 & 565 (Fig. 239).

8. Br. Mus. MS. Or. 1577 ff 7b-8a, 43b.
9. The British Museum has another and much better written copy of the same work in Or. 1626, transcribed at Lahore in 1823-24. But it lacks the maps and the list of places with co-ordinates that follows them. However, it too has the passage where the author refers to his maps and their form of presentation and symbols (Egerton 1016, f. 334b; Or. 1626, f. 345b).
10. Two, fragments from the geographical portion, corresponding to folios 352a-359a & 408a-446a of Egerton 1016, are found in a MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Ouseley 292. It contains some obvious 18th-century interpolations.
11. For Sadiq Isfahani's explanation of this division, see Egerton 1016, ff. 333b-334b.
12. Egerton 1016, f. 334b. Or. 1626, f. 345b, also contains this passage.
13. See, for example, the maps of the Mughal Empire, published with the Paris (1670) and Amsterdam (1672) editions of Bernier's travels and reproduced by V. A. Smith in his edition of A. Constable's translation of Bernier's *Travels in the Mogul Empire*, London, 1916, facing pp. 238 & 454.
14. Egerton 1016, f. 353b. In the Bodleian copy of this list (Ouseley 292, f. 3b), the co-ordinates are given as 27° lat. 112° long.; the true lat. of Burhanpur is 21° 17'N.
15. Egerton 1016, f. 334b; Or. 1626, f. 345b.
16. I have checked Sultan Muhammad, *Majma'ul Ghara'ib* (A. D. 1560), Br. Mus: Add. 15, 241; Anonymous, *Tuhfa-i 'Ainu-l Hayat* (A. D. 1564-65), Bodleian: Ouseley Add. 142; Amin Ahmad Razi, *Haft Iqlim* (A. D. 1593) Aligarh: Qutbuddin Collection, Persian 100/20: Anonymous, *Inshah Kitab Suwar Aqlaim*, (early 17th century), Br. Mus: Add. 7720; and Tahir bin Abu-l Qasim, *'Aja'ibul Tabsqat* (c.A.D. 1646) Royal Asiatic Society—(London): P. 179. None of the MSS. of these works seen by me have maps.
17. Jahangir's India, tr. Geyl and Moreland. Cambridge, 1925, p. 26.
18. *English Factories in India, 1637-41* ed. W. Foster, p. 183.
19. *Ibid*, 1646-50, p. 338.
20. Purchas his Pilgrimes, MeeLehose ed., IV. pp. 406-7, 409.
21. See, e.g. *Akhbarat*, R. A. S. (London), 45/85: "The map (*Naqsha*) of Talkokan (Konkan), sent by Basalat Khan was inspected by the Emperor, upon its being presented by Inayatullah Khan."

22. Indian Antiquary, I, 1872, pp. 369-70.
23. See Ms. of the work at Aligarh : Habibganj 32/157, ff. 136a-141b.
24. E. G. R. Taylor in *History of Technology*, ed. Singer, & c. III, pp. 534-5.
25. Cf. Hamdullah Mustaufi, *Nuxhatu-l Qutub*, ed. Le Strange, pp. 22-26.
26. See M. P. Khareghat, *Astrolabes*, ed. D. D. Kapadia, Bombay, 1950.
27. For the *Zij* of Ulugh Beg, I have used Br. Mus. MSS. Add. 16, 742 & Add. 11, 637; and for the *Zij-i Muhammadshahi*, Br. Mus. Add. 14, 373 an early and accurate MS.
28. Add. 14, 373, ff. 3b-5a; text printed in *Asiatick Researches*, V, 1798, pp. 181-89.
29. The passage in Jai Singh, Add. 14, 373, ff. 22b-23a, corresponds to Ulugh Beg, Add. 16, 742, ff. 19a-20a, & Add. 11, 637, f. 19a-b. Jai Singh or the scribe of Add. 14, 373, misses out a sentence from Ulugh Beg; otherwise the whole passage is copied practically verbatim.
30. W. Hunter in *Asiatick Researches*, V, 1798, p. 196.
31. Jai Singh's latitudes for Delhi and Jaipur are given as recorded in Br. Mus. MS. Add. 14, 373, ff. 116b. 120b. for Ujjain, Hunter's reading of the lat. given in the *Zij* has been followed; Add. 14, 373, f. 120b, reads $23^{\circ}30'$ instead. The true lat. determined for Jai Singh's observatory at Delhi by Hunter was $28^{\circ}37'37''$ and for Ujjain $23^{\circ}10'24''$ (*Asiatick Researches*, V, pp. 190-195-6.). The *A'in-i Akbari* had also given Ujjain the latitude of $23^{\circ}30'$ (Br. Mus. Add. 5652, p. 281; Add. 7556, p. 314). Jai Singh does not give his own latitudes for Mathura and Banaras (Varanasi), the places where his other observatories stood. The latitude he gives for 'Baransi' is simply borrowed from Ulugh Beg.
32. *A'in-i Akbari*, I, p. 283.
33. Ibid, II, p. 30. Blochmann's ed. shows co-ordinates for a large number of places entries against which are left blank in the earlier MSS. These must be later inter-polations. But the latitude given for Agra is found also in the Brit. Mus. MSS. Add. 5652 and 7556, which are among the best surviving MSS. of the work.
34. Badshahnama, Bib, Ind. I, i. p. 156.
35. Add. 14, 373, f. 119a.
36. *A'in-i Akbari*, I, p. 538.
37. Badshahnama, I, i. p. 16.

38. Add. 14, 373, f. 120b.
39. See the lists in Br. Mus.: MS. Egerton 1016, ff. 352a-359a; Bodleian; Ouseley 292, ff. 1b-15b.
40. Khareghat, *Astrolabes*, pp. 26-28, 64-65.
41. Marshall, *Notes and Observations in Bengal*, 1668-72, ed. S. A. Khan, London, 1927, pp. 79, 103.
42. His value was $24^{\circ}44'$. The true latitude is $25^{\circ}37'$ (C. Wessels, *Early Jesuit Travellers in Central Asia*, 1603-1721, The Hague, 1927).
43. The unique MS. is in the British Museum: Add. 6600. The collection is adequately described by Rieu in his Catalogue, i, pp. 398-99.
44. Add. 6600 ff. 188b-119a.
45. Ulugh Beg, *Zij*, Br. Mus. Add. 16, 742, ff. 19a-20a; Add. 11, 637, f. 19a-b.
46. Add. 14, 373, f. 21a-b.
47. D. J. Price in *History of Technology*, ed. Singer, & C., III, p. 601.
48. *Madaru-l Afazil*, Lahore II, p. 600.
49. See W. C. Archer, *Indian Miniatures*, Greenwich, Conn. 1960, plate 20; Lubor Hajek, *Indian Miniatures of the Moghul School*, Prague, 1906, plate 18.
50. Add. 14, 373, ff. 120b, 130b.
51. Ibid, ff. 119a-123a. It may be said in passing that while measuring distance would be more feasible for determining relative longitudes of places near each other, measuring time would in fact be easier for places separated far from each other, since the margin of error would be greater in measuring seconds rather than minutes.
52. *A'in*, I, pp. 283, 538.
53. Add. 14, 373, f. 120b.
54. Khareghat, *Astrolabes*, pp. 26-28; 64-65.

RECORDS OF THE SRINGERI MATHA

G. S. DIKSHIT

Introduction :

SRINGERI or Risyasringagiri of Ramayana fame is situated on the left bank of the river Tunga in the Chikkamagalur district of the Karnataka State. The great Sankaracharya established here, in the eighth century, one of the four monasteries—the other three were Dwarka in the West, Badri in the North and Jagannatha-Puri in the East. Till the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire, the Sringeri Matha was a secluded hermitage, being the abode of a few families of scholars. From the time of Vidyanaraya, this Matha entered upon a new and active phase in its career. Vidyanaraya played a leading part in the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire. The grateful rulers of this Empire showered grants of land and money to the Matha, which used them for the construction and maintenance of temples and the conduct of the educational and religious activities. As the rulers and devotees continued to grant donations and as its activities spread in all directions, the quiet hermitage of the past became, from the 14th century onwards, a *Samsathanam* or state with all its administrative paraphernalia.

Records of the Matha

The Matha has no records of the pre-Vijayanagara period. But from the Vijayanagara period, it has continuous records. These consist of inscriptions on stone and copper plates, literary works and *sanads*. Such records are to be found in other mathas and kingdoms. But writing records on *Kaditas* or *Kadatas* is peculiar to the Sringeri Matha. A *Kadita* is a long piece of cloth covered with a paste, made out of ground tamarind seeds and charcoal powder. When covered with this charcoal paste, the cloth looks like thick black paper.

Its surface, when the paste dries, is like that of a black-board on which one can write with a piece of pot-stone. Writing on *Kadita* is like writing on a slate; but the writing is more permanent than that on the slate. Such writing has lasted for more than two centuries. A long piece of cloth with this paste is folded in the form of a book running upto 60 to 80 pages, but opens out like a roll. Before paper came into general use, *Kaditas* must have been used, especially for maintaining accounts in government offices and public organisations like the *Mathas*. We first meet the use of the *Kadita* in the late Vijayanagar times. A *Kadita* of the time of Venkata II (1630-42) preserved in the Mackenzie Manuscripts in the Oriental Library in Madras is known as *Vijayanagara Samrajyamu* and gives details relating to Krishna-devarya, important dates of his reign and his conquests, and a list of the forts in the empire in the XVII century. Till recently, the merchants in the Mysore region maintained their account books on *Kaditas*. Even now a long and dull narration in conversation is ridiculed as a *Kadita*.

The *Kaditas* of the Sringeri Matha

The *Kaditas* of the Sringeri Matha may be classified into four categories : (1) copies of old inscriptions, which have now disappeared, (2) petitions of individuals known as *binnavattale*, (3) *Nirupa* or orders of the Matha on the petitions and (4) account-books. Thus *Kaditas* contain both copies of records of earlier times as well as contemporary correspondence and accounts. The contemporary records begin from the seventeenth century and come to a close about the end of the nineteenth century. The copies of old records go back to the fourteenth century. Thus the *Kaditas* contain records from the fourteenth to the nineteenth century.

The *Kaditas* containing the petitions and orders throw light on political, administrative, religious, economic and social activities not only in Sringeri but also in the whole of Karnataka. Further, the relations between the Sringeri Matha and the Hindu rulers of Vijayanagara and their

successors, Keladi Nayakas and Mysore Wodeyars and their neighbours the Marathas and Muslim rulers like the Adil Shahis, the Nizams Hyder and Tipu—all figure in these records. The lands and money granted by them are noted in these records. In their turn, the *Jagadgurus* granted lands and gave presents to reputed scholars, according to the same source.

Economic aspects like the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane, arecanut sale and mortgage of farms, assessment, taxes, tolls etc. coinage, prices, weights and measures—all these can be learnt from a study of the *Kaditas*.

The records relating to social and religious activities of the times throw light on the details of worship in the temples, the festivals like *Dasara*, the different castes and communities and their occupations. Some *Kaditas* mention the anti social elements like thieves and describe the punishment meted out to them. There are also references to sexual immorality, destitute women and slavery. Several *Kaditas* make frequent reference to the relation of the *Matha* with its disciples. If the latter did not observe their *jatidharma* or rules of castes, they were excommunicated.

The account-books mainly deal with the day to day accounts. From them, we learn that the sources of income of the *Matha* consisted of agricultural and forest products, mines, customs duties, fines etc. and the items of expenditure included the regular conduct of worship in temples, festivals, charity, payment of employees, education, guests, construction and renovation of temples.

Importance of the *Kaditas*

The *Kaditas* were first brought to the notice of the public by R. Narasimhachar in 1916, then Director of Archaeology, Mysore State. He first made known to the scholarly world the correspondence between Tipu and the then *Jagadguru* of Sringeri. The *Jagadguru* complained in one letter how on account of the Maratha raid, he was forced to flee from

Sringeri and how that town was looted. Tipu was extremely pained at the news; he replied "people who have sinned against such a holy place are sure to suffer the consequences of their mis-deeds at no distant date in this *Kali* age in accordance with the verse: "*Hasadh bih Kriyate Karma rudadbhir anubhuyate*", (People do evil deeds smiling but will suffer the consequences weeping.) Treachery to the *gurus* will result in the destruction of the line of descent." At the same time, Tipu rendered all help to rehabilitate the *Jagadguru* back in Sringeri. On another occasion, Tipu says the following to the *Jagadguru* about the importance of men of religion to the world, "You are the *Jagadguru*. You are always performing panance in order that the whole world may prosper and the people may be happy. Please pray to God for the increase of our prosperity. In whatever country holy personages like yourself may reside, that country will flourish with good showers and crops." The discovery of this correspondence has not only rediscovered the real Tipu to us, but it also points out the value of the *Kaditas* as a source of the history of the times—especially, the period from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century.

Language and Script

The language of the *Kaditas* is mostly Kannada. However, there are a few documents in Sanskrit, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Persian. The use of different languages indicates that the correspondence of the *Matha* was with the chiefs of various provinces. Though different languages are used by the writers of the different provinces, their copies in the records of the *Matha* have been written in the old Kannada *Modi* script. It appears that it was a custom then to use the *Kaditas* for recording secular transactions and the palm-leaves for religious and scholarly works.

Condition of the *Kaditas*

In the beginning of this century, when the *Kaditas* first came to the notice of the Archaeological Department of the

Mysore State, their condition was deplorable. They were stacked in a few rooms like commodities. When they had to be shifted to another part of the *Matha*, where there was less room, many *Kaditas* were thrown into the river by ignorant persons. Conditions are different now. The present Head of the *Matha* has taken keen interest in their preservation. He has been properly advised in this matter by the Directors of the National Archives of India and the Karnataka State Archives. The *Kaditas* which have survived the ravages of times and the neglect of years, are now neatly arranged in a big and well-ventilated hall. The Director of Karnataka State Archives got prepared, in 1974, a complete catalogue of the *Kaditas* in 400 pages. The more important among them have been microfilmed by the National Archives. Dr. A. K. Shastry, who prepared the catalogue mentioned above, got his doctorate in 1976 for his thesis entitled *A History of Sringeri* mainly based on the *Kaditas*. It is very necessary that a selection should be made of these records and the more important of them should be published with introductions in English, so that their contents become known to scholars all over the country. It is also necessary to bring to light *Kaditas* which are known to exist in other *mathas* and in the houses of old aristocratic families in different parts of Karnataka.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The earliest notices of the Records of the Sringeri *Matha* are to be found in the *Annual Reports of the Archeological Department* of the Mysore State for 1916 (pp. 10-11 and 73-76) and for 1917 (p. 59). The more important of the Records of the Sringeri *Matha* were published by the *Matha* for private circulation in 1927 from Mysore. The Mysore Gazetteer edited by C. Hayavadana Rao in Vol. V, pp. 1191-3 contains important information about the *Kaditas* of Sringeri. In 1974 the Karnataka State Archives got prepared by A. K. Shastry a catalogue of *Kaditas* of Sringeri (unpublished). In 1976, A. K. Shastry wrote his Ph. D. thesis, *A History of Sringeri* and got his degree from the Karnataka University, Dharwar this thesis is yet to be published.

PRESERVATION OF DOCUMENTS BEYOND THE REACH OF THE ARCHIVES

N. R. RAY

THE progress attained in recent years in the field of preservation of documents of a selected nature has indeed, been considerable. The pace of work in various Indian archives has been satisfactory as will be evident from official reports submitted yearwise. But there is hardly any reason for complacency. In more respects than one, either work is yet to commence or the progress of work started has been of an extremely slow and tardy nature. The existing laws and rules governing the work of Archives, both at the Central and the State levels, provide for collection, cataloguing and preservation of documents of a specified nature. Without minimising the importance of their work, it can be said that no less important historical paper-objects are left at the mercy of the institutions and academies where they are stored up, adding each year to their number and bulk. To give specific examples, let us take the archival materials in the High Courts in India, particularly those set up in terms of *letters patent*. None of the High Courts are known to be equipped with conservation arrangements of their own. We have in view, in particular the rich and bulky corpus of materials stored in the Record Rooms of the High Court in Calcutta. They date back to the days of the Mayor's court founded in 1727, followed by those of the Supreme Court whose records cover the years from 1775 to 1861. These being court-records, their maintenance and custody fall within the special responsibility of the Court. The Government archives are precluded under the existing rules from taking possession of them. In the circumstances the position is disturbing in the extreme. The High Court is content with storing these papers in its Record Rooms according to lists or inventories prepared by its staff. The Courts, it can well be imagined,

are placed in an embarrassing situation when scholars seek permission for consulting original records relevant for their research. It is of no small credit for the authorities concerned that such requisitions are generally met. But the condition of the papers some of which are 200 to 250 years old, is extremely brittle and worn-out. To turn over the pages is a grave risk. And yet these are, from the point of view of historical research, extremely valuable. There can be no doubt that these should be preserved by all means.

The same applies to several other repositories of first-rate paper-materials in the form of documents consisting of reports, proceedings, minutes and manuscripts. The Corporation of Calcutta and municipal offices in the mofussil, besides old libraries, also deserve attention. It is not necessary to say how valuable these records are. Their importance is obvious. But none of these bodies possess either the personnel or the equipment needed for their preservation. Even academics of the eminence of the Asiatic Society and the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad are in no better a position in regard to the problem of preservation. This list is only illustrative and not exhaustive. There are certainly hundreds of similar institutions in other parts of the country in the same predicament, *with* first-rate materials but *without* the means for their preservation.

A large number of books written till now on modern Indian history have been based on archival materials available with the British Museum and the India Office Library, besides several other academies, archives, and museums in UK and in several continental countries besides the USA. These sources, which mostly consist of official records, have nearly been fully utilised. It is necessary that we should turn to source-materials now lying within the country.

A close look at the books published so far on the basis of British and Western archival records will reveal that they mostly relate to the political or administrative history of

India; or are either biographical studies or on aspects concerning Indo-British contact and conflict. Compared to these, economic and social studies are less numerous, few would possibly dispute that our scholars should now devote greater attention to the collection of data for the reconstruction of our socio-economic history. This can only be done if concrete steps are taken for the compilation of catalogues proper preservation of old records through microfilming, and utilisation of these records for research-purposes. Any delay in implementing these measures will mean the irrevocable loss of materials indispensable for research and the reconstruction of our history.

In addition to the source-materials referred to above lying in the custody of various institutions there are other no less important records. These lie scattered and mostly uncared for, with private families. Few of the possessors of these records, if any, would agree to part with these in favour of any museum or academy. Their hesitance arises from either of the factors, viz. they are unable to realise their importance or else, academies and museums, not being provided with proper preservation facilities inspire little or no confidence in public minds. There is perhaps a third reason too. Persons possessing such records are not willing to share these with others lest they are deprived of the opportunity (rarely availed of) of preparing research-projects of their own.

That family or private papers are not altogether extinct is borne out by the successful hunts conducted by enterprising researchers among whom the foreigners easily form the majority. Instances are by no means negligible when foreign scholars have succeeded in retrieving materials of these categories to an appreciable extent. We do not grudge them the success of their patient labour. But the problem remains.

Where lies the remedy then? Who can undertake the sacred task of collecting and preserving indigenous materials which alone can help the balanced reconstruction of our history? The Central and State Archives are not required

under the existing rules to take charge of judicial records. These rules lay down well-defined principles with a view to defining and regulating the responsibilities of the Ministries, Departments and all offices of the Union Government for proper custody, care and management of records in their possession for selection and retirement of records of permanent value to the National Archives in respect of Public Records in its custody and also those with Ministries and other offices and prescribing the limits and conditions governing public access to the records retired to the National Archives. Government of India have approved the measures set out below.

These measures will extend to the records of (i) all the Departments/Ministries of the Union Government; (ii) all committees and commissions set up by them; (iii) the Union Public Service Commission and (iv) such of the attached and subordinate offices of Ministries/Department as may be determined from time to time, but not the records of the Supreme Court, the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Election Commission and the Parliament or of the autonomous bodies set up by the Union Government, including nationalised undertakings and enterprises.

Thus it is evident that central and state archives are not concerned with judicial records, among others. Nor are they in a position to extend much help to institutions whose prestige is derived from being treasure-houses of documents through without possessing even the minimal equipment for conservation. The chance that such institutions would be equipped with adequate conservation laboratories and personnel is remote, if not impossible. The only remedy seems to be one of the ways recommended below :

- (a) Either laws should be enacted making it obligatory for Central and State Archives to take charge of old documents of historical importance, provided these are at least 100 years old or at least providing

for their registration and declaration at selected Government or Government-managed organisations;
or

- (b) Region-wise existing institutions possessing documents should be selected as centres for the purpose of collecting, cataloguing and preserving selected documents and archival materials of a specified nature, consistent with its distinctive character. Not all museums in the country deal with archival materials. But those which possess such materials should be helped and empowered to take charge of paper-materials of historical value dating back to 1600 A. D. the conventional date back to which archival material in India is assigned.

This pre-supposes a classification of museums, singling out those possessing paper-objects, to be followed up by choosing such museums as regional centres for archival collections of a given period and finally equipping such selected institutions with full facilities for preservation and microfilming.

A concrete example may possibly help to clarify the recommendation. Take the case of a Museum like the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta. It has a collection of more than 1100 original documents. These should be increased. For it is not enough that the Memorial should try to reconstruct the 18th and 19th centuries of Indian history through projecting the years with the aid of visual aids which form the bulk of its collection viz. paintings and pictures. An age can be effectively projected when the Memorial is encouraged to build up an archive on subjects covered by the paintings and prints. It can take charge of documents of a specified nature so that it may emerge as a full-fledged archival house in regard to the period 1700-1900 so far as Eastern India is concerned with reference to specified classes of documents like those which relate to the history of Calcutta and those with relevance to the study of socio-cultural relations between

the Indians and the Britishers in India of the period indicated above. Other museums may be similarly empowered to keep in their custody and arrange for proper utilisation of other records selected for a well-defined purpose relating to a given period of Indian history. This will avoid duplication and impart to each museum a distinctive character of its own. What is more important, it will enable preservation of indispensable materials for the re-construction of our history based on materials which have long been neglected and now stand the risk of being lost for ever.

ABSTRACTS OF ARCHIVAL ARTICLES

J. C. SHRIVASTAVA

THE articles abstracted below relate to Archival Science and Archival Practice and have been taken from the journals which were received in the National Archives of India Library during the year 1979. The arrangement is as follows :

- (a) Archival History.
- (b) Sources.
- (c) Theory.
- (d) Management : Control and Organisation.
- (e) Preservation and Reprography.

(a) ARCHIVAL HISTORY

ALSBERG, P.—The Israel State Archives, *Archivaria*, No. 7 Winter, 1978, pp. 70-75. Describes the history of the establishment of various State Archives and the coordination that exists among them. From the very beginning there is an enactment for the acquisition of various types of papers. There is a programme to procure microfilms of Jewish history from other countries and for having a joint building, instead of in three buildings as at present to be ultimately re-named the Israel National Archives.

ATHERTON, J.—The Origins of the Public Archives Records Centre, 1897-1956, *Archivaria*, No. 8, Summer, 1979, pp. 35-69. Traces the history of the establishment of the Public Archives Records Centre in Ottawa from 1867 when the Record Centres were scattered and brings down the narration to 1956 when it was officially opened. The article deals at length with the retention schedule and preservation of records of permanent value.

BEYEA, M.—Records Management: The New Brunswick Case. *Archivaria*, No. 8, 1979, pp. 61-77. Discusses the records management programme in New Brunswick including retention schedule and photo-duplication. Says that the programme has yet to be introduced into numerous departments and many challenges still confront the Archives. Despite its ups and downs it may be claimed that the system is moving in directions which may give archivists some real measure of satisfaction.

BOBERACH, H.—Archives in the Federal Republic of Germany, *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 62-69. Traces the history of archives in Federal Republic in Germany and discusses various problems being faced by it. Emphasises the passing of legislation to help to acquire all politico-social papers for future researches. Enumerates the general problems faced by archives like acquisition, appraisal, indexing and retrieval.

CRAIG, B.—Records Management and the Ontario Archives, 1950-1976. *Archivaria*, No. 8 Summer, 1979, pp. 3-33. Discusses in detail the evolution of record management programme in Ontario, the role of Record Management Committee and a Central Record Services Branch and the preparation of record retention schedule.

ERLANDSSON, A.—Archives of the United Nations. *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 5-15. Narrates the origin and development of the U. N. Archives and explains the organisation of various bodies of the same.

GIUSTI, M.—The Vatican Secret Archives. *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 16-27. Traces the history of the Vatican Archives in detail from the 3rd century to 19th century. Previously the access was very much restricted but from 1880 onward it was open to the scholars and public. He further states that the Vatican Archives, while striving to keep abreast of new developments in the science of archives and to be of assistance to scholars, are principally con-

cerned with becoming an ever better-adapted instrument for the service of the Holy. See in every sphere, including the pastoral and the ecumenical, since they are the Archives of the Pastor of the Universal Church.

HORNABROOK, J.—New Zealand's Archives. *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 82-85. Says that the responsibility for the preserving public records dates from 1840 under the Colonial Secretary's Office when New Zealand became a British colony but it was the Archives Act of 1957 which allowed for the development of regional archives. The National Archives moved into a new building only in 1972. It is the repository of several government offices. All public records more than twenty years old are transferred to it and cannot be destroyed without the consent of the Chief Archivist. It has the advice of the Archives and Records Association of New Zealand which publishes a bulletin 'Archifacts'.

IWAKURA, N.—Archives of Japan. *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 76-81. Describes the history of document depositories since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 and narrates the establishment of the National Archives of Japan in July 1971 and its administration and organisation. There are two types of archival institutions (a) National and (b) prefectural and Municipal. There is no law which may provide National Archives control over local archives. But there is a provision for meetings and seminars to coordinate their activities.

PRASAD, S. N.—Archives in India, *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 52-60. Gives the history of the National Archives of India and activities of the State Archives. In the absence of a unified legislation emphasises the role played by the Indian Historical Records Commission and National Committee of Archivists in coordinating plans and activities of State of India. Narrates the Record Management work being done, preservation, reprography and publication activities of the National Archives. The article is well illustrated.

WALICHNOWSKI, T.—Polish State Archives. *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 41-51. Describes the history of its establishment in 1919 and its destruction twice during World Wars I and II. In 1944-45 it embarked in a period of reconstruction. The socio-economic transformation helped the reconstructions of archives also. The Central State Archives and *voivodship* (Provincial) archives started a plan of coordination of their activities. Also they encouraged the archival personnel to enhance their academic qualifications to serve the clientele better. Says that, "during the years 1981-2000, research teams and individual researchers from the archival service in Poland should find the place they deserve in government, ministerial, branch and inter-departmental plans, the aim of which is to bring about the economic and cultural development of the country".

WAGNER, A.—The ICA : catalyst of International Archival Cooperation and Promotion *Archivaria*, No. 8, Summer, 1979, pp. 115-126. Traces the history of the development of ICA and international cooperation after World War II. Lists the names of regional branches and ICA publications.

(b) SOURCES

BURNS, J. F.—The NHPRC and the State of Washington Historical Records, *Prologue*, Vol. II, No. I, Spring, 1979, pp. 57-63, gives a survey of Government and private records available in the State of Washington and says that 'if it remains true that a society without knowledge of its past has no future, and if it is true that scholars need to understand the social structure of communities and their uniqueness before much progress can be made in grasping the larger issues of history, then, there is a yawning gap to be filled'. The National Historical publications and Records Commission should make efforts to collect, preserve and make accessible the records, create a national guide to archives and manuscripts and to support similar efforts in the State to redress the prevailing deficiency.

PETERSON, T. H.—The Gift and the Deed. *The American Archivist*, v. 42, No. 1, January, 1979. Discusses the process of acquisition of archival material as gift and the questions about its transfer such as who is the donor, who is the recipient, what is the date of transfer of title, what is the material conveyed by the deed, who holds the copyright, what are restrictions on use, who can impose restrictions, to whom do the restrictions apply, who can lift restrictions, who has disposal authority, and what provisions cover subsequent gifts.

(c) THEORY

BELL, L.—The Archivist and his Accommodation, *Archivaria*, No. 8, Summer, 1979, pp. 83-90. Discusses about the provision of a purpose—building, its location, usage, projections, statement of archival requirements, standard form and archival role.

(d) MANAGEMENT : CONTROL AND ORGANISATION

COOK, M.—Professional Training : International Perspectives, *Archivaria*, No. 7, Winter, 1978, pp. 28-40. Says that the archives profession is managerial in nature but an archives being a storehouse of information, an archivist requires to have knowledge of information retrieval methods also. Arranging and describing archives, controlling the passage of records into the archives and, through the process therein directing the procedures of records management is not enough. Training both in historical and archival research is essential. Archivists can learn a lot from the librarians and documentalists who have a long standing experience of both. Professional studies, the study of records and a combination of administrative history with research methodology is the ideal model for training in archival field. Further says that archival schools should have their own staff.

PINKETT, H. T.—Federal Records. The citizen's concern. *Prologue*, Vol. II, No. 2, Summer, 1979, pp. 133-138. Discusses the evolution of policies and practices with regard

to the accessibility to Archives. Gives historical precedents of Freedom and privacy of records and pleads for a more liberal policy.

RAPPORT, LEONARD.—Fakes and Facsimiles: Problems of Identification. *The American Archivist*, V. 42, No. 1, January 1979, pp. 13-58. Says, that reproductions most often encountered are divided fairly evenly between the newspapers and the documents. Further warns that any time you find anything "Newspaper or document, dated in this country before the 1790s on paper other than laid paper—paper with chain and wire chain and wire lines—you can charge it off as a reproduction." Similarly the manuscript documents were produced in 19th century by engraving, etching of other processes, on metal or stone. The archivist will have to be careful about style characteristics, variations, slope, size, letter design, letter structure, letter spacing, initial strokes, terminal strokes, connecting strokes, terminal spurs, pen lifts, histuses, shadings, alignment, etc. while comparing two similar documents.

(c) PRESERVATION AND REPROGRAPHY

BISHOP, R.—Micrographics at Toronto City Hall. *Archivaria*, No. 8, summer, 1979, pp. 78-82. Says that in 1972 the City of Toronto initiated a project to microfilm documents of historic value including assessment rolls, the minutes of the City Council and the minutes of various committees. Since that time the City has committed itself to a much more extensive micrographic programme. The Technical and Records Services Section of the City Clerks Department's Records and Archives Division now has a mandate from City Council to undertake micrographic and project design services for all City departments. In this way, file security and integrity along with effective control over the flow of information can be maintained from its creation to final disposition. Problems of storage are simplified and retrieval of information by civic employees and the general public is greatly facilitated.

अभिलेख : एक शोध छात्र की दृष्टि में

राजेश कुमार

अभिलेख हमारे राष्ट्र की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है। ये जनता के निजी तथा सार्वजनिक कार्य-कलापों के लिखित साक्षी हैं। आधुनिक युग में न केवल अभिलेखों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है अपितु उनके विभिन्न स्वरूपों का भी प्राबुध्वि हुआ है। ध्वनात्मक तथा दृश्य अभिलेखों का सृजन आधुनिक युग की नई देन है। आज के प्रशासनिक युग में राजकीय व्यवस्था में चतुर्दिक विकास होने के कारण अभिलेखों के सृजन में बड़ी वृद्धि हुई है और उनके सम्यक् रख-रखाव की जटिल समस्या शासन के सम्मुख उपस्थित हो गयी है। अभिलेख सेवा विस्तार की मांग प्रशासकों, शोध छात्रों तथा बुद्धि जीवी वर्गों के द्वारा निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है और हमारे विश्वविद्यालय के स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थी भी इसका उपयोग करने को दिन प्रतिदिन उत्सुक होते जा रहे हैं। अतः अभिलेखों का भली भाँति स्थायी संरक्षण करना तथा उनको शासन एवं जनता के लिए उपयोगी बनाने हेतु, उनकी सूची, विवरणात्मक सूची, कैटलाग इत्यादि तैयार करना शासन का महान उत्तरदायित्व है।

अभिलेख हमारे अतीत के कार्य-कलापों एवं उपलब्धियों की अपार निधि हैं। ये इतिहास जगत के ऐसे चमकते सितारे हैं जिससे भूत एवं वर्तमान का समन्वय होता है, इतिहास का निर्माण होता है तथा ज्ञान विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में नवीन दिशा मिलती है।

अभिलेखों की बहु मूल्यता उनकी भाषा पर निर्भर नहीं करती बल्कि उनकी उपयोगिता उनके विषय विवरण, तिथि तथा उत्पत्ति स्त्रोत आदि पर निर्भर करती है। वास्तव में अभिलेखों की मौलिकता विशेषतौर पर उनका शासकीय संरक्षण में लगातार होता है। यद्यपि ये अभिलेख तत्काल प्रकाशन के निमित्त नहीं होते और बड़ी सावधानी तथा निष्पक्षता से तथ्यों का मूल्यांकन करके प्रस्तुत किये जाते हैं। इन अभिलेखों को किसी समर्थन या सर्वेक्षण की आवश्यकता नहीं होती। कुछ अभिलेख ऐसे हैं जो शासकीय होते हुए भी शासकीय संरक्षण में नहीं उपलब्ध हैं बल्कि व्यक्तिगत अधिकार में उपलब्ध हैं। ऐसे अभिलेख समकालीन ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं पर विशेष प्रकाश डालते हैं। इनका महत्व शासकीय संरक्षण में उपलब्ध अभिलेखों से किसी भी प्रकार कम नहीं है। ऐसे अभिलेख मुख्यतया अवकाशप्राप्त उच्च पदाधिकारियों जैसे गवर्नर जनरल, गवर्नरों, मुख्य मंत्रियों, राजनीतिज्ञों, फौज के अधिकारियों एवं सैनिकों के व्यक्तिगत अधिकार में उपलब्ध हैं। इनमें उपलब्ध अभिलेख केवल विश्वविद्यालय से ही संबंधित नहीं हैं बल्कि ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेज, मृत्युलेख द्वारा सम्पत्ति छोड़ जाने के कागजात और विभिन्न भाषाओं में हस्तलिखित ग्रन्थ एवं पाण्डुलिपियों में भी उपलब्ध हैं। इन अभिलेखों का एक साथ अध्ययन करना इतिहास के सच्चे सध्यों को प्रस्तुत करता है।

शासकीय अभिलेखों के साथ-साथ व्यक्तिगत अभिलेखों का भी बड़ा महत्व है। यद्यपि साधारण जनता की दृष्टि में ये उतने महत्वपूर्ण नहीं प्रतीत होते हैं पर यदि उनका भली भाँति अध्ययन किया जाये तो ऐसे अभिलेख शासकीय अभिलेखों से कहीं अधिक महत्वपूर्ण साबित होते हैं। ऐसे अभिलेख शासकीय अभिलेखों में निहित सन्दर्भों के पूरक का कार्य करते हैं और अधिकांशतः इतिहास की ऐसी टूटी कड़ियों को जोड़ने में सहायक होते हैं जो बहुधा शासकीय अभिलेखों में नहीं हैं। इसके विपरीत आत्मकथाएँ, संस्मरण, और व्यक्तिगत डायरियाँ विभिन्न वर्ग में आती हैं। यह लेखक की नीति का छाया मात्र होती है क्योंकि इनमें बहुत से ऐसे तथ्य अभिव्यक्त होते हैं जो लेखक के अपने मत के अनुसार प्रस्तुत किये गये होते हैं। एक आलोचनात्मक तथा क्रमबद्ध रूप में राजनीतिक क्रिया-कलापों का अध्ययन तब तक संभव नहीं है जब तक कि शासकीय अभिलेखों का अध्ययन व्यक्तिगत अभिलेखों के साथ न किया जाये। इसी प्रकार किसी आन्दोलन या संघर्ष में प्रमुख प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की कार्यक्षमता का मूल्यांकन केवल उनके संस्मृतियों, व्यक्तिगत डायरियों तथा पत्रों के आधार पर ही किया जा सकता है। शासकीय अभिलेख केवल उनके राजनीतिक क्रिया-कलापों तक ही सीमित होते हैं जबकि व्यक्तिगत अभिलेख आत्मकथाएँ, संस्मरण इत्यादि उनके जीवन के प्रत्येक पहलू की विशेष जानकारी देते हैं। यदि किसी व्यक्ति विशेष द्वारा अपने समकालीन घटीत होने वाली घटनाओं का विवरण रखा जाये तो इसका अध्ययन करके उस समय के शासकीय अभिलेखों के तथ्यों पर विशेष प्रकाश डाला जा सकता है।

धार्मिक संस्थाओं में संरक्षित अभिलेखों, जैसे मंदिरों, गिरजाघरों, कानाहों, बक्फों, गहड़ारों का भी बड़ा महत्व है। ये अभिलेख कुछ ऐसे समकालीन धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक तथ्यों को प्रकाश में लाते हैं जो वैसे कभी भी प्रकाश में न आते। इसके अतिरिक्त बैंकों तथा व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध अभिलेखों का भी कम महत्व नहीं है। इन अभिलेखों का समकालीन शासकीय अभिलेखों के साथ अध्ययन करके शोधक किसी देश, समाज या सरकार के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक इतिहास का सही रूप प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।

विभिन्न राजनैतिक दलों जैसे जनता पार्टी, कांग्रेस पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आदि के अभिलेखों का भी कम महत्व नहीं है। हमारे देश का शासन मुख्यतया इन्हीं दलों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा चलाया जाता है। इन राजनैतिक दलों के अधिकार में उपलब्ध अभिलेखों से इन दलों की नीतियों, योजनाओं एवं कार्य-कलापों का देश के उत्थान एवं पतन में क्या योगदान रहा, पता चलता है। इसी प्रकार विभिन्न सामाजिक संस्थाओं में उपलब्ध अभिलेख भी हमारे सामाजिक जीवन एवं कार्य-कलापों के दर्पण का कार्य करते हैं।

अभिलेखों का सरकार एवं शोध छात्रों के लिये महत्व को देखते हुए देश के कई अभिलेखागारों ने मौखिक अभिलेख का कार्यक्रम प्रारंभ किया है। इन मौखिक अभिलेखों का अध्ययन एक इतिहास के शोध छात्र के लिये अत्यंत आवश्यक है। क्योंकि शासकीय अभिलेखों में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें नहीं लिखी जाती हैं जो समकालीन शासन के विषय में होती हैं। यद्यपि मौखिक अभिलेख उतने प्रामाणिक और सत्य नहीं होते जितने शासकीय अभिलेख फिर भी शासकीय अभिलेखों के अध्ययन के साथ-साथ इन अभिलेखों के अध्ययन से बहुत से ऐतिहासिक घटनाचक्रों पर विशेष प्रकाश डाला जा सकता है।

इस प्रकार अभिलेख ही किसी देश या राष्ट्र की नींव डालने के लिये ऐसे स्तंभ हैं जिनके आधार पर विभिन्न सरकारों का निर्माण होता है, देश की प्रगति के मार्ग में नई दिशाएं मिलती हैं। ऐसे अभिलेख चाहे शासकीय, व्यक्तिगत, धार्मिक और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं में क्यों न उपलब्ध हों। अभिलेखों का ही अध्ययन करके शोध छात्र या इतिहासकार हमारे समाज को, इनमें वर्णित संस्थाओं और उनके कार्यक्षेत्रों का सही अवलोकन कराते हैं। इन्हीं का अध्ययन करके हम अपनी राष्ट्रीय तथा वाणिज्य नीति का मार्ग अपनाते हैं। इस प्रकार ये अभिलेख वो मूल प्रसाधन हैं जिनके आधार पर शोध छात्र या इतिहासकार देश के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा राजनैतिक इतिहास के विषय में सूचना सामग्री एकत्रित करके उसे प्रकाश में लाते हैं।

अभिलेखों के महत्व और शोध छात्रों एवं इतिहासकारों के लिये इसकी उपयोगिता को देखते हुए आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी को अभिलेखों तथा दस्तावेजों की महत्ता का आभास कराना अत्यंत आवश्यक है क्योंकि ये अभिलेख इतिहास लिखने के ही कार्य में सहायक नहीं होंगे वरन् निकट भविष्य में भी हमें प्राचीन संस्कृति से अवगत करायेंगे। एक प्रकार से ये अभिलेख हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत का जखीरा हैं।

NEWS NOTES

INDIA

National archives of India

DURING the period under report acute shortage of storage space prevented the Department from undertaking any major acquisition programme and it had to content itself with the accessioning of 4 files from the Ministry of Railways (1948) and 130 authenticated copies of the Bills passed by various State Legislatures and assented to by the President of India. The building plans for an annexe to the National Archives of India have been finally approved. The foundation stone was laid on 27th September 1979 by Dr. Karan Singh, former Union Minister for Education & Culture but construction work has not as yet started.

As regards private papers, the Department received as gift the following items : a manuscript copy of *Gulzar-i-Hal* from Shri Sukh Dayal Baweja of Van Prastha Ashram, Haridwar (U.P.), an original letter of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak from Shri M. G. Srinivasan, Mysore, xerox copies (diaries, files, indices) of Kingsley Martin papers from Sussex University, Sussex (U.K.), 9 publications in Hindi and Punjabi written by Pandit Naveen Chandra Rai and Smt. Hemanta Kumari Choudhuri during 1882-1932 from Smt. Sujata Choudhuri, private papers of late Jairamdas Daulatram pertaining to 1916-60 from his son Shri Arjun Jairamdas Daulatram, a xerox copy of an article entitled 'Account of the Revolution at Delhi', 1748-61 from India Office Library & Records, London, papers of General K. M. Cariappa (Retired) and copies of the judgement relating to Sukhdev from Shri M. D. Thapar.

The Department kept up its regular programme of acquisition of microfilm of records of Indian interest from

abroad through purchase, exchange agreements and cultural exchange programmes. The Department acquired on payment 15 rolls of records of Indian interest from Public Records Office, London. Under the exchange agreements signed with the India Office Library & Records London, 14 microfilm rolls pertaining to Erle Richards Collection, 14 microfilm rolls belonging to Burdwan Factory Records, 1774-79 ; 5 rolls of Broach Factory Records, 1775-81 ; 1 roll of Balasore Factory Records, 1679-87 ; and 10 rolls of Ceylon Factory Records, 1798-1802 were received. The Department reciprocated this gesture by sending 12 rolls of microfilms of documents to the India Office Library & Records, London.

The Department also received one microfilm roll of documents of Indian interest from National Archives ; Brazil and one roll of records relating to internal affairs of India and Burma from the National Archives and Records Service, Washington.

13 rolls of records of Indian interest, 1607-1784 were also received from the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris comprising letters, memoirs, reports etc. The documents throw a flood of light on the early activities and establishment of French East India Company.

Under the Indo-Turkish Cultural Exchange Programme, the Department received a list of records of Indian interest available in the repositories of Turkey. Similar list has also been received from the Archives of Czechoslovakia. Two microfilm rolls of records were forwarded to Australia under the Indo-Australian Cultural Exchange Programme.

On the recommendations of the Historical Documents Purchase Committee, the following items were acquired :

1. *Tawarikh-i-Nadiri*—a manuscript in Urdu.
2. *Shuqqa-i-Faiz*—a manuscript in Urdu.

3. A collection of 35 documents—*Qabalas*, *Qabuliatnamas*, *Tamassuks*, *Ijarnamas* etc., relating to the District Gaya (Bihar) and covering the period 1801-1949 A.D.
4. 12 documents in the form of *Parwanas*, pertaining to the second half of the seventeenth century and first half of the eighteenth century.
5. A collection of 14 documents in the form of *Parwanas*, *Bainamas*, *Istishladnamas*, etc.
6. *Dasturul Amal—Hai Sirishta Mal*—in Urdu and Persian.
7. A collection of 10 letters in Urdu written during 1875-87 by Sayyid Ahmad Khan to Kalb Ali Khan, Nawwab of Rampur and his son regarding the affairs of the Madrasatul Ulum, now Aligarh Muslim University.
8. *Sari'al Ifadah*—a printed book in Persian.
9. *Tahqiq-i-Haq*—a printed book in Urdu and Sanskrit.
10. *Asar-i-Malwa*—printed book in Urdu (By S. Ahmad Murtaza of Tonk).
11. *An Imaginary Rebellion*—a printed book in English (By Pandit Pearay Mohan).
12. *History of Port Blair*—a printed book in English (By Muhammad Jafar).
13. A printed file in Urdu relating to a historical litigation about the estate owned by Raja Raghubir Singh of Saharanpur.
14. *Akhbar-i-Qala-i-Raisen*—a printed book in Urdu (By Abd-al-Baqi Naqvi of Sahaswan).
15. *Hadiqa-i-Ishrat*—a printed book in Urdu (By Durga Prasad).
16. *Swanih Umri Amir Timur wa Hamida Bano Begam*—a printed book in Urdu (By Umrao Mirza Hairat Dehlawi).
17. *Majmua-i-Kaghazat-i-Karrawai-i-Jadid*—a printed book in Urdu (By Umrao Mirza Hairat Dehlawi).
18. *Tariqh-i-Palampur*—a printed book in Urdu (By Maulana Sayyid Rahman Mian 'Gulshan').

19. *Faraiz-i-Madari*—a printed book in Urdu (By Maimuna Sultana Shah Bano Begam of Bhopal).
20. 9 Photographs of Mahatma Gandhi and other papers on Mahatma Gandhi's visit to London to attend the Round Table Conference (1931-32).

The Departmental Library acquired 174 books and 7675 issues of journals, periodicals, gazettes, administrative reports, and Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha debates etc.

As for its activities connected with the Record Management, the work regarding appraisal of non-current records lying in the Department as well as in the various Ministries of the Government of India and their subordinate offices was pursued with great vigour. The Unit completed the appraisal of 61,204 non-current files of the Ministries etc., out of which 17,041 files were recommended for permanent retention. These records belonged to Ministry of Education, 1937-54; Ministry of Defence, 1885-1900; Ministry of External Affairs, 1890-1954; Baroda Residency, 1880-1944; Hyderabad Residency, 1924-52; Mysore Residency, 1939-52; Rajputana Residency, 1924-52; Mewar Residency, 1924-51; Kutch Political Agency, 1873-1924; Central India States Agency, 1942-52; Western Kathiawar States Agency, 1947; Western India States Agency, 1913-52; Bundelkhand Agency, 1873-1911; Western India and Gujarat States Agency, 1884-1952; Eastern States Agency, 1923-49; Kolhapur Agency, 1942; Malwa Political Agency, 1937-47; Jaipur Agency, 1942; Punjab Hill States Agency, 1910-46; Punjab States Union Agency, 1947-52 and Railway Board (Establishment) 'B' Proceedings, 1910-47.

The Department continued all out efforts to implement the Archival Policy Resolution issued by the Government of India in December 1972. The progress is indicated in the Fifth Report of the Director of Archives on the implementation of Archival Policy Resolution during 1978-79 which has been sent to Press for printing.

In accordance with para 6 of the Archival Policy Resolution the Department completed the preliminary/final studies of the retention schedules of records of the Ministries of Commerce, External Affairs and Shipping & Transport, Departments of Social Welfare, Food, Parliamentary Affairs, Culture, Statistics, Steel, Mines ; Offices of Weights and Measures, Director-General of Civil Aviation, Controller of Defence Accounts, Director-General of Civil Aviation and Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The programme of preparing reference media for the public/private papers in the custody of the Department also made steady progress. During the period under report, summary inventory of 25,215 manuscript pages of the Foreign (Secret) Department (1806, 1809-10) was prepared. Besides, subject-lists of 25,414 files of Finance (Planning Department) (1945-48) ; Home (Separate Revenue) (1805-24, 1832-35) ; Hyderabad Residency (1832-87) ; Rajputana Agency (1837-51) ; and 6,335 items of the private collections of P. K. Malaviya, Dadabhai Naoroji, B. D. Chaturvedi and Dr. Rajendra Prasad were also subject-listed. Descriptive listing of 6,518 documents pertaining to Persian Correspondence (Receipts for the year 1826), Haldiya Collection (Rajasthan documents) and Inayat Jang Collection pertaining to the early reign of Emperor Muhammad Shah was also completed.

Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India Part III (1756-1954) was brought out in cyclostyle form. This volume covers the records of the Foreign Department including its predecessor bodies. The work relating to the compilation of the *Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India Part IV* was taken up during the period under report. The work involved compilation of abstract lists of records, giving their contents in brief, bulk, inclusive years, annual gaps, the shelf space occupied by them and write-ups of the record of the Ministries of Education, Health and Land, Revenue and Agriculture, Departments of Survey of India, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Directorate General of India Medical Services/Health Services.

During the period under review 518 research scholars, both from India and abroad, availed of the research facilities provided by the Department. As usual the Department attended to queries received from various public and private agencies on different subjects involving search among manuscript records and published materials in its custody. Some of the interesting subjects on which information was compiled related to : (i) Collection of records/documents dealing with the Historic Cellular Jail, Port Blair, (ii) Bose's activities in Japan and Germany during war-time, (iii) Illumination of Delhi and Taj Mahal during the late 19th century.

The Department continued to render technical service to several offices, institutions and individuals on problems connected with the repair and rehabilitation of records, books and manuscripts. Among the institutions which availed themselves of these facilities mention may be made of : Indian Council of Cultural Relations, New Delhi ; Bombay University Library, Bombay ; Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar ; and Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi. Keeping up its programme of repair and rehabilitation of brittle documents, 81,699 sheets were machine-laminated, 37,397 were hand-laminated, 67,444 sheets and 721 maps were repaired and 668 volumes, 1,674 books and 167 original consultations were bound. Besides, brittle documents under the collection of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dadabhai Naoroji and P. K. Malaviya were also repaired.

Reprographic services were rendered to a number of scholars both from India and abroad as also to various institutions. Among the agencies who availed of this service, mention may be made of India Office Library and Records, London ; National Archives, Tokyo ; Calico Museum of Textiles, Ahmedabad ; Delhi State Archives, The Reid Library, Australia ; Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi ; Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad ; The Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh ; Centre for Documentation Research, New
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Delhi; Haryana State Archives, Chandigarh; Diwan al-Amiri, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; Mrs. Petra Heidrich, Berlin, Mr. Paul R. Greenough; American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi; Mr. B. Shoesmith, Western Australia; Shri Animesh Chakrabarti, T. D. B. College, Burdwan; Mrs. H. R. Lynton, Columbia; Dr. Lokesh Chandra, New Delhi; Mr. Leonord Gordon, New York; Shri R. L. Malhotra, Punjab University, etc. In this connection, 2,61,510 exposures of microfilms, 4,142 metres of positive printing, 2,515 enlargement prints and 12,564 xerox copies were prepared.

Under the Publication Programme, *The Indian Archives* Volume XXVII, No. 1 (January-June, 1978) and No. 2 (July-December 1978) were published.

Besides, *National Register of Private Records* Volume X containing information received during 1968-71 from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh was brought out in cyclostyle form.

Under Scheme III B of the Publication Programme, the Punjab University has published News-Letters Volume entitled *North-Western Frontier and British India, 1839-42* edited by Dr. P. L. Mehra.

Under "Towards Freedom" Project, search for material from the records was continued and further selection of relevant materials was made from the collections of M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, History of Freedom Movement Papers and from the records of the Home (Political), Political Secret, Rajputana Residency, Malwa States Agency and Central India States Agency. In the same connection microfilms of Linlithgow, Haig and Crown Representative records were also further consulted. About 16,686 pages of selected materials were typed out during the period under report. Members of the Unit also visited Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and

Karnataka to collect material from the respective State Archives.

Under its programme of imparting training in Archives Keeping, 13 out of 14 trainees of the 1978-79 session successfully completed the course and were awarded diplomas. A new batch of 21 candidates joined the 1979-80 session of the Diploma Course, 9 of them have been deputed by the Governments of Bangla Desh, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia and Nigeria.

Under the short-term certificate course of training for the officials of the Central/State Governments, two sessions each of the Records Management and Repair of Records of 8-week and 6-week duration respectively were conducted in which 21 and 15 candidates, respectively, participated. Besides, candidates of the first batch of correspondence course in Archives-Keeping started in August 1978 were provided practical training at the National Archives of India, New Delhi and the State Archives at Bhubaneswar, Bikaner and Hyderabad. Out of 154 candidates, 65 completed their course successfully.

In addition, special facilities for observation-cum-training in the field of conservation, reprography and Records Management were provided to candidates deputed by the Governments of Afghanistan, Ghana, Guyana and Tanzania under United National Development Programme and nominees of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, Government of Jammu and Kashmir and Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit University, Darbhanga.

The 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the 30th meeting of the National Committee of Archivists were held at Aurangabad on 12-13 January 1979.

Dr. S. N. Prasad, Director of Archives retired on 30 September 1979 and Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi took over as Director of Archives on 1 October 1979.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the International Council on Archives at its meeting held at Lyon, France in October 1979 and as per *resolution* of the National Committee of Archivists meeting at its 30th session at Aurangabad, the International Archives Week was celebrated by the National Archives of India from 23rd to 29th October 1979 as a part of world-wide celebrations. The Week was inaugurated by Mr. Justice M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India on 23rd October 1979. A special commemorative postage stamp was released on this occasion by Sh. T. S. Shrangare, the then Minister of State for Communications. The stamp depicted an ancient Indian record which is a part of the canonical text of the Mula Sarvastivada School of Buddhism on birch bark and had been found by Sir Aurel Stein near Gilgit.

An exhibition of select historical documents and photographs entitled "ARCHIVES AND THE CHILD" which synchronised with the International Year of the Child was specially organised on this occasion. It was inaugurated by Smt. Rashida Haque Chaudhury, the then Union Minister of State for Education on 24th October 1979. The exhibition reflected development of various welfare activities affecting different aspects and phases of the life of the child.

An "Open House" programme was also organized during the International Archives Week. The visitors were taken on a conducted tour of the National Archives of India and the techniques of repair and rehabilitation of documents as also microfilming were explained to them. A souvenir which contained facsimile signatures of some of the architects of the Constitution of India was given to the visitors to the Exhibition and "Open House".

Among other highlights of the Week was a panel discussion on "Access to Archives" which had been organised in collaboration with India International Centre, New Delhi. The panelists were Sarvashree T. C. A. Srinivasavardhan,

Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, I. P. Khosla, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, S. A. I. Tirmizi, Director of Archives. The background material was prepared by Dr. R. K. Perti, Assistant Director of Archives, National Archives of India, Prof. Nurul Hasan of the University of Delhi acted as a moderator.

Another interesting item during the Week was an illustrated talk by Sh. N. R. R. Chari, Deputy Director of Archives, National Archives of India on "Microfilm": "The Modern Marvel" at the auditorium of the National Museum on 26 October 1979. Sh. D. R. Kalia, Librarian, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi presided over the function. Sh. S. A. I. Tirmizi, Director of Archives delivered a talk on "Archives and the People", while Shri Ranbir Kishore, Asstt. Director, National Archives of India also gave a talk on the "Preservation of Records" at the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio. The News Services Division of the All-India Radio arranged two talks on the International Archives Week in English and Hindi in its "Spotlight" and "Samaiki" programmes of 28 and 29 October 1979, respectively.

The activities of the National Archives of India during the Week received wide appreciative coverage by the Press, the Radio and the Television.

A News-reel of the inaugural function, exhibition and "Open House" was specially prepared by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and screened over 200 cinema houses in the country.

Dr. S. N. Prasad, the then Director of Archives attended the Bureau meeting of the International Council on Archives from 2-8 April 1979 at London, where he held discussion with the Director of India Office Library & Records, regarding acquisition of microfilm copies of records of Indian interest under the Exchange Agreement. Dr. S. N. Prasad and Dr. N. H. Kulkarni, Asstt. Director of Archives, National Archives of India, also attended a Seminar held at

Berlin on "Strategies for Archival Development in the Third World" organised jointly by the German Commission of UNESCO and the International Council on Archives (11-16 June 1979).

Dr. S. N. Prasad, on his retirement, resigned the Vice-Presidency of the International Council on Archives. The Executive Committee which met at Puerto Rico between 30 October 1979 and 2 November 1979 co-opted Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi, the new Director of Archives as one of its members for the year 1980.

On an invitation from General Information Programme Division of UNESCO, Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee, Asstt. Director of Archives attended as an expert a meeting of the Consultations on Development of Records Management Programme held at Paris (14-16 May 1979).

Shri S. A. I. Tirmizi and Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee participated in the meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the "Guide to Sources of History of Nations", held at Kuala Lumpur from 2-6 July 1979. Shri Tirmizi was elected Vice-Chairman of the Provisional Bureau of the Asian Project on Guide to the Sources of Asian History.

Shri D. K. Pant, Assistant Archivist, was deputed to Paris, France for a period of 3 months w.e.f. 18 December 1979 to attend Stag Techniques International D'Archives at the Archives Nationales, Paris on a French Government scholarship.

Dr. R. K. Perti, Assistant Director of Archives was deputed to Federal Republic of Germany for a period of two weeks in September 1979 under the Indo-Federal Republic of Germany Cultural Exchange Programme with a view to acquaint himself with archival practices in the country and also to list records of Indian interest available there.

Regional Office, Bhopal: During the period under report, the Department acquired one file of Emigration Department from the Passport Office, Madras, a two hundred year old tamra-patra and 108 books for its Library. Under its normal work of checking and arrangement of records about 14,182 files of the Home (Political, Judicial, Education), Department, Commerce Department, Political Department, and *Daftari-Insha* were checked and arranged. The programme of the preparation of reference media made steady progress and in this connection subject lists of 4671 files of the Home, Commerce and Judicial Departments were prepared.

Special cleaning of 2990 files, 745 bundles and 901 volumes was carried out. Under its repair and preservation programme 35,777 sheets were flattened, 17,368 sheets were repaired with tissue paper, 31,690 sheets were guarded, 2,003 files and 1904 gathers were stitched, 2,102 sheets were laminated, 110 sheets were repaired with chiffon, 100 maps were mounted and 204 volumes were bound.

The International Archives Week (23-29 October 1979) was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Madhya Pradesh. An exhibition of historical documents was organised on this occasion. Articles on Archives were published in the leading newspapers in English, Hindi and Urdu. On 24 and 25 October 1979 a seminar was organised in which 14 papers were read by historians, archivists and research scholars. A documentary film on Archives was screened for the public and cinema slides highlighting the importance of Archives were shown in all the leading cinema houses of Bhopal.

Record Centre, Jaipur: The Department accessioned 9,173 files of the Controller of Insurance, Simla, 290 files from Deputy Inspector General, C. R. P. F., Ajmer, 109 files and 1600 *bahis* and Pay Registers from Accountant General Office and 30,000 village maps of Rajasthan State from Census Department. Besides, 58 documents were also acquired from

Raja Amarsinghji of Ratlam 20,254 files of Controller of Insurance, Simla and 290 files of the Office of D.I.G.P., C.R.P.F., Ajmer were checked and arranged. Besides, 5951 maps and 720 books were listed. Under the repair and preservation programme, the unit laminated 504 sheets, repaired 489 sheets with tissue papers, flattened 38,785 sheets, guarded 32,430 sheets, stitched 164 files and bound 114 volumes and 18 books.

The International Archives Week was celebrated from 23 October 1979 to 31 October 1979. An exhibition was organised on the occasion in which several interesting documents bearing on the social, economic and political conditions of Rajasthan from 1600 onwards were displayed. The visitors evinced keen interest in microfilming and repair of records by lamination process.

Regional Office, Pondicherry: The Pondicherry Administration having agreed to hand over its old records to the National Archives of India, a Regional Centre of the Department started functioning w.e.f. 1 January 1979. Regular staff of 18 members has since been sanctioned. The office celebrated International Archives Week from 23-29 October 1979. An exhibition of photocopies of original documents relating to Pondicherry and of National Archives of India depicting its various activities including preservation of records were displayed.

State Cell, Bhubaneswar: The State Cell of National Register of Private Records started functioning w.e.f. 1 June 1979. The Cell has surveyed and listed 340 rare and valuable private papers of Ex-Rani Sahiba of Killah Darpan, Cuttack and Uttarparswa Math, Puri.

Nehru Memorial Museum and Library

1. Collection of Private Papers and Manuscripts

The following additions were made to the manuscript collections during the period under report :

1. Papers of the Servants of India Society :

Another instalment of papers of the Servants of India Society received recently comprises correspondence, subject files and press-clippings (1905-70), and includes letters written by M. G. Ranade, G. K. Gokhale, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. Kodanda Rao, G. A. Natesan, Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak, and C. Y. Chintamani.

2. Papers of the All India Women's Conference :

The papers of the Women's conference (1918-20) have been received from Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon. These relate to correspondence exchanged, among others, with Mrs. Herabai A. Tata, Mrs. J. Petit and Miss Mithibai A. Tata.

3. Papers of H. N. Kunzru (1887-1978) :

The first instalment of papers of the late Pandit H. N. Kunzru received recently comprise 500 letters and 30 articles written by him covering a wide range of subjects. It included letters exchanged among others, with R. G. Kakade, A. D. Mani, K. G. Sharangpani, D. V. Ambekar, S. R. Venkataraman, and S. G. Gokhale. Most of the letters deal with the activities of the Servants of India Society and cover the period 1965-76.

4. Papers of Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir (1899-1975) :

The collection comprises 31 files, out of which 14 deal with subjects such as the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Quit India Movement, Constituent Assembly, the Kashmir problem etc. Other files contain copies of his writings, speeches and press-clippings.

5. Papers of Sunder Singh Majithia (1872-1941) :

This last instalment of papers donated by his son Shri Surjit Singh Majithia, consists of Shri Sunder Singh's 34 diaries covering the year 1902-38.

6. Papers of Vidyagauri Nilkanth (1878-1958) :

This collection comprises 96 letters exchanged by her, mostly written in Gujarati, and these cover the years 1886-1926.

7. *Papers of Shyama Prasad Mookerjee* (1901-53) :

This is the second instalment of the papers of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee comprising four files (1834-38, 1949-52) dealing with the problem of refugees from East Pakistan and their rehabilitation in Assam and Bengal. Also some part of the correspondence relates to the period when he was the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

8. *Papers of N. C. Banerji* (1885-1948) :

This collection includes Shri Banerji's writings, manuscripts, poems and a book of essays written in Bengali covering the period 1921-46.

9. *Papers of Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava* (1889-1966) :

The papers comprising 250 letters, notebooks, press-clippings, exchanged among others, with Gandhiji, Abul Kalam Azad, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Satyapal, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Sikander Hyat Khan, Fazl-i-Hussain and others. These cover the period 1930-60.

10. *Papers of K. Iswara Dutt* (1898-1968) :

The collection comprising 3,000 letters (1928-68) relates to correspondence exchanged among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, C. Rajagopalachari, Humayun Kabir, K. N. Katju, Sarojini Naidu, K. M. Panikkar, C. R. Reddy, Devadas Gandhi, Mirza Ismail and C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer.

11. *Papers of Sumangal Prakash* (1905-) :

The collection contains in all 49 letters and notes exchanged between Mahatma Gandhi and Sumangal Prakash.

12. *Papers of Raja Ram Pal Singh* :

A journal of day-to-day events for the years 1899-1901 written by Raja Ram Pal Singh has been received from Shri Suresh Singh. Also, some letters exchanged between Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Suresh Singh during 1930-31 and 1958 have been received alongwith.

13. *Papers of Baba Ramchandra* (1875-1950) :

This instalment of papers of Baba Ramchandra, a peasant leader of Oudh, includes an autobiographical sketch and a letter received by Ramchandra from Jawaharlal Nehru.

14. *Papers of Prof. Birbal Sahni* (1891-1949) :

The papers of the great Indian Botanist comprise his correspondence with eminent scientists and Indian National Leaders during the year 1920-48. There are also papers connected with the National Planning Committee in the collection.

15. *Papers of Jayaprakash Narayan* (1902-79) :

The papers of the late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan have been received for permanent preservation. These mainly deal with the post-independence period and supplement the collection of papers of Jayaprakash Narayan already deposited in this institution.

16. *Papers of the Gopabandhu Choudhuri* (1895-1958) :

The papers of Gopabandhu Choudhuri consist of nearly 500 letters exchanged, among others, with Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, Rameshwari Nehru, Dada Dharmadhikaree, Acharya Harihar Das, Annasaheb Sahastrabudhe.

17. *Papers of M. N. Roy* (1893-1954) :

The papers comprise M. N. Roy's correspondence exchanged with A. K. Pillai, A. Ramakrishna Rau and others during the years 1932-50. They deal with the affairs of the Radical Democrat Party and opening of the Renaissance Club in Calcutta.

18. *Papers of Meghnad Saha* (1893-1956) :

This instalment of papers consists of 90 letters exchanged by the eminent scientist with his distinguished contemporaries during the years 1921-55.

19. *Papers of Shankarrao Deo (1894-1974) :*

This instalment of papers comprise nine files dealing with the affairs of Gandhi Vihar Parishad and Samaj Prabodhan Sanstha during 1953-70.

20. *Papers of Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab (1899-) :*

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab's papers consist of nearly 2,000 letters, 21 subject files and copies of his speeches and writings. The correspondence includes letters exchanged, among others, with Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Gulzari Lal Nanda, Sri Prakasa, V. V. Giri, Ajit Prasad Jain, Morarji Desai and Nityanand Kanungo.

21. *Papers of V. S. Khode (1897-1975) :*

The papers of the late Shri V. S. Khode deal with Praja Mandal Movement in the erstwhile Madhya Bharat and allied subjects. The letters include those exchanged with Vinoba Bhave, Haribhau Upadhyaya, Yashwant Rao Holkar and others.

22. *Papers of Dr. P. Palpu (1863-1950) :*

Dr. Palpu launched a crusade against social inequalities prevailing in Kerala and devoted himself for the uplift of the backward classes in Kerala. His papers include letters exchanged with C. Rajagopalachari, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer and others.

23. *Papers of G. Sankaran Nair (28 June 1891-) :*

This instalment of papers contains Sri Nair's diaries for the years 1922-31, which contain a day-to-day account of the work carried out by him as Organizing Secretary of the Malabar Tenants' Association.

II. Reprography Service

The following newspapers/journals were microfilmed by the Institution during the period under report : *Tej* (Urdu), 1949-50 ; *Zamana* (Urdu Monthly), 1908-38 ; *Kri-*

shna Patrika (Telugu), 1902-41 ; *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, November-December 1965 ; *Mathrubhuma* (Malayalam), September 1933—March 1934 ; *Sach* (Urdu) 1927-29 ; *Bombay Chronicle* (Weekly), 1920-32 ; *Milap* (Urdu), 1927-42, 1951-57 ; *Zulgarnain* (Urdu), 1923-56 ; *Mazdoor Kisan* (Punjabi), 1931 ; *Kirti*, 1933-36 ; *Nav Shakti* (Hindi Weekly) 1934-38 ; *Liberty*, 1931-32 ; *Dhyanodaya* (Marathi-English, Fortnightly), 1845-90 ; *Twentieth Century*, 1934-46 ; *Advocate*, 1917 ; *The People*, 1931-34 ; *Saddharm Pracharak*, (Hindi Weekly), 1917 ; *Servant of India*, 1918-23 ; *Radiance*, 1927-28 ; *Advance*, 1930-31 ; *Aljamat* (Urdu daily) 1957-68, *Pratap* (Hindi daily) 1915-22 ; *Sarfaraz* (Urdu daily) 1925-41 ; *Akashwani*, 1922-23 ; *Bharat*, 1928-30 ; *Bharat Dharma*, 1924 ; *Democrat*, 1922 ; *Jagaran*, 1932-33 ; *Patliputra*, 1917-18 ; *Swarajya*, 1921-22 ; *Sainik*, 1936-37 ; *Tyagbhumi*, May-Dec. 1931.

III. Exhibitions

A pictorial and documentary exhibition on "Jawaharlal Nehru and Children" was opened in Nehru Memorial Museum & Library on 14 January 1979 in connection with the celebrations of Jawaharlal Nehru's birthday and to commemorate the International Year of the Child. A permanent exhibition on "Civil Disobedience Movement and After" was opened to the public on 7 November 1979. Through contemporary pictures, photographs and other interesting displays, the exhibition portrays the story of the exciting period of Indian struggle for freedom, beginning with the Lahore Congress in 1929 to the out-break of World War II in 1939.

IV. Oral History Division

During the period, under the 'Oral History Programme' 122 sessions were recorded with 22 persons. Some of the persons interviewed were those who had participated in the social and political movement in Sind during the pre-independence days. Among those interviewed, mention may be made of the following : Sh. Man Singh Chutermal, Sh. H. D. Mariwalla, Sh. Newandram V. Gurbani, Shri B. T. Ranadive,

Shri Ramanand Tiwari, Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Shri P. Ramamurti, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Brahm Prakash, Shri Hitendra Desai, etc. The total number of persons interviewed and the sessions recorded as on 31st December 1978 thus stands at 787 and 2339, respectively.

ANDHRA PRADESH

State Archives.—The State Archives received the following records for custody: 16,876 files of the ex-Hyderabad Government, 3,763 *Siyahas* (Muslim marriage certificates) from the Qazis of the Telengana regions, 406 Gazettes and Electoral rolls, 2220 Government orders and Board Proceedings. The Department disposed or 4,521 requisitions for supply of records received from the different departments of the State Governments, scholars, institutions and other public agencies. Under its research fellowship scheme 4 full time and 6 part time fellowships were awarded. Under one of its Records Schemes, the Department completed the work of translation into English of 100 documents of Aurangzeb's reign dealing with the economic history of the period and the same shall be passed on to the Institute of Oriental Studies, U.S.S.R. who have offered to take up its publication at their cost. Under the scheme of publications of monograph series, a monograph entitled *Social-Cultural activities of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk* was published while under the scheme of compilation of Mughal Archival catalogues, work on cataloguing of documents, pertaining to the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb was taken up. It is proposed to bring out 10 volumes, with each volume covering 5 regnal years. In this connection volume I containing the summaries of more than 6,000 documents has been compiled for publication. Two issues of the Departmental bi-annual journal entitled *Itihasa* (Volume VI, Nos. 1, 2) were published. The first volume of 'Who's Who of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh' has been printed and the second volume was completed to come out of press shortly. The work of preparation of Index to Kurnool District records numbering 42 volumes and covering 19,570 pages

was taken up and five volumes covering 2,510 pages have since been catalogued.

The work relating to separation of records and printed books from the Archives of the former composite Madras State inherited by the Tamil Nadu Archives and their transfer to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka also made good progress. In this connection 5,136 files relating to Andhra Pradesh were duly separated and made ready into 47 bundles and subsequently brought to Hyderabad.

Under its repair and preservation programme 90,799 sheets were repaired, 16,368 sheets were guarded, 550 books were bound and 576 books and 10,954 files were stitched. The Department also carried out photo-duplication work and in this connection 7,644 frames of micro-negatives, 2400 frames of micro-positives, 252 photo-copies and enlargements of various sizes were prepared. Besides, 1,860 Xerox copies were also prepared.

The Department celebrated the International Archives Week from 14th December 1979 to 21st December 1979 which was inaugurated by the Honourable Governor of Andhra Pradesh. An exhibition of historical documents depicting the socio-economic, cultural, political and administrative history of Deccan and Andhra Pradesh was arranged.

ASSAM

Secretariat Record Office.—During the period under report 270 files from different Secretariat Departments were received for permanent custody. Under its programme of preparation of Descriptive List of pre-1874 records, 322 letters were listed. As usual, the Department continued to provide facilities to research scholars for consulting records and during this period 36 scholars availed of these facilities. 694 requisitions from scholars and the various Government Departments were attended to. Under the Record Management programme, appraisal of 3942 files was completed, out of

which 541 files were recommended for retention. The work regarding preservation and repair of documents was continued and in this connection 1080 documents were repaired with chiffon, 95 volumes and Gazettes were bound and minor repairs were carried out on 375 sheets. The Library added to its collection about 46 books. The work regarding separation of records of Meghalaya Government also made considerable progress.

BIHAR

State Archives.—During the period the State Archives accessioned 292 files of the Home Department (formerly known as Political Special), 997 files of Appointment Department (1963-65), 251 files of Industries Department (1954-57), 1121 Gazettes and 18 Electoral rolls, 65 research scholars consulted the records and the Department also attended to requisitions for records received from various Government/private agencies. Under its regular programme of repair and preservation of records, 700 old and fragile documents were hand-laminated, 3,000 pages were full-pasted with tissue paper and minor mending and repair of 3200 files was attended to. In accordance with the provisions of the Bihar Records Manual, 1960 the records of Labour and Employment Department, Industries Department for 1954-57, Blood Bank Section, Patna Medical College were appraised, and a good number of files were recommended for permanent retention.

Under its publication programme, Hindi version of the already published monograph, entitled 'Care and Preservation of Records in Bihar State' was made ready for the press. Besides, work of preparation of press-list of the files of the Home (formerly Political Special) Department and editing of the Patna Commissioners Double Lock records made steady progress. One post of Regional Archives Officer at Ranchi, one post of Reprographist at the Headquarters, Patna and two other posts for Library were sanctioned.

The International Archives Week was observed by the Bihar State Archives from 11 to 17th December, 1979. The Week was inaugurated on 11th December 1979 by Shri K. A. Ramasubrahmanyam, Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar. An exhibition of old records and rare books and preservation and reprography equipments was organised on this occasion. A symposium "Archives and its role in the Study of Social Service" was inaugurated by Shri A. R. Kidwai, Governor of Bihar, on 12th December 1979 and was presided over by Shri Kailashpati Mishra, the State Finance Minister. The All India Radio, Patna covered the programme organised during the Week and a radio talk entitled '*Abhilekhan Ke Mahtwa Evam Surakshan Vidhiyan*' by Tara Saran Sinha, Director, State Archives was broadcasted on 14th December 1979.

DELHI

State Archives.—The Delhi Archives proposes to construct a technical building for housing all the records of permanent nature pertaining to the Offices/Departments of Delhi Administration on scientific lines. A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs was allocated to the State Archives for its purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. It includes a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for the construction of building for the archives and the balance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for revenue account. A plot of land measuring 2 acres has since been purchased and the necessary plans of the proposed building have been submitted to the Urban Arts Commission for its approval.

The programme of survey, listing and acquisition of private records continues to be on the priority list of the Department. Efforts are being made to maintain rapport with the old families and individuals who are believed to be in possession of old and historical records, rare books etc. During the period under report the State Archives acquired microfilm copies of records (comprising 12,000 pages) of Delhi's past history from the Haryana State Archives.

A large number of old historical records and rare books were acquired from various individuals, families and institutions by way of donations and on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Purchase of Private Archives & Books. The acquisitions include about 2063 documents, 278 press-clippings and 399 books. Under the programme "National Register of Private Records", the Department has completed the listing of 1500 documents/manuscripts of the collections of Panchayat Digambar Jain Mandir and 28 old and rare books available in Marwari Public Library. The Department has also listed 335 documents of the private collection of late Shri R. C. Maharathi and the transfer of these documents was awaited.

The Department has also surveyed the records relating to Delhi's past history at Raza Public Library, Rampur, Har- yana State Archives, Chandigarh and National Archives of India, New Delhi and in this connection copies of 12,470 documents and 28 maps bearing on Delhi have been requisitioned. Under the "Oral History Programme" the Department taped the recollections of men who played prominent role in the freedom struggle.

As for preparation of reference media of records in its custody, the work of preparation of indexes of confidential records was taken up and indexes for the records pertaining to the years 1942 and 1958 were completed. Apart from this, the indexes of the former Chief Commissioners records upto 1956 has been completed. It is proposed to publish a "Guide to the records of Delhi Archives". The Preservation Unit of the Department was engaged with the repair and rehabilitation of records and in this connection 2500 sheets were laminated and about 2040 sheets were repaired by different methods. Besides, 680 volumes, books and gazettes were bound. The Department continued to provide facilities to research scholars for consulting records and 18 scholars availed of these facilities during the period under report.

The Department also celebrated the International Archives Week from October 23-29th, 1979. On this occasion an exhibition of historical records and photographs entitled "New Delhi, the eight city of Delhi" was arranged. A radio talk on the importance of Archives was given by the Director, Delhi Archives.

GOA

Historical Archives of Goa.—During the period under report 464 books, periodicals and Government Reports were added to the Library. 26 research scholars from India and abroad were accorded research facilities in the archives. Information was also supplied to individuals and institutions from records and books. About 908 visitors and 310 applications were attended to in connection with the supply of records, documents and certified photocopies which related to property matters, deeds, inventory proceedings, village community records and quit rent lease etc., and about 118 certified photocopies of documents relating to deeds and 816 photographs were issued.

Under its programme of repair and rehabilitation of records, the preservation unit fumigated 1315 volumes, flattened 3627 sheets and leather bound about 155 manuscripts volumes. Similarly under its reprography programme, 2303 frames of microfilm negatives and 929 photo prints were prepared.

Under its programme of preparation of reference media 12,322 files under different titles, 191 volumes of Fazenda, Documentos Para Viagam, Livro de Registo de pass Uportes and 137 volumes of Registo de Correspondenciae Pareceres were listed.

The Archives Department also carried out the work of publication of 'Assentos do Conselho da Fazenda' Part I, Volume I (1613-1621) and the Bassein Campaign (Marathi Modi documents) and these are in the press. The transcription of Assentos de Conselho da Fazenda, Volume II

(1627-1631) is in progress. The work of selection of documents on Savantivadi Saunsthanchya Itihaschi Sadhane is continuing. "Balancos dos Feitores de Chaul" (1680-1684) an account of income and expenditure has been translated into English with a view to publication.

A special issue of *Historical Archives, Archaeology and Museums News Letter* was published on the occasion of the International Archives Week.

GUJARAT

State Archives.—During the period under report the State Archives acquired some old records pertaining to the Dewan of old Rajpipla State from Shri B. D. Bhatt. These records relate to the political correspondence exchanged between the British Government and the Gackwars with Rajpipla chiefs. 9,580 files lying in the Central Records Office, Vadodara and 21,728 files and 297 rumals in the custody of Central Record Office, Rajkot were checked, verified and arranged. The Department carried out appraisal of 46,063 files of old princely states lying in various districts places. Besides, weeding of records of princely states was also pursued with great vigour and 93,997 files were weeded out. The programme of repair and rehabilitation of documents of the Central Records Offices at Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Vadodara was carried out. The Department of Archives also purchased four Thymol Fumigation Chambers for its use. 21 scholars were afforded facilities to consult records.

The International Archives Week was celebrated by the State Archives from 24-29 November 1979. As part of the celebrations an exhibition of historical documents was arranged at the Central Research Office, Vadodara which was inaugurated by the Education Minister, Gujarat State. A brochure (in Gujarati) giving an account of Gujarat State Archives was also brought out by the Department. A radio talk in Gujarati on "Vadodara Rajya no Dafter Bhandar" by Shri C. B. Pandya, Superintendent Gujarat State Archives was broadcasted on 26 November 1979.

HARYANA

State Archives.—During the period under report, the State Archives acquired 143 files and 23 registers (1840-1920) from Deputy Commissioner's Office, Sangrur, 970 files (1857-1880) from Deputy Commissioner's Office, Gurgaon and 456 files (1887-1935) and 137 books from Zilla Parishad, Gurgaon. As for the work of preparation of reference media, subject list of files of Hissar Division (1855-99, Principal Matters) was prepared. Under the appraisal programme, 216 files of Haryana Civil Secretariat (Education Department) for the period 1971-1975 were appraised.

The Oral History Section of the Archives recorded the evidence of 61 freedom fighters. Besides, bio-data of 444 personnel of Indian National Army was collected. 4700 documents were deacidified and laminated and 100 old books were repaired. The Department has installed 5 Thymol Fumigation Chambers.

As part of the celebrations of the International Archives Week the Department arranged an exhibition of documents at Gurgaon from 23-29 October 1979. A symposium on "Value of Archives for Posterity" was also organised on this occasion.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

State Archives, Libraries and Museums.—During the period, the Archives Office accessioned 1,300 files, About 1,560 books and newspaper were also added to the Departmental Library. 22 scholars availed of the research facilities provided by the Department and about 4,700 books, files and copies of Government Orders were issued out to the scholars and other interested agencies. Under its preservation and repair programme, 1,162 books and lists were bound.

KARNATAKA

State Archives.—During the period under report the State Archives acquired 82,561 collections of Government

Secretariat Records and 36,577 spare copies of Government orders, acts, rules etc. The Department also acquired as gift from Shri N. Lakshman Rao of Bangalore, 12 original collections of papers of Dewan M. N. Madhava Rao (Dewan of Mysore, June 1941 to July 1946) covering the period 1920-50. Other notable acquisitions amongst the private papers were : 120 documents (Kannada) relating to Bhuvanagiri (Mutt), Tirthalli taluka, Shimoga District from Swamiji of Mahamahattinamutt covering the period 19th and early 20th century, two palm leaf Kannada manuscripts relating to Basaveshwara Purana and Ayurvedic medicine were also acquired from the Swamiji of Toremutt, Gubbi Taluka, Tumkur. The Departmental library received 87 books and 9,717 copies of reports, periodicals, Karnataka Legislative Council Proceedings etc. The work of classification and cataloguing of records of various Departments of erstwhile Mysore Government Secretariat continued. While 3,103 files of Land Revenue Department, 1,902 files of Education Department, 1,538 files of Home Department, 728 files of Land Survey Department, 600 files of Finance Department and 405 files of Representative Assembly were listed. Besides annual indices of the Secretariat records for the year 1918 in respect of the following Departments were prepared : Public Works and Electricity Department, Home Department, Commerce and Industries Department, Health and Family Welfare Department, Planning Department, Revenue Department, Rural Co-operation Department, Education and Youth Services Department and Food and Forest Department. The preparation of annual indices for the Secretariat Department for the year 1919 is in progress. The project of publication of important letters of Dewans with the contemporary Residents, Assistant Residents and other important documents under the title of "Karnataka Letters" is also in progress. Four volumes comprising correspondence of Dewan T.A.A. Thumboo Chetty, Sir. P. N. Krishnamurthy, Sir V. P. Madhawa Rao and Sir T. Anand Rao are now available. Besides, volumes VI and VII constituting the selected letters of Dewans Sir M. Visves-

waraya, Sir M. Kantharaj Urs and Sir Albion Benerji was made ready for the press. The selection of documents for publication of Volume VIII of 'Karnataka Letters' pertaining to Sir Mirza Ismail is also in progress.

The Department accorded research facilities to 18 scholars and supplied information to Government as well as to private agencies. In this connection 17,550 requisitions were attended to and 4,176 zerox copies were supplied. As far the rehabilitation of record, 2,120 document were repaired and bound.

The International Archives Week was celebrated by the State Archives from 23 October-29 October 1979. The 'Week' was inaugurated by Sri Govinda Narayan, Governor, Karnataka State. A souvenir was brought out on this occasion and an exhibition of historical documents was also organised which received wide publicity in the leading local newspapers.

KERALA

State Archives.—During the period under report the State Archives acquired 37 files of the Forest Department from the Divisional Forest Office, Kozhikode and 87 files from the Divisional Forest Office, Calicut comprising 18 items of Session Case Judgements and administrative reports from the Central Prison, Cannanore.

About 30,800 papers of the Huzur Office of the former Travancore State for the years 1060-1080 M.E. were listed. 1,800 bundles of judgements and 920 Gazettes received from the Travancore High Court and 500 *Mashilakam Churanas* were re-arranged. Research facilities to consult records were provided to 22 research scholars. Under its programme of repair and rehabilitation of records 3,868 documents were repaired with chiffon, 2360 files were stitched and 384 volumes were bound.

MADHYA PRADESH

State Archives.—During the period under report, 42 files were accessioned for permanent custody, and 40,837 files and 1261 *bastas* were checked and arranged. As usual, the Department continued to provide facilities to research scholars for consulting records and in this connection 82 files were consulted by them. Under its appraisal programme, 8,945 files of Mahakoshal and Madhya Pradesh State's records were appraised, out of which 496 files were kept for permanent preservation. About 3,101 files were listed for reviewing them departmentally and historically. On the occasion of the 46th Session of Indian Historical Records Commission, held at Aurangabad (January 1979), the Department put up an exhibition of rare documents in its custody and also brought out a booklet entitled 'Rare Exhibits from Nagpur Repository?'. The work of preservation and repair of documents was continued and in this connection about 710 documents and 167 books were laminated and 25 documents were repaired with chiffon.

MAHARASHTRA

State Archives.—Keeping up its acquisition programme, the Department acquired by way of gift a collection of some old books, manuscripts and almanacs from Shri N. R. Tillu of Alibaug. Under its programme of preparation of references media, *Catalogue of Maps in Bombay Archives*, Part I was published. Besides, 100 diaries of Public Department Diary series were also catalogued and work regarding indexing of Chandwad (Holkar) Daftar (Modi) and Supreme Court Records (English) was in progress. In this connection 1,037 documents of Chandwad Daftar and 5,700 Supreme Courts records have been catalogued. Pune Archives published a *Catalogue of Papers Selected for Research*, Volume I and *Catalogue of Papers relating to Rajashree Shahee Chatrapati*, Volume I and took up the work of indexing of *Satara Residency Records* and cataloguing of "Chitnishi Section". The following publications came out of the Press during the

period under report: *Mottos and Emblems of former Native States*; *Maps of India: Selections from the Peshwa Daftar* (Hindi Sources) and *Maharashtra Archives Bulletin*, No. 12.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Government, the 46th Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Aurangabad, 12-14 January 1979 and the State Archives made necessary arrangements to organise the same.

The International Archives Week was celebrated by the State Archives from 23rd to 29th October 1979, to mark the occasion an exhibition of historical documents was organised in the premises of the Department of Archives, Elphinstone College Building, Bombay. Shri V. G. Khobrekhar, State Director of Archives gave a talk on "Study of Archives" which was broadcast by All India Radio, Bombay on 23rd October 1979. Members of the staff of the State Archives contributed articles to the newspapers.

ORISSA

State Archives.—During the period under report 219 files of the defunct Political Agents Office were acquired from the (Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Northern Division, Sambalpur) and 203 files from the Collectorate of Sundargarh were acquired for permanent custody. 844 valuable documents were acquired on payment basis from various institution and individuals. The Departmental Library added to its collection 3826 books periodicals and administrative reports.

Under its publication programme, the work of preparation of descriptive lists of Balasore Revenue records (1831-60) and private records made further progress. The Compilation of a *Guide to Orissa Records* Volume VII was undertaken, 123 scholars were afforded facilities to consult records in the custody of the State Archives. The repair and rehabilitation section repaired 20,185 sheets and bound 92 volumes, 45 newspaper volumes and 135 books.

The State Archives celebrated the International Archives week from 23-29 October 1979. On this occasion an exhibition of historical records was arranged and a seminar on "Importance of Archives" was organised.

PUNJAB

State Archives.—The State Archives library acquired 1272 books, journals, Gazettes of India and Punjab and daily issues of "The Tribune", "The Hindustan Times" and the "Indian Express." The work regarding preparation of reference media of records was continued and subject matter of 95 copies of *Vukla* reports (1800 B.E.) was translated from Persian into English and subject titled of 520 files were also translated from Urdu into English. Further the subject matter of documents entitled 'Applications of Raja Jaswant Rai Vakil'. (1905-06 B.E.) were translated from Urdu into English. The compilation of "The Catalogue of Manuscripts" was completed and titles of 1170 files of Nabha/Patiala State Records were translated and listed.

Under its records management programme 798 files of Finance Department of Patiala State were appraised. Keeping up its work of repair and rehabilitation of records, the Department repaired 1,46,517 sheets, laminated 904 sheets, flattened 3,66,326 sheets and bound 2295 volumes. Similarly, under its photo-duplication service 531 negatives, 329 positives and 397 photo prints were prepared. The survey work of historical records in Patiala continued and in this connection 217 eminent persons were contacted and a list of document in their possession was prepared. Under its publication programme, Administrative Reports of Punjab State Archives for the financial year 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 were prepared in English and Punjabi.

An exhibition of valuable and rare manuscripts was organised at the Central State Library, Patiala and the methods of scientific preservation of documents were explained to the visitors to the exhibition. With a view to ac-

quaint the people in general with the glorious past of Punjab, a Historical Museum has been set up in the premises of State Archives where a large number of manuscripts, paintings, sketches and coins have been displayed.

RAJASTHAN

State Archives.—Under its programme of checking, listing and arrangement of records, the Department checked and arranged 2,02,582 files/*bahis* belonging to Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kishangarh, Sirohi, Kota, Dungarpur, Bharatpur and Udaipur States and listed 26,593 files/*bahis* of Jodhpur, Jaipur and Udaipur and Dungarpur records. Under its appraisal programme, the settlement records of Shahpura State and files of the institute Jodhpur State were examined. 69 Research scholars consulted the material available with the Department. Besides, its information was supplied both to the government as well as to the private agencies.

Under its publication programme, *A Descriptive list of Arjdasht to the rulers of Jaipur* and *A descriptive list of Jodhpur, Jaipur Khareetas* (1693-1946) in Hindi were published. The work regarding preparation of reference media of records was also continued and during the period under report the Department prepared descriptive lists of important series of Persian and Rajasthani documents covering 2,469 entries. As for repair and rehabilitation of records, 69,108 documents were repaired, 1,378 sheets were laminated and 1,045 documents were stitched and bound. The Reprographic Unit microfilmed 21,732 documents from Jodhpur *Dastari* records and supplied 3,437 exposures of microfilm and 374 photocopies to scholars, private individuals, and learned institutions. In order to ensure better and scientific preservation of records in the State, the Department organised a short term training course in Records Management which was attended to by 46 employees of the various Government Departments. Under the programme of survey of private papers and oral history the Department contacted 150 per-

sons, including various ex-Rulers/*Jagirdars* and Freedom Fighters. The material obtained from them was being listed/microfilmed.

SIKKIM

State Archives.—Out of the proposals sent for the Sixth Five Year Plan, sanction was received for the post of an Archivist alongwith few other posts. The Deputy Director of Archives inspected some of the offices of the Sikkim Government with a view to giving on the spot advice on the proper management of records. In this connection he visited the Sikkim Trading Corporation, Gangtok, the Law Department and the Sikkim High Court.

Acute shortage of space continued to hinder the expansion of the archives. In order to ease the accommodation problem a four roomed accommodation was acquired on rent and steps taken to install steel shelves. The construction of an archives building is under the active consideration of the Government.

To faster historical research, research rules regarding consultation of records of Sikkim Government by the bona-fide scholars were formulated and were forwarded to the Government for their approval.

TAMIL NADU

State Archives.—During the period under report two categories of records were received. Confidential Government Offices and Non-confidential Government Offices. Confidential Government Offices comprise: Public (1962-73), Public Works (1964-70), Revenue (1969-72), Home (1965, 1972-74), Agriculture (1971-74), Rural Development and Local Administration (1972), Health (1973-74), Finance (1960-71), Education (1969-74), Industries, Labour and Co-operation (1963-73) and Social Welfare (1973). Among the Non-Confidential Government Offices are included: Education (1974), Public (1974), Health (1974), Finance (1974),

Home (1974), Excise, and Prohibition (1974), Law (1974), Revenue (1974), Agriculture (1974), Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowment Department (1974), Food (1974), Forest and Fisheries (1974), Housing (1974), Labour and Employment (1974), Industries (1974), Public Work (1974), Rural Development and Local Administration (1974), Land Revenue (B.Ps) (1968, 1974) and Commercial Taxes (1968). These records are arranged departmentwise and kept in chronological order.

As for its preservation programme, 13,694 sheets were flattened and repaired with tissue paper, 35,455 sheets were repaired with chiffon, 16,213 sheets were laminated, 18,911 sheets were guarded and 771 volumes and books were bound. A photo copying machine has been installed for supplying xerox copies of records to the research scholars. Under its research and reference service 253 scholars availed of the facilities for research.

UTTAR PRADESH

State Archives.—The Department accessioned 3,837 files and 605 bundles and 70 volumes for permanent preservation. Under its programme of acquisition of Private papers, the Department received as gift 342 documents, one photograph and 65 books. 161 research scholars both from India and abroad availed of the facilities provided by the Archives for consulting records in its custody and 3,455 pages of excerpts from records were released to them. As usual the Department carried on with its programme of repair and preservation. Besides, attending to general cleaning of records manually by vacuum cleaner and giving fumigation treatment by thymol to the records needing it, 12,292 sheets were laminated, 6,600 sheets were repaired and 183 volumes and 133 files were bound. Under its reprography programme, the Department prepared 1,130 enlargements, 4,467 xerox copies and 2,029 microfilms.

The State Archives organised an exhibition of rare documents relating to Lucknow in February 1979 at Begam Hazrat Mahal Park, Lucknow in connection with the Lucknow Festival.

The Archives imparted two weeks' training in Archives keeping to 7 official of various Departments and Offices of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The State Archives celebrated the International Archives Week which was inaugurated at Nainital on 23 October 1979. The 'Week' was marked by an exhibition depicting the political movements in the Kumaon region from the Mughal period to the first half of 20th century. A seminar was also arranged on 'History and Administration of Uttar Pradesh' in which papers were contributed by the scholars on various historical topics connected with the Kumaon region. During the Week two publications entitled "Documents relating to Primary Education preserved in U.P. State Archives (1843-1847)" and "Source Material in U.P. State Archives on Revenue, Judicial, Public and Jail Administration on Kumaon (1815-1856 A.D.)" written by Dr. K. P. Srivastava, Director, State Archives were released. Exhibitions on topical themes were also organised at the Regional Records Offices at Allahabad and Varanasi during the Week.

WEST BENGAL

State Archives.—During the period under report the State Archives accessioned 1,853 files of Confidential Records from the Home (Political) Department and 3,029 files "B" Proceedings (1964-66, 1967-68) from the Home (Police) Department and 936 copies of the Calcutta Gazette. 74 books were added to the Departmental Library. Under its programme of checking and arrangement of records 2,160 files of several Secretariat Departments were checked and arranged. The work of preparation of reference media made steady progress and in this connection Descriptive Lists of 1,853 files of the confidential records were prepared and the work re-

garding preparations of press list of the records of Board of Trade Commercial from 1,777 onwards made further progress. 270 scholars availed of the facility to consult records during the period. The Department undertook 194 search cases amongst its record holdings on behalf of public and private bodies.

Under its regular programme of repair and rehabilitation of records, 39,700 sheets were mended and 164 proceedings volumes were rebound. Besides, a bunch of old letters written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in the custody of Rishi Bankim Library and Museum, Naihati was repaired by the State Archives.

Under its reprographic services, the Proceeding volumes of the Political Department (1834-52, 1870-1900) and of Municipal Department (1880-1891) were microfilmed with the help of an outside agency. An OCE electro copier machine was also purchased by the Department.

The Department also rendered practical training in the methods of repair and preservation of records to two candidates deputed by the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Calcutta and also to two members of the staff deputed by the Calcutta High Court.

His excellency J.R.P. Dumas, High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago visited the State Archives on 19 March 1979 and consulted records on Emigration of Indians to the West Indies.

INTERNATIONAL

International Council on Archives

International Council on Archives Bureau Meeting

The meeting of the International Council on Archives Bureau was held in London on 3-5 April 1979 under the Chairmanship of James B. Rhoads. The Bureau accepted the application for membership of three institutions in category A (Niger, Saudi Arabia and Turkey), two associations

in Category B (Belgium, Canada), three institutions in Category C and two professionals in Category D. The Bureau also noted with satisfaction of UNESCO's Programme in Records and Archives Management (RAMP). The following contracts were signed with UNESCO and are under implementation: (i) *Guide to the Sources of Asian History*; (ii) Abstracting of Archival periodicals; (iii) Updating of the Study on technical standards for the legal validity of microforms; (iv) Consultation with specialists on a long-term plan for the development of archival and records management norms, standards and guidelines within RAMP; (v) Feasibility study on a data lease on sources relating to the history of other than the owner countries; (vi) Feasibility study of a microfilming fund; and (vii) Draft model agreements for facilitating the settlement of disputed archival claims.

Meeting of the Publications Committee

The meeting of the Publications Committee was held at Brussels on March 20-21, 1979 under the Chairmanship of Peter Walve, Chairman of the Committee. The Committee made certain important recommendations regarding archival periodicals viz. *Archivum* and *International Journal of Archives*. As for the former it emphasised the need to establish the Programme with a view to ensure the issuing of one Volume per year, and to devise a Project for the indexing of the first 25 Volumes, with a cost estimate. As for the 'Journal', the draft table of contents of the first issue to come out at the end of 1979 was circulated and the Committee suggested that the basic informational papers be published in both English and French. As for the studies and Handbooks, observations were made by the Committee on the publications which would be published shortly. These are as follows: (i) *Arrangement and description*; (ii) *Records Centre Operations*; (iii) *Specific Standards for the Construction of archive buildings in tropical countries*.

The next meeting of the Committee is likely to be held in Washington D.C.

Meeting of the Committee for Literature and Art Archives

The first meeting of the Committee for Literature and Art Archives of the International Council on Archives was held in Weimar (Germany) on 27-30 March 1979 under the Chairmanship of its President, Mrs. N. B. Volkova. Four following papers were read in the meeting: (i) Archival documents in the field of literature and the fine arts; (ii) The relations between Archives for Literature and the Fine Arts on the one hand, libraries and museums on the other; (iii) The relations between Archives for Literature and the Fine Arts and scholars engaged in the systematic study of literature and the fine arts; and (iv) Archives for Literature and Fine Arts as National Centres of Culture. After a thorough discussion of these papers, the members reached general agreement regarding the various issues to be discussed at separate meetings to be held during the next few years, with the aim of laying down uniform rules for the work of these archives, which then might be passed on, in the form of recommendations, by the International Council on Archives to the national archives administrations. Besides, it was generally agreed to enlarge the Committee by delegates familiar with archival work in a library and museum as well as by a delegate from a State Archives organisation. Similarly, it was also deemed desirable to secure the cooperation of an archives representative each from France and Great Britain in view of their great archival tradition. The members agreed to meet at biennial intervals and planned to arrange next session in September 1980 in London.

Meeting of the Committee for Professional Training

A meeting of the Committee for Professional Training was held at Marburg on 3-4 April 1979 with N. Bousso (Senegal) in the Chair. The Committee examined the programme of activities and agreed to give priority to the preparation of the directory of archives schools and a model curriculum for sub-professional training in the various regions.

Automation Committee Meeting

The Automation Committee met in Bad Godesberg on 26-28 April 1979 and the meeting was attended by members, corresponding members, together with observers from UNESCO, FID and the Business Archives Committee. The Committee reaffirmed the importance of ADPA as a vehicle for the information of archivists and it was reported that the projects dealing with guidelines, glossary and bibliography were likely to be completed soon. The Automation Committee offered its co-operation to the Business Archives Committee, the Terminology Committee and the Statistics Working Group.

The Automation Committee issued a bulletin: *ADPA—Automation, Archives, Information*. J. Pieyns, of the Archives de l'Etat at Liege would be the new editor of the bulletin. Subscriptions to Volume III (1979-81) amounting to F B 250 or US \$ 9.00 are to be sent to: J. Pieyns, 65 rue de Buissons, B-40000. Liege, Belgium. Cheques in US dollars may be sent to Meyer Fishbein, National Archives and Records Service, Washington D. C., 20408, USA. The first two volumes (6 issues) are also available in hand copy or microfiche, for FB 450 or US \$ 15.00 at the same addresses.

Meeting of the Editorial Committee of Archivum

The Editorial Committee of *Archivum* met at Helsinki on 18 June 1979. The Editor-in-Chief is Michel Duchein. The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made since June 1977, and during this interval these volumes XXIV, XXV, XXVI of *Archivum* were published, while Volumes XXVII, XXVIII and Index Volumes I to XXV are under preparation.

Meeting of the Conservation and Restoration Committee

The Conservation and Restoration Committee (DCR) of the International Council on Archives held its fourth meeting at Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany, on 31

May—1 June 1979, along with a seminar on "Restoration of Inks and Illuminations". More than fifty persons from all over Federal Germany, Ireland, France and including members of the Conservation and Restoration Committee, participated in the seminar. Topics discussed were: techniques for the deacidification of inks; effects of chemicals on inks and pigments; scientific examination and conservation of ink damaged documents, etc. The Committee discussed amongst other things, the 'Needs of Developing Countries' for conservation of their archives, and establishment of demonstration centres there. The next meeting of the Committee would be held in London within the schedule of programme of the IX International Congress on Archives to be held in September 1980.

Expert Consultation on the Records and Archives Management Programme

On 14-16 May 1979, the Division for the General Information Programme of UNESCO held a consultation with experts on the working paper prepared by the Secretariat on the development of a long term Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP). Chaired by the Keeper of the Public Record Office of the U.K. Other participant countries were: Argentina, France, Senegal, India, Sudan, Spain, U.S. The Consultation reviewed the working paper and fully endorsed the concept and the objectives of the proposed programme. Its report which would include the working paper as revised is to be published by UNESCO by the end of the year (1979).

International Seminar on Strategies for Archival Development in the Third World at Berlin (West), 11-16 June 1979

Jointly organised by the German Commission for UNESCO and the ICA, the Seminar was held under the co-sponsorship of UNESCO and the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal Republic of Germany, and was attended by anglophone archivists from the developing region, experts and delegates of the ICA and CAD, as well as observers of

the German Foundation for International Development. The discussions were chaired by Dr. S. N. Prasad of India and Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee (India), was included in the drafting committee. Dr. N. H. Kulkarnee read a report on the archival situation in SWARBICA countries; similar reports were presented by five other regional branches of ICA. Additionally, papers were read by Dr. M. Rieger (Value of records management for socio-economic development), C.P.S.H. De Silva (Priorities for archival development), Dr. E. G. Franz (Co-operation between Archives and sister disciplines), Dr. Evans (UNESCO Records and Archives Management Programme) and Dr. H. Dahm (International Archives Weeks). These reports and papers provided the starting platform for discussions on subjects like raising the status of the archivist, setting up or animating archival services where none exists or are moribund, inclusion of archives programmes in national information policy, liberalization of access and norms for finding aids, consolidation of modern records management practices, coordination of activities among the various aid-giving organizations, setting up an archival clearing house and so on. The deliberations of the seminar which focussed on the planning and implementation of archival development in its main areas, resulted in 18 recommendations and endorsements, intended for national archives directorates, the ICA with its Regional Branches, UNESCO as well as other national, regional and international bodies from which co-operation in archival field might be expected.

**Executive Committee Meeting, San Juan (Puerto Rico)
October 30—November 2, 1979**

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Archives was held in San Juan from October 30—November 2, 1979. Mr. Carlos Sanz, President of the Board of Directors of the Instituto de Cultura Puertorriquena welcomed the Committee and read the message sent by Mr. C. Romero Barcelo, Governor of Puerto Rico.

The Committee was reconstituted due to resignations by its members. Mr. Oscar Gauye, Director of the Federal

Archives of Switzerland, Vice-President was elected President of the ICA in replacement of Mr. J. B. Rhoads who resigned on 1 September, 1979. Mr. Seomartini, Director of the National Archives of Indonesia, Member of the Executive Committee was elected Vice-President in replacement of Dr. S. N. Prasad who resigned his office on 1 October 1979. Mr. Dagfinn, Mannsaker, Director of the National Archives of Norway was elected Vice-President in replacement of Mr. O. Gauye. Mr. J. O'Neill, Acting Archivist of the United States was co-opted Member of the Executive Committee for the period 1979-80 to the seat left vacant by Mr. D. Mannsaker elected to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. S. A. I. Tirmizi, Director of the National Archives of India was co-opted Member of the Executive Committee for the period 1979-1980 to the seat left vacant by Mr. Seomartini, elected to the Vice-President.

The Executive Committee approved the reports submitted by five regional branches, two sections and ten Committees and addressed its appreciation for the work achieved. It invited the support of the Committee for Archival Development for the creation of a regional branch in Equatorial Africa. The Executive Committee adopted a vote of thanks to the Council on Library Resources which granted \$ 30,000 to the ICA for implementing the following (i) Preparation of a manual on appraisal, disposal and scheduling (ii) Organisation of a symposium in Latin America on the professional status of archivists (iii) Preparation of Curricula for the intensive training of sub-professionals in English, French and Spanish.

The Executive Committee decided to give support to the launching of the Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP) by the UNESCO. It expressed its wish that an advisory committee be established for the programme which should comprise professionals acquainted with the needs of the Member States and of the institutions of the United Nations system in the field of Archives and records management development.

XIXth International Conference of the Round Table on Archives, Guadeloupe, November 5-8, 1979

The 19th International Conference of the Round Table on Archives, held at the invitation of France at Hotel Callinago in Gosier near Pointe-a-Pitre/Guadeloupe and was presided over by Mr. Franjo Bijlan who had served as President of the Round Table since 1972. The principal subject of the conference was entitled "Government, Administration, Archives" and issues dealt in the lively discussions were the position of archives in the general administrative set up and their specific role in the administrative context, the inclusion of archives in national development planning, specific planning problems concerning archival development and archival work, and finally possibilities of nationalisation, standardisation and automation in the archival field.

Meeting of the Microfilm Committee

The Committee held its annual meeting in Oslo, Norway from May 28 to June 1, 1979. The Committee besides, among other things, developed microfilm projects for the ICA Medium Term Plan 1978-82, participated in the development of plans for the Unesco feasibility study on the creation of a Fund to an internationally financed and managed microfilm Fund, prepared a list of National and International Standards pertaining to Document Reproduction, continued its work on developing a select Bibliography of articles on microfilming, developed drafts for a Recommended Practice for Archival Microfilming and discussed the need for the development of independent testing facilities to conduct research on the archival permanence of microfilm. The next meeting of the Committee will be in Dublin, Ireland from September 10-13, 1980. In addition the Committee plans to have one or two sessions in London at the time of the World Congress.

Conference of the International Council on Archives on Balkan Studies, Athens, September 23-25, 1979

The Conference, convened according to the decision taken by the Executive Committee at its Dar-es-Salaam meeting,

was chaired by Mr. O. Gauye, Acting President of the International Council on Archives and was attended by delegates of 14 Category A members and by 6 observers. The Executive Secretary of the International Council on Archives acted as Secretary of the Conference. The Conference recommended to the Executive Committee to establish co-operative relations with CIBAL and to initiate the preparation of the Guide to the Sources of the Balkan History preserved outside the region and developed the description of the project. Finally, the Conference expressed the wish that the Executive Committee initiate the convening among other things, the feasibility of a series of summary guides of the Archives of Balkan countries. The Conference supported the proposal of the Archives of Yugoslavia to host the meeting.

**UNESCO Experts Consultation of the Development of a Long Term plan for the preparation of Archival and Records Management Guidelines, Standards and Norms
Bari, Italy, 3-5 September, 1979**

An Experts Consultation on the Development of a Long-Term Plan for the Preparation of Archival and Records Management Guidelines, Standards and norms was held at the Archivio di Stato in Bari, Italy, from 3 to 5 September, 1979. It was organised by the International Council on Archives on behalf of Unesco as a component of the Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP) within the frame work of General Information Programme of Unesco. A programme was drawn by the Consultation for the development of archival and records management guidelines and standards, taking into account not only conventional records but also records in all other formats. It also assigned priorities for the commencement of work on the several components of their programme, each corresponding to a specific area of Archival or records management activity. The Consultation recommended that development of this programme be accorded the highest priority and he allocated adequate resources within the framework of RAMP to ensure its implementation within a realistic time scale, and that the provision of guidelines be given priority over the provision of

standards. Guidelines and standards should take account of existing national standards bearing on Archives and records management and should be harmonised within the wider context of general information guidelines and standards which should be subject to periodic review and revision. It was also suggested that an ad hoc advisory body reporting to RAMP and UNISIST might be created and appropriate procedures devised for consulting with professional on the several components of the programme in order to monitor, revise and harmonise the development of archival and records management guidelines and standards. The need for the wide dissemination of guidelines and standards was stressed and in this context emphasis was laid on the publication of guidelines and standards in English and French with versions in other UNESCO official languages as appropriate.

Expert Consultation on Development of Records Management and Archives System and services in the United Nations Agencies

New York 17, 18 and 19 October 1979

An Expert Consultation on Development System and Services in the United Nations Agencies was held at New York on 17, 18 and 19 October 1979. The Consultation recommended that guidelines and standards for the Archives and Records Management of the United Nations system should be worked out within a framework of UNESCO's RAMP project as part of a long term plan and programme. It also proposed 50 different guidelines and standards based on four main categories (1) Institutional guidelines, (2) Functional guidelines, (3) Professional guidelines, and (4) Technical guidelines. It was recommended that UNESCO should constitute a working party of experts to develop the proposed guidelines and standards and to study possible way and means to ensure implementation throughout the United Nations system.

**Third Caribica Conference
Nassau, 21-25 October, 1979**

For Caribbean Archives Association (CARBICA) third Conference was held at the Ambassador Beach Hotel, Nassau (Bahamas) from 21-26 October, 1979. The Conference was opened by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Livingston Coakley and convened under the name "The Role of the Archivist in Nation Building". The main papers included: Education and Training of the Archivist; Involvement of the Government and Status of the Archivist; Oral Archives; Modern Records and Records Management; and the Making of a guide to Caribbean Archives. In addition to the main papers, a seminar on local history and research methods was held a round table discussion on archival development in Caribbean Countries took place. Besides, resolutions were passed urging Caribbean Governments to improve available services and create a service where they do not exist; implement the proper legislation for the establishment and preservation of Archives; recognise the need for high standards of training, recognise the importance of modern records management, preserve sound archives and publish a directory or guide to the archives of the region; and support in principle UNESCO Institute in developing its Records and Archives Management Programme (RAMP) and to give its co-operation and assistance as a regional branch of ICA in the implementation of that programme in the Caribbean region.

Meeting of Sigillography Committee

The Committee of Sigillography of the International Council on Archives held its meeting at Paris from 24-28 September, 1979. The meeting was opened by Mr. M. J. Fairer, Director General of the Archives of France and he stressed the utmost importance of the study of seals for historical research. Mr. R. H. Banker, Professor at Ecole des Chartes focussed attention on the use of the seal and of the bull as means of ratification until the thirteenth century.

The Committee approved the minutes of the meeting held in September 1978 at Bucharest and approved its report presented to ICA. Besides, several problems relating to seals were discussed. Some of the interesting topics of discussion were: The sigillographical collection of the cathedral of Toledo, some little known seals of European sovereigns of the nineteenth century, the medieval seals of Rhindand Towns, the armorial of champagne, comparative iconography of Jewish seals, the catalogue of the seals of the Public Record Office, the logotypes and the evolution of emblems of contemporary firms. An exhibition of bindings adorned with heraldic bearings was organised on this occasion.

Argentina

The National Archives of Argentina, one of the major repositories in Latin America, was created in 1821. The Country being a Federal State, the provinces have their own record rooms.

The National Archives have strengthened their role of promotion in the development by setting up large undertakings. The first step in that direction was the National Colloquium on Archives which was held on 24-28 August, 1977. The participants therein from historical administrative archives, represented 22 provinces and several federal institutions. There were five working sessions and papers were presented by the delegates on training, professional status, selection, arrangement, management of documents and modern technology. The national authorities favouring the recommendation made by the Colloquium has appointed a National Commission for archival co-ordination with National Archives as its prime mover. The Archives is also putting up all efforts to prepare Archival Law. The law would define the conditions for a flexible coordination between the archives of the different levels of authority, the State, the provinces, the municipalities and would pay more attention to documents on non-traditional supports, such as photographs, films, sound and television archives. The Department has its own journal—*Journal of the General Archives*

of the Nation in Spanish. The journal attempts to comment on the activities of the international archival organisations, and that way makes an endeavour to the development of archives in the provinces. Amongst the many activities in this direction, mention may be made of a training course in archival science, sponsored jointly by UNESCO and the Argentina Government started at the National Archives in Buenos Aires in 1978, under the directorship of an eminent archivist, Mrs. Vicenta Cortes Alonso, Inspector General of the Spanish Archives.

In line with the recommendations of the first colloquium the National Archives of Argentina has a programme to rearrange the office structure, which would be better adopted to their heavy responsibilities. The proposed structure would have six sections replacing the present two.

Canada

The Public Archives of Canada witnessed increases in acquisitions as well as in research scholars, but two serious problems confronted the Archives viz. lack of accommodation to house the present holdings for future accessions and lack of additional staff to attend to the recent spurt in acquisitions and researchers. The significant increase in acquisition was due to implementation of the Cultural Property Export and Import Act and liaison with the Review Board by the Public Archives of Canada.

The Manuscript Division of the Public Archives of Canada has completed the arrangement and description of the papers of Sarah Fisher. The collection includes manuscripts, correspondence, journals, concert programmes, music scores, *memorabilia* and printed material. The papers reveal Sarah Fisher's career in Europe as an operatic singer (1919-1940) and the Canadian concert series which she inaugurated in Montreal in 1940. The personal journals dating from 1919 to 1942 and from 1960 to 1975 document her day-to-day life.

The records relating to information Canada are now available for research purposes in the Public Archives of Canada. The records comprising 29 volumes have been arranged and catalogued by the Public Records Division and document activities of the agency including its relationship with field offices, various associations and other Government Departments of Canada. The information Canada was established in 1970 to act as a central source of public information on Federal Government policies, programmes and services. The activities of information Canada included citizens awareness programmes, graphic design in government publications, the Federal Identity Programme, designing and presenting exhibits and displays and research and evaluation studies on regional attitudes in Canada.

The Machine Readable Archives Division which was formed recently, made great progress. It identified 3,569 machine readable (computer) files in government offices and assessed 713 others. The Division has now in its custody 5,000 tapes and 45 machine readable files are now available to researchers. It has been decided to have preservation schedules for the EDP archives so as to ensure effective management of machine readable files of permanent interest.

In the Public Records Division, the Indian affairs records continued to be microfilmed, and more than half of the collection, comprising a total of 1150 metres, is now available on microfilm.

The Technical Division is assisting Treasury Board with the development of micrographic policy in the Federal Government, and the first draft of policy proposals was submitted to the Micrographic Policy Committee, and a final draft is to be sent to the Treasury Board shortly. The Division commissioned a study of video-disc systems to determine the possibility of their application to the Public Archives holdings. A study was also conducted by the Division to ascertain the probable causes of and solutions to the problem regarding Redox bleaching on Microfilm. Extensive studies

on the determination of residual processing chemicals on processed photographic films and papers were carried out, using two different methods. About 250 microfilm rolls from the Public Archives were inspected through the microscope for redox blemishes and it now has been decided to inspect the microfilms housed in the Public Archives, re-boxed in inert plastic or metal containers and stored in environmentally controlled conditions.

The Public Archives presented an exhibition of historical maps (January 4-21, 1979), organised by the Directorate of Cartography, Department of National Defence, to mark the 75th anniversary of its Mapping and Charting Establishment, the first Canadian military mapping agency. This organisation was established at Ottawa in 1903 to undertake a systematic topographical survey of Canada. Right from the beginning the Canadian military papers have provided the requisite geographical information to the Armed Forces of Canada in times of peace and war. The exhibits included, important maps made since 1903, surveying instruments, photographs and other documents graphically recounting the history of Mapping and Charting Establishment. Yet another exhibition, *Canadians of Ukrainian Origin—Reflections on the Formative Years*, opened at the Public Archives on January 29, 1979 as part of the Ukrainian Week. The exhibition displayed various documents from collections in the custody of the Public Archives and included private manuscripts, photographs, maps, films, newspapers and government documents dating from 1891 to 1926. The exhibition depicted the early settlement of Canadians of Ukrainian background. Besides, several other exhibitions were organised at the Public Archives during the year; and various catalogues, posters or leaflets were prepared to accompany them. The exhibition 'On Site, 1890-1946', opened on April 25, 1978, provided a convincing illustration of the role of photography in various land development projects. 'Keeping the Record' exhibition, inaugurated on November 15, 1978, marking the celebration of 'Archives Day', showed various

types of archival material (manuscripts, maps, printed matter and iconographic works) kept at the Public Archives, and explained the role of the Archives in the preservation of documents of historical interest.

The Public Archives of Canada brought out a good number of publications during the period. Since 1978, the Records Management Branch has been publishing a quarterly leaflet describing events and techniques or policies in the field of records management. The Machine Readable Archives Division, in order to promote the use of its services, is now producing a bi-annual bulletin which lists processed documents by that Division. A new booklet, entitled *Drug Use Files*, describes the holdings of machine readable data on the use of drugs, acquired by the Machine Readable Archives Division. The Manuscript Division has made available a *Researcher's Guide* to its manuscript holdings. It describes the organisation of documents in the Division, the procedures to follow for consulting these documents and the various reference tools available in reference room of the Public Archives. Yet another Publication entitled 'The Guide to the Manuscript Groups and Record Groups, of the Manuscript Division, while giving out a concise description of these groups, also offers other information that would help the researcher to consult the reference material. The Public Records Division has also recently published another guide, entitled 'Historical Records of the Government of Canada'. It provides researchers a concise description of the Division's holdings, and also sets out the principles governing the organisation of the original documents and offers useful advice on the use of Record Groups for research purposes. Also, under its *Special Publication Series*, the Public Records Division brought out yet another publication, entitled 'Major Accessions, 1977-78'. It briefly lists and describes the various documents acquired by the Division during the year.

The Public Archives has also decided to publish brief thematic guides in order to complete the *Union List of*

Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories. First publication of the series, *A Guide to Sources for the Study of Canadian Jewry*, was prepared by the National Ethnic Archives Section and it is hoped that it would considerably facilitate the consultation of documents pertaining to the Jewish Community in Canada. Also, the pamphlets 'Record Management Branch' and 'Sound Archives Section' offering information on the respective services and activities of this Branch/Section of the Public Archives were reprinted during the year. Intend for researchers, students and broadcasts seeking information about the type of historical recordings kept at the Public Archives, the Sound Archives have also brought out a publication entitled 'Inventory of Main Holdings'.

Chile

A Round Table dealing with problems facing Archives in Chile was held on 5-6 October, 1978. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the National Committee on Archives (PAIGH) and the National Archives. Participants included the President of the History Commission of PAIGH, the Director of National Archives and the Chairman of the National Committee of Archives (PAIGH), representatives from 15 ministries, The Central Bank, and the National Petroleum Corporation. Discussions were held on the following fields: *Private Archives*—creation of section in the National Archives for the (i) preservation of private archives; (ii) *Microfilm*: Objection in principle to destruction of documents after these were microfilmed; (iii) *Regional Archives*: Proposal is presently under consideration for the creation of regional archival institutions; (iv) *Transfer of records*: In order to regularise transfers of records to historical archives, departments would be required to send with the documents, an inventory and historical sketch of the creating institution and its legal basis, with the National Archives exercising co-ordination and control over transfers; and (v) Association of archivists in order to regroup archivists from government and private agencies and to promote professional development.

The new building of the National Archives of Chile was inaugurated in the first week of August 1979 in a simple private ceremony. A three year plan is being developed to solve the problems of Archives by the reorganisation of the Department of Education which has the administrative control over the Archives. There is a move in the offing for the decentralisation of the administration which will result in the creation of regional archives.

In order to provide the professional training a curriculum of 515 lectures spread over three semesters has been planned. Though this training is adopted for the personnel of the National Archives, it will also cater to the needs of those engaged in the expansion of archival services of the different Departments. This plan of training has since been approved by the Government and will be submitted to the UNDP for financial and technical aid.

The Association of Archivists of Chile founded on 19 January 1979, organized the first meeting of the archivists of the Santiago region on the 29 August 1979. It was attended by the representatives of the National Commission for Administrative Reforms Bureau for National Planification, municipalities and of nationalised corporations. The main purpose of the meeting was to inform the participants on legislation, destruction microfilming etc. to be given by the National Archives by drawing a programme of technical assistance to various agencies and departments of the region. The meeting further gave effect to request made by the municipalities that seminars be organised on documentation techniques for the benefit of the personnel of the municipal archives.

Jamaica

A Regional seminar on Library and Archives Manpower Development, sponsored by the Jamaica National Council on Libraries, Archives and Documentation Services (NACOLADS), funded by UNESCO, was held from 27 November

to 1 December 1978 wherein the Jamaican Archivist, Clinton V. Black presented a paper entitled "Archives—the Question of Manpower".

The Department has worked out a project, *viz.*, OAS—Assisted Project which would assist the development of records management and document restoration and reprography extended over the Calendar years 1978-79.

Malaysia

The National Archives of Malaysia, established in 1957, since then, has set up several regional branches, southern region at Johore Bahru, eastern region at Sabah and Sarawak. Another branch to cover the northern states would be established in 1979 and this would be the last branch office to be created in the network of regional branch offices of the National Archives.

The National Archives has undertaken a project to collect papers of the Prime Ministers of Malaysia along the line of Presidential Libraries of United States. A special building is proposed to be constructed for the project to house all such materials. Work has also been started to assemble materials on the present Prime Minister and his Deputy.

Another project being pursued by the National Archives is the proposal for a universal classification filing system in all Government agencies in the country. In this assignment, the Archives is working in close co-operation with Administration and Manpower, Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department.

Construction of the Archives building started in 1977 is expected to be completed by the end of 1979, and the physical moving of the National Archives to its new building is due in 1980.

Since 1963 the Department has been pursuing the project regarding programme of acquisition of materials relating to Malaysia available in overseas institutions. Funds presently available for the programme, it is felt, have been rather

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insufficient to meet the increasing cost of microfilms, and to mitigate this difficulty, UNESCO, on several occasions in the past has come to the assistance of the National Archives by providing grants under its Participation Programme to purchase copies of records. Together with other third World countries, the National Archives have also been making appeals at Archives Congresses for the return or making available free copies or at reduced rates of its records in former metropolitan countries. The appeals, however, have not been able to evoke the response expected.

The National Archives of Malaysia continues to provide the Secretariat for SARBICA and helps to implement a number of projects undertaken by the organization.

Saudi Arabia

King Abd al-Aziz Research Centre, (Arabic name—Darat al-Malik Abd al-AZIZ) was established in 1972 for carrying on research in the field of Humanities for the kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular and for the Arabic Peninsula in general. The institute, realizing the great research value of archives, started collecting a number of copies of historical documents from the archives of Turkey, England, Iraq, Egypt, the Arab Gulf and other countries that have had some relations in the past with the Arabian Peninsula. While collecting documents, the Centre realised the necessity of creating the National Archives as it was an indispensable tool for any historical research. Thus the centre started the preparation of a comprehensive law for archives which would make it a compulsory obligation for any governmental and non-governmental department to deposit its records and files after a certain period at the National Archives and it is expected that the law would be enacted soon.

South Africa

The South Africa Archives has been facing the problem of accommodation. The staff and records is accommodated in three different buildings in Pretoria and this causes good deal of problems for the administration.

The Archives Act (Act 6 of 1960) which enables the Director of Archives to discharge efficiently his responsibilities for the custody, care and control of the archives of the government, is now under revision. This revision was considered necessary to facilitate liberalisation of access rules to records in its custody.

In order to register information on manuscript collections in possession of archives depots, libraries, museums and similar organisations in South Africa, a project of National Register of Manuscripts (NAREM), was taken up by the Archives Service in collaboration with the South Africa Library Association. The information is being published and can also be retrieved at computer terminals in various archives depots. Besides, data on files in all archives depots and manuscript collections in the custody of archives depots and libraries are being computerised. Information can be retrieved by staff members and by researchers by means of screen terminals. The service of screen terminals has now been extended to the reading rooms of the archives depots at Cape Town, Bloemfontein and Pietermaritzburg, previously this system was only available at archives headquarters at Pretoria. With the commissioning of this system, sophisticated enquiry facilities would be available to archives users and various archives offices in the country would be able to communicate with each other in an efficient manner.

The South Africa Bureau of Standards in co-operation with the Archives Service, the National Film Board and other interested parties have published a code for the filming of archival materials. It is known as *Code of Practice for Processing, Testing and Storage of Silvergelatin Microfilm for Archival Purposes*.

The Archives Service has for many years, been publishing the most important series of documents under the title 'South African Archival Records'. In 1975, the whole project was scrutinised and evaluated and recommendations in the

matter are presently under consideration of the Archives Commission.

Sudan

The Central Records Office of Sudan will be celebrating its Silver Jubilee in the first week of January 1980. As part of the celebrations an exhibition will be organised where documents of national importance along with some antiques representing the different historical periods of Sudan would be displayed. These celebrations will mark the new phase of the archival work in Sudan and will acquaint the people with the national and cultural role of the Central Records Office for the last 25 years.

United Kingdom

India Office Library Records.—The Record Office has purchased a copy of an early state of the 1781 edition of *A Bengal Atlas*, produced by James Rennell for its Map collection. The Atlas acquired comprises an arrangement of plates rarely found in the atlases of other major collections, and complements not only the earlier and later issues of the atlas in the India Office Records but also Rennell atlases in other public collections. Two hundred and twenty-two printed maps, published between 1782 and 1977 were also acquired, by way of gift or purchase. Among these were a copy of *Hindoostan* (published by James Rennell, 1782) and *Map of the Town and Suburbs of Madras compiled from the Government Survey Maps* (published by Central Survey Office, Madras, 1874).

European Manuscripts Section (private papers), also acquired a large collection of paper of the Indian Tea Association (London) which was originally founded in 1879 in London to safeguard and promote their interests. Besides, the papers of a number of prominent administrators were also received further supplemented, chief among them being, Sir George Barlow, Acting Governor General 1805-07; Marquess Curzon of Kedleston; Sir Frederick Fryer, Lieutenant

Governor of Burma 1897-1903; and papers of Sir Fazli-Husain, which throw light on Punjab politics and the Muslim movement in their inter-war years.

Home establishment figures represented include Sir Findlater Stewart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India 1930-40, and from an earlier period, John Shepherd, Chairman of the East India Company, 1844, 1850-51. Additional Papers of Sir James Hogg were also deposited.

Military collections received include papers of Major-General Sir William Beynon who participated in campaigns on the North-West Frontier (1888-1917); papers of Major William Yule, Bengal Army (1780-1808); and his brother Colonel Udney Yule who commanded a brigade during the capture of Java in 1811.

Under its Exchange Programme with the National Archives of India and the National Documentation Centre in Pakistan, the Office received films of the Partition Council Proceedings from the National Documentation Centre of Pakistan. An interesting development in this connection was the proposal made for an exchange of microfilms of Oriental manuscripts and printed books in the India Office Library not available in Pakistan against old and new Publications from that country. From India were received films of Provincial Fortnightly Reports (1907-19) and some annual indices of Government of India proceedings and files missing from the India Office Records series. The exchange with Burma of microfilms of documents against printed books continued and photostats of a large batch of materials unsuitable for micro-filming were sent and, at the special request of the President of Burma, microfilms of a group of books on indigenous medicine in Burma.

In keeping up its publications programme the seventh Volume of the official documentary series *Constitutional relations between Britain and India: the transfer of power 1942-47* edited by Nicholas Mansergh and Penderel Moon was

recently published. The volume entitled, '*The Cabinet Mission*', covers the period of Mission's stay in India (23 March to 29 June 1946) and provides a detailed picture of its negotiations with the Indian leaders. While the next volume covering the period 3 July to 1 November 1946 and entitled '*The Interim Government*' is expected to be out during the year (1979). Collection of material for the final volumes of the series also has reached an advanced stage. Apart from the *Catalogues of the Panjabi and Sindhi manuscripts in the India Office Library* and *Catalogue of the newspaper collection in the India Office Library* were compiled. Work on the preparation of a general guide to the India Office Records is also going ahead at a speedy pace.

Public Record Office, Kew

Public Record Office at Kew opened in 1977 is the most up-to-date record repository in the World. Its two reading rooms the Langdale Room and Romilly Room—were named in honour of the first two Masters of the Rolls who were keepers of Public records after enactment of 1838 Public Record Office Act: Baron Langdale (1783-1851) and John Romilly (1804-74). Each room can accommodate 248 readers. Computer Keyboard terminals for ordering documents are used by the scholars. The system controls access to the reading rooms via turnstiles operated by machine-readable tickets.

Record storage is confined to the upper three floors divided into three compartments. There are openings in the internal walls of the compartments with fire-resistant doors held open on fusible links in such a way as to allow the whole floor area to be controlled as a single unit. Two types of steel shelving are used at Kew: Standard shelving which can support 200 pounds and the heavy duty shelving which can support 400 pounds. Special shelving for rolled maps and oversized documents has also been installed.

With the disclosure of the controversy concerning of the procedures for selecting public records for transfer to the PRO and making them available for public inspection, a

three member Committee of enquiry was set up to review the provisions of the Public Records Act from 1958 to 1967 which relate to the selection of records for permanent preservation and to subsequent public access to them.

Abstract from 'Archives'.—'The Royal Archives, Windsor Castle' by Sir Robin Mackworth-Young published in *Archives*, Vol. XIII, No. 59, 1978 gives a flood of information regarding the personal papers of the British sovereigns, starting from King George III. The article besides giving an intimate knowledge of the contents also deals with the steps taken towards liberalising public access to these archives.

In her informative and well-written article, entitled 'The Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives' at King's College, London, published in *Archives*, Vol. XIII, No. 60, 1978, Julia Sheppard tells us that the aim of the Centre is to Preserve Documents bearing on the military affairs of the 20th Century, in particular on defence policy in Britain, its strategy, planning and conduct. The article reveals that the Centre has in its custody about a hundred collections (1,600 boxes) including the papers of three chiefs of the Imperial General Staff praising the Centre for its attempt to acquire the higher-level command papers, the author remarks that "the vital task of saving papers of historical importance remains, and we can only do our best to see that papers, once placed in a strong room, are not buried, but on the contrary become more accessible to scholars. The greater the number of repositories making a serious attempt to achieve this, the greater will be the benefit to historians in the future."

United States of America

National Archives and Records Services

In Record Management of Federal Government records, the National Archives of America made a notable success in curbing of creation of paperwork and compelled the various creating agencies to dispose of useless records within scheduled time limit. The fifteen NARS records centres disposed more than one million cubic feet of records during

1978. Schedule involves appraising series of records to determine their value to an agency's operations and identifying permanently valuable records for eventual inclusion in the National Archives. By scheduling records for minimum periods of retention, it is expected that one hundred per cent of government records would be brought under such control by the 1979 end. NARS has published 'The Disposition of Federal Records', replacing a 1949 edition, and this guide book is expected to constitute an important link between the archival and records management communities.

The Archives accessioned a large number of valuable collection. Notable among them are declassified records of the National Security Agency containing summaries of top-secret Japanese military and diplomatic communications during World War II, as well as some German naval communications. The Japanese materials is the so-called "Magic" file, the Nazi material the so-called "Ultra" file. The collection of Indian records was also further strengthened by some 400 cubic feet of closed docket files and other records of the Indian Claims Commission, (1946-78) which are important sources for studies of Indian Social and Cultural History. The Department also accessioned the 'Oral arguments' for the United States Supreme Court term that began in October 1977 and the National Archives now holds court recordings for the complete period, 1955-77. About 3,500 reels of micro-film of aeronautical drawings and plans (1910-42), documenting the navy's role in developing military aircraft, 16,000 rolls of aerial photographs of the United States (1944-66) providing coverage of areas of the United States that was not previously available and two million aerial photographic prints made by the Germans during World War II documenting the fighting on the eastern European front, were received from the U.S. Naval Air Technical Services Facility and Defence Intelligence Agency, respectively.

In order to make records available to researchers, an extensive review of restrictions placed on records by the creating agency was undertaken with a view to determine whether

they were consistent with the provision of the Freedom of Information Act, and assisted in these studies by the specialists from the Department of Defence, Central Intelligence Agency and the Department of State. About 99 per cent of the documents were declassified. Among valuable records in the National Archives released for scholarly use, through this effort, were those relating to the military governments of Japan and Germany after World War II; Embassy, Consular and Central files of the Department of State; Records of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey relating to Studies of the effects of aerial attacks on Japan, Germany and German occupied Europe during World War II; the Immigration Naturalization Service's allies internment files for 1940-46; and files of the Plans and Operations Division of the Army Staff for 1946-50. On December 1, 1978 a new Executive Order replacing the old was issued calling for systematic declassification review of the Government records when they are twenty years old. Under the old orders, the review was conducted after thirty years. In addition, the order vested oversight of the national security programme in an Information Security Oversight Office headed by a full-time Director to be appointed by the Administrator of General Services, and thus replacing the Interagency Classification Review Committee. It is expected that the acceleration in declassification would open more and more records to the public.

The United States Government has passed a new law calling for presidential papers to be turned over to NARS as the President leaves the office. Besides four more laws were passed *viz.*

- (i) Public Law 95-378 abolishing the Federal Records Council.
- (ii) Public Law 95-379 appointing new members to the National Archives Trust Fund Board.
- (iii) Public Law 95-416 reducing from 50 to 30 years the period after which records must be transferred to the National Archives.

- (iv) Public Law 95-440 making mandatory, the application of general records schedules throughout government.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has published a number of publications which are as follows: *Directory of Archives and Manuscripts Repositories*; the computer-correlated *Index to the Papers of Continental Congress 1774-1789* in four volumes: List No. 40, *Documents on Black Workers in the Records of the Department of Labor*; List No. 41, *Cartographic Records of the Natural Resources Planning Board*; List No. 43, *United States Hydrographic Office Manuscript Charts*; and List No. 44, *List of Logbooks of United States Navy Ships, Stations, and Miscellaneous Units, 1801-1947*. Among new NARS microfilm publications was *Records of the Secretary of States Staff Committee, 1944-47*.

The National Archives Trust Fund Board issued a checklist of captured or monitored Nazi sound recordings, comprising speeches of Hitler, Himmler, Goering, and Speer. A catalogue of the 1900 population census schedules was also issued. For a wider segment of the public, the Archives issued for sale a postcard packet of twelve photographs of old Washington, D.C.; a booklet on the United States Constitution; reproductions of four colourful World War I posters; and packets of educational materials on World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II. The packets include facsimiles of official documents, letters, photographs and sound recordings and are available to Secondary Schools for \$ 5 each.

The Eighteenth Conference on legal history organised by the National Archives was attended by 180 participants. Highlights of the Conference included papers on the potential of the Freedom of Information Act as a tool for the selective release of restricted information; of the federal Court

System as an 'instrument for a revolution of racial justice' in the 1960s; the federal government as repressor of Black radicalism in the case of Marcus Garvey, etc.

The one important purpose of the Conference was to acquaint the participants with the resources of the National Archives. Traditionally, legal history has been written not from archival records but from published decisions. Recently, there has been a broadening of legal history research, both in sources and subject matter. The National Archives is an integral part of this change.

Presidential Libraries

A new legislation had been passed by putting the Presidential Libraries as part of the National Archives System. This legislation ended a two-Century tradition, that Presidential papers belonged to the President and could be disposed of as he saw fit.

Nixon Library.—The National Archives and Records Service has in its custody former President Richard Nixon's papers, White House tapes, and other presidential materials. The work regarding processing them having been started in January 1978, approximately one-fourth of the textual material has so far been surveyed and priorities have been established for further surveying. These files are likely to contain material relating to Watergate. All White House tapes were duplicated for preservation and archivists are presently engaged in reviewing the 950 tapes and indexing the names of speakers and the subjects of conversations. An inventory was also prepared for the use of the Department of State, of foreign official gifts received by Nixon and family during his presidency and except for three objects of minor value, all such gifts have been accounted for and remain in NARS custody. Public access to the Nixon papers is still the subject of litigation and negotiations, as Mr. Nixon has challenged the constitutionality of the recent regulations passed by the Congress declaring ex-Presidential papers as the public

property, cleared as Nixon has challenged the constitution. However, it is expected that some of his presidential papers comprising twelve hundred cubic feet would be thrown open to the public by this year (1979).

Gerald R. Ford Library.—Gerald Ford's congressional and vice-presidential papers were arranged and audiotapes of remarks by President Ford on occasions such as news conferences, State dinners, and addresses to Congress were processed and opened to public. The University of Michigan has completed plans for the Gerald R. Ford Library and Museum neared completion which would be built on its campus in Ann Arbor.

John F. Kennedy Library.—During 1978, The Kennedy Library is being built on an attractive harbour site adjacent to the campus of the University of Massachusetts in Boston. The exterior of the building was completed in 1978, and it is expected that the interior and the land-scaping would be completed during 1979. The building designed by the famous architect I. M. Pei, is a blend of triangular, square, and circular motifs. The plan for the 96,000 square feet building is "so geometrically strong it could be a monument to Euclid", the *Christian Science Monitor* commented.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.—The Library has undertaken the Eleanor Roosevelt Oral History Project. The aim of the Project is to document the career of Mrs. Roosevelt and to depict her associations with the numerous political and social movements. The Library also acquired papers of Eleanor Roosevelt relating to her work with the American Association for the United Nations.

BOOK REVIEWS

Some Aspects of Indian Society by S. C. Bhattacharya (Firma KLM Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1977, pp. xiii +313; Price Rs. 32).

AN interesting aspect of Indian history is the study of ancient Indian society and economic growth in different ages. Diverse views have been expressed on the composition and character of the old Indian social order and scholars have even attempted to link it up with modern developments. The subject was also popular with some of the nineteenth century reformers and other thinkers. In the recent decades, especially in the post-Independence period, there has been a renewed emphasis on the study the subject, due further researches in ancient economy, for proper evaluation of the social structure. Some of the notable contributors in this field are S. Chattopadhyaya, R. S. Sharma, D. D. Kosambi, Lallanji Gopal, Jaimal Rai, D. N. Jha, Narendra Waghles, B. N. S. Yadav and others.

The author of this book under review also claims in his Preface to have attempted to study afresh the main features of the Indian social order, the forces that kept it together and influenced it most, during an exceedingly important period, roughly from the fall of the Mauryas to the rise of the Guptas. It mainly formed a part of author's Ph.D. thesis accepted for the doctoral degree by the Allahabad University in 1972.

Dr. Bhattacharya introduces the subject with a political and economic background followed by discussions on Brahmanas, Ksatriyas, Vaisyas, Sudras and mixed castes under five different chapters. The book ends with a brief note containing recapitulations and conclusions. The author rightly says that the period between second century B.C. and the fourth

century A.D. witnessed a number of revolutionary changes which had their impact on contemporary Indian social order. He also feels that a definite impact was made by the invading foreigners on the Indian society. Dr. Bhattacharya, however, does not think in terms of peaceful migration of foreign tribes during this period and their impact on Indian society. Unlike invaders who could not have come into the heartland of India with their womenfolk, the non-political migrants with their families and children carved out settlements for themselves in India and gradually became an inseparable segment of the Indian social frame.

Analysing the economic structure, the author throws interesting light on ownership of land, foundation of new settlements, growth of big farms and some sort of land-lordism, besides trade and various items of trade including textiles and gems.

Dr. Bhattacharya has depended heavily on the literary sources of Brahmanical origin like *Vedas*, *Mahabharata*, *Smritis* etc., for the reconstruction of the ancient Indian society and it is, probably, on this account he could not see much beyond the conventional *varna* structure, although he does realise the inaccuracy of the system. He has also tried to show the existence of upper and lower strata in each *varna*, and he is perhaps right when he says that even Buddhists and Jains recognised the Varna system.

Yet, a close examination of the book under reference reveals that it has been written mainly from theoretical standpoint without taking into account the archaeological data *viz.*, coins, seals, sealings, and epigraphs. Bhattacharya only makes a reference *Luder's List* at places without going into the details of even all the records from Mathura itself. A conspicuous defect of the work is that lack of proper contextual relation between period (C. 2nd century B.C. to C. 4th century A.D.) specified in the title of the book and matter discussed under various Chapters. Many of the ancient textual references cited by Bhattacharya are datable to a period

prior to the second century B.C. and in some cases to the post-fourth century as well. Besides, these have also been referred to in a chronological order. The writer over-emphasizes the significance of the Vedic literature and Aryans for whom we are yet to locate relevant archaeological evidence. In the formation or growth of social groups no consideration has been given anywhere in the book to regional and local factors which have always played a vital role in determining the character and position of a family, class, clan, group, etc. These factors were always regarded as superior to scriptural laws and that is why even *Smritis* recognized them as *desa*, *jati* and *kula-dharmas*.

There was class mobility within the ancient Indian social structure, and no definite and strict demarcation line, determining the status and functions, in between the four Varnas was applicable to all times and areas. Every social group functioned under the local customs and laws and there was gain and loss of positions under the economic pressure within a specific time. Manusmriti clearly mentions six types of Brahmanas which are to be treated as *sudravas* or like the *Sudras*. In the same text many of the alien tribes like *Sakas*, *Khasas*, *Paradas*, *Yavanas* are mentioned as degraded *Kshatriyas*. Another interesting feature of ancient Indian society, which is not commonly stressed, was the absence of permanent *Kshatriya-Varna*. In different periods of the Indian history different communities called them as *Kshatriyas* within a specific region and were recognized as such depending on the status they could acquire.

The society whether consisting of *varnas* or other divisions, underwent transformation, gradually, in some stages, between the post-Mauryan and early Gupta periods. Bhattacharya ignores such facts while he discusses the *varnas* and mixed castes.

The author has also not been able to pay proper attention to the impact of historical urbanization on the society especially in the Mauryan and post-Mauryan times. Around

this period the traditional social order underwent a major transformation particularly with the emergence of new classes, like traders, mercenary soldiers, middlemen etc., greater communication within different regions and birth and popularity of new ideas. At this time a need to reinterpret the traditional *dharma* was also felt. Yet, probably, there were some people who did not like the neo-transformation and attempted to retain their earlier character.

It may be noted further that the earlier emergence of Mahasala Brahmanas as a distinct class, in the post-Mauryan period perhaps helped in the growth of powerful Brahmana aristocracy, although this was originally, something outside the spirit of Hindu scriptures. It is not unlikely that the Brahmana rulers or landlords of the period gradually faced a loss of their high position in the social hierarchy, for they got deprived of priesthood with the elevation of their political status. Similarly, killing of such Brahmans could not have been termed as a *mahapataka*. Further agriculture, although specified as one of the functions of the Vaisyas, was being practised by Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Sudras and other groups. The same was probably the case with the trade and commerce. However, side by side some kind of liberalism also developed during Sunga and Saka-Kushan epoch as a result of several Buddhist, Vishnuite and Saiva movements, and foreign chiefs were classed as Kshatriyas so that they could become qualified to be coronated in the traditional style following their Indianization. The tendency is very well reflected in the replacement of foreign names by those of Indian (Sanskrit) origin e.g. Rudradaman, Jayadaman, Vasudeva, Rishabhadatta, Ishvaradatta, etc. But such points have not been touched in the book perhaps due to author's greater reliance on varna theory.

Despite some lacunae the book makes an interesting reading and is not devoid of merit. It contains good literary references, thought provoking ideas and originality of interpretation to some extent and is written in a simple style.

The detailed notes and references at the end of the book show the hard work of the author. We are sure that the book would prove to be a valuable contribution to both scholars and students of Indian history. The author may have incorporated in the book some illustrations from ancient Indian sculptures and paintings which would have enhanced its usefulness.

M. C. JOSHI

History Of Jagannath Temple In The 19th Century, by Prabhat Mukherjee (Firma K. L. M. Private Ltd., Calcutta, 1977, pp. 1-XIII + 449 ; Price Rs. 40).

ANY aspect of the history of Lord Jagannath makes an interesting study. Amorphous and complex, yet crystal clear for common consciousness, the religion associated with this ancient Deity, the *Daru Brahma*, has been a concern of Hindu India for centuries. Much of the origin, the early growth, and subsequent developments of the cult of Jagannath remain shrouded in mystery. That accounts for the spread of many nebulous ideas regarding the nature of the cult and, as the shape of Jagannath has been a subject of considerable interest, its definition in various terms has caused no less a problem in ascertaining the real truth. Scholars have been attracted to assess the religious philosophy and faiths associated with Jagannath, towards the rites and rituals which abound around the Lord, and towards the practices which various monasteries around the Temple complex have retained through ages. Jainism, Buddhism, Saivism, Sakti worship, and Tantricism are all supposed to have got assimilated in the all-comprehensive character of this Supreme Being of Vaishnavism. Modern scholarship is approaching at the subject from various angles, for which source material may be considered to be plentiful. One of the latest works on Jagannath comes from two German scholars, Anncharlott Eschman and Hermann Kulke.

Professor Prabhat Mukherjee's work deals with the Temple of Jagannath in the 19th century. This great example of Indian architecture, a creation of the 12th century, has been the modern abode of the Lord, though there were earlier temples for Him, lost permanently to history. The present Temple is as much an object of attraction as the Deity inside. The two together constitute the integrated greatness of this *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the Hindu world. Jagannath, the Lord of the Universe, could have deserved a monument like the one in which He is now seated.

During the rule of the mighty Ganga and Surya rulers of Orissa whose territory extended from the Ganges to the Godavari or beyond, the Temple was more a place of religious adoration than of administrative consideration, even though its management required serious attention of the ruling monarchs. With the decline and fall of medieval Hindu Orissa, outside forces which took possession of the territory, looked at the Temple from a different view point, as obviously they had to. Professor Mukherjee gives a brief account of how the Muslim and the Maratha rulers of Orissa dealt with the Temple from their respective angles of administration before narrating in detail the British policy towards it.

Jagannath was known to the British much before their conquest of Orissa as an all-India religious institution attracting pilgrims from all parts of the country. On the eve of the conquest, therefore, the authorities of the East India Company, advised Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Campbell who was to lead the army of invasion: "The question of pilgrims passing to and from Juggernaut will require your particular attention. You will be careful to afford them the most ample protection and to treat them with every mark of consideration and kindness. On your arrival at Juggernaut, you will employ every precaution to preserve the respect due to the Pagoda and to the religious prejudices of the Brahmins and the pilgrims."

These directives of Lord Wellesley became the cornerstone of the Company's policy, a policy for conciliating a deeply religious people for ulterior political purpose, by giving them perfect security as regard to the rites and ceremonies connected with the Temple. The British scrupulously decided not to enter the Temple knowing as they did what it might have meant. The priests of the Temple, on their part, in the interest of the Temple and of their own privileges, accepted the new rulers as the natural protector-patron of the great Pagoda. It was easy for them, as Professor Mukherjee comments, "to exploit the ignorance of the foreigners regarding the customs of the Temple".

Professor Mukherjee has collected his material from various original sources and has ably thrown much new light on the intricate issues concerning the approach of a European race towards a religious establishment of so profound a significance. Apart from what the Government of the Company and of the Crown felt or did for Jagannath, Mukherjee has brought to light how the Christian missionaries looked at the whole issue, in their wisdom or ignorance, with a motive to serve the purpose for which they stood.

Credit goes to Professor Mukherjee for the wealth of information he has been able to dig up from the archival deposits to make a valuable contribution to the growing historical literature on Jagannath. The book is a piece of good scholarship for future researchers on the subject.

M. N. DAS

Studies in the Economic History of Orissa from Ancient Times to 1833 by Binod S. Das (Firma K.L.M. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1978; pp. xv + 300; Price Rs. 34).

STUDIES in the Economic History of Orissa is a unique venture to encompass the story of decline and decay of an ancient people till the modern times in a single volume of 275 pages. Besides a long introduction, the author deals

with the subject in seven chapters. In the first chapter the economic history of Orissa from the beginning of the historical era till the end of Gajapati imperialism (16th Century) has been treated. No historian can do any justice to the matter in hardly thirty five pages. Extensive study is impossible—intensive study, though not improbable, would only tend to sweeping generalizations of vast and complex forces which helped to shape the destiny of ancient Kalinga, Odra and Utkala. Orissa was one of the last Hindu kingdoms to be acquired by the Muslims. It is very debatable to come to such a conclusion as the author has done in the following passage: "The mighty empire which fell before the Muslim on slaught attained a superficial prosperity at the upper stratum of the society under the imperial Ganges, eloquently exemplified in the architectural, cultural and literary attainments of the period. The spectacular material prosperity which could build the Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar under the Somabansi ruler Udyat Kesari Mahabhabagupta ended with the architecture of promiscuity of Konaraka, the last flicker of the great civilization under the Ganga ruler Narasimhadeva I". (pp. 54-55). The author has not marshalled sufficient data to make such a sweeping statement. Moreover, it is historically inaccurate. The mighty empire did not collapse with the 'architecture of promiscuity of Konaraka' in the middle of 13th century. It continued with unabated glory and even extended its frontiers in the 15th century and finally fell in the hands of the Muslims only in the middle of the 16th century. The causes of decline and fall of Kalinga Empire, its material prosperity and martial spirit, are yet to be explained by serious historical studies.

In the second chapter of only eighteen pages, the author deals with the economic condition of Orissa under the Afghan and Mughal regimes of about 200 years. It is naturally inadequate. Here the author develops his marxist concept fully and has tried to justify the peculiar feudal economy of medieval Orissa in the light of that ideology. At the same time he admits that it is a paradox in the history of medieval

Orissa that a society exhibiting the features of capitalist mode of production ultimately failed to develop a full-bloom capitalist of society in the eighteenth century.

The third chapter deals with the economic aspects of the Maratha rule in Orissa from 1751 to 1803. It was an era of unsettled economic transition in Orissa. The Maratha rulers, no doubt, patronised Hinduism and maintained a government with the avowed object of welfare of the people, they ruled according to the contemporary standard of polity. But it was a truism that the Maratha rule in Orissa was marked by signs of economic degeneration. The author has tried to analyse the factors responsible for such a phenomenon. He has also shown the remarkable role played by the European merchant companies particularly the East India Company in the declining agrarian economy of Orissa.

The last four chapters of the book cover the first 30 years of British rule in Orissa from 1803 to 1833. Here the author has marshalled sufficient data to emphasize his contentions. He has dealt elaborately with the agrarian and land system, trade and textile production, salt manufacture and decline in the native entrepreneurship etc. Here he dovers the solid ground and has done justice to the subject. He has also proved his professional ability by his critical historical approach. But his interpretations are sometimes coloured by conceptual bias which pervades throughout the book. For a grassroot historian the facts speak for themselves. But the modern tendency is to make a conceptual framework and feed the data to substantiate the theories. The author has not escaped from such a contagion. Orissa throughout the 19th century remained predominantly rural and its development was constrained by the poverty of villagers. The underdevelopment of the rural economy of Orissa clearly exposed the exploitative nature of the British Raj. Also the causes of its failure to attain economic growth through industrialisation and increase in the volume of the agrarian products in spite of the manifold works of public utility undertaken by the alien Government have been sufficiently explained in the

work. By the forties of the 19th century, the author has noticed, the development of a conflicting attitude towards the British Rule simultaneously on two fronts. The first reaction to the intrusion of an alien culture in the agrarian economy was resistance which found expression through sporadic revolts in the countryside. In the urban sector, the author observes that the cultural impact with the 'Baboo' society of emerging middle class elites met with collaboration. This proposition is hardly true, for in Orissa, unlike Bengal, the middle class elites did not emerge in the forties, but in the eighties of the 19th century.

In spite of certain limitations, Dr. B. S. Das has made a substantial contribution to the economic history of Eastern India. There is no doubt that it is a scholarly and impressive work for variety of materials and wide range of observations.

K. M. PATRA

The Political Career of C. Rajagopalachari 1937 to 1954 by A. R. H. Copley (Macmillan Company of India Limited, New Delhi, 1978; pp. viii+337; Price Rs. 70).

FOR more than half a century C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as C. R. or Rajaji, was praised or criticised in the political life of India. A journalist has sententiously described C. R. as 'a leader who dared to be unpopular'. It was perhaps due to his 'moralism' that C. R. could have the morale to be unpopular. A.R.H. Copley's book under review bears a befitting sub-title; *A Moralism in Politics*. A puritan may frown at the sub-title and ask whether a moralist can have anything to do with politics which deals with power. Power which knows no scruples! Such theoretical niceties apart, it must be admitted that Rajaji was a man of principles and convictions. Many ups and downs in his political career perhaps reflected India's response and reaction to his political principles and moral convictions. The present work helps us to understand this aspect in considerable detail.

Copley's approach to the study of C. R.'s political career during 1937-1954 is unorthodox in the sense that he does not attempt to offer a biography of usual type in which the hero is depicted larger than life, nor does he try to build up an argument in favour of C. R. who had to face the strangest of vicissitudes. Author has divided this study in three parts. I Premier of Madras : 1937-1939; II Into the Political Wilderness : War-Time Dilemmas; and III A Second chance : 1946-1954. Each part is further divided in chapters. Part I : 3 chapters, Part II : 2 chapters and Part III : 3 chapters. In his Prologue Copley throws a flood of light on C. R.'s relationship with some contemporary leaders, like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Satyamurthi, Prakasam. It vividly explains C. R.'s viewpoint as a politician and moralist *vis-a-vis* his esteemed colleagues. Though Copley has treated the subject without any bias or prejudice, some of his comments do strike the readers. In the first paragraph of the Prologue, he boldly pronounces his verdict on a rather disputable point. He categorically states : "His [C. R.'s] political intelligence and administrative skills indisputably matched, *may be surpassed*, those of his outstanding contemporaries, Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Vallabhbhai Patel." [italicisation by the reviewer.] To expect a biographer to overcome the mood of adoration is perhaps to expect a superhuman quality!

The Epilogue contains a detailed explanation of C. R.'s career out of politics till his death in 1972. The Postscript is a comparative study of the political careers of Rajaji and Morarji Desai. Though it offers an interesting reading, one is somewhat puzzled to see any reason or even necessity for such a comparison. C. R. and Desai had all the similarities that could be found in a score of other leaders as well. Copley begins the Postscript thus : "In terms of his political career, C. R. failed. Morarji Desai, if under extraordinary circumstances, has succeeded". Does the success in political career mean merely occupying a position of power in Government or does it have some wider connotation? Is it fair or necessary

to judge the career of *A Moralist in Politics* in terms of Government office?

It must, however, be said that this work would be treated as a significant contribution to the study of C. R. Copley's personal interviews with 22 persons [including C. R. himself, K. Santhanam, T. T. Krishnamachari, Earl Mountbatten and Alan Campbell-Johnson] have added to the academic value of this interesting and readable piece of scholarly writing.

ANIL SAMARTH

The Ordeals; India Has Been Through by Dr. B. S. Jain, (Trimuti Publications, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi; 1978; pp. XXIV + 300; Rs. 70.00).

THE birth-pangs of a nation always have roots in its history apart from the razor-sharp pangs occasioned by its emergence. Post-Independence India was confronted with problems and situations of varying complexity and magnitude. How her people and the leaders grappled with them and with what measure of success, is the theme of Dr. Jain's book. It encompasses practically the whole gamut of life in the post-Independence period. This is a painstaking and panoramic study of the partition of India, the integration of the states especially the obdurate ones—the Sino-Indian conflict the democratic experiment in India, the state of economy, the growth of industries, the educational scene, the language situation, the linguistic states and the foreign policy of free India. It would be erroneous to term corruption, nepotism and parochialism as only an ordeal. They are an irritating phenomenon anywhere vices which all new nations have to resist. Some of the ordeals named by Dr. Jain remain still unresolved and surely we have not really passed through them. The process continues, India has no doubt, striven to resolve them in various ways and some are still raising their ugly heads with new dimensions. The cancer of casteism, communalism and the in-fighting among the political groups of various shades persist.

Contemporary history baffles the scholar and the writer. To attempt a dispassionate chronicle is woefully fraught with perils. The veracity of facts and situations and attempts to define their contours with any degree of objectivity and precision are exercises open to doubt and questioning. Reliability of sources is difficult to achieve for some of them might have been raised on jerry-built foundations. What are Dr. Jain's sources? He does not go to any primary sources and leans heavily on the daily press and the Bhawan's Journal. He quotes passages from other writers quoted in the press reports. His main repository of facts are Durga Das's "India from Curzon to Nehru and After", Frank Moraes "Jawaharlal Nehru", Kuldeep Nayar's "India, the Critical Years" with occasional dips into Patel's Correspondence and Campbell-Johnson's "Mission with Mountbatten". Sometimes he draws from Nehru's "Discovery of India" and "A Bunch of old letters". "The Hindustan Times" and "Indian Express"—not their editorials—of which he must be an assiduous reader, provide most of the material for this book, besides the excerpts quoted from "Bhawan's Journal". It is inconceivable that any author working on a theme like this should not refer to V. P. Menon's classic book on the subject, the Report of the Commission on Reorganization of States, the Transfer of Power volumes and the Wavell Diaries published by HMSO. They have not even been mentioned by Dr. Jain even in the bibliography. J. D. Sethi's excellent book on the "Crisis of India" should have also attracted the author's notice. Some of the shortcomings and pitfalls rob the merit of this book with an excellent theme.

Two of the comparatively satisfying chapters, in the sense of being comprehensive, are those on "Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh", and "The 1962 Debacle". The obstacles to democracy enumerated in the fourth chapter, the chapter on the national language and the state of private and public corruption in the country should set the reader thinking. It is difficult to agree with the author when he says that Sanskrit was once the *lingua franca* of the country and

Motilal Nehru was a militant nationalist. There is another ordeal, the Emergency 1975-1977, on which the author has added a postscript but includes it as the Introduction to the book. Evidently his mood of writing on this subject is sharply chastened—it was written after March 1977. While in the concluding portions of most of the chapters he showers unconcealed praise of the then Prime Minister's courage and vision which inspired the author with optimism. A note of uncertainty or evasion of judgment creeps, therefore, at several places. The book should have been revised *in toto* before publication.

Dr. Jain's book offers a thirteenth ordeal. And that is for the reader who will find it most irksome to wade through not only a forest of misprints, but bad grammar, poor syntax, awkward phraseology, indiscriminate use, abuse and omission of the articles. There are solecisms galore. The reader's eye cannot but be outraged by *Hidayatulla, Lak Sabha, Parshotam Das Tandon, Libia, Rajinder Prasad, Panmihar, West-Minister, Kindwai, Pathik-Lawrence, Subash Chander Bose, Abdul Kalam Azad, Ghandiji, Official pre-requisites, provisional autonomy, Meedonald, Berkenhead, Cocanada, Shardhanand, Lokmanaya Tilak, Frank Maraes, Jaya Parkash Narain, Tashkant*. Perhaps the author's muse would have been more gracious if he chose to write this book in the national language.

MOHAN KASHYAP

History of Srinagar (1846-1947); A study in Socio Cultural Change by Muhammad Ishaq Khan (Aamir Publications, Srinagar, 1978, pp. 231; Price Rs. 75).

DRAWING his material from original sources, the author in this book has skilfully handled the rather complex theme of socio-cultural changes in the History of Srinagar 1846-1947.

In the introductory chapter the author traces the political and socio-economic perspective of Srinagar in its geographical setting of the ancient and medieval eras. The second

chapter focuses on the material and emotional environment of the town under the Dogra rule (1846-1890), when it is alleged not much attention was paid to promote welfare of people by these rulers. The formation of a Municipality composed of government nominees in 1886 was the turning point. As gradually elected members too began to be co-opted in the Body, the change gathered speed. Health and hygiene were the first and primary concern of the Committee. The author then traces the steady progress notwithstanding the obstruction in the way made by the Committee and demonstrates the salutary beneficial effects it had on the city, its dwellers and the surrounding areas so to attract migration into the city.

In the third chapter the author touches upon the process of regeneration of the now ruined but traditional crafts after 1879. At times he even recounts the number of workers engaged in an industry in any given year. Here organisational dimension too is well brought out, and in this context various crafts e.g. silverware, copper, wood, papier mache, gabha, namdah, shawl, carpet, wool, silk, paper, leather, house-boat have been covered.

Of special interest are the chapters iv, v and vi dealing with Social Life, Christian Missionaries and the Western impact and Education. The author has taken special pains to trace the spread of modern education and the odds it had to encounter in Srinagar. After covering its pattern and limited dissemination in pre-modern era he relates the foundation of C. M. S. School at Srinagar in 1879 by Rev. J. H. Knowles. For a better understanding of the situation he frequently breaks up the composition of the students' rolls into various categories and groups at various points of time such as Pandits, Muslims or boys and girls. However, the spirit of the narrative flows on free from any communal bias. A long section has been devoted to the discussion regarding education of girls at the Srinagar Schools. However, it was only in the third decade of the present century that changes

in social patterns at Srinagar became evident. This transitional process has been described by the author in a vivid and systematic form and lucid style, quite often using statistical data from the contemporary sources to substantiate his formulations. He objectively assesses the performance of the Missionaries in the last quarter of the 19th century and their unshakable determination to lift the Srinagar society. Indeed even well into the 20th century when the teething troubles of modernisation were over, the transitional phase was exasperatingly slow moving, though steady. The accession of Raja Hari Singh to the throne of Srinagar in 1925 however, accelerated the pace which was subsequently further mounted up by the emergence of National upsurge.

In this background the Srinagar newspaper press founded in 1932, acted as a catalytic agent. The author has enumerated in all 27 organs appearing and disappearing from Srinagar mostly in Urdu, the recently appointed State language in the place of Persian. He clearly brings out the role of the press in building up a communication link between the authorities and the common man, and further shows that with the adoption of Urdu as the medium much larger number were drawn to the literacy line.

Literary and some other Cultural activities (Chapter viii) during the period achieved in the main three objects :—

- (i) Provided an ideological backdrop for the reform movement that was subsequently merged with the National Movement,
- (ii) Urdu became the accepted medium of expression at the State level, and
- (iii) Ground was laid for the development of Kashmiri as their national language.

The concluding chapter is devoted to a critical assessment of the interplay of the forces of reaction with those of progress in Srinagar during the century span (1848-1947).

This analytical and objective monograph on the rather sensitive theme of socio-cultural changes in the History of Srinagar (1848-1947) could indeed have become much richer had the authorities concerned seen their way to permit the incorporation of at least one map of Srinagar in the book. The readers would miss it.

HAMEEDA KHATOON NAQVI

The Akali Movement, by Dr. Mohinder Singh (The Macmillan Company of India Limited, New Delhi, 1978, pp. xix + 245; Price Rs. 58).

THIS book is a revised version of the author's doctoral thesis. Besides a comprehensive bibliography and an index, it contains a chronology of events and nine interesting appendices. The main body of the work is divided into eight chapters, the first giving the 'historical background' from the time of Guru Nanak to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the last underlining the 'broad conclusions'. Of the remaining six chapters, four deal with the important phases of the movement from 1920 to 1925 : struggle for reform in the Sikh shrines, struggle against the Government, Akali struggle in the Sikh states, and the Gurdwara legislation. Before coming to the last phase, the author discusses the organization evolved during the Akali movement (chapter 5) and the Babbar Akali movement (chapter 6). And in doing so, while there has come up some chronological overlapping, and the combination of chronological and thematic treatment has also affected the preservation to a certain degree in terms of clarity, yet it may be emphasized, that chapters 5 and 6 are very much relevant for the general exposition of the subject.

With ample justification, the author claims that he has made a substantial contribution to the study of the subject on the basis of original sources lying in the archives of this country and in Great Britain. With the exception of Sohan

Singh Josh (*Akali Morchian Da Itihas*, Navyug Publishers, Delhi, 1970), all earlier authors have dealt only with the religious aspect of the movement, and that too only partially. Sohan Singh Josh has attempted to cover the political aspect as well. Dr. Mohinder Singh has attempted a study of the Akali movement 'in a broader, historical and all India perspective', covering both its religious and political aspects. The scope of this book is certainly wider than that of any other on the subject, and it does make a substantial addition to factual information.

It is however, felt that the chapter on the historical background is rather weak. Attempting to cover a period of several centuries on the basis of secondary sources, it remains sketchy, disjointed and only vaguely relevant. But this need not be held against the author. Perhaps it sometimes becomes difficult to resist the lure of the telescopic background in search of the context in microscopic studies. And therefore, we may sympathise with him in his attempt to perform this prodigious, though a somewhat unnecessary, task. Theoretically, however, it is more fruitful to identify only the strictly relevant strands in the interest of better comprehension and coherence.

For a well documented and informative narrative of events, the reader may profitably turn to the book itself, and it may be helpful, here to refer to the broad phasing of the movement. From October, 1920 to February, 1921, the Akalis took over several important religious establishments from the *Mahants* without interference from the Government. However, this phase culminated in the tragic death of many Akalis in taking over Nankana Sahib: the *Mahants* were encouraged by Government officials to resist aggressively the Akalis. Both the Government and the Akalis changed their attitudes towards each other. In October, 1921, the Government took into its own possession the keys of the *ashakhana* of the Golden Temple, but in face of the Akali agitation, returned the keys in January, 1922. To recover its

lost prestige, the Government obliged the Akalis to launch the Guru ka Bagh *morchha* by August and once again, in fact of non-violent agitation all the arrested Akalis had to be unconditionally released in April, 1923. From July, 1923 to August, 1925, the struggle of the Akalis revolved around the *morchha* at Jaito in the Nabha state. Then, by November 1, 1925, the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Act was passed and enforced.

In this short span of five years, 400 persons suffered death; 2,000 were wounded; 30,000 were jailed; and a large number of persons lost jobs and income. At this cost the Sikhs secured an undisputed and exclusive control over their religious places and properties with an annual income of 20 lakhs of rupees in 1925. 'The system of Gurdwara elections was, and continues to be, a unique feature, because no other social or religious group anywhere in the world seems to exercise a similar privilege of directly electing the managing bodies of their religious places'. During the movement, the Akali-Congress leaderships came closer to each other and the Sikhs became involved in the general struggle for freedom. The Akali-Congress Association proved to be mutually helpful. The Akali Movement shattered two myths; one, that the Sikhs were loyalists and the other, that the Sikhs were incapable of launching non-violent struggle. Incidentally, Dr. Mohinder Singh attributes the non-violent attitude of the Sikhs to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. Here is a case where the Sikh historical tradition could be fruitfully invoked for the ready acceptance of the programme by the Akalis. The author also asserts that the Sikh peasantry formed the backbone of the Akali movement; 66 per cent of the Akali volunteers were Jat Sikh. But on this point, it may however, be useful to remember that this percentage was hardly in proportion to the percentage of the Jat Sikhs in the community as a whole.

Finally, though one may differ with the author in his assessment of the subsequent implications of the Akali

movement, this book on the Akali Movement, on the whole, remains a very welcome addition to historical literature on the Punjab.

J. S. GREWAL

Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute Diamond Jubilee Volume ed. by Dr. R. N. Dandekar, (Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. 1978; page 1056; Price : Not mentioned).

BHANDARKAR Oriental Research Institute has well celebrated its Diamond Jubilee by producing a volume just worthy of its esteem. With a well-written editor's preface, it comprises research articles numbering about 100, from scholars, both from India and abroad, bringing for the funds of knowledge in their respective fields.

With the development of new horizons in the methodology and approach in the various fields of humanities, coupled with the emerging areas of philosophy and biological sciences, inter-disciplinary approaches have marked a new era in the research. New branches in the field of Linguistics have already appeared and more are likely to appear in the future. New zeal to brand normativeness in Linguistics as unscientific, and its significance reapprised indirectly by information and semantics, all this has given rise to certain new ways of viewing at the Language problems. The old controversy whether Panini's *Sutras* are descriptive or prescriptive sentences, has been reopened and examined at length by Sergiu Al-George according to this new method (pp. 27 ff.). To convey its correct sense Biswanath Bhattacharya offers an appropriate amendment in the Tibetan rendering of the word *anantaraha* (Panini 1.1.7) (pp. 511-12). Pierre Filliozat in the handling of *Astadhyayi* and *Mahabhasya*, has given an example of the interpretation of Panini's *Sutra* 1.1.56 (pp. 619-626), and has ably shown that Sivaramendra Saraswati has differed from all well known

commentators. There is a discussion on the nature of the rules of Panini's grammar by S. P. Joshi (pp. 667-674). The author wishes us to re-examine the rules of Panini in a critical way as it would give us insight about the metatheory assumed by Panini which we might have missed in traditional interpretations. G. B. Paltule in his thought provoking article on Sthiradeva, one of the older commentators of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta*, traces certain facts pointing out that Kalidasa did not quote one single work of grammar which was composite in nature. He has, thus, raised the possibilities of new grammatical treatises not so far found, and the problem awaits further researches in this direction. Ashoka Aklujkar's unassuming and brilliantly bold attempt to collect the data on the authorship of the concluding verses of *Vakyapadiyam* is commendable (pp. 9-26). A rather statistical accounting of the metrical peculiarities of *Vakyapadiyam* laboured by Wilhelm Rau is interesting and goes a step forward in the direction of researches (pp. 263-269).

Articles on the reconstruction and interpretation of historical data have equally enriched the volume. To construct the history and chronology of the Indo-Greek Kings, Smith in his article, 'Greek Kings in India : A Synopsis' (pp. 327-ff) has come out with varied assumptions heaped together e.g. that Saubhagasena (Subhagasena) was Salisuka, that Subhagasena was more like a throne name, that Antimachus I Theos, and Appolodotus I were brothers of Demetrius I, and that Euthydemus II, Demetrius II, Agathocles and Pantaleon were his sons, the old Saka era of 158 B. C. was started by Menander, Zolus I was the brother Antimachus II, and there was a second Menander and so on. He agrees with Tarn conveniently but contradicted him on the point that pedigree coins represent the propaganda of the arrival of Euthydemus. All these assumptions require detailed discussions about the Indo-Greek coins and it is not possible to give proper justice to all the points raised. The author himself admits that the detailed reasoning extends far beyond the limits of the space allowed here and we eagerly,

look forward for his detailed discussions in the coming years. However, it must be admitted that the article is ingenuous and interesting. To bring new light on the early Pandava Dynasty of South Kosala, K. D. Bajpai has discussed the interesting discoveries of Burhikhar (Malhar) copper plates, one eulogising king Nagabala and the other, a seal bearing the legend *Maharaja Mahendrasya* (pp. 433-37). There is a justifiable reason to identify Mahendra with his namesake mentioned in the Allahabad *Prasasti* of *Samudragupta* which Dr. Bajpai does. A similar praiseworthy attempt to reconstruct the history of the ruling dynasty in Arunachal Pradesh during 14th-15th century A. D., has been made by Maheswar Neogi (pp. 813-820). Ajai Mitra Shastri has discussed about two rectangular copper coins, which throw light on a king named Satyabhadra, not so far known. But to say that Satyabhadra was a ruler of Vidarbha only on the basis of find-spot for which even Dr. Shastri himself does not seem to be very much certain would be a drastic conclusion. However, the article stands out as a brilliant one, and evokes keen interest for further probes by Indian numismatists.

Some very interesting articles on Philosophy and Religion also ornament the present volume. The tendency to bring out comparisons and contrasts in philosophical discussions, is not uncommon. But odd is the tendency when laboured attempts are made to find out similarities of events, of ideas born out of entirely different situations. Examples of comparison of Krishna and Christ, Christ and the Buddha, Krishna and Heracles are not rare. Adrados has come out in his article Indian and Greek philosophy (pp. 1-8) with some such attempts when he compares the religion of Krishna with that of Demeter and Dionysius. According to him 'The criticism which is made of Homer and the Theogonus and of the Vedas is parallel'. He finds parallelism of the spirit and the matter in *Atma Brahma* and *Prakriti*, Maya being similar as the world of opinion, materialism of Samkhya being parallel to the philosophy of Democritus and Epicurus

and so on. Without denying the importance of such studies which would definitely give way to the historical studies of influences and loans, of constants and variables in human thoughts, it must be said that alongwith the ideas and events, their proper settings should also properly be studied instead of coming out with comparisons in patches or in isolations, lest such studies suffer from obvious fallacies and complexes. A similar attempt has been made to find out common motifs in 'Krishna, Paris and seven similar heroes' (pp. 291-300). Bongord-Levin quoting profusely from Varahamihir, Brahmagupta, Beruni and denouncing Aryabhata asks us not to be pessimistic about the dearth of materials on Lokayata in *Aryabhata* (pp. 69-77). It would have been interesting if he had quoted Aryabhata in support of his thesis. Minoru Hara has collected data from dramas to prove that the word *Tapasvini* is used when a pitiable heroine in distress is described by her lamenting friends (pp. 151-159). There are few more articles on philosophy and religion in this volume. Guhard Oberhammer's contribution to "An unknown source in Sankara's contribution to Pancharatra" (pp. 221-233); comments on Rosane Rocher's 'Nathaniel Brassey Halhed on the Upanishad's (1787)' (pp. 279-280); V. V. Gokhale's comments on 'Yogachara works annotated by Vairochana Raksita' (pp. 635-643); 'Ascending scale of Advaita Vedanta' by Javadekar (pp. 659-66); 'Prajna and stages of its growth according to Patanjali—A study in Para-Psychology', by C. T. Kengle (pp. 675-682); 'Sanskrit and Philosophical Thought in Vasco-de-gama epoch' by K. S. Murthy (pp. 785-798); 'Spectrum of Indian thought' by V. Raghavan (pp. 829-834); 'Recognition in Pratyabhijna School—A study in Epistemology' by Rastogi (pp. 841-861); 'Philosophical Matrix and Thought of the Vajrayana system as practised by Sailendra rulers of Central Java—A search for its origin' by H. B. Sarkar (pp. 921-939). These all are sound contributions to the study of Indian Philosophy and Religion.

Articles on Art have also viewed with other subjects to ornament the present volume. Friedrich Wilhelm has

written a thought provoking article on Transposed heads—the migration of Indian motif (pp. 407-12). G. H. Khare in his article 'Emblem of Royalty in Art and Literature' has culled different sources to enumerate the emblem of royalty (pp. 683-89). Iconography of Uma and another Mahesvara in Japanese Art (pp. 733-44) by Dr. Lokesh Chandra is another worthy attempt. R. Nath while discussing the Bhu-Varaha sculptures (pp. 794-811) with examples ranging from 5th to 11th century A. D., ascribes to Great Age (Gupta Period) the incidents of emancipation of land from foreign invaders and the regional heritage of Madhya Pradesh in Art in Udaigiri and Eran. Bhu-Varaha sculptures are the best examples according to him depicting his symbology. Shri C. Sivaramamurti in 'Aucitya: Propriety in Art' (pp. 977-984) dwells on this much-discussed subject of poetics with beautiful examples of Art.

On the whole, volume would remain a permanent contribution to the field of Indological researches.

C. B. PANDEY.

Russian Revolution and India, 1917-22, by Dr. Tilakraj Sareen, (Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1977; pp. 147; Price Rs. 30.).

and

Russian Revolution and India 1922-29, by Dr. Tilakraj Sareen, (Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1978; pp. 167; Price Rs. 35.).

BOTH these works taken together deal with the impact of Russian Revolution (1917) on India and its influence on the Indian National Movement from 1917 to 1929. These were the crucial years, both for Russia and India. In the early years of the October Revolution, Russia had not only to face the counter-revolutionaries led by Kolchak, Yudenich, Denikin, Krasnov, Wrangle etc. aided and abetted by England and France, but also the troublesome situation caused by its

blockade and the actual intervention of these entente States. The British and the French fleet entered the Black Sea and the troops of the two countries landed in Odessa and Trans-Caucasia. They declared the blockade of Russia and cut off its communications with the external world. Admiral Kolchak was proclaimed the "Supreme Ruler of Russia". Poland and Japan also joined him. But the Red Army inspired by the ideals of the Bolshevik Revolution and supported by the Russian people rose equal to the occasion. Its task was made easier by the workers of the invading capitalist countries, who went on strikes and refused to load the ships carrying supplies and arms and ammunitions for the use of the interventionist forces and warned their imperialist rulers to keep their "Hands off Russia". Thus the forces of Revolution triumphed and by 1922, the civil war and the foreign armed intervention came to an end. But the gains of the October Revolution had yet to be consolidated, a new economic policy was to be formulated and a new economic and social orders was to be evolved. All this required a period of peace and non-intervention by the capitalist countries. Therefore, the leaders of the Russian Revolution under the able guidance of Lenin came to the conclusion that the international communist movement must be strengthened and the freedom and democratic movements, specially in the countries under the yoke of imperialist powers be supported, to weaken the latter. This determined the policies of the USSR towards its two immediate Asian neighbours, China and India during the period 1917-29.

In India, the National Freedom Movement was gaining momentum under its leaders, like Tilak, Annie Besant, Lala Lajpatrai, Mahatma Gandhi and Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were to follow a little later. Revolutionary bands of determined youths, devoted to the cult of the bomb and armed resistance to the British, were active inside and outside the country, and the countries like Russia and Germany which were hostile to Britain attracted them from far and wide.

The extremist leaders of India never had any faith in the 'pious intentions' of the British imperialist rulers, but very soon after the first World War was over, the hopes of even the moderates who had supported and helped the war efforts of the Government of India, were dashed to the ground. "The second great wave of struggle (1919-22)" was in the offing. The October Revolution almost coincided with it.

This briefly provides a historical background to the study of the policy of Soviet Russia towards the national liberation movement in India on the one hand, and the impact and influence of the Russian Revolution on the Indian Freedom struggle, on the other. Dr. Sareen has ably dealt with both these aspects in his two volumes under review, and he has underlined the difference in the approach of Lenin and or Stalin to the Indian National Movement with right emphasis on the lines advocated by the Indian associate of Lenin, M. N. Roy, the most controversial figure among the pioneers of the communist movement in India.

To all intents and purposes the freedom movement under Indian National Congress was led by the enlightened bourgeoisie who stood for class collaboration and not for class conflict. M. N. Roy and his radical followers always viewed the bourgeoisie with its inherent reactionary role, its final tilt towards the capitalist system and desertion of the cause of the proletariat. Therefore, they advocated the establishment of a Communist Party in India for a strong communist movement in the country and pleaded for the introduction of class consciousness in the national movement of India with a view to develop a class conflict ultimately. They fondly believed that such a movement with the moral and material support of Soviet Russia would quicken the pace of communism in India and would lead to national liberation under the leadership of the proletariat. Lenin, however, was all for caution. National bourgeoisie, according to him, was capable of playing a progressive role in an

undeveloped society which has not yet shaken off its feudal restraints, and he said that bourgeoisie democratic freedom movement in India based on class collaboration had a relevance as it imparted strength and unity to the movement against foreign domination, whereas class conflict on the other hand would have split and weakened the liberation movement in its early stages.

Later on, after the death of Lenin when Stalin assumed power, a drift in the policy became obvious. The reason was not far to seek. The Treaty of Versailles (1919) had denuded Germany of all its resources and German people suffered untold miseries. The spectacle of Germany going communist haunted the capitalist powers. Communist Russia was already a nightmare. Therefore, they decided to put Germany on its legs and make it a bulwark against the advance of communism in western Europe. A Fascist regime inimical to communism had already been established in Italy under Mussolini. Therefore, it became imperative that Russia should not only increase and develop its economic and military resources to meet the well anticipated threats to its existence, but also make the communist movements in the capitalist countries and their colonies more effective and aggressive.

In India, by this time workers and peasant parties had multiplied, and the trade union movement had grown apace. Socialist ideas and communist ideology were finding favour with the youth and the intellectuals, even the revolutionary leaders like Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh associated with the cult of bomb and bullet, were thinking in terms of socialism. The Communist Party of India had been founded and the Kanpur and Meerut conspiracy cases popularised the ideals of communism and trade unionism in India. Gandhian ideology based on class collaboration was losing its appeal to the younger people and class conflict was becoming more marked. Therefore, the communist propaganda was intensified and it became more aggressive

which alienated the moderate and liberal leaders from communism and they became apprehensive of the communistic designs. Thus, while Lenin's right understanding of the democratic freedom movement of India led by the bourgeoisie won for the USSR the support and sympathy of the Moderate Indian leaders in the early years of the October Revolution, Stalin's regime disillusioned them to a certain extent.

In the above context, Dr. Sareen's account of the impact of the Russian Revolution on India and its influence on the Indian National Movement is authentic and enlightening. His pithy comments and judicious observations call for serious reflections on the subject. In his narration, there is no irrelevant digression and no empty verbosity.

Thus, his two works, mainly based on original sources, are valuable additions to the growing literature on Indo-Soviet relations, and I am sure they would be well received in the knowledgeable circles in India and abroad.

A good bibliography, relevant appendices and the index enhance the value of the books. The get-up and printing is neat and paper and binding enduring.

BHAGWAN DAS GUPTA.

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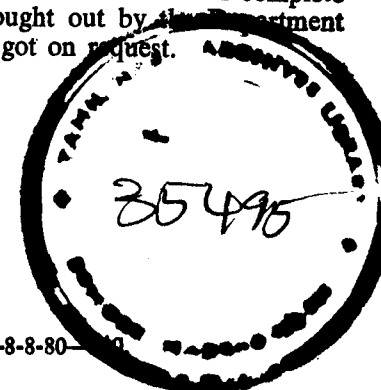
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