Put away.

Stott. II-27—15,004—22-8-46.

Education and Public Health (1946) Department.

Ms SERIES.

G.O. NO. 2368 Education.

Dated 11-12-1946.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Indian Historical Records Commission-23rd session-Papers recorded.

Back Papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.
Ms.	1578.	Edn.	8-10-45.				
,,	1632.	,,	2-11-44.				
,,	1021.	,,	6-7-44.				

Further Papers.

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

98358

No.F.3/46-C.
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
Imperial Record Department Building.
New Delhi, the 25th March, 1946.

From : Dr S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt.(Oxon.),
Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission,

To :

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

Indian Historical Records Commission - Twenty-third Session - Research and Publication Committee - Ninth meeting to be held at Indore.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with the letter No.F.92-2/45-E, dated the 1st March 1945 from the late Department of Education, Health & Lands and to say that it has been decided to hold the twenty-third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the ninth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee at Indore in December 1946. A further communication will be addressed to you as soon as the dates are settled. I shall, however, be glad if you will kindly inform me on or before the 15th July 1946 (if the nominee(s) of

the ...

Gupta. 25.3.46(25 copies)-D.

the Provincial Governments and Universities and learned institutions under them are attending the Session at Indore) (whether the Provincial Administration propose to nominate representatives on the Indian Historical Records Commission and / or its Research & Publication Committee(

2. Any suggestion together ith a short self-explanatory note which the Provincial Government/you may wish to make for inclusion in the agenda of the meetings may be sent to the undersigned by the 15th August 1946. A copy of the agenda will be sent to the Provincial Government/ to you (as well as to their nominees) for necessary action.

Omit to Andhra University

3. ((I shall be glad to learn if the Andhra University, which has not so far participated in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission, is prepared to have itself represented now on the Commission. ((

Omit to Curator

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

(S. N. SEN)
Secretary.

() Not to Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
(To Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
((To the Madras Govt only.

Gupta. 25.3.46(25 copies)-D.

---

3 drafts

③

C.No. 18358C2]

I

Indian Historical Records Commission. Twenty-Third Session. Letter from the Secretary Indian Historical Records Commission, New Delhi dated the 25th March 1946.

Endt. No. 18358 C2 E.Dn., dated 15/4/1946

Copy communicated to the Curator M.R.O. for early remarks.

To
The Curator
M.R.O. Madras
(with copy of G.)
(omit para 3)

II

Letter Ref No. 18358 C2 E.Dn., dated 15/4/1946

To
The Registrar, Andhra University
(with encl.)

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission Twenty Third Session.

I am to forward an extract from the letter from the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, No F.3/46-C dated 25.3.46 and to request that you will be so good as to forward to this Govt. the views of the University in the matter.

J.O.S.

8.4.46.
12.4.46
15/4/46

III

III
C2

Letter / Ref No. 18358-3/Edn., dated 15/4/1946

Despd 17-4-46

To

the Registrar, Madras / Annamalai University.

Sir,

Sub. Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session:

I am to forward ~~a copy~~ an extract from the letter of ~~the~~ the Secy., Indian Historical Records Commn., No. F. 3/46 C, dated 25.3.46 ~~for your information~~ and to request you to ~~be~~ say ~~for~~ whether any nominee(s) of your University will attend the session at Indore. If so, their names may be furnished to this Govt at an early date.

para 1 (omit last sentence)

Yrs.

15/4/46

No. 409 DVII/46-1.

C2

Madras Record Office,
Chittoor, 25th April, 1946.

From

Rao Bahadur Dr. B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.,(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, C H I T T O O R.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education & Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, M A D R A S.

22569

26 APR 1946

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session.

Ref:- Government Endorsement No. 18358-1 C2., Edn. dated 15th April, 1946.

With reference to paragraph 1 of his letter No.F.3/46-C., dated 25th March 1946, the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, may be informed, that I propose to attend the 23rd session of the Commission to be held at Indore in December 1946.

2. In regard to paragraph two of the letter, if I am able to think of a suitable resolution, I shall submit it to Government, in time for

them

them to forward it to the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission before the 15th August 1946, the date fixed by the Commission.

CURATOR.
25-4-1946.

BR.

Gr 25.4.46.

The receipt of the replies from the Madras, Annamalai & Andhra Universities might be awaited. These might be reminded on 20/5/46. if necessary

29/4/46

26/4/46.

27.4.46

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

No. A 2497

From The Registrar, University of Madras.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Education and Public Health Department, Fort St. George, Madras.

1 - MAY 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

University Buildings, Chepauk, Madras,
30 APR 1946

Sir,

23316

Ref: Your letter No.18558-5 C2, Education, dated the 15th April 1946 regarding Indian Historical Records Commission - 25rd session.

I have the honour to inform you that Sri K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology and the University nominee on the Research and Publication Committee, intends to attend the 25rd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the 9th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee, to be held at Indore in December 1946.

The receipt of the replies from the Annamalai and Andhra Universities may be awaited till 20.5.46.

1/5/46. tsd/30.4.

2.5.46

3/5/46

REGISTRAR

8

Reminder I

[Cn. 18358 C2] Letter Ref 20 18358 C2-46 Em
23/5/46

(6)

To

The Registrar,
Andhra University
Annamalai

Rc/pd
dt
24-5-46

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission – Twenty Third Session.

I am directed to invite reference to my letter No. 18358-2 C2 Em dt 15-4-1946 / 18358-3 C2 Em dt 15-4-1946 on the subject noted above and to enquire when a reply may be expected.

draft II – p3 cf
draft III – p4 cf

20/5/46

21.5.46

21/5/46

8/7/47

Reminder II.
C. no. 18358/46.

Letter No. 18358 C2/46-5 E+P.H. Dept.
Ref. 29/6/46.

To

Dispd on 2-7-46

The Registrar, ~~Andhra~~ Annamali University

Sir,

Indian Historical Records commission — Twenty third session.

I am directed to invite attention to my letter No. ~~18358-2 C2 Edn. 15-4-46~~ 18358-3 C2 Edn. 15-4-46 on the subject noted above and to the reminder thereto No. 18358 C2-4 Edn. dt. 23-5-46 and to request you to send your reply at an early date.

p3cf

p4cf

p9cf

I.O.S.

PRK
27/6.
Cwa
28.6.46

28/6/46

£ 8 PH c2. 13

(8)

1/11/7

[illegible] 11/7

Letter/Ref. 18358 c2/46 6 Edn. dated. 10-7-46.

[illegible] 11.7 To

The Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission
New Delhi.

Sir,

Indian Historical Records commission 23rd, Session to be held at Indore –

p 1 cf Refce. your letter No. F.3/46-C d 25.3.46

I am directed to inform you

p 5 cf that Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, Ph.D. (Lond), curator, Madras Record office

p 7 cf and Sri. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, Madras University, propose to attend the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore in ~~December 1946~~.

P.T.O.

December 1946.

ARK
9/7/46.
CVA
10.7.46
BRM
10/7/46

Y.O.S.

Note:- No replies have been received ~~either~~ from ~~either~~ the Andhra ~~or~~ and ~~from~~ the Annamalai universities. As the Secy., I.H.R.C. should be informed by the 15th July about the persons intending to attend the 23rd Session the draft letter above is for approval.

they were last reminded on 29/6/46. p11 cf

CVA
10.7.46

BRM
10/7/46

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

2/C2

15

No. 2751 17.7.46

16th July 1946.

From

THE REGISTRAR,
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY,
ANNAMALAINAGAR.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
19 JUL 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, Madras.

39022

Sir,

Ref: No.18358-C2/46-5 Edn. d.29-6-46.

The question of deputing a representative of the University to attend the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Indore will be placed before the Syndicate at its next meeting to be held early in August and a reply sent immediately thereafter.

Registrar.

ESPH Ca.

Submitted for perusal. Further reply may be awaited till 10-8-46.

ARK
20/7.
CVA
22.7.46
BRM
23/7/46

No.409-DVII/46-2. Madras Record Office,
Chittoor, 24th July 1946.

From

Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, CHITTOOR.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd session.

Ref:- Government Endorsement No.18358-1.C-2 Edn., dated 15th April 1946 and my letter No. 409-DVII/46-1 dated 24th April 1946.

RECD. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
41099
26 JUL 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter referred to above, I have the honour to state that I have not been able to think of any resolution which, if approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission, can now be carried out by

-2-

by the Provincial Governments and Indian States conveniently and without incurring the expenditure of large sums of money in these days of high prices. I therefore beg to suggest that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, may kindly be informed that I have no resolution for inclusion in the agenda of the 23rd session of the Commission or the meeting of the Research and Publication Committee.

RN 25.7.46.

BR.

CURATOR.
25-7-1946.

4E0 3/8

(11)

19

Letter. 18358 C2/46-7 Edn dated 3.8.46.
Ref.

D/D 3/8

To

The Secretary,
Indian Historical Records
commission,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission — 23rd session to be held at Indore.

In continuation of my letter No. 18358 C2/46-6 Edn, dated 10.7.46 I am directed to ~~inform you~~ state that this Govt. have no suggestion to make for inclusion in the agenda of the meetings of the I.H.R.C.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
for Chief Secretary.

pp 13-14 cf

Copy to the Curator, M.R.S. (with ref. to his letter No. 4094 D VII/46-2 dated 24-7-46)

p 17 cf

pp. 31.7.46

2/8/46

100-45—31-10-45—5

All official letters, packages etc. should be addressed to the Registrar by designation and not by name.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

(12)

Waltair, 17th August 1946

TELE { GRAMS: "UNIVERSITY", WALTAIR
PHONE: WALTAIR No.

No. C4.-5548-46

Encl.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 0 AUG 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

From THE REGISTRAR, ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

To The Secretary to the Govt. of Madras,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, M a d r a s.

4357

Sir,

Sub: Indian Historical Records Commission - Twenty third session
Ref: Your No.18358-C2/46-5 Edn. dated 29th June 46

With reference to your letter quoted above, I have the honour to request you kindly to send a copy of your Departmentletter No.18358-2/C.2. Edn. dated 15th April 46 as it does not seem to have been received in this office.

s.a.

Registrar

22

23

(13)

E & P. H. Dept.
C_2

81/26/8 **Letter.** 18358 - C_2 - 8. d. 26. 8. 46.

D/26/8

To.

The Registrar, Andhra University.
Waltair. (with encl) Letter II m p 3 cf + encl

with encl 20/8

Sir,

Sub: Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session - Ref: Your letter no. C4-5548-46. dated 17.8.46.

p 21 cf

With reference to your letter cited, I am to enclose a copy of my letter No. 18358-2/C_2. Edn. dated 15.4.46 and to request you to send an early reply thereto.

p 3 cf

Y. O. S.

AMS 24.8.46.

26.8.46

26/8/46

24

25

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

No.....4100 27th. August 1946.

From

THE REGISTRAR,
ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
ANNAMALAINAGAR

(14)

ASST. GOVERNMENT, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
31 AUG 1946

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

49912

Ref: No. 18358-C2/46-5 d.29-6-46.
Historical Records Commission.

p11 ante

p15 ante

In continuation of this office letter No.2751 d.17-7-46, I have, by direction of the Syndicate, to inform you that the University is not deputing any one to attend the ensuing session of the Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore in December, 1946.

K. Viswanathan

Registrar.

E. & P.H.
C2

87/1/9

Letter Ref No. 18358-C2/E Edn., S., 10-9-'46.

To

The Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission,
New Delhi.

11.9.46

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission
— 23rd. Session to be held at Indore.

In continuation of my letter
P.19 ante No. 18358 C2/46 — 7. Edn., dated, 3-8-'46,
I am directed to say that the
P.25 ante Annamalai University is not ~~to~~ deputing any candidate to attend the 23rd. Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore in December 1946.

~~11th~~ 6/9/46. CWA 7.9.46 OSD 9/9/46 Y.O.S.

28

18358-92

58
P/61

29

100-45—31-10-45—5,000

All official letters, packages should be addressed to the Registrar by designation and not by name.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

(16)

Waltair, 9. 9. 46. 194

TELE { GRAMS: "UNIVERSITY", WALTAIR
PHONE: WALTAIR No.

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
12 SEP 1946
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

D.Dis No. C4/5548/46.

Encl.

From THE REGISTRAR, ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

To The Secretary,
Education and Public Health Department,
Government of Madras,
Fort St. George,
M A D R A S.

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission--Twenty third Session--Invitation.

53117

Ref:- Your letter No.18358-C2-8/ dated 26th August '46. → P. 23 ante

----

Recd. on 14/9/46.

I have the honour by direction to inform you that the University regrets its inability to participate in the Twenty Third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore in December 1946.

[signature]

R e g i s t r a r.

nvr.

PB 14/9

30

5317

11
17/9 17/9

(17)

31

E. & P. H.
C2

Letter/Ref No. 18358-10 C2. Edn., d., 16-9-'46.

To

The secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission,
New Delhi.

17/9/46

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission — 23rd. Session to be held at Indore.

In Continuation of my letter

P. 27 C. 7. No. 18358-9 C2. Edn., dated, 10-9-'46,
I am directed to say that the
P. 29 C. 7. Andhra University is not deputing
any one to attend the 23rd. Session
of the Indian Historical Records
Commission

21 32

Commission to be held at Indore in December 1946.

14/9/46.

16/9/46

y.o.s.

P/11

Cr 33

(15)

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 6165 15 OCT 1946 EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

No.F.3/46-C.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

(I. R. Dept Building.)

New Delhi, the 7th Oct. 1946.

From :

Dr S.N.Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt. (Oxon.), Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission,

To :

The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Esucation and Pubic Health Dpartment, Madras.

Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session to be held at Indore - December 1946.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this office letter No.F.3/46-C, dated the 25th March 1946 on the above subject and to state that it has now been decided to ...

pp.1-2 ante

34

-2-

to hold the twenty-third session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the 9th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee from the 20th to the 22nd December 1946 at Indore. I am therefore to request that the nominee(s) of the Provincial Government/ State may be informed accordingly. I am also to request that the University(ies) under you may be informed on the subject at an early date so as to enable their nominee(s) on the Commission to attend the Session.

A copy of the agenda of the meetings will be sent to you in due course.

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

(P. BASU)
for Secretary.

Gupta. 7.10.46(65 copies)_D.

36-37
28/x

35

E. & P. H. (C2).

(19) I

2 drafts.

~~For a precedent please see pp. 37-38 c.7. of G.O. 1578. 8-10-45~~ (Z)

Letter/Ref No. 18358-11-C2. Edn., S., 26-10-46.

To

The Registrar, University of Madras.
(with Copy of pp. 33-34 C.7.)

Sir,

Indian Historical Records commission — 23rd Session to be held at Indore.

I am to forward herewith for your information and necessary action a Copy of the letter from the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, No. F. 3/46-C., dated, 7-10-'46 in Continuation of ~~my~~ this dept letter No. 18358-3C2. Edn., dated, 15-4-'46.

PP. 33-34 c.7.

P. 4 c.7.

Y. O. S.

II

Endt. No. 18358-12-C2. Edn., S., 26-10-'46.

A Copy of the letter from the Secretary, Indian Historical Records commission, No. F. 3/46-C., dated, 7-10-'46, is Communicated to the Curator, M.R.O., for information and necessary action.

PP. 33-34 C.7.

To

The Curator,
M.R.O., Chittoor.
(with Copy of pp. 33-34 C.7.)

Note.

The Secretary of the Indian Historical

2

36

Historical Records Commission has already been informed that the Annamalai and the Andhra Universities are not deputing any body to attend the session and that this Govt. have no suggestion to make for inclusion of items in the agenda of the meetings.

pp. 2, 7c.7. & 31-32, c.7.

P. 19c.7.

22-10-46

25/10/46

CV (20)

No.F.7/46-C.
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
Imperial Record Department Building.
New Delhi, the 19th October, 1946.

From : Dr S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D., B.Litt.(Oxon.),
Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission,

To :

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education & Public Health Department,
Madras,

6506
28 OCT 1946

Indian Historical Records Commission -
Historical Exhibition in connection
with the Twenty-third Session.

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this office letter No.F.3/46-C, dated the 7th October 1946 and to state that it has been decided to hold an exhibition of historical manuscripts, coins, seals, paintings, etc. in connection with the Twenty-third Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore from the 20th to 22nd December 1946.

pp. 33-34

2. The Commission will be grateful, if the Provincial Government/ State Government and the Universities or other learned institutions under them, deputing representatives to the meeting of the Commission, could send portable exhibits for the exhibition. The exhibits may be sent, if there is no objection, to Professor S.N.Dhar, M.A., Local Officer, Twenty-third Session of the Indian ...

38

-2-

Indian Historical Records Commission, Indore or may be carried personally by the representatives of the Provincial Governments/ Indian States/ Universities, etc.

3. A list showing the details of the exhibits should in any case be sent to the Local Officer on or before the 15th November 1946 in order to enable him to include it in the Catalogue of exhibits to be printed in advance as well as to arrange for show cases and other indispensable requirements for their display.

4. I ~~may~~ am to add that it will not be possible either for the Commission or the Holkar Government to defray the transport charges for the exhibits to and from Indore.

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

S. N. Sen

(S. N. Sen)
Secretary.

Gupta. 19.10.46(50 copies)-D.

2. drafts: Some today cm 2/11 (21)

I

39 E. & P.H. (C2)

For a precedent please see Pr. 12-13 C.7. of G.O. No. 1578 Edn. 8-10-45. (Z)

Letter / Ref No. 1835-8-26 02 (2) dt 2/11/46

To

The Registrar, University of Madras.
(with Copy of d.7.)

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission — Historical Exhibition in Connection with the 23rd Session.

In Continuation of this Dept. letter No. 1835-8-11-C2, Edn., dated, 26-10-'46, I am to forward a copy of the letter from the Secretary, Indian Historicals Records Commission, No. I.7/46-C., dated, 19-10-'46, for such action as may be considered necessary.

P. 35 C.7.

P. 37 C.7.

1/11/46. cm 1.11.46

II

2.11.46. for S.O.S. (P. T. O.)

II

A copy of the letter from the Secy., Indian Historical Records Commission, No. F. 4/46-C., dated, 19-10-'46, is forwarded to the Curator, M.R.O. / Supdt., Govt. Museum for Very urgent Remarks.

4/11/46.

1-11-46

To The Curator, M.R.O. / Supdt., Govt. Museum. (with enc)

Note.

The Annamalai and the Andhra Universities are not deputing any body to attend the Session.

Please see pages 27 & 31 C.7. in the L.7.

4/11/46.

1-11-46

No.409 DVII/46-4

Madras Record Office,
Chittoor, 22nd October 1946.

From

Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, CHITTOOR.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, MADRAS.

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session at Indore.

Ref:- Government Endorsement No.18358-1 C2.Edn dated 15th April 1946 and my letter No.409 DVII/46-1 dated 24th April 1946.

P. 3 ante
pp. 5-6 ante

In my letter referred to above I suggested that the Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission might be informed that I would be attending the 23rd Session of the Commission. I have now been informed by the Commission that the Session is going to be held at

Please see p. 13 ante

40

II

Endt. D/s 3578-11 E.4 Edn 2.11.46

A copy of the letter from the Secy., Indian Historical Records Commission, No. F. 7/46-C., dated, 19-10-'46, is forwarded to the Curator, M.R.O. / Supdt., Govt. Museum for very urgent remarks.

p37 of

1/11/46.
1.11.46

To
The Curator, M.R.O.
Supdt., Govt. Museum.
(with encl)

Note.

The Annamalai and the Andhra universities are not deputing any body to attend the session.

Please see pages 27 & 31 C.F. in the C.F.

1/11/46.
1.11.46

No.409 DVII/46-4

Madras Record Office,
Chittoor, 22nd October 1946.

34
(22)
41

From
Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S.Baliga,Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, CHITTOOR.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St.George, MADRAS.

26 OCT 1946

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd Session at Indore.

P. 3 ante
PP. 5-6 ante

Ref:- Government Endorsement No.18358-1 C2.Edn dated 15th April 1946 and my letter No.409 DVII/46-1 dated 24th April 1946.

In my letter referred to above I suggested that the Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission might be informed that I would be attending the 23rd Session of the Commission. I have now been informed by the Commission that the Session is going to be held

Please see p.13 ante

at

at Indore from the 20th to 22nd December 1946. I do not know whether I will really be able to attend the session. If the transfer of the records back to Madras or any other important work connected with the office has to be attended to at that time I may not be able to proceed to Indore. Nevertheless I request that the Government may be pleased to grant me permission to proceed to Indore and to take a peon with me as usual.

S.A/

CURATOR.
24-10-1946.

No.409 DVII/46-8

Madras Record Office,
Chittoor, 6th November 1946.

From
Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, CHITTOOR.

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, M A D R A S.

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd session.

Ref:- Government Endorsement No.18358-1.C2. Edn., dated 15th April 1946 and my reply to it No.409 DVII/46-1 dated 24th April 1946.

In my letter referred to above I proposed that the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, might be informed that I would be attending the 23rd session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Indore in December 1946. I have now been informed that the session is going to be held from the 20th to the 22nd December. I have also in my letter No.409 DVII/46-4 dated 22nd October 1946 requested permission to attend the session.

2. Since then I have been asked to undertake some special work for the Government. I have now on hand three important and urgent notes, one on the history and administration of the Excluded and Partially Excluded areas in the Province and two on the history and implications

of

44

of Riparian Rights. These will take up all my time during this month and the whole of next month. I will have to submit the first note to the Chief Secretary by the end of this month and the other two notes to the Revenue Secretary by the end of December as desired by him. In these circumstances it is not possible for me to leave the office and to go to Indore to attend the Indian Historical Records Commission session. If however any Resolutions are passed by the Commission affecting this Province I shall as usual offer my remarks when they are referred to the Government.

3. I therefore request to be informed whether I may inform the Secretary Indian Historical Records Commission that it will not be possible for me to attend the session at Indore.

CURATOR.
6.-11-1946.

BR.

72/44/04

45

(24) E. & P. H. (C2).

Memo. No. 18358-13-C2. Edn., S., 14-11-46.

Indian Historical Records Commission — 23rd Session to be held at Indore.

pp. 41-42 c.7.

Ref: From the Curator, M.R.O., No. 409 DVII/46-4., dated, 22-10-46

pp. 43-44 c.7. and No. 409 DVII/46-8., dated, 6-11-46.

In the circumstances stated by the Curator, M.R.O., ~~in his second~~ in the letter read above, ~~he is informed that~~ he may inform the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, that it will not be possible for ~~him~~ to attend the session at Indore.

To
The Curator,
M.R.O., Chittoor.

15/11

11/11/46. Cve
12.XI.46.

13.XI.46.

46

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has not yet been received. Reply from the Curator, M.R.O., alone has been received. The S. G. M. may be reminded in the matter.

11/46.

A/VI

pp. 45-46 d.7.

No.409 DVII/46-6. Madras Record Office, 47
Chittoor, 6th November 1946.

(25)

From

Rao Bahadur Dr.B.S.Baliga, Ph.D.(Lond.),
Curator, Madras Record Office, CHITTOOR.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, MADRAS.

67705
7 - NOV 1946

Sir,

Sub:- Indian Historical Records Commission - 23rd session - Exhibition.

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p. 40 ante Ref:- Government Endorsement No.18358-11.C2 Edn., dated 2nd November 1946.

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p. 40 ante In the endorsement referred to above it is stated that a copy of the letter from the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, pp. 37-38 ante No.F.7/46-C dated 19th October 1946 has been forwarded to me for my remarks. The letter which has actually been sent to me with the endorse- pp. 1-3 ante ment is however not this letter but a copy of a letter No.F.3/46-C dated pp. 37-38 ante 25th March 1946. But as the letter No.F.7/46-C dated 19th October 1946 is a circular letter and as I have already received a copy of it directly from the Secretary to the Commission, I have no difficulty in offering the remarks upon it as desired by the Government.

Ibid 2. In this letter the Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission states that an exhibition is going to be held, as usual, in connection with the 23rd session of the Commission to be held at Indore

and

A6/48

-2-

and suggests that some exhibits of historical manuscripts, seals etc., might be sent to the exhibition. Requests like these are received every year from the Indian Historical Records Commission, but there are several objections to complying with these requests. What these objections are need not be stated here as I have already explained them last year in my letter No.86-DVII/45 dated 13th June 1945 sent in reply to Government Endorsement No.9501.C/45-8 Edn., dated 6th June 1945. These objections still hold good and I therefore beg to suggest that the Secretary to the Commission may be informed that it is not possible to send any exhibits to Indore from this office.

15-16 d.
13 d.7.

CURATOR.
6-11-1946.

BR.

C.F. 32.

(26)

Cv 47/49

Department

From (Name) Sri A.Aiyappan,M.A.,

Designation Superintendent,

Station Government Museum, Madras, 8.

Received ..... Registered .....

To

The Secretary to Government
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 688 11 NOV 1946 EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Enclosures:

No. 2920-1/46 dated 11th Novr. 194 .

Sir,

Sub: Indian Historical Records Commission- Historical Exhibition in connection with the Twenty-third Session.

P.40 ante 18358

Ref. Endorsement No.67893-1-C2 Edn., dated 2 8-11-46.

Since no one has been deputed to attend the meeting of the Indian Historical Commission from this Institution, and as it will be unsafe to send any exhibit by rail, it will not be possible for us to participate in the proposed Exhibition.

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

A. Aiyappan 11.xi.46
Superintendent.

JB

56/18/x

(27) 51

E.&P.H.
C2

Letter/Ref No. 18358-14-C2.Edn., d., 18-1-'46.

To

The Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission,
New Delhi.

Sir,

Indian Historical Records Commission — Historical Exhibition in Connection with the 23rd session to be held at Indore.

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pp. 37-38 C.7.

Ref: From the Secretary, I.H.R.C., New Delhi, No. F.7/46-C., dated, 19-10-'46.

For a precedent please see pp. 20-21 of G.O. No. 1578 Edn. 8-10-45 (Z)

I am directed to say that this Govt. regret their inability to send

any exhibits for the exhibition to be held at Indore.

2. I am to add that the Madras University, which has proposed to depute its candidate to attend the session of the I.H.R.C. to be held at Indore, has been informed of the proposed exhibition.

15/11/46.

Note.

Please see the reply of the Curator, M.R.O. at pp. 45-46 C.7. and that of the S.G.M. at p. 47 C.7.

2. The Annamalai & the Andhra Universities are not deputing any body to attend the session.

15-11-46.

pp. 27 and 31-32 C.7.

(28)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2 - DEC 1946
7W028
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

No.F.10/46-C.
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
Imperial Record Department Building.
New Delhi, the 20th November, 1946.

From

The Secretary,
Indian Historical Records Commission,

To

The Secretary to the Govt of Madras.
Education & Public Health Dept
Madras.

Indian Historical Records Commission -
23rd Session at Indore - Agenda of the meetings.

...

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this office letter No.F.3/46-C, dated the 7th October 1946 on the abovementionod subject and to forward herewith for your information a copy of the Agenda of the Twenty-third Session ...

pp. 33-34 ante

Kept below

2/12

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-2-

Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the ninth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee. (A copy has been sent direct to the nominee(s) of your Government).

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

P. Basu

(P. BASU)
for Secretary.

() Not to Chief Commissioner, Delhi & Kashmir, Junagadh and Dharampur States.

PP. 13-14 ante
p. 45 ante

E.&.H.(C2)

No further action is necessary. The papers may be recorded.

Indian Historical Records Commission — 23rd Session. — Papers recorded.

Gupta. 20.11.46(65 copies)-D.

Go/128 2368 Ed. 11.12.46.

9/12/46
10/12/46
11/12
10/12/46

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(29)

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

AGENDA

INDORE 1946

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, SIMLA
1946

AGENDA.

Ninth Meeting, Research and Publication Commmittee, Indore, 1946

1. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Research and publication Committee passed at the Seventh meeting held at Peshawar, 1945 and some previous meetings.

(Please see conspectus pages..9-12..)

2. Review of action taken on the resolutions of the Research and Publication Committee passed at the eighth meeting held at New Delhi, 1946.

(Please see conspectus pages..12-13..)

3. Review of work done in connection with the Five-year Publication Programme.

Scheme I.—(General Letters to and from Court).—Progress in the editing of the General Letters has been maintained. The Editors of Volumes II and V have completed their part of the work. The major portion of the work in connection with Volumes III, IV and VI has been received. The work on the first volume has unfortunately suffered on account of some unavoidable circumstances as reported by the Editor. The General Editor hopes, however that it will be possible to send some of the volumes to the press early next year.

The Editors of the next four volumes have been requested to complete their work as early as possible. The third year's programme has been seriously dislocated on account of the inability of some of the editors to undertake the responsibility for unforeseen reasons. While a new Editor has been found for one Volume so returned, two more volumes have yet to be assigned. Materials for four volumes (XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII) have been handed over to the Editors selected last year. Transcription of the documents for the fifth year's programme is continuing satisfactorily. It is expected that there will be material for at least 3 volumes.

(i) *Selection of Editors.*—The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the next three volumes under the fifth year's programme :—

(1) Brigadier H. Bullock, O.B.E., Simla.

(2) Principal Sita Ram Kohli, M.A., FR.Hist.S., Jind State.

(3) Dr. Yusuf Hussain Khan, B.A., Hons., D. Litt., Hyderabad Deccan.

The following gentlemen may be appointed to edit the volumes returned by the two editors :—

(1) Dr. S. N. Das Gupta, M.A., D.Litt., Lucknow.

(2) Dr. Indu Bhusan Banerjee, M.A., Ph.D., Calcutta.

Scheme II.—The editing of Browne Correspondence is unfortunately still held up as the India Office is not yet in a position to supply the pages missing from the Imperial Record Department copy of the manuscript. The second item of the scheme (Thevenot and Careri's

rule still holds good. At the National Archives, Paris, records *less than 50 years* old can be consulted with the permission of the Minister who has deposited them. The archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be consulted with the permission of the Minister concerned and in no case a document of a date later than 1871 is open to inspection. The year limit fixed for the archives of the Ministry of War is 1848 and that for the administrative records of the War Ministry is 1799. Marine records are open to inspection up to 1789.

The year limit in pre-war Prussia and Austria was 1888 ; that for Denmark 1880 with this exception that Royal permission is necessary for consulting the records of the Royal House later than 1808. In Italy unless the rules have been substantially changed since 1940, documents relating to foreign politics and the general administration of the state of periods subsequent to 1867 are not open to inspection. Papers relating to criminal suits cannot be consulted until they are 70 years old and the papers of administrative offices until they are 30 years old. The rules regulating access to the National Archives, Washington, do not provide for any chronological limit. But this is only theoretical as the National Archives receive for custody only records which are more than 50 years old. Moreover under the National Archives Act " any head of an executive department may for limited periods not exceeding in duration his tenure of that office, exempt for examination and consultation——— such confidential matter transferred from his department.... as he may deem wise."

6. Resolution on certain legislation by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

Resolved that the Government of India be now pleased to undertake suitable legislation for preventing unwarranted destruction and export of historical documents and manuscripts from India, as recommended in the post-war reconstruction scheme approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission at its Udaipur Session in 1944.

Explanatory note :—At the Udaipur session of the Indian Historical Records Commission a post-war reconstruction scheme was adopted and it was the general feeling then that unwarranted destruction of historical documents should be prevented. It is also felt that if the export of such document is not prevented valuable papers might leave the shores of India for other countries. For this purpose legislation by the Government is essentially necessary for no amount of propaganda or private efforts can check this evil. The Commission must now therefore reiterate its demand of the government to make law for the purpose.

Secretary's note :—Efforts in this direction ~~has~~ have been made by the Commission in the past. In 1930 the Commission recommended (Resolution 8, pp. 180, I.H.R.C. Proceedings volume XIII) that legislation similar to that in existence in England for the preservation, destruction, etc. of public documents should be introduced in India. During the Trivandrum Session in 1942 an identical proposal was moved by Dewan Bahadur (then Rao Bahadur) C. S. Srinivasachari in a more concrete form. He suggested that Section 5 of Act No. III of 1879, Government of India Act should be suitably amended to provide for the

control of unwarranted destruction of historical documents and the Commission made a definite recommendation on the subject (Resolution VII, pp. 27, Part I, I.H.R.C. Proceedings Volume XIX). But in view of the situation then created by war the Government of India did not consider it opportune to go in for an amendment to the existing legislation. It may be stated that all civilised countries have laws controlling destruction and export of records on their statute books.

7. Resolution on the reduction of prices of some of the publications of the Imperial Record Department by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

This Commission recommends that the Index to the Press-List of Public Department Proceedings (1748-1800) be made available for sale at a low price and volumes X-XVII of the Press-List of Public Department Proceedings be also made available for sale.

Explanatory note :—In Appendix E of Volume XVI of the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission we find that the price of the Index to the Press-List is still Rs. 32-12-0 per copy and volumes X-XVII of the Press-List are not available for sale. This Index volumes is almost indispensable for research work on the history of India in the eighteenth century. Mr. Scholfield's Press-List is a Calendar rather than a press-list and the Index is most helpful as a guide to place names and personal names occuring in the series. The price of the Index volume should be such as to make it possible for every research student working on the history of India in the eighteenth century to have a copy of his own. It may be argued that from experience it has been found that there is no demand for these publications. But conditions should be made as congenial for research work as possible irrespective of demand. The Imperial Record Department having accepted the principle that publications should be cheap as also available an exception should not be made in this case.

Secretary's note :—In 1939 the Government of India decided to place on sale some old publications of the Imperial Record Department at one-fourth of the original price. The Index to Press List referred to in the Resolution above did not fall under this category as it was already out of print then. In response to Resolution III of 17th meeting (I.H.R.C. Proceedings Volume XVII, Part III, pages 9—10) a complete list of Imperial Record Department publications showing the publications available for sale at a reduced or normal rates or out of stock, was printed in the Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission Volume XVI and obviously a reference to the Index to the Press List had to be included although it was no longer available for sale. Even if this volume is reprinted now it cannot be placed on sale at any concessional price.

8. Regional Survey of historical records.

During the year under review the work under this head has increased enormously. Twenty-eight Committees set up in the Provinces and various Indian States have done substantial survey work in their respective regions and brought to light many interesting and valuable finds. The Committees in the Provinces were however handicapped for

want of funds. The position has since been improved and the members will be glad to learn that in response to Resolution VI of the Udaipur Session of the Research and Publication Committee, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,500 for the year 1946-47 to meet the requirements of the *ad-hoc* Committees in the Provinces. The Secretary who was authorised to make payments disbursed the amount to 9 *ad-hoc* Committees. He was also authorised to make payments to the Committees in future years and have accordingly invited estimates from the *ad-hoc* Committees.

(Please see in this connection Conspectus page. 10...)

Publicity through Radio.—Another important facility offered by the Government of India to the Regional Survey Committees is, to permit them to make propaganda for their work through the Central machinery of Radio and Press. Attention of the members is invited in this connection to Conspectus, page 112, part III, Indian Historical Records Commission proceedings Vol. XXII. A set of instruction drawn up by the Secretary was issued to the Convenors of the Committees in the Provinces and States availing of the publicity facilities. A copy is laid on the table. Members will be glad to know that first inaugural talk from the Centre was made by Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University on the 24th August 1946 on behalf of the Indian Historical Records Commission. This was followed, as arranged, by talks from Madras, Lahore, Peshawar, and Bombay by Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Professor G. S. Tabassum, Mr. S. M. Jaffar, Dr. Y. K. Deshpande, respectively. For purpose of uniformity all these talks were included under one heading "The Raw Materials of Indian History." It is expected that talks from other units of the All India Radio will follow soon. The Conveners and the members of the Provinces, it is hoped, will avail themselves of this opportunity and approach the general mass through the medium of radio for their co-operation. The Committees in the State should similarly utilise the State machinery or should seek help from the neighbouring Committees in British India.

Publicity through Press.—As regards publicity through the press, materials have been received from the Committees of Madras, Bihar, Jodhpur and Cooch Behar, and these have been made over to the Press Information Bureau, Government of India for wide publicity through newspapers and journals. It has also been decided to send to the Bureau the broadcast materials from the talkers after these have been delivered. Besides this the 'Archives Journal', the issue of which was recommended by the Indian Historical Records Commission in ~~his~~ its Mysore Session, and which is expected to come out shortly, will focus the activities of all the Survey Committees.

Annual Reports.—In addition the Indian Historical Records Commission includes in its annual proceedings volume, the annual reports of the Committees. The Nagpur and the Patna Universities' offer to publish in their Journals notes of the Survey Committees still stands. It will thus appear that so far as the fundamental requirements of creating

public interest in the historical records are concerned, the Government of India have offered their help most liberally. But it is regretted that the response from the Committees themselves in this respect had not always been very encouraging though some of them did valuable work. During the last two years only the Committees of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, Central Province and Berar, Kalahandi and Pudukkottai have submitted their annual reports. This year only two reports have been received so far from Bihar & Central Provinces & Berar. These are laid on the table. It is needless to add that much has yet to be done to make the whole scheme a success and its purpose will be defeated if the Committees do not bring to light the result of their survey work for the general information of the interested public.

Permanent Committees—Attention of the members is invited to the Resolution V passed by the Research and Publication Committee at its 8th meeting held at Delhi in March 1946 (Conspectus pages. 13..). Now that the war is over, the Committee felt that the Provincial Governments would establish permanent Survey Committees in their area and take the entire responsibilities. financal and otherwise of the Committee. The recommendation, if accepted by them, will go a long way in solving many difficulties that the Provincial Committees are facing in executing their functions.

9. Resolutions by Dr. Y. K. Deshpande.

(a) It is resolved that the Provincial Governments should be requested to publish the list of members of the provincial Regional Survey Committees for public information in the Provincial Gazette.

Explanatory note.—It is necessary for the successful working of the Regional Survey Committees that the Provincial Governments should give co-operation and help to the Committee through its revenue and educational officers and also facilities for the publication in the Provincial Gazette.

(b) It is resolved that in order to create interest amongst the members of the Regional Survey Committees who desire to attend the session of Indian Historical Records Commission other than the local members of the Commission, should be allowed to attend the session of the Record Commission as a visitor and the facilities for accommodation and boarding, etc., should be given to them as it is done in the case of the members of the Records Commission.

Explanatory note.—The members of the Regional Survey Committees should get a chance, if they desire to attend the session of the Records Commission, as a visitor. By their attendance they will be in direct touch with the working of the Records Commission and will thus get inspiration and initiative to work in the field of research.

Secretary's note :—(a) Please read the reply from the Government of India on the subject in conspectus page..... on Resolution XIV of the 5th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at Udaipur. It is understood that Dr. Deshpande approached the Government of Central Provinces & Berar on the subject and they agreed to do the needful. The Government of India did not apparently forward

the Resolution XIV to the Provincial Governments for expression of their independent opinion. A uniform policy ought to be adopted for the whole country.

(b) The members of the Survey Committees who are not members of the Research and Publication Committee or the Indian Historical Records Commission cannot, as a rule, attend these meetings in the absence of any provision in the Indian Historical Records Commission's Constitution, and it is not contemplated to revise the constitution now. They can attend the session as visitors but it may be pointed out for information that 28 survey committees have so far been created in the provinces and Indian States and some more may be brought into being in the near future. The present total strength of members on all these Committtees together exceeds 200. If one or two members want to attend the meeting as visitors there may not be much difficulty but in case all or most of them want to do so it will be extremely difficult for the hosts to find accommodation and food for them.

10. Report on Tanjore records.

Intimation was received in April 1946 that a considerable collection of valuable manuscripts records in Marathi (Modi script) Telegu and Tamil in Tanjore was proposed to be destroyed by the authorities concerned as no value. Suitable measure was taken to prevent any unwarranted destruction. A report on the subject will be found in the Appendix page 14 and the attention of the members is invited to it for consideration.

11. List of Papers laid on the table.

(i) Annual Reports of the (a) Bihar Regional Survey Committee, (b) Central Province and Berar Regional Survey Committee, (c) Delhi Regional Survey Committee.

(ii) Points for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees availing of the publicity facilities offered by the Government of India.

(34)

Research and Publication Committee—Conspectus of Action Taken.

Third meeting, Aligarh, 1943.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees consisting of all grades of members of the Commission residing in the area concerned be set up in the Provinces with power to co-opt and that the Provincial Governments, Indian States and Universities be requested to grant them such facilities in the shape of leave, access to archives, official recognition, etc., as may facilitate the object which these Committees have in view. Such Indian States as may desire to act on these lines may set up similar Committees. The following gentlemen may kindly act as conveners of the *ad hoc* Committees in the provinces mentioned against their names.

Madras.—Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari.
Bombay & Sind.—Prof. D. V. Potdar.
Bengal & Assam.—Dr. R. C. Majumdar.
U.P.—Dr. Tara Chand.
Bihar.—Dr. K. K. Datta.
C. P. & Berar.—Dr. Y. K. Deshpande.
Orissa & Eastern States Agency.—Mr. G. S. Das.
N.W.F.P.—Mr. S. M. Jaffar.
Delhi.—Dr. S. N. Sen.

1. *U.P.*—The following gentlemen have been appointed as members of the Aligarh circle of the Regional Survey Committee for the United Provinces—

The Collector of Aligarh District—*President.*
The District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh.
Prof. A. B. A. Haleem, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law—*Vice-President.*
Nawab Sadr Yar Jung Bahadur.
Dr. Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani—*Vice-President.*
Prof. Muhammad Habib, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law—*Vice-President.*
Khan Bahadur Ubaidur Rahman Khan Sherwani, M.L.A., U.P.
Mr. Anwar Adil, M.A., P.C.S.
Mr. Ahmaduddin, M.A., Vice-Principal, Etawa College.
Shaikh Abdur Rashid, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dr. S. Moinul Haq, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dr. M. Aziz Ahmad, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Dr. Muhammed Salim, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Lt. A. Waheed Quraishy, M.A., Lecturer in History, Muslim University, Aligarh.

L159IRD

Pandit Ram Swarup Shastri, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Muslim University.

Maulana Abdul Aziz Memon, Professor of Arabic, Muslim University.

Dr. Ghulam Sarwar, M.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Persian, Muslim University.

Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.—*Secretary and Convener.*

2. *The Jodhpur Government* have established a Regional Survey Committee in the State with the following gentlemen as its members—

Mahamohopadhaya Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu, Superintendent, Archaeological Dept.—*Convener.*

Thakur Aidansinghji of Pal—*Member.*

Pandit Laxminarain Purohit, Ex-Supernitendent, Political Section, Mehkma Khas—*Member.*

Mr. Pashang Shah Kothawala Daroga, Dastri Office—*Member.*

Munshi Prataplalji, B.A., Mir Munshi—*Member.*

Fifth meeting, Udaipur, 1944.

Resolution III.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should supply to individual conveners with a specified number of copies of instruction when necessary.

The *Government of India* have authorised the Secretary to print 500 copies of the "General Instructions for the guidance of the Regional Survey Committees".

Remarks.—The instruction has been printed and copies supplied to the Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces and States.

Resolution VI.—This Committee recommends that conveners should communicate their minimum financial needs to meet their office expenses to the Secretary to enable the chairman to move the Government of India in the matter.

Please see Conspectus pages 111-112, part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXII. The Government of India have sanctioned for the year 1946-47, a grant of Rs. 6,500 for the nine *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committees of the Indian Historical Records Commission set up in the provinces (excepting the Punjab) and authorised the Secretary to make payments to the Committees. The Government of India are also pleased to authorise him to make payments to the Committees in future years, after satisfying himself of the adequacy of the Demand within the limits of the budget provision made and subject to the fulfilment of the conditions mentioned below.

The Regional Survey Committees should be asked to keep regular accounts of the expenditure met out of these grants and any amount or amounts not spent by them during any financial year should be surrendered to the Government of India in the usual way. The payment of future grants to these Committees will be subject to the production by the Committees of satisfactory accounts for the previous year which should be duly notified by the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission as correct.

Resolution X.—This Committee recommends that the Secretary should be authorised (i) to give necessary publicity to the answers already received, (ii) to work as the agent of the Commission in a general way and to persuade the Provinces and States to take such steps as may improve the prevailing archives arrangement if it is not quite up-to-date and (iii) to report to the Commission such fresh action as the Provinces and States may take from time to time.

The decision of the Government of India is still awaited.

Reminders were issued.

Resolution XIV.—This Committee recommends that the names of such private owners of valuable historical records who may co-operate with Regional Committee be published in India and provincial gazettes if they have no objection.

The *Government of India* inform that they do not consider the names of private owners of historical documents who co-operate with the Regional Committees, need be included in the official Gazettes; the objective of the Committee could perhaps be achieved by the issue of a press communique, should the importance of the documents concerned so warrant.

Seventh meeting, Peshawar, 1945.

Resolution I.—Resolved that the action taken (in appointing Professor J. D. Ward, M.A. as the Honorary Editor in place of Dr. N. L. Chatterjee) be approved.

Recorded.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India to use paper of the best quality procurable for the publications planned by the Committee and to make paper of the same quality available to other institutions undertaking the same work.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution III.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed to edit the next four volumes of the East India House Correspondence :

1. Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

Forwarded to the Governments of Bombay, Bihar and Kolhapur.

The Government of India have appointed Rev. Father H. Heras, Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, Khan Sahib S. H. Askari and Dr. A. G. Pawar as Honorary Editors for volumes XV—XVIII of the Fort William—India House Correspondence to be published under the Five-Year Publication Programme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution IV.—Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to appropriate institutions and authorities for undertaking items 2, 3 and 4.

The Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, addressed the Gwalior Government and the Universities of the Nagpur and the Punjab to take up the editing and the printing of the works under items 2, 3 and 4 of the Scheme III(b) of the Five-Year Publication Programme.

The relevant manuscripts have been examined by their accredited representatives and it is expected that the negotiations will be concluded successfully.

Resolution V.—Resolved that the Twenty-Year Publication Programme for the Imperial Record Department be approved.

The *Government of India* inform that they agree generally with the 20-years' Publication Programme as drawn up by the Re earch and Publication Committee and approved by the Indian Historical Records Commission, but they desire that the present 5-Years Publication Programme should be fully implemented before the new programme is finally sanctioned and adopted.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that this Committee requests the Commission to move the Provincial Governments and the Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of the war emergency.

Forwarded by the Government of India to all the Provincial Governments.

1. The *Punjab Government* state that :—

(i) The question of drawing up a five year programme for the publication of records is under consideration.

(ii) They have Provincial Committee known as the Punjab Regional Committee for the survey of historical records. It is constituted substantially on the lines suggested in the resolution.

(iv) The Punjab Historical Record Office substantially safeguards the interest of historical study and will grow into a Central Record Office in course of time through the acquisition of administrative and District records, when possible.

(ix) Steps will be taken at an early date for the preparation of a Provincial Handbook descriptive of the contents of the Punjab Historical Record Office.

Resolution VII.—This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths and other religious institutions with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Eighth meeting, New Delhi, March 1946.

Resolution I.—This Committee mourns the sad demise of Rao Bahadur C. Hayavadana Rao and records its deep sense of loss. It authorises the Secretary to convey to the bereaved family its sincere sympathy and condolence.

The resolution of condolence was forwarded by the Secretary to the bereaved family.

Mrs. Hayavadana Rao has communicated her thanks to the members of the Commission for the sympathy expressed by them in her bereavement.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee be set up with Sir John Sargent as the Chairman and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Professor D. V. Potdar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. B. A. Saletore, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. S. N. Sen as members to consider the Resolutions tabled by Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Saletore. The Sub-Committee should take into consideration the financial, administrative and legal implications of the Resolutions.

The *Government of India* inform that in view of the fact that the proposal will be placed before the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, they do not propose to take any action at present on the resolution. They have noted it.

Item 4 of the Proceedings re : the co-ordination of functions of the three Research Institutes in Assam :—

As decided by the Research and Publication Committee, the Chairman addressed the Chief Secretary to the Assam Government on the subject stressing the need for the establishment of a Central Record Office in the Province.

The reply of the Assam Government is awaited.

Resolution III.—Resolved that now that normal conditions have been restored the provincial governments be requested to grant all reasonable facilities to bonafide research scholars for their work among official records in provincial custody.

Forwarded to the Provincial Governments.

1. The *Government of Bombay* inform that they have no objection to granting all reasonable facilities to bonafide research scholars for access to official records in their custody on the usual conditions.

Resolution IV.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committee be directed to encourage the examination of old historical records, whether in private or official custody, and the local governments be requested to give all facilities to the Committee to fulfil this duty.

Forwarded to all the Provincial Governments, etc.

Resolution V.—This Committee recommends that the Regional Survey Committees in the Provinces and States be given facilities to carry on their work in and to have easy access to the adjoining places and to take impressions, photos, etc. wherever neceessary. The members of the Survey Committees be given facilities to utilise Dak-Bungalows and to secure provisions and transport at reasonable costs.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution VI.—Resolved that the Government of India be requested to ask the Provincial Governments and Indian States to set up permanent Regional Survey Committees in view of the altered position consequent on the cessation of hostilities.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

APPENDIX TO ITEM 10.

Tanjore Records.

In April 1946, Mr. K. R. Srinivasan, M.A., Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Circle of the Archaeological Survey Office, brought to the notice of the Secretary, IHRC, that a considerable collection of valuable manuscript records in Marathi (modi), Telugu and Tamil scripts, housed in the old Srikeel's Office of the Tanjore Palace, was proposed to be destroyed by the authorities. As it was considered likely that these collections might contain valuable information regarding the administration of the past Rajas and also useful material relating to the History, Music and Literature of nearly two centuries, the Secretary at once moved the Madras Government, through the Government of India, to arrange for their re-examination by the nominees of the Provincial Government before the records are weeded out. It was also suggested to remove for safe custody, such of the records as are found to be of historical value, to the Oriental Mss. Library or some other suitable place. The Convener, Regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency was also informed about the matter and was requested to make necessary enquiries. The Government of Madras however replied in July last to the effect that there were no records in Srikeel's Office, but "the Agency Records Room" contained some old records in Modi scripts. They however denied that there was any proposal to destroy those records. On the other hand the question of examining them and dealing with them properly has been under the consideration of the Provincial Government for more than six years. In fact, considerable progress has already been made towards that direction. Madras Government have however promised a further report on the subject which is being awaited. Mr. T. N. Ramachandran, Superintendent of Archaeology, who is also a member of the Madras Regional Survey Committee in the meantime paid a visit to the palace with the Collector of Tanjore and after inspecting the records moved the Education Department of the Madras Government to take necessary steps for the preservation of those documents. His findings and suggestions are as follows :—

(1) The records are kept on the ground floor of a part of Palace buildings adjoining the Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(2) The present Collector has taken precautions against damage by white ants.

(3) The room in which these records are housed is full of dust and a huge heap of crumbled records damaged by white ants and beyond repair are lying there.

(4) The room is always locked and there is no arrangements to clean it.

(5) No Modi Scholar was available for cataloguing these records.

(6) These records should be removed to the custody of Tanjore Saraswati Mahal Library.

(7) Suggested that a scholar may be appointed for the work on an honorarium of Rs. 60 per month and an Assistant and a peon may be appointed on Rs. 30 and 15 respectively. It is hoped that the Madras Government will consider the proposal favourably.

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AGENDA.

Twenty third Session, Indian Historical Records Commission, Indore, 1946.

1. Vote of condolence on the death of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt., C.I.E. and Prof. Henry Herbert Dodwell.

Sir Manubhai Mehta was associated with the Indian Historical Records Commission since January 1942. He represented the Government of Gwalior, the first Indian State to invite the Indian Historical Records Commission to hold its 12th session at its headquarters. At his instance an officer of the State was deputed for training in the Imperial Record Department. The Secretary has already sent a message of condolence to Lady Mehta. Prof. Dodwell was one of the foundation members of the Commission and rendered invaluable service to it in its early days. He was a scholar of world-wide reputation and one of the ablest exponents of Indo-British History and culture.

2. It is a matter of gratification that two of the senior members of the Indian Historical Records Commission, Professor D. V. Potdar and Professor C. S. Srinivasachari, have been awarded the titles of Mahamahopadhaya and Dewan Bahadur, respectively, on His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday. Mahamahopadhaya Potdar was first appointed a corresponding member in 1925 and the Dewan Bahadur in 1926. Both of them have been serving the Commission ungrudgingly for the last twenty years.

Another member of the Commission, Dr. Tara Chand, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University for a period up to December 10, 1946. Dr. Tara Chand has been an Associate Member of the Commission since its reconstitution in 1941.

3. Review of action taken on the Resolutions passed during the Twenty-second meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Peshawar and also during some previous sessions.

(Please see Conspectus, pages 32-42).

4. Recommendations of the Research & Publication Committee during the Indore Session.

5. Wider Research facilities and better preservation of official records in India.

(Extract from the Proceedings of the Eighth Meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi on the 2nd March 1946).

Resolution by Dr. R. C. Majumdar.

That all the Pre-Mutiny records in the custody of the Local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for the purpose of administration.

Explanatory Note.—It would be a matter of convenience to all if the records which are not necessary for the present day administration but are important for historical purposes be placed under the supervision of a Central authority. This would ensure a uniform method of preservation and equal facilities of inspection. At present some local

Governments are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records and the Government of India have no means of controlling them. It should be remembered that the old records are now of general historical importance and concern India as a whole rather than the particular province where they are kept, and they should not be left at the tender mercy of any local Government which might not realise their importance and their own duty in respect to them.

In the absence of Dr. Majumdar the Resolution was formally moved by Dr. N. K. Sinha.

The *Chairman* remarked that the subject involved important issues and did require careful examination.

The *Secretary* observed that he had already discussed informally some of the implications of the proposal with the Solicitor to the Government of India. The latter was of opinion that most of the provincial records were the legal property of the provincial governments but a workable understanding could be arrived at by mutual agreement between the Centre and the provinces.

The *Secretary* then placed before the meeting the following note by Dr. K. K. Datta who could not attend the meeting :

> " It would be advisable to circulate Resolution No. 2 to all Provincial Governments for their opinions regarding it before it is considered by the Commission."

Professor Potdar suggested that items No. 2 and 6 should be considered together as they were interrelated to a certain extent. He was further of the opinion that many of the difficulties which were impeding the work of research scholars could be avoided if the provinces set up Records Commissions of their own on the lines of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Professor D. N. Banerjee suggested that a clause providing that the records were to be treated as a central subject should be included in the proposed new constitution for India.

Dr. N. K. Sinha stated that the resolution did not aim at the physical transfer of the provincial records to the Imperial capital. Its main object, so far as he could see, was to place the historical records under central control, just as the ancient monuments had been made a central subject, with a view to ensuring a uniform policy all over the country with regard to official archives.

The *Chairman* also observed that he did not interpret the Resolution as aiming at the transfer of provincial records bodily to Delhi.

The *Secretary* said that he had a talk with Dr. Majumdar before the resolution was tabled and he was in a position to state that the mover's intention had been correctly interpreted by the Chairman and Dr. Sinha. In spite of repeated requests from the Commission most of the provinces failed to provide for the preservation of their records and to extend to research scholars facilities available at New Delhi. Better results were expected if the initiative was taken by the Central Government.

The *Chairman* then called upon Dr. Saletore to explain the implications of the resolution that stood in his name.

(38)

Resolution by Dr. B. A. Saletore.

It is suggested that the Imperial Government may be requested by the Indian Historical Records Commission to approach His Majesty the Emperor with a request that His Majesty may be graciously pleased to confer upon the Commission a Royal Charter and the Secretary of the Commission may be authorised to take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose.

Dr. Saletore observed that in placing the resolution before the Committee he had been guided by no other motive than that of securing for the Commission a status similar to that enjoyed by the Royal Society in England and of enhancing the prestige in official as well as public estimation. He pointed out that the Commission had been in existence for over 27 years and had passed more than 250 resolutions on various vital problem relating to archives but in many instances without any tangible effect. He was definitely of the view that the receipt of a Royal Charter would not only enhance the prestige of the Commission but also secure for it a better hearing from the Governments concerned.

The Resolution was seconded by *Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad* who called attention to para. 12 of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act 1935 (pp. 391) and observed that that para. did provide for the establishment of an effective control on all matters relating to the administration of historical records and conduct of research among records in the provinces.

Professor Potdar, Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, Dr. Duarte, Professor J. C. Taluqdar, Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad and Dr. Saletore participated in the discussion that followed.

Resolution II.—This Committee recommends that a Sub-Committee be set up with Sir John Sargent as the Chairman and Dr. R. C. Majumdar, Professor D. V. Potdar, Rao Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari, Dr. B. A. Saletore, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan and Dr. S. N. Sen as members to consider the Resolutions tabled by Dr. Majumdar and Dr. Saletore. The Sub-Committee should take into consideration the financial, administrative and legal implications of the Resolutions.

A note by Mahamahopadhaya D. V. Potdar.

(1) The question raised by Dr. R. C. Majumdar is really a very important one and deserves to be examined in a spirit of thoroughness. He rightly emphasises the necessity of " a uniform method of preservation " and " equal facilities of inspection ". His complaint that some local Governments, who have control of important records " are very indifferent to the proper preservation of these records " will also be amply borne out.

The remedy suggested by him namely that " all Pre-mutiny records in the custody of local Governments be placed in charge of the Imperial Record Department and be made a central subject for purposes of administration " needs however a further and a closer examination.

That the Central Government, especially of late years, has been following a very liberal policy, which deserves the grateful thanks from all students of history, constitutes no ground, whatsoever for assuming that the same policy will be continued in future. At present, the

Central or Imperial Records are entirely controlled by the Executive of the Government of India. Scholars of history have no guaranteed control over the policy that the Executive may follow. Hence it is in the first place of utmost importance for us to have a structure in which students and scholars vitally interested in the Pre-mutiny or rather the Pre-World-War No. I records have a directive and controlling hand. The Indian Historical Records Commission has no doubt proved itself to be a very useful and valuable body and under the able guidance of Dr. S. N. Sen, the Director of Archives and the Hon'ble Dr. Sir John Sargent has developed its activities on sound and approved lines. Even so, it can not be forgotten that that body is merely an Advisory Body. This is surely not enough. We must have an agency which can enforce its decisions and shape the policy in this behalf. The suggestion of a Royal Charter has some attraction in it from this point of view. But in view of the impending changes in the constitution of the future Government of India, a Royal Charter may not go very far. Instead a suitable legislative provision, raising the status of the Indian Historical Records Commission may go far enough to strengthen our position. Unless and until, therefore this most vital consideration is satisfactorily settled it would not be justifiable and desirable to agree to the entire transfer of control from Provincial Governments.

(2) Concentration of all historical Records at one place as suggested by some has few advantages and more disadvantages. The volume of material to be handled would be too stupendous and difficult to manage, though perhaps such a measure may prove more economical, both for the official and non-official sides. Such a concentration would easily expose itself to total destruction, either from elemental attack like earthquakes and lightening or from human attacks like accidental or intentional fires and enemy bombing. Further it is a matter of common experience that those who are fortunate enough to be at or near the centre always get more attention and help and those separated by long distances are likely to be forgotten and neglected if not unjustly treated. We cannot afford to ignore such possibilities in any scheme we will have to consider.

(3) To ensure smooth and harmonious working we must be careful to avoid rousing provincial opposition or wounding provincial sentiments as far as possible and be just and fair to all interests concerned.

(4) It must be clearly realised that we are on the verge of constitutional changes of a vast magnitude and of a vital nature. The present distribution of Provinces and their delimitation will not continue for long. Be that, as it may, so far as historical Records are concerned let us press our claims for certain fundamental and urgent reforms for *immediate adoption.*

The following are some of the reforms of this kind :—

I. A legal status and recognition for a body like the Indian Historical Records Commission, with suitable powers of control and initiative.

II. Recognition of the Diploma of Archivism as at present instituted at the Imperial Record Department. Its development into a regular school of Archivism. Provision of Scholarships for further training in foreign countries like U.S.A.

III. Historical Records to be immediately placed in charge of expert Archivists, preference being always given to recognised chemist, Diploma holders who must also be well up in Indian History—Modern and Medieval.

IV. Provision for preservation on approved lines of Record to be obligatory.

V. Full facilities of Inspection of Records by bonafide students and scholars, with permission for copying and publication.

VI. Classification and indexing of Records to be carried out within a specified period.

VII. A publication programme to be framed and carried out according to means.

VIII. Publication of an Annual Report of Working.

IX. No destruction of any records unless certified and sanctioned by known experts, and no destruction if other agencies are willing to receive the Records, free or at waste paper prices. And no destruction without intimation to the public.

X. Minimum financial provision to be a necessary charge on the Government concerned.

XI. The above steps to be taken as early as possible. Some involving no expenditure worth mentioning to be carried out immediately and the others to be completed within a reasonable time limit, say five years.

XII. Defaulting Governments to forfeit their rights and the Central Board to take the required steps and to reimburse themselves from the Revenues of the former. In the case of recognised deficit provinces necessary remissions or grants be given.

(5) It is difficult for the present to foresee the exact number and nature of the Provincial units that may constitute the future Federal or Central Government of India. The question is still further complicated by the problem of the Indian States. The Devasthanas and Mathas and other religious and charitable endowments cannot be lost sight of in our view of the matter. Similarly the numerous Jehagirdars, Talookdars, Mirasdars, Inamdars and such others who are in the enjoyment of alienated lands and properties cannot also be left out of our purview. So far as historical materials are concerned including not only Records but also places such as Palaces, Forts, Samadhies, Mosques, Ghats, Hamams, Churches, Schools, Madrassas, Pathsalas, etc. We cannot remain content with our eyes shut. Impatience, however, welcome, will not enable us to achieve the desired goal. If we take a practical view of the matter, let us first immediately concentrate our attention on what could be more easily achieved and what is relatively more important and urgent.

(6) Let us proceed to build our future structure laying our foundations broad and deep enough to sustain us for long time to come. Let us at the same time be practical and cautious to ensure success for our plans. Our united voice will not go in vain.

(7) The structure I have in view would be sufficiently elastic to admit of probable future adjustments. I would not complicate matters to start with consideration of such questions as the re-division or re-distribution of historical records to suit the requirements of linguistic and such other claims. These may be left over for adjustment with future after our first foundations are laid strong and broad enough for our main purpose.

(8) To proceed with the Scheme, let me again state that I contemplate a new legal status, empowering enforcement of policy for the Central Board of Direction Research like the Indian Historical Records Commission. This is a pivotal point in my scheme which has to be studied against the whole background outlined so far and particularly keeping in mind the reforms suggested in 4 above from I to XII.

(9) In the Poona Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1938 I had tabled a Resolution suggesting the establishment of Provincial Records Commissions. I regret to say that, though it had the hearty approval of my old friend, Nabob Abdul Ali, the late Keeper of Imperial Records, it did not receive the consideration it deserved in my humble opinion. I now take this opportunity to repeat and elaborate the same idea as I feel that that would afford the best solution to many of our difficulties and would be greeted with popular welcome and support.

Provincial Historical Records Commissions.—Each province at least those which are in possession of considerable historical materials or Records, should be called upon immediately to establish a Provincial Records Commission. Such a Commission, should consist of responsible officials in charge of Records (i.e. Heads like Directors, Keepers or Superintendents) together with representative of Universities and learned societies and eminent scholars of history. Provision for the representation of Legislative Assemblies, District Boards and Municipalities should also be made. As this Commission is meant to be a Body of Experts, the members to be appointed, elected or selected, must be such as have considerable experience of handling historical Records either for preservation or study. This Commission should hold at least three meetings every year in different parts of its territorial jurisdiction. Their first duty and responsibility will be the inspection and preservation of historical Records both in private and official custody (whatever the Department). Then it must attend to matters of classification, indexing and publication. It must provide for all facilities to bonafide students. It must publish an annual report of its work, especially in the language or languages recognised as regional.

The points I to XXI above applicable here need not be again detailed.

The Central Indian Historical Records Commission.—Perhaps the word 'Imperial' may not be found suitable for the future, hence I have called it as noted above. The Central Indian Historical Records Commission should have on it the elected representatives from Provincial Commissions together with their Secretaries and Chairmen as *ex-officio* members. The number of such representatives may be fixed in proportion to the importance and extent of the Provincial Records as also the interest shown by the Provincial Governments in the subject as a whole

Besides such representatives such Bodies as the Indian History Congress and the Indian Science Congress and the Inter-University Board should be given representation on the Central Commission.

In addition there should be on the Commission elected representatives of the Legislative Assemblies.

I have not dealt with the question of Indian States who in my opinion must be widely and warmly welcomed on both the Provincial and Central Records Commission.

I welcome the suggestion of Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad that the subject of historical Records may be put in the list of 'CONCURRENT SUBJECT'.

I have not worked out here the financial aspect of the question which concerned other allied matters may be further discussed and threshed out once the Scheme in its main outlines has found acceptance.

The Central Commission as it will include representatives of the Provinces and Indian States would be a fairly and truly representative body where the presence of Provincial representatives will remove all grounds for suspicion and would secure justice and equity. Such a representative body ought to enjoy the full confidence and support of the Provincial Units.

Besides as my Scheme leaves sufficient initiative to the Provinces there is enough opportunity for them to go ahead. As pointed out above, Provincial Units not found willing or ready to do their duty, the Central Board will have power to take the question into their own hands and make the Provinces pay amply their expected part.

I crave careful consideration of my proposals and take permission to express my hope that the solution suggested by me would indeed go a great way to bring about and ensure progress without creating unnecessary complication in the present structure.

6. Scope and function of the Research & Publication Committee vis-a-vis Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Research & Publication Committee was created as an adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission when it was re-constituted in 1941 with the definite object of relieving the Commission of a part of its burden. As stated under para. 5 (1) of the constitution the duties of the Committee are, briefly, (1) to further the research activities of the Records Offices of the Central and Provincial Governments and Indian States, (2) to undertake or promote regional surveys for bringing manuscript records in private custody to public notice, and (3) to suggest ways and means for their preservation and publication whenever necessary.

The Committee usually holds two meetings every year—one in March and the second at the time of the annual meeting of the Commission. The proceedings of the spring meeting have so far been submitted direct to the Government of India while that of the winter session have been invariably placed before the Indian Historical Records Commission in the first instance for its consideration before being forwarded to the Government. This practice originated by an accident during the

Mysore Session when the first meeting of this Committee was held and its resolutions were of such importance as to warrant a reference to the Commission. The constitution does not, however, make it obligatory that the recommendation of the Research and Publication Committee should in every or any case go through the Indian Historical Records Commission. The proceedings of the Local Records Sub-Committee which is another adjunct of the Indian Historical Records Commission are usually sent direct to the Government of India—only questions of exceptional importance being referred to the Commission for its views. It is to be considered whether the recommendation of the Research & Publication Committee should not ordinarily be placed before the Government independently of the Commission as in the case of the Local Records Sub-Committee. If every resolution of the Committee is to be considered by the Commission it will cause undue delay and the spring session of the Committee will for all practical purposes be rendered redundant.

7. Establishment of Foreign Relations.

Please read the reply from the Government of India on the Resolution IV, Conspectus, page 33. The Burma Government have alerady been approached for revival of old relation interrupted by war and their reply is awaited. The Imperial Record Department for some time past has been in close touch with the National Archives of America, British Records Association and 20 leading Archives organisations in other countries and has been receiving from them invaluable help in technical and scientific matters relating to the preservation of records, building, equipments and allied subjects. It is therefore felt necessary to establish closer official relations with archives offices abroad in furtherance of common objectives. This may be achieved by conferring on the leading archivists of the countries concerned (France, U.S.A. and China) the status of corresponding members of the Commission. The same practice may be extended to Nepal, Ceylon, Iran and Afghanistan.

8. Weeding of Records in Government Agencies.

(Extracts from the proceedings of the Tenth meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in March 1944 will be found in Appendix pages 43-48. The following resolution was passed :—

"Resolution IV.—The Sub-Committee suggests—

(a) that records marked for destruction after weeding by the Departments of origin should be sent to the Imperial Record Department for final disposal. The Imperial Record Department should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important.

(b) As regards printed records, twenty sample original manuscripts with the corresponding printed proceedings should be obtained from various Departments and compared to find out whether any essential matter is omitted in the course of printing."

The Government of India have circulated these rules to all the Departments under them. It is desirable that similar rules should be adopted by all the Provinces and Indian States. If the Commission agrees to make a recommendation to the Provincial and State Governments to this effect an additional rule may be framed as follows and added to those already circulated by the Government of India.

"4. The records marked for destruction after weeding by the Departments of origin should be sent to the respective archival heads of the Central, Provincial and States Governments as the case may be for final disposal. The archival head should scrutinise such records with a view to ascertaining their present and future historical value and provide for the preservation of such records, as are considered sufficiently important."

9. Expert Service in weeding High Court Records.

Please read replies on Resolution II, (conspectus, page 32.) regarding consulting experts in weeding of High and Chief Court records in India. Attention is invited in this connection to other replies on the subject contained in pages 125-126, Part III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XXI, Udaipur. As it appears that almost all the High Courts are inclined to accept the recommendation of the Commission, it seems desirable that the services of acknowledged experts should be made available to the High and Chief Courts. The nominees of the Provincial Government and the provincial University on the Commission ordinarily resident at the seat of the Court concerned may be recognised as official experts for the purpose of examining the High and Chief Court records marked for destruction. The Courts will no doubt welcome their co-operation and utilise their services. As the local members only are to be entrusted with the work the question of paying travelling, etc., expenses will not ordinarily arise.

10. New Records Offices in the Provinces and States.

It may interest the members to know that as a result of the recommendations made by the Indian Historical Records Commission from time to time the following Provincial Governments and Indian States have at last decided to establish Central Records Offices with qualified whole-time officers. At present, only two provinces, viz., Madras and Bengal have got fully organised Records Offices.

(1) *Bombay.*—Government have decided to proceed immediately with the question of establishing a Public Records Office and appoint a fully qualified Keeper of Records with high educational qualifications and expert knowledge.

(2) *N.W.F.P.*—Government have established a Central Record Office at Peshawar with Mr. S. M. Jaffar, B.A., M.R.A.S. (London)—the nominee of the Provincial Government on the Research and Publication Committee of the Indian Historical Records Commission, as its first Keeper of Records and Director of Historical Research.

(3) *Rajputana States Agency, Mount Abu.*—The Hon'ble the Resident has placed his records in charge of a qualified officer, Dr. G. N. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., a Diploma holder of the Imperial Record Department with a view to reorganise the historical records at Mount Abu.

(4) *Kolhapur State.*—A Historical Records Department for the State has been opened in July 1946 with Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (an Associate member of the Indian Historical Records Commission) as its Curator. Dr. Pawar has also been appointed the Chief Archivist of the State and will represent it in this capacity on the Indian Historical Records Commission. He is to organise the Record Office on scientific lines, prepare and publish Guide Books, Hand-list, Catalogue, Calendar of the State records, revision of the State Gazetteer and to collect materials for an authoritative history of Kolhapur State.

(5) *Mewar State.*—The Government have appointed Mr. Motilal Menaria, M.A., as the Superintendent to the Saraswati Bhandar. All the historical records which belong to the State whether at the centre or in various Departments, will be collected and centralised. In addition the Superintendent will also collect documents of historical importance in the possession of non-officials.

11. Resolution by Dr. Bisheshwar Prasad.

That the name of the "Imperial Record Department" be changed to that of the "Department of National Archives and History".

12. Resolution on the establishment of a Central Records Office at United Provinces by Dr. Bisheshwar Frasad.

Resolved that the attention of the United Provinces Government be invited to the previous resolutions adopted by the Indian Historical Records Commission, and the correspondence between the Government of India and the United Provinces Government, on the subject of (1) maintaining the pre-mutiny records at one central place to save them from neglect and destruction, and (2) establishing a Central Record Office, where effective scientific measures for the preservation of old records could be adopted, where documents and manuscripts secured by the Regional Survey Committee could be preserved, and where adequate facilities for bonafide historical research could be provided; and the United Provinces Government be requested to re-consider the matter now that the war is over.

Explanatory Note.—This resolution reiterates the previous demands of the Indian Historical Records Commission relating to, firstly, the proper preservation at one Central place of the Pre-Mutiny records which are at present housed in the offices of some Divisional Commissioners and District Officers, and, secondly, for the establishment of a properly equipped Central Records Office in the United Provinces. The question was first considered in 1922 (Indian Historical Records Commission, Volume IV, page 55) when a demand was made for establishing a proper records office. No action was taken by the United Provinces Government on this sugestion, hence a fresh resolution was passed in 1933 reminding the United Provinces Government; but no reply was received from them. In 1938 again I moved a resolution to the effect that the Pre-Mutiny records should be kept at one central place and proper arrangements be made for their preservation and use by the research scholars. No reply being received from the United Provinces

Government, in spite of reminders, the twin question of keeping the Pre-Mutiny records at one place and having a Central Records Office was raised at subsequent meetings of the Records Commission. A specific resolution was passed (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVIII, Part III, pages 14 and 20-21) inviting the attention of the United Provinces Government to this matter. The United Provinces Government ultimately replied that there were two records offices one at Lucknow and the other at Allahabad and that therefore they did not feel the necessity of having one Central Records Office. They considered the proposal as impracticable. It was also the view of the United Provinces Government that owing to the exigencies of the war they could not then take up any scheme of that type. The Commission was, however, not satisfied with this plea for in 1944, in connection with the Post-War plan for reorganising the archives of India, the earlier demand in connection with the United Provinces Government was reiterated (Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings Volume XXI, part iii, p. 117 and appendix F, p. 29, para 8).

But the position, however, remains that the pre-Mutiny records, which are valuable for historical purposes and contain some useful material for the economic and administrative history of the province, are still in the possession of the District or Divisional Officers and are closed to historical research. I am not sure that proper care is being taken for their preservation either. I had an occasion of inspecting the pre-Mutiny records in the Divisional Commissioner's office at Allahabad and I was really shocked at the neglect with which those papers were treated. Same may be the case in other Divisional or District offices of which no report is available. Those records are not of current value for the Divisional or District offices and as such no purpose is served by keeping them in the custody of those officers. If the United Provinces Government cannot do anything more, it must, in the interest of preserving those documents, transfer them from the district and divisional offices either to the Board of Revenue, Allahabad, or to the Civil Secretariat, Lucknow, or may hand them over to some University for proper preservation where they could be consulted by bonafide research students. But the difficulty of having two records offices, one at Allahabad and the other at Lucknow, from the point of view of Historical Research, is also great. In neither of these offices is there any adequate arrangement for scientific preservation and there is no trained archivist in charge of those records. The present arrangement might be satisfactory from the point of view of the Government but it is wholly inadequate if these records may be considered of value to historical research. It is therefore necessary, now, that the Commission should once again draw the attention of the popular Government of the United Provinces to the essential need of not only scientific preservation of the records but also to their proper utilisation for historical research.

13. Any other subject which may be brought before the meeting.

14. Date and Place of the 1947 and 1948 meetings.

15. Papers on the following subjects are laid on the table :—

(i) Report of the eighth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee held at New Delhi, in March 1946.

(ii) Reports of the twelfth and thirteenth meetings of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in February and November 1946.

(iii) General Information regarding Diploma Course in Archives Keeping.

(iv) British Records Association—Draft Scheme for training Archivists and for an Experimental shop and School for Instructions.

(v) Annual Reports of the—

(a) Imperial Record Department (1945).

(b) Madras Records Office (1944-45 & 1945-46).

(c) Bengal (1942-44).

(d) Coorg (1945).

(vi) Constitution of the Historical Record Commission of the Rewa State.

(vii) List of Books and periodicals presented to the Indian Historical Records Commission and/or the Imperial Record Department during 1946.

Presented by the authors—

1. Hindi Pustak Sahitya by Dr. Mataprasad Gupta, M.A., D.Litt.
2. Captain Manuel Deremao by Brig. H. Bullock, O.B.E.
3. Mystery of Henry Fitzclarence by Brig. H. Bullock, O.B.E.
4. Field Marshals of the Indian Army by Brig. H. Bullock, O.B.E.
5. The Eastern Frontier of British India, 2nd ed. revised and enlarged by Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.
6. Indian Constitutional Documents, Vol. II, by Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S.
7. The Cabinet Mission in India, by Prof. A. C. Banerjee, M.A., P.R.S. & Mr. D. R. Bose.
8. Studies in Indo-British Economy Hundred Years ago by Mr. Nirmal Chandra Sinha, M.A., P.R.S.
9. Vaishali By Muniraj Vijayendra Suri.

Presented by the individual persons—

1. Catalogue of the Archives of the Dutch Central Government of Coastal Ceylon, 1640—1796 (presented by Mr. Sourindra Nath Roy, M.A.).
2. Progs. of the Sixth All-India Library Conference held in Jaipur (presented by the Reception Committee 6th All-India Library Conference, Jaipur).
3. Interesting Historical Events, relative to the provinces of Bengal, and the empire of Indostan by J. Z. Holwell, (presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore).
4. Historical Disquisition Concerning the Knowledge which the ancients had of India, by William Robertson, (presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore).
5. Considerations on India Affairs, particularly respecting the present state of Bengal and its dependencies by William Bolts, (presented by Col. R. H. Phillimore).

6. War Research Series, Pamphlet No. 9, (presented by Sir E. O. Wheeler, Surveyor General of India).
7. Geography of Rajputana (in Hindi) by Mr. Bhan Shekhar Saksena, M.A., B.Sc., L.T., (presented by Mr. D. P. Saksena, B.A. of Jaipur).
8. Geography of Rajputana (in Urdu) by Mr. Bhan Shekhar Saksena, M.A., B.Sc., L.T. (presented by Mr. D. P. Saksena, B.A. of Jaipur).

Presented by the Editor, Caravan, New Delhi—

1. Caravan, October 1946—containing an article "An Archivist's Job" by Dr. S. N. Sen, Director of Archives, Government of India.

Presented by the Archæological Survey of India, New Delhi—

Ancient India, No. 2, July 1946.

Bulletin of the Archæological Survey of India.

Presented by the Annamalai University—

Maratha Rule in the Carnatic by Mr. C. K. Srinivasan, M.A., B.L., M.Litt.

Presented by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona—

The Mahabharata, Bhismaparvan, Fascicule 15.

Presented by the Bharata Itihasa Samsodhulla Mandala, Poona—

Hingane Daftar, Part I by Mr. G. H. Khare.

Presented by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta—

150th Jubilee of the R.A.S.B. (1784—1934) and the Bicentenary of Sir William Jones (1746—1946).

Presented by the Punjab Library Association, Lahore—

1. Post-War Reconstruction of Libraries in India by Rao Saheb S. R. Ranganathan.
2. The Bibliography of Indian Culture and its preparation by Mr. K. Nagaraja Rao.

Presented by Hargolal & Sons, Ambala Cantt.—

Concise Standard Catalogue of Science Apparatus and Chemicals, 29th edition.

Presented by the Kotah State, Kotah—

Kotah Raj Ka Itihasa, 2 Vols. by Dr. Mathura Lal Sharma, M.A., D.Litt.

Presented by the State Records Department, Baroda—

Persian Catalogue being a list of the Persian documents in the Archives of the Baroda Government.

Presented by the Archæological Department, Government of Travancore—

Administration Report of the Archæological Department, 1944-45.

Presented by the H. M's. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon, Delhi—

The Public Archives of South Africa (1652—1910) by Mr. C. Graham Botha.

Presented by the French Information Bureau, New Delhi—

French Weekly.

France Orient, August 1946.

Presented by Mlle. Suzanne Karpeles, New Delhi—

1. Bulletin de la Societe des Etudes Indo Chinoises (Nouvelle Serie, Tome XVIII, No. 4), 4e trimestre 1943.
2. Cochinchine, Terre Inconnue, by Louis Malleret, 3e trimestre, 1943.
3. Le Seminaire de Virampatnam, Residence de L' Eveque d' Adran pres de Pondicherry by Louis Malleret, 4e trimestre, 1943.

Presented by the Cochin State Govt., Ernaculam—

Records in Oriental Languages—Cochin State II. Letters from Cochin Rajas to Batavia.

Presented by the Ministry of Information, London—

Great Britain—The World's Best Customer, 1945.

Presented by the Illinois State Library, Illinois—

1. Illinois Libraries (Bulletins).
2. Illinois Blue Book, 1939-40.
3. National Association of State Libraries, 1930.

Presented by the National Archives, Washington—

4th, 5th & 6th Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, as to Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, 1943—45.

9th, 10th & 11th Annual report of the Archivist of the United States, 1942-43, 1943-44 & 1944-45.

Treatment of Fire and water damaged records.

Staff Information Circulars—

1. February 1939—Report on Scientific Mission to German, Austrian & Swiss Archives, by Joseph Cavelier.
2. June 1939—Repair and Preservation in the National Archives, by Arthur E. Kimberley.
3. July 1939—European Archival Practices in arranging records by Theodore R. Schellenberg.
4. April 1940—Microphotography in Archives, by Vernon D. Tate.

Manual of information about the National Archives for Government Officials, 1941.

Preliminary Inventory of the Council of National Defence Records, 1916—21.

How to dispose of Records—a manual for Federal Officials, 1945.

Hand-book of Federal World War agencies and their records, 1917—21. (1943).

List of Climatological Records in the National Archives, 1942.

Your Government's Records in the National Archives, 1946.

(49)

Presented by the U. S. Information Service (India)—

The United States and the War.

Presented by Dr. Joseph Broadman, M.D., New York—

1. Cellulose Acetate Sheetings as used for the preservation of permanent records—a critical study.
2. The Scientific Preservation of Perishable Papers.
3. Microfilms.

Presented by the Government Archivist, Govt. Archives, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia—

1. The Matabele Journals of Robert Moffat, Vol. II, 1829—1860, Edited by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis.
2. The Matabele Mission of John Emily Moffat, Edited by Mr. J. P. R. Wallis.

Presented by the Commonwealth National Library, Canberra—

Trends in Archival Administration, by Mr. H. L. White, M.A.

Presented by the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London—

1. Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies.
2. School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, Report of the Governing Body, Statement of Accounts and Departmental Reports for the year ending 31st July, 1945.

Presented by J. Glover & Sons Ltd., London—

Store more with Stormor Storage equipment.

Presented by the Editor, M.S.N., The British Council, London—

Monthly Science News.

Presented by Monsanto Chemical Co., Saint Louis Missuri, U.S.A.—

Santo Brite.

Presented by the Association of College and Reference Libraries, Chicago—

College and Research Libraries, June 1944.

Presented by the American Library Association, Chicago—

1. A. L. A. Bulletin, Feb. 1944 and Januay 1945.
2. Floors and Floor Coverings by Cornelia D. Plaister.
3. Small Public Library Building.
4. College and University Library Buildings.
5. The College Library Building, its planning and equipment, by J. T. Gerould.

Presented by the American Historical Association—

Annual Report of the American Historical Association, Vol. I.

Presented by Snead & Company, Virginia—

1. Snead Metal Library Bookstocks.
2. Snead Mobilwalls.

Presented by the Stanford University Press, U. S. A.—

1. A Hoover War Library in your Library.
2. The Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace.
3. A Tower to Peace by Harold H. Fisher.

Presented by the State Historical Society, Colorado State—

1. Division of State Archives, First Annual Report, 1944.
2. Second Annual Report, 1944-1945.

Presented by the State Department of Archives and History, Alabania—

Alabania Historical Quarterly—

(1) Fall Issue, 1946.
(2) Fall and Winter Issue, 1941.
(3) Spring Issue, 1945.

Presented by the East India Association, London—

The Asiatic Review, July 1946.

Presented by the North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh—

The North Carolina Historical Commission—Forty Years of Public Service, 1903—43.

Presented by the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh—

Twentieth Biennial Report of the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, 1st July 1942—30th June 1944.

Presented by the American Association for State and Local History, Washington—

War Records Projects in the States, 1941—1943, by Lester J. Cappon.

Presented by the American Association for State and Local History, Raleigh—

Church Archives and History by Thomas H. Spence and others.

Presented by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jaokson, Mississippi—

Biennial Report of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History—

(1) July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1939.
(2) July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1941.
(3) July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1943.
(4) July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945.

Presented by the Society of American Archivist, Washington—

Writings on Archives and Manuscripts—

(1) July 1942 to June 1943.
(2) July 1943 to June 1944.

Presented by the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa—

The Activities of the Canadian Archives.

Presented by Mr. Gustave Lanctot, Canada—

Les Archives du Canada, 1926.

Presented by the Archives of the Union of South Africa—

Archives Year Book of South African History, 10 Volumes.

(viii) Reports of research work received from the following members :—

1. Rao Bahadur Dr. B. S. Baliga, M.A., Ph.D.
2. Mr. B. G. Khare, B.A.
3. Mr. T. S. Shejwalkar, M.A.
4. Dr. B. A. Saletore, M.A., Ph.D., D.Phil.
5. Mr. D. N. Banerjee, M.A.
6. Mr. Mohibul Hasan Khan. B.A. Hons. (London).
7. Principal K. P. Mitra, M.A.
8. Dr. P. C. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D.
9. Mr. M. L. Roy Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., P.R.S., Sastri.
10. Dr. N. L. Chatterjee, M.A,, Ph.D., D.Litt.
11. Dr. Bool Chand, M.A., Ph.D.
12. Dr. A. Halim, M.A., Ph.D.
13. Dr. K. K. Datta, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D.
14. Mr. S. A. Shere, M.A. (Oxon).
15. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L.
16. Mr. L. P. Pandeya, Kavya-Vinod.
17. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Zafar Hasan, O.B.E.
18. Mr. C. V. Joshi, M.A.
19. Mr. V. Rangacharya, M.A., M.E.S.
20. Mr. P. N. Kunjan Pillai, M.A.
21. Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A.
22. Mahamahopadhaya Pandit B. N. Reu.
23. Mr. S. N. Banerjee, M.A.
24. Mr. P. Acharya, B.Sc.
25. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar, M.A., L.T.
26. Khan Choudhuri Amanatulla Ahmed.
27. Mr. A. H. Nizami, M.A.
28. Mr. K. N. Mahapatra, B.A., D.Ed.
29. Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, M.A.

Indian Historical Records Commission-Conspectus of action taken.

Twenty-first session at Udaipur—1944.

Resolution II.—This Commission notes with satisfaction that the Calcutta High Court has agreed to utilise the services of experts nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission for advice in regard to the weeding of old records and it recommends that similar procedure may be observed by other High Courts and Chief Courts in India with regard to their records.

1. *The Madras High Court.*—Inform that in future the members of the Commission who are available in Madras will be consulted with regard to all ancient records and records of any possible historical value, which may be found in the records weeded out for destruction in the High Court. One of the members available for such consultation happens to be the Curator, Madras Record Office, who is invariably consulted with regard to the preservation of all ancient historical records or records of the East India Company. It is therefore proposed for the sake of convenience, to consult him in the first instance and, if he considers it necessary, the other two members (Dewan Bahadur C. S. Srinivasachari and Professor K. A. Nilakanta Sastri) also.

2. *The Lahore High Court* of Judicature enquired whether.—(i) the services of the exper , if requisitioned, for advice in regard to the weeding out of old records, will involve the Court in any expenditure, and (ii) he would be permitted to see only those records, marked by the Court as ripe for destruction.

Remarks.—The Lahore Court was informed that (i) no expenditure on travelling allowance will be involved if the Court seeks the advice of the local expert members of the Indian Historical Records Commission e.g. Dr. G. L. Chopra, M.A., Ph.D. and Professor R.R. Sethi, both of whom are residents of Lahore (ii) The Indian Historical Records Commission recommended the inspection of only such records as are marked out by the High Courts for destruction. It is hoped that any recommendation made by the experts for the retention of paper of historical importance, if any, will be viewed by the High Court with sympathy.

3. *The Patna High Court* of Judicature inform (thro' the Government of Orissa) that the Court has agreed to utilise the services of an expert nominated by the Indian Historical Records Commission in respect of preservation of important records. They request that steps may be taken to nominate an expert for the purpose and inform the Provincial Government of the probable cost in this respect.

Remarks.—The Government of Orissa was informed that the question of nominating an expert member for examining the High Court records will be placed before the 23rd Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the decision of the Commission will be communicated to them in due course. The probable cost in this respect will include the travelling allowance, halt etc. of the member. (Please see item ..... of the Agenda.)

Resolution IV.—This Commission considers the Resolution III passed at the fourth meeting of the Research and Publication Committee and recommends that suitable amendments be made in the Government of India Resolution (Education), Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 92-9|40-E, dated the 16th September 1941 to enable Ceylon, Burma, Nepal and other neighbouring countries to participate in the activities of the Indian Historical Records Commission if they are so inclined.

The *Government of India* inform that they have accepted in principle the proposal but do not however consider it necessary to amend the constitution of the Commission for the reason that it will be necessary in each case to make a reference to the particular country. Any proposal that the Commission may like to make in this connection may be submitted to the Government of India in due course.

Remarks.—The Government of Burma have been moved through the Government of India to nominate a Corresponding member to represent them on the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends to the Provincial Governments and States to institute scholarships to enable competent students to carry on original investigations in the Central and Provincial Records Offices and to finance the publication of the results of their research work when completed.

1. *The Government of Bombay* inform that they have already published documents of historical importance from the Peshawa's Daftar and from the Residency records. There is also a provision of scholarships for research carried on in History at the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. This research involves, on occasions, a reference to records in the Provincial Record Offices. In view of this, no further action seems to be necessary on the resolution.

2. The *Government of Assam* decided that no action is required.

3. *The Government of Central Provinces and Berar* state that the Provincial Government propose to consider the resolution for the budget of 1947-48.

4. *The Government of Sind* inform that they have already taken action on the matter of research and collection of documents of Sind History. Dr. A. L. Duarte, the representative of the Government on the Commission was deputed to Rajkot for taking out extracts from such historical records as have bearing on the history of Sind.

5. *The Orissa Government* inform that they have already started the cataloguing and indexing of historical records which are likely to create some interest in the investigation of historical records in the province. They are also prepared to give one of the sanctioned research scholarships in order to enable a student to undertake research and investigation of historical records whenever a suitable candidate is available for the purpose.

6. *The Mysore Government* inform that the recommendation is acceptable to them. Necessary action will be taken by them in consultation with the University to institute scholarships as and when competent students become available to carry on original investigation.

7. *The Travancore State* inform that research scholarships have already been instituted in the Department of History and that there is provision in the law of the University for the award of grants for the publication of the results of research work.

8. *The Cochin Government* inform that they do not consider it necessary to institute scholarships for doing research work in their Central Record Office, but if any scholar produces a manuscript worthy of publication by competent authorities, the Government will be prepared to consider the question of financing its publication.

9. *The Mewar Government* propose to re-organize the Saraswati Bhandar and put a whole time officer in charge. His functions will be to collect all the historical records which belong to the State whether at the Centre or in the various Departments and those in the possession of private individuals.

10. *The Jodhpur Government* state that they have recently appointed a Regional Survey Committee to investigate the matter and the question of granting scholarships to competent students will be considered in due course.

11. *The Bikaner Government* state that the question is receiving their consideration and that preliminary steps are being taken in this connection. The institution of scholarships will be considered at the proper time.

12. *The Gwalior Darbar* intimate that appropriate and suitable help is given to competent students to carry on original investigation in the State Records Office.

13. *The Patiala Government* inform that they agree to the resolution in principle, but will determine the actual amount of scholarship on the merits of each particular case.

14. *The Kolhapur Darbar* inform that they have opened a Historical Research Department with effect from the 1st June 1945 and the Curator of the State Records who is the Head of the Department, has been empowered to look after the publication of state records.

15. *The Alwar Government* inform that they have deputed two candidates to the Imperial Record Department to receive training in Archives Keeping and on their return they will organize the State Records Department. As regards award of scholarships action will be taken by them when a suitable occasion arises.

16. *The Rampur Darbar* inform that they welcome the proposal and will be glad to implement it whenever it is possible to do so. They intimate that the State Library is itself equipped with a large collection of literary and historical manuscripts and facilities have been provided for scholars all over India to study them in connection with their research work.

The State is naturally interested in the idea of historical research being carried out in the Central and Provincial Records Offices, and want to get hold of any publications, reports or catalogues of these offices. They consider that scholars will be able to utilise such information to great advantage.

Remarks.—The Darbar was informed that all the Provinces have their printed publications on records and a contact with them was suggested. The State is in the distribution list of the Imperial Record Department publications.

17. *The Pudukottai Darbar* inform that they do not propose to take any action on the resolution in question since it has reference only to Provinces and States that have Colleges training students in the post-graduate research course.

18—24. *The Miraj (Sr.), Miraj (jr.), Kurundwad (jr.), Mudnol, Ramdurg, Sangli and Sawantwadi States* inform that they are unable to institute scholarships for historical research work.

25—27. *The Jamkhandi, Kurundwad (Sr.) and Savanur States* intimate that they have no material for historical research work.

28—30. *The Akalkot, Aundh and Jath Darbars* say that they will institute scholarships for historical research work if candidates are forthcoming.

31—38. *The Jaipur, Dholpur, Banswara, Idar, Dungarpur, Bundi, Bijaynagar and Sirohi* States propose to take action when a suitable occasion arises.

39. *The Bharatpur Government* state that they have deputed one Mr. Zahirul Hasan, a retired Tehsildar of the State, to examine the old records in the State Tosakhana and Dewanan Daftar. A further communition will follow after 6 months, when Mr. Hasan submits his report in this respect.

40. *The Tonk Darbar* state that a scholarship of Rs. 50 will be awarded to any competent student of the State to carry on original investigations in the Central and Provincial Records Offices. The publication of the results of his research work when completed, will be financed by the State.

41. *The Partabgarh Darbar* state that no suitable student interested in historical records, is forthcoming in their State.

42. *The Karauli Darbar* regret their inability to implement the resolution until the heavy strain placed on their revenues by other urgent local improvements of a more important nature, is removed.

43. *The Jhalwar Darbar* state that the State is of comparatively recent growth and that there does not appear to be much scope for the proposed investigation.

44. *The Danta Darbar* state that in view of the absence of any historical records or documents the question of implementing the recommendation is considered pre-mature. They have however taken a note of the proposal and will take action on the lines suggested as and when such an occasion arises.

45. *The Kotah Government* inform that the matter is still under their consideration and a further communication will follow in due course.

46. *The Palanpur Darbar* state that they would be prepared to give all assistance in the matter when a suitable candidate was forthcoming to carry on the work.

47. *The Jaisalmere Darbar* state that as owing to the general backwardness in the State there are no suitable students. The Darbar however appreciates the recommendation and will willingly act up to it when there is a demand.

48. *The Dhenkanal Darbar* state that they agree to act according to the resolution.

49. *The Kushalgarh Chiefship* informs that the consideration of the proposal has been held in abeyance.

Twenty-second session at Peshawar. 1945.

Resolution I.—The Commission lends its whole-hearted support to the proposals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal in general and to that relating to the establishment of a Central Record Office at Calcutta in particular and invites attention of the authorities to the Resolutions passed by the Commission on the subject in its previous sessions and recommends that a Central Records Office be established by the Government of Bengal as early as possible.

Forwarded to the Government of India for necessary action.

Resolution II.—Resolved that this Commission approves the recommendations of the Research and Publication Committee as detailed below :—

Resolution 1.—Resolved that the action taken be approved.

Resolution 2.—This Committee recommends to the Government of India to use paper of the best quality procurable for the publications planned by the Committee and to make paper of the same quality available to other institutions undertaking the same work.

Resolution 3.—Resolved that the following persons be appointed to edit the next four volumes of the East India House Correspondence :

1. Reverend Father H. Heras, S. J., M.A., Bombay.
2. Mr. Y. J. Taraporewala, M.A., Muzaffarpur.
3. Khan Sahib S. H. Askari, M.A., B.L., Patna.
4. Dr. A. G. Pawar, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Kolhapur.

Resolution 4.—Resolved that the Secretary be requested to write to likely institutions and authorities for undertaking items 2, 3 and 4.

Resolution 5.—Resolved that the 20-year publication programme for the Imperial Record Department be approved.

Resolution 6.—Resolved that this Committee requests the Commission to move the Provincial Governments and the Indian States to take up now the various items of work recommended by the Commission which they approved but kept in abeyance on account of war emergency.

Resolution 7.—This Committee recommends that *ad hoc* regional Survey Committee for Madras Presidency may nominate Sub-Committees of scholars who will pay periodical visits to Temples and Maths and other religious institutions with a view to examine, classify and index the old and historical records in the custody of the religious institutions.

For action taken please see Conspectus of the 7th meeting of the Research and Publication Committee (Pages ..11-12...).

Resolution III.—This Commission is of opinion that it is desirable that the Director of Archives should visit each province once in three years and submit a report to the Government of India and to the Indian Historical Records Commission on the state of preservation in which the old historical records may be found with such suggestions as may lead to improvement in the existing state of things.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation. They have intimated to the Provincial Governments that the visit of the Director of Archives to the provinces to examine the "The Crown and Central Government records" in the provinces should be arranged in consultation with the Provincial Governments. They have further expressed the hope that the Provincial Governments will afford him (Director of Archives) such facilities as may be necessary in the matter.

The *Government of the Punjab* inform that they have no objection to the visit of the Director of Archives to examine "the Crown and Central Government records" in their province and that all reasonable facilities will be provided to him when he visits the Punjab Historical Records Office for that purpose.

Resolution IV.—This Commission recommends that the following among other measures be adopted to enlarge and perfect the map section of the Imperial Record Department.

(i) A vigorous attempt be made to secure the oldest editions of maps of villages, towns, forts, tehsils, taluks, districts and provinces of India for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.

(ii) In securing maps as noted above efforts should be made to secure maps of all varieties such as geological, physiographical, &ca.

(iii) That maps to be secured should be of the largest scale available.

(iv) The older or pre-crown day maps should be kept separately as more useful for purposes of historical study.

(v) That the Surveyor General's Department, the Army Department as well as all other sources, provincial as well as central and Indian States be approached for search and help. These authorities may be requested to make available to the Imperial Record Department copies of maps in their possession for study.

(vi) That rare books of travel and journals, since out of print, should also be laid under contribution.

(vii) That micro-film copies of rare maps, including even Rennell's Maps, be made available to scholars and learned societies, organised record rooms at cost price.

(viii) That the map collection of the Imperial Record Department be completed by securing microfilmed copies of maps which may not be procured in the original for being deposited in the Imperial Record Department.

(ix) That a list of rare historical maps available in the Imperial Record Department be published or cyclostyled from time to time and supplied to members and learned institutions.

The *Government of India* inform that as a similar proposal has been included in the Post-War Reorganisation scheme of the Imperial Record Department, they do not think that any separate action on this Resolution is necessary. The matter will be considered along with the aforesaid scheme of the Imperial Record Department.

Resolution V.—This Commission recommends that such of the Provincial Governments and Indian States as may possess Central Record Offices be requested to concentrate in them, after the war, such of their district or division records as may not be required for current administrative purposes and to see that they are properly looked after and made available for research. It also recommends that in the Provinces and Indian States which do not possess Central Record Offices these records be transferred to suitable institutions approved by the Governments and that where even this is not possible, the district or division officers be instructed to see that their record keepers receive a brief training in archives preservation and to throw open for research such of their records as may be unobjectionable.

1. The *Aundh State* inform that there are no historical records in the possession of the Darbar. Aundh was made capital of the State in 1850 or thereabout and all the previous records of the State was burnt by Bapu Gokhale at Karad when there were skirmishes between the Pratinidhis and the Peshawas.

2. The *Sawantwadi State* inform that there are no schemes of Historical Records of great importance framed by the Darbar and hence the information in respect of the same is blank.

3. The *Bonai State* inform that while appreciating very much the ideas contained in the Resolution, they regret that they have no such records worth recommending for research purposes.

4. The *Bijawar Darbar* state that there is no such record in the State.

5. The *Datia State* inform that no historical records are being maintained by the State. The State Departments, however, maintain their official records.

6. The *Wadhwan State* inform that there is a Central Record Office in the State with a separate Record Keeper in charge of the records. The oldest of their records do not go beyond Col. Walker's Settlement (A.D. 1808) and under the circumstances no action remains to be taken in respect of the resolution.

7. The *Rajgarh State* has supplied the following information :—

(i) The State has its own Record Department which was established in 1908 and where the State records are satisfactorily preserved according to the prescribed procedure.

(ii) There are wooden and steel racks and safes in the Record Rooms where the records are kept properly sorted according to importance after necessary entries in Registers to facilitate quick reference.

(iii) The rooms are properly cemented and tarcoaled to guard against damage by white-ants.

(iv) Important papers are kept permanently while other records are destroyed after a prescribed time according to the rules prescribed by the State.

(Please also see the remarks against Resolution VII).

8. The *Daspalla State* inform that there is none in the State.

9. The *Keonjhar Darbar* state that they have no such records in their possession.

10. The *Narsingpur State.*—Please see the Darbar's remarks against Resolution VII.

11. The *Mayurbhanj State.*—Please see the State's remarks against Resolution VII.

12. The *Baramba Darbar* state that they have no objection to accept the recommendations.

13-14. The *Athgarh and Tigiria Darbars.*—Please see the Darbars remarks against Resolution VII.

15. The *Limbdi State* inform that there is no other Historical records traced here except geneological tree of the State, which is kept in the Record Room.

16. The *Rajpipla State* inform that they have not in their records papers of any historical interest as such and whatever they have are primarily of local interest to the State only and as such they have nothing which could be transferred to other archives.

17. *The Jaipur Government* state that the old historical records of the State are being organised and a lot of old papers of historical importance, recently discovered, are being arranged and classified and that it would not be possible for them at this stage to furnish the information called for in Resolution VII.

18. *The Kharsawan Darbar* state that they have got only one record room which serves the purposes of a Central Record Office as in the British India. The Record Keeper, though not a trained hand, has been working in that capacity for more than 20 years and has acquired sufficient knowledge in archives preservation. There are a few records in the State Record Room for research work.

Resolution VI.—This Commission requests the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States to transfer papers of historical interest in their custody, particularly the stray ones which are not of much local interest to them as they are to some other Province or State, to the archives of the place primarily interested.

1. The *Aundh State.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

2. The *Sawantwadi State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.

3. *The Bonai State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.

4. The *Bijawar Darbar.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.

5. The *Datia State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.

6. The *Wadhwan State.*—Please see remarks of State against Resolution V.

7. The *Rajgarh State.*—Please see remarks of the State against Resolutions V and VII.

8. The *Daspalla State.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

9. The *Keonjhar Darbar.*—Please see remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

10. The *Narsingpur State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.

11. The *Mayurbhanj State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.

12-13. The *Athgarh & Tigiria Darbars.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.

14. The *Baramba Darbar.*—Please see remarks against Resolution VII.

15. The *Chief Commission of Coorg* inform that papers of historical interest are not in the custody of that administration and the question of their transfer does not therefore arise. Nor do they possess any records, the list of which is required to be furnished.

16. The *Limbdi State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.

17. The *Rajpipla State.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.

18. The *Jaipur Government.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.

19. The *Kharaswan Darbar.*—Please see remarks against Resolution V.

Resolution VII.—This Commission requests the Provincial Governments and Indian States to furnish the Imperial Record Department with a list of different series of records in their possession showing the gaps or wanting papers in such series.

1. The *Aundh State.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

2. The *Swantwadi State.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

3. The *Bonai State.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

4. The *Bijawar Darbar.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

5. The *Datia State.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

6. The *Wadhwan State.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

7. The *Rajgarh State* inform that the records of the State are not of much historical importance. They relate to papers regarding the (i) partition of villages between the States of Rajgarh and Narsingarh, (ii)

genealogical tables of the Rulers, (iii) Correspondence about the construction of the Agra-Bombay road, (iv) Successions of the Rulers of the State, (v) Payment of Tanka to Gwalior and (vi) Raghunathgarh Jagir.

The important records are kept in a steel safe, the key of which is kept by a Member of the State Council.

There is no necessity of transfer of these records.

Remarks.—(Please also see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V).

8. The *Daspalla State.*—Please see the remarks of the Darbar against Resolution V.

9. The *Kalahandi State* submitted the following list of records to be preserved.—(i) Originals or copies of old copper plate charters issued by the Rulers of the State (ii) Original or copies of palm leaf grants made by the former Rulers of the State (iii) Original or true copies of judgments delivered by the Rulers, P.A.'s Commissioners, etc., having historical significance (iv) Correspondence passing between the Ruling family with the paramount power or the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur (v) Originals or copies of treaties and engagements made by the Ruling family with foreign powers (Rulers) and the subordinate ruling Zamindar families of the Kalahandi State (vi) records relating to land tenure prevailing in different periods i.e., Moghul, Mahratta and British (vii) Old Mafi records relating to Brahmottra, Debottar, Babuani, Rajabari, Nalia etc. (viii) records relating to important decisions made regarding social and religious affairs of the State (ix) records relating to old time-honoured customs and usages, in vogue in the State from time immemorial.

10. The *Narsingpur State* inform that they possess no such records as recommended in the resolution to be sent to the Central Government.

11. The *Mayurbhanj State* inform that the records of the State were destroyed long before the establishment of the Records Rooms in the State and regret that no useful records which could fill up the gaps in the records of the Central Government could be supplied by them.

12. The *Keonjhar State* inform that they have no such records in their possession.

13. The *Athgarh and Tigiria Darbars* inform that they have no information to furnish on Resolution VII.

14. The *Baramba Darbar.*—Please see Darbar's remarks against Resolution V.

15. The *Chief Commissioner of Coorg.*—Please see the remarks of the administration against Resolution VI.

16. The *Limbdi State.*—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

17. The *Rajpipla State.*—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

18. The *Jaipur Government.*—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

19. The *Kharasawan Darbar.*—Please see the remarks of the State against Resolution V.

Resolution VIII.—This Commission recommends that in respect of scrutiny of excerpts submitted by research scholars no distinction between scholars from British Indian and Indian States should be made and that the rules which apply to scholars from British India should also apply to scholars from Indian States in all respects.

The proposal was placed before the 12th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held in February 1946. In reply to the recommendation (Resolution II) made by the Sub-Committee—

The *Government of India* inform that while every effort will continue to be made to release as early as possible, the excerpts of historical records required by the subjects of Indian States, they do not consider that any change in the method of scrutiny of excerpts is necessary.

Resolution IX.—This Commission recommends to the Indian Universities that under their schemes of popular and extension lectures, Keepers and Curators of Records Offices and scholars engaged in editing old records (Imperial, Provincial or States) be requested to deliver courses of lectures in different provincial centres on the nature and subject matter of the records that they have examined and edited.

1. The *Patna University* informs that the recommendation has been noted.

2. The *Nagpur University* states that the scheme of extension lectures at the University has been suspended for financial reasons. The University will however be glad to avail itself of the advantage of lectures by the Keepers and Curators of Records when they pass via Nagpur for other work and requests it to be informed from time to time about their programme in the South of India.

3. The *Allahabad University* informs that it is in general agreement with the principle laid down in the resolution.

4. The *Lucknow University* informs that the recommendation has been noted and they will keep it in view when inviting persons for delivering extension lectures.

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APPENDIX..... (TO ITEM 7 OF THE AGENDA).

Extract from the proceedings of the 10th meeting of the Local Records Sub-Committee held on the 2nd March 1944.

V. *Weeding of Central Government Records.*

In their nineteenth meeting held at Trivandrum in 1942, the Indian Historical Records Commission recommended to the Government of India that the Destruction of Records Act should be suitably amended to prevent the loss of historical material. But the Government of India considered the present time to be inopportune for any preventive legislation and accordingly addressed to the Provincial Governments an appeal to arrange to have their old records scrutinised by competent experts before destruction. The Government of India also asked for the opinion of the Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission regarding the weeding of Central Government records. The Secretary has been permitted by them to refer the matter to the Sub-Committee since the same question e.g., weeding of pre and post-mutiny records was considered by the then Records Committee in 1923 and by the Indian Historical Records Commission in 1923 and 1939. The following self-explanatory note embodies the proposal ;

2. *Pre-Mutiny Records.*—Prior to the transfer of the records from Calcutta to Delhi the Government of India considered the desirability of weeding them with a view to eliminating such documents as were of no importance, so that unnecessary encumbrance of shelf space and transport charges might be avoided. The weeding was to be done in respect of both printed records as well as manuscript documents, and a set of rules were framed for that purpose after mature deliberations by competent representatives of the various Departments. The question of weeding the pre-mutiny records which are all in manuscript was referred to the Indian Historical Records Commission and in accordance with their recommendation the records were examined and classified into three categories, A, B and C. Documents containing materials for political, social or economic history being classed as A, those of biographic or antiquarian interest as B, and all other papers as C. The A and B papers are for permanent preservation and as regards the C papers, the Government of India decided on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission (*vide.* Resolution III, Indian Historical Records Commission Proceedings, Volume XVI) to preserve them in the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi. There is thus no chance of any pre-mutiny papers among the archives of the Government of India being destroyed by way of weeding.

3. *Post-Mutiny Records.*—The pre-mutiny records were already available for historical research and the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative have recently been pleased to throw open their post-mutiny records down to the year 1880 for the same purpose. These are regarded as historical records and on that ground none of them stand any risk of destruction by weeding. In fact, these records consist only of A and B classes of papers as described above and do not contain any non-essential documents, as they have already been weeded in course of the general weeding operation carried out in Calcutta

during 1913 and subsequent years, when all post-scrutiny records, apparently up to the year 1905, were weeded by Departmental weeders.

4. *Current Records.*—The weeding was done in a systematic way in conformity with a set of rules framed on that occasion by the Government of India in the Department of Education and generally adopted by other Departments. The Rules are fairly comprehensive ; they specify what classes of papers are to be preserved and what classes to be destroyed and are based on the broad principle that " no papers which are likely to be of *any* value, at *any* time, shall be destroyed, nor those retained which have ceased to be useful for any purpose whatsoever and which unnecessarily encumber record shelves." The enumeration of the classes of papers to be preserved or destroyed can hardly be exhaustive ; it tends only to a mechanical process, mere application of which is likely to exclude the exercise of judgment and individual discretion cannot be standardised even under the most meticulously framed rules. About " current " records it may be said that their archival character is in a formative stage. What now seems to be an unimportant question or event may appear to be of historical or antiquarian interest in the retrospective view of future generations. Proper weeding will always depend upon the correct judgment of the weeder who, while examining the papers to be weeded, ought to have a constant mental grasp of all aspects of history so as to be able to judge whether a particular paper is likely to be of *any* value at *any* time. If the rules be slightly modified and the weeding work be conducted under proper and unified supervision by technically qualified persons there will be ample safeguard against documents of any importance being destroyed.

5. *Printed Records.*—The rules 5(4) and 5(6) relating to the weeding of printed collections and their original manuscripts deserve notice. The Calcutta series of printed collections were weeded to the extent of two copies generally being preserved and the rest destroyed. As a separate set of those collections were kept at Simla, the reduction in the number of Calcutta copies should still have left a sufficient number for preservation. In connection with the separation of one copy each of the printed collections for the purpose of dispersal in case of emergency we however found that in many cases only one copy had been preserved in the bundles. As it is understood that at present only a limited number of copies of the important proceedings are printed it is desirable that all the copies should be preserved, so that at least two copies might be reserved as " historical records " and the rest used for reference in connection with the Departmental business. This is all the more necessary because the paper on which the proceedings are printed is not of the best quality and is liable to decay and become brittle on account of aging and frequent handling.

6. *Originals of Printed Records.*—It has been noticed in some instances that one copy out of a number of printed collections has been marked " Original ". Obviously the idea is that that copy is to be considered authentic and authoritative for purposes of reference in case any necessity arises for varification of any doubtful points. It may be pointed out, however, that the manuscripts of the proceedings to be printed are edited before being sent to the Press and portions considered

useless by the editor are excluded from the so-called originals. The printed collections are not therefore, strictly speaking, true copies of the originals. A cautious research scholar will always look to the original sources for authentication of facts. Moreover casual marginal notes are sometimes helpful not only in tracing connected papers but also in the better understanding of subjects. It cannot thus be taken for granted that notes and similar parts deleted from the manuscript prepared for the Press would be altogether valueless. In the circumstances, it is desirable that originals of *all* printed collections should be preserved in their entirety.

7. *Proposed New Rules.*—In the light of the preceding observations the following rules are proposed in amendment of those framed in 1913.

Rules to guide the weeders in weeding the records of the Government of India.

1. The broad principle to be followed in weeding records is that no papers which are important or are likely to become important in future, however indirectly, as sources of information on any aspect of history, whether political, military, social, economic etc. or which is or may in future prove to be of biographical or antiquarian interest, shall be destroyed. In the two succeeding paragraphs are enumerated, in a general way, the classes of papers to be preserved or destroyed. The enumeration is by no means exhaustive, it is merely indicative.

2. Ordinarily the following classes of documents are to be preserved in accordance with the principle enunciated above :

(i) Manuscripts of all printed proceedings collections.

(ii) Originals of Despatches from and to the Secretary of State.

(iii) Originals of legal documents or documents of legal value.

(iv) Holograph and Autograph letters and Originals of Minutes of Viceroys, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and other eminent personages or manuscripts of notes by them on important matters.

(v) Originals of notes recorded on important files which have been circulated to Hon'ble Members.

(vi) Discussions relating to important public services.

(vii) Papers relating to appointment of Viceroys, Governors, Members of Council, Commanders-in-Chief and other Heads of Administrations.

(viii) Papers containing discussions of important principles of policies.

3. Ordinarily the following classes of papers may be destroyed :—

(i) Registers, such as Receipt and Issue Registers, Diaries, list of despatches to the Secretary to State, spare copy registers and other registers of ephemeral interest and not only surplus copies of registers.

(ii) Printed departmental proceedings volumes, when there are more than two copies of them—the bound volumes being retained in preference to the unbound monthly ones.

(iii) Spare copies of printed papers.

(iv) Printed A, B or Deposit Proceedings Collections in excess of six copies. Two of the six copies retained shall be reserved as "historical records", the rest being used for reference in connection with departmental business.

(v) Local Governments Proceedings Volumes in excess of one copy.

(vi) Departmental Administration reports in excess of two copies.

8. *Records of Recent Years.*—All records of the Government of India subsequent to 1880 are considered as "Current Records". As stated above, such of these records as had been in Calcutta were weeded by Departmental weeders during 1913 and subsequent years apparently under the comprehensive rules referred to above. It is not, however, known how far the rules of 1913 have been followed in the weeding done after the general weeding operation of that period. As a matter of fact many papers were destroyed during Departmental weeding for want of proper guidance, which leads one to apprehend that the 1913 rules have sometimes been lost sight of. In any case the weeding done by the Department is apt to be restricted as it is apprehended that the weeders would always have the Departmental interest uppermost in their minds at the time of weeding.

9. *Proposed Measure to check weeding of Recent Records.*—The new rules, however circumspective, may not, therefore, ensure the desired object under the existing arrangement for weeding. It is, therefore, proposed that in the matter of destruction of records the experience of the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India (now Director of Archives) should be availed of particularly in view of the fact that responsible officers cannot devote sufficient time and attention to the weeding of records due to other pre-occupations. The proposal is not difficult to adopt. Each Department should send annually the papers marked for destruction to the Keeper of the Records of the Government of India for examination from the archival point of view. This will of course increase the burden of work of the Keeper of Records as there are at present as many as twenty Departments, leaving out the many Attached and Sub-ordinate Departments including those created under the exigency of the war. This does not imply that the current records of the various departments should either be transferred to the Imperial Record Department for custody or be thrown open for historical research. They may continue to be kept in the custody of the departments of their origin as at present. It has been found from the past experience that the Imperial Record Department will have to examine annually at least 60,000 documents, that is, roughly 5,000 documents per month. A man of the calibre of a Junior Technical Assistant in the Imperial Record Department possessing the academic qualification as required under the orders of the Government of India will, under Keeper of Records guidance, be quite competent for the proposed work. It is, therefore, the Keeper of Records considered opinion that if the Government of India and His Excellency the Crown Representative desire to prevent any unwarranted and wilful destruction of historical materials in course of weeding of the records in their custody, the entire weeding should be checked by their Keeper of Records.

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Rules for the guidance of weeders in weeding the records of the Government of India (1913).

1. *Pre-mutiny records.*—Records appertaining to the period previous to the mutiny will not be weeded. All such records will be transferred intact to the Imperial Record Office, as soon as it is in a position to receive them.

2. *Post-mutiny records.*—These begin from 1858. All these records with the exception of those of the last 10 years, counting from the date on which the weeding operations terminate, will be weeded.

3. *Principles on which weeding will be done.*—The broad principle is that no papers which are likely to be of any value, at any time, shall be destroyed, nor those retained which have ceased to be useful for any purpose whatsoever, and which unnecessarily encumber the record shelves. The lists in the two succeeding paragraphs give samples of papers which may ordinarily be preserved or destroyed. These lists, however, do not exhaustively enumerate the classes of papers which have to be dealt with. They are merely intended to indicate in a general way to the weeders the plan on which they are expected to work. In all doubtful matters, it will be the duty of the weeders to refer to the Officer in Charge of the weeding operations and his orders shall be final in respect of the work being done in the Home, Education and Revenue and Agriculture Departments. As regards the work in other Departments, the weeders as well as the Officer in Charge of the operations will be guided by such orders as those Departments may give.

4. *Classes of Papers to be preserved.*—Ordinarily these will be :—

(i) Originals of despatches from Secretary of State. These would be removed from files and bound up in separate volumes. The file will be completed by copies of the despatches.

(ii) Originals of legal documents or documents of legal value.

(iii) Originals of Minutes of Viceroys and Members of Council and Commanders-in-Chief or manuscripts of notes by them on important matters that make history.

(iv) Originals of notes recorded on important files which have been circulated to Honourable Members.

(v) Discussions relating to important public services.

(vi) Papers which are important or are likely to become important in the future, from a historical, biographical or other important point of view.

(vii) Papers relating to appointment of Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Members of Council and Commander-in-Chief.

(viii) Papers containing discussions of important principles of policy.

5. *Classes of Papers to be destroyed.*—Ordinarily these will be :—

(i) Papers not falling under any of the heads mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

(ii) Registers, such as Receipt and Issue Registers, Diaries, List of Despatches to the Secretary of State, Spare copy registers and other registers of ephemeral interest, and not only surplus copies of registers.

(iii) Printed departmental Proceedings Volumes, when there are more than two copies of them—the bound volumes being retained in preference to the unbound monthly ones.

(iv) Manuscripts of all printed papers, except such as are mentioned in paragraph 4 above.

(v) Spare copies of printed papers.

(vi) Unimportant printed A, B or Deposit Proceedings Collections. Generally only two copies to be retained, but in very important cases all the Collection copies would be kept.

(vii) Local Governments Proceedings Volumes in excess of one copy.

(viii) Departmental Administration Reports in excess of one copy.

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the session will be communicated to you as and when settled.

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

for Secretary.

No.F.1/47-C,
INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION
(I.R.Deptt., Building.),
New Delhi-5, the 25th Feb.1947.

Copy to Education Dept/ Political Dept./Residents/ Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Dept. of Education, New Delhi/Secretary, Indian History Congress/ Secretary, Political Science Conference for information.

By Order,

for Secretary.

200 Copies - 25.2.47
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Lodging (Copy here Govt & Members).

Re 15/3/47 (18) 15/3/47

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS
COMMISSION
(Imperial Record Department
Building.),
New Delhi-5, the 25th Feb. 1947

To

1. Provincial Govts. and Administration.

2. Indian States

3. Universities

4. Members of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Indian Historical Records Commission - 24th session at Jaipur.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that at the invitation of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, it has been decided to hold the Twenty-fourth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Jaipur sometime in December 1947. The dates of the ...

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
11 MAR 1947
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
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