

Economic History of India: A Bibliography

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON
THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA
(1500 A.D. to 1947 A.D.)**

**Vol. IV A
Part 9**

**Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune
Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi**

1979

© Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.
1977

December 1979

Price. Rs. 200
\$ 60
£ 30

X. 2a N5
L7. 4A
181700

Printed in India

by S. P. Barve, at Parashuram Process, 16 A, Shivajinagar Pune, 411 005 by Photo Offset, and
published by V. M. Dandekar at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, 411 004.

PLAN OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Part 1 Selections from Records
- Part 2 Survey and Settlement Reports
- Part 3 Gazetteers
- Part 4 Acts and Regulations

Vol. II

- Part 5 British Parliamentary Papers
- Part 6 Reports of Committees and Commissions

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FOREWORD

The Indian Council of Social Science Research has an approved programme of initiating and supporting compilation and publication of basic bibliographies in different disciplines as well as those on selected significant topics in social sciences. The main objective of this programme is to ensure that the social scientists should have access to as complete a bibliographical control as possible over all categories of research material in social sciences relating to India.

The present bibliography is a major scheme implemented under the above programme. It was made possible because of the cooperation extended by the Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune. I, therefore, take this opportunity to place on record the gratitude of the Council to the Institute, and especially to Dr. V.M. Dandekar, Director of the Institute, and to the team of research workers headed by Dr. V.D. Divekar who have compiled this bibliography very diligently and painstakingly.

The Council hopes that the social scientists in India and outside will find this bibliography useful.

New Delhi
1st January 1977

M. S. Gore
Chairman
Indian Council of Social
Science Research

PREFACE

The present Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India covers the period from 1500 A.D. to 1947 A.D. Naturally, its geographic coverage is the former undivided India as it was in 1947. Hence, in a sense, it covers the economic history of India, Pakistan and Bangla Desh from 1500 to 1947. The choice of 1500 as the beginning of the period to be covered was made mainly on pragmatic grounds. Nevertheless, one might mention that Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in 1498 and thus established the first modern contact between Europe and India. A little later, in 1526, Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat and thus laid the foundation of Mughal empire in India. Therefore, if the historians agree, we may say that the present bibliography covers the 'modern period' of Indian history. Material pertaining to this period, appearing in both primary and secondary sources, is relatively better catalogued and naturally is more easily accessible.

The choice of the terminal year 1947 was obvious. Firstly, later developments are too recent to be called History.

Secondly, if later period were covered, it would be difficult to justify covering the undivided India for the earlier period as well; on the other hand, separation of material on the earlier period for the present India would have posed many problems and probably might have proved to be a pedantic exercise not worth the effort. After all, the history of India, Pakistan and Bangla Desh during the period covered by this Bibliography is too much of a unity to permit such an artificial separation. Source material on the economic history of India, for this relatively recent period, exists both in the form of archival/manuscript records and in the form of printed, though not necessarily published works, thanks to the British administrators to print all important and numerous not so important public as well as private documents. The present Bibliography covers only the printed material. Furthermore, it is confined to the printed material in the English language only. Admittedly, this is a serious limitation of the present Bibliography. However, as will be evident, even the printed material in the English language

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is enormously voluminous and to put it all together in the present form has demanded much laborious effort. Putting together in a similar form, printed material in other languages and the archival/manuscript material will require another and probably much greater effort.

Existing Bibliographies

Preparation of a bibliography on Indian economic history is not a new venture. After 1773, as the British Parliament began to show increasing interest in the affairs of the East India Company and its territorial possessions in India, a large number of British Parliamentary Papers were produced covering many aspects of Indian life. There are published catalogues and indexes of these papers such as the one produced by the India Office, London, in 1909, entitled Annual lists and general index of the Parliamentary papers relating to the East Indies published during the years 1801 to 1907 inclusive. (Parliamentary Paper no. 89 of 1909).

The first comprehensive bibliographical effort on the subject was undertaken by John R. McCulloch in his book, The Literature of Political Economy (London, 1845). Section IV of Chapter 2 of this book deals with trade, history and condition of India, China and the Eastern Archipelago, etc. About 14 pages are devoted to India and about 60 works both official and non-official, are dealt with critically.

Another noteworthy bibliography, Bibliography of economic books relating to India by Jagdish Prasad, (Allahabad, 1923), was prepared at the Allahabad University in 1923, at the instance of Professor Stanley Jevons. It tried to list all books relating to Indian economy. Most of the books consulted and entered in the bibliography were either in the Allahabad University Library, or in the Thorn-Hill Public Library, Allahabad. The bibliography contained a number of older works on the subject which have now become rare. However, it does not include periodical articles and government publications. Moreover, the bibliography is not annotated.

Margaret H. Case's South Asian History 1750-1950: a guide to periodicals, dissertations and newspapers (Princeton, Princeton Univ Press, 1968) is indeed a good bibliography but only a few of the items listed are annotated. The material is divided into six parts, one of which is Economic History. As the title of the bibliography suggests, it does not include books, reports, etc. Besides, there are a few bibliographic essays on the subject. Some of them are good; but, as is to be expected, they are generally selective, discussive, and often only illustrative in nature.

Sectional Catalogues, etc.

The present Bibliography is divided into eleven Parts, viz. (1) Selections from records; (2) Survey and settlement reports;

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(3) Gazetteers; (4) Acts and Regulations; (5) British Parliamentary Papers; (6) Reports of Committees and Commissions; (7) Census reports; (8) Serials; (9) Books; (10) Articles; and, (11) Theses. For convenience, we have issued them bound in five volumes, viz., Volumes I, II, III, IV A, and IV B.

In some cases, a work may fall into more than one category. For example, a committee report or a serial, might also have been published as a Parliamentary paper. In such cases, the item is included in a part devoted to a more specific category than to a general category. Thus, if a work is both a Parliamentary Paper and a committee report, or, a serial, it is included in the Part containing committee reports or serials as the case may be; if it is both a selection and a settlement report, it is included in the Part containing survey and settlement reports. In the Part containing Parliamentary papers only those items which are neither committee reports, nor serials, nor acts, etc. are included.

For most of these categories there already exist some catalogues, guides, etc. which were useful to us. We have listed this material in the introductions to the respective Parts of the Bibliography. For instance, the catalogues of holdings of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, published in 1901, includes a catalogue of the Selections from Records which the Library

then had. But, thereafter, a number of Selections have been published by the Government of India, by Provincial governments, the governments of princely states as also private agencies. There is no single catalogue listing all such Selections published. This had to be compiled from several sources.

Collection of information on the survey and settlement reports was even more difficult. So far as the Bombay region is concerned, many of them, though not all, were included in the series of Selections from records of the Bombay Government, and hence, were easily traceable. For the settlement reports of other regions, catalogues of some important old libraries, were the main source of information. Many reports were also located through correspondence with the Directors of State Land Records, and also by paying visits to their offices. In many cases, it appears, only a few copies of the settlement reports were printed for official use and they were neither recorded in any well-known catalogues, nor are they now traceable in the old libraries or Land Records Offices. Hence a number of additional items continued to come to our notice and delayed the finalisation of this Part of the Bibliography. To avoid further delay, we reluctantly decided to incorporate in the form of an Addendum additional items coming to our notice. Even with this, we do not feel sure that we have covered all the Survey

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and Settlement Reports. Evidently, the search must continue.

For Acts and Regulations, different editions of the 'Codes', as well as serials containing acts passed during the year were used. For the laws relating to the East India Company and the early British rule, etc., 'collections of acts' on the specific subjects were used. At the end of the Part, a list of source material is given to help locate a missing item, if any, from the original works.

The British Parliamentary Papers relating to India for the period 1801-1907 are listed chronologically with a subject index, in a Parliamentary Paper no. 89 of 1909 mentioned above. Recently (1968) this list is reprinted by the Irish University Press, Shannon, Ireland. For the Parliamentary Papers published after 1907, other official catalogues are useful.

There does not exist any bibliography which lists all the committee and commission reports published upto 1947. Those published as Parliamentary Papers during the years 1801-1907, were traced in the work mentioned above. For the rest, the holdings of some old libraries were mainly relied upon. In an appendix to this Part, a list of reports of the Central Legislature Select Committees is given to help the reader to identify some of the reports which he may want to consult even though they may not be directly useful for the study of economic history.

The Census publications are now mostly all catalogued in a recent bibliography brought out by the Registrar General's office, India. But, strange as it may appear, they are not all available at any one place. There was also some difficulty in tracing pre-1872 (first census) publications.

The Social Science Documentation Centre of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, has recently brought out a series of union catalogues of serials available in different regions, as well as in the National Library, Calcutta. They have proved very valuable.

So far as information relating to books, articles and theses is concerned, reliance has mostly to be placed on the catalogues of well-known old libraries, subject bibliographies, and lists of theses brought out by different universities, the Association of Indian Universities (formerly known as Inter University Board of India), and by the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Preparation of Check-lists

On the basis of information available in various catalogues, bibliographies, etc., preliminary check-lists were prepared for each of the Parts. Simultaneously with the preparation of these check-lists, the work of annotation of available material was also undertaken. With the progress of work, as new items came to notice, the check-lists were strengthened by incorporating additional items. In some cases, the items in the

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check-lists had to be dropped because, while annotating, the work was found to be not relevant. At one stage, it was thought that publication of these preliminary check-lists would also be useful to scholars in the field. Accordingly, a preliminary check-list of theses was published as a supplement to Vol. 10 No. 1 (March 1973) of the Indian Economic and Social History Review (Delhi), with the co-operation of the editors of the Review. Later, in view of the size of the check-lists, and also because an early publication of the Bibliography in its final form could be visualised, the idea of publishing the check-lists for the other Parts was abandoned.

Availability of Material

For annotation, particularly during the earlier period of the work, the holdings of the Servants of India Society's Library (Gokhale Institute's Library) at Pune were mainly consulted. When a book was not available at the Institute's Library, other libraries in Pune were searched, namely, those of the Deccan College, Fergusson College, Land Records Office, and the Alienation Office, or the Peshwa Daftar. Libraries of three institutions in Bombay were also extensively used, viz., the Maharashtra State Archives, the Asiatic Society, and the Maharashtra High Court. A member of the staff was posted at Delhi to annotate the works available there, especially at such centres as the National Archives

of India, Central Secretariat Library, Parliament Library, etc. In Calcutta, the National Library and West Bengal Secretariat Library were extensively used. Apart from the Maharashtra State Archives, archives of other states were also used, namely, the state archives of Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad), Karnataka (Bangalore), Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu), the Punjab (Patiala), Tamil Nadu (Madras), and Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow). The Bihar State Legislature Library, and the Bihar Research Society's Library at Patna, and the Karnataka High Court Library, Bangalore, were also consulted. Libraries in England, and the British Museum, London, were also visited. Apart from these centres, there are many other libraries, archival centres, offices of land records, etc. which were used to locate the needed material. We are grateful to the staff of these libraries for their willing co-operation.

At the beginning of each Part, a full list of the names of libraries consulted for the work of that Part is given. Also, in each of the annotated items, the information about the library consulted is given along with the information relating to the condition of the work - good, useable, or bad as the case may be. In the case of Part 4: Acts, a list of source material, along with the information relating to availability of each of the item is also given. In Part 8: Serials, as no single library has all the volumes, names of two

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or more libraries are mentioned, showing respective volume numbers available with them. When the name of a library is mentioned against a work, it only means that the work was consulted there. It does not mean that the work is not available elsewhere. It is because of this that the Library of the Gokhale Institute, Pune, and one or two other important libraries are found mentioned more frequently. In an annotated item, along with the name of the library consulted, the 'condition' of the work consulted and its 'form' - printed, microfilm, micro-fiche, etc. - is also mentioned. Thus, almost all the items appearing in this Bibliography have been physically traced and checked. Only a few items could not be so traced and checked. Nevertheless, they are included in the Bibliography because they are apparently important.

It is hoped that an indication of the location of the material consulted and its physical condition will be found useful because the catalogues of many libraries show books and periodicals which are often not available there. The experience of Prof. Stanley Jevons in connection with the bibliography of economic books relating to India, mentioned above, is worth recording here. He observed: "An attempt was made to see some of the older books not available in Allahabad in the Imperial Library, Calcutta, but although mentioned in the catalogue, these old books were found to be missing almost without exception."

Statistics

Another innovation of the present Bibliography is the particular attention paid to statistical material of interest to economic history. Wherever a work contains any statistics on any aspect of economic activity, the information is annotated by mentioning first the name of the region concerned - whether, it is the entire country or a Province, or a Princely state, a district, a taluka, a city or even a village; the period covered by the statistics is shown next, followed by the subjects covered. Where the statistics available is not in the form of a series, but is still found to be important, it is mentioned as 'Stray Statistics'.

In the case of Serials, the publication of its volumes being spread over a long period, there is always a possibility of changes occurring in the coverage of the statistics regarding subjects or regions. This is shown in the annotation of serials, by giving the volume number in which the change was noticed first, stating the particular addition or deletions made. In the case of serials where all the volumes could not be physically consulted the information regarding the change in coverage is given on the basis of contents of the volumes actually consulted - which, in some cases, may mean that the change in statistical information might have taken place since some earlier volume as well. It will be appreciated that tracing of

PREFACE

changes in coverage in statistical series is a laborious task. Our effort in this matter is far from complete. It is not unlikely that in places it is not totally accurate.

Index

The Bibliography is arranged according to a classification schedule specially devised for this purpose. The entire schedule is given elsewhere along with its relative index. The schedule and the index together should help the reader to find what material exists in the subject or subjects of his interest.

Each Part contains, according to requirements, different indexes: Subject, Region, and Author. The index refers to the class number and item number and not page number. Each item in the subject index indicates the Subject, its subdivision, the region covered, and the period covered. The Region and Author indexes mention only the class number and the item number. However, from the class number, the reader may easily find the subject on which information is available. The word author in the Author index, is defined rather liberally to include, besides authors, editors, chairmen and members of committee, writers of minutes of dissent, etc. Since the Parts containing annotations for Survey and settlement reports, Gazetteers, and Census publications are each devoted to a particular subject, the Classification

Schedule is not used in their case, instead, the Survey and settlement reports and Gazetteers are arranged geographically, and the Census publications chronologically. These Parts, therefore, contain only Region and Author indexes and not the Subject index. In the case of Acts and Regulations, the British Parliamentary Papers, and Serials, the Author index does not appear. Only Subject and Region indexes are given. In brief, each Part contains the necessary indexes. With the help of these indexes, it is hoped, it should be possible for the user of the Bibliography to trace the required material on the subject, or, on the region of his interest.

Thus, by means of annotation, classification, cross-references, and indexes, we have tried to make the Bibliography as useful as possible. We are aware that in many cases, it is not complete and that, it is far from perfect. But to try to make it more complete and to remove the many imperfections would have delayed its publication possibly beyond reasonable limits. If we shall have an opportunity to bring out a second edition, we assure the users, that it will be more complete and less imperfect than this one. We look forward to receiving suggestions from users.

This work is the result of assistance, co-operation and collaboration received from many institutions and persons. Foremost among them are the several libraries, archival centres, and government departments,

PREFACE

their heads and staff. As already mentioned, they will be found listed in each Part. We are grateful to them for the free access they gave us to their material.

Within the Institute, this is the work of a team ably led by Dr. V.D.Divekar, the Chief Editor. His colleagues in the team are shown separately in the opening pages. But all could not be listed. Many have worked for brief periods as appointments had to be made from year to year. We gratefully remember them on this occasion.

In order to expedite printing and to keep its costs low, we have chosen to print it by photo-offset process in reduced form from typed manuscript. We trust the presentation will be agreeable to the readers. Our thanks are due to the Parashuram Process, Pune, printers and the Bharat Book Binding Works, Pune, binders for the excellent job they have done.

Last but not the least we should acknowledge our debt to the Indian Council of Social Science Research. Without the generous financial support from the Council, we could not have undertaken this work; and without the sympathetic under-

standing of our difficulties and inevitable delays on our side requiring extension of time limit and financial support from the Council, we could not have completed the work. But even the generous financial support does not provide the true measure of the participation of the Council in this endeavour. The ICSSR has all along looked at this effort as its own project as much as the Gokhale Institute has regarded it its own responsibility. It has been a truly joint effort of the ICSSR and the Gokhale Institute and that is how it is presented in these volumes. Nevertheless, we must make specific mention of the personal attention that this project has received from Prof. M.S.Gore, the Chairman, Dr. J.P.Naik, the Member-Secretary and Shri N.M.Ketkar, the Director, Social Science Documentation Centre of the ICSSR. We are grateful for the personal attention, assistance and encouragement we received from them.

Gokhale Institute of
Politics & Economics,
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V. M. Dandekar

15th December, 1976

CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

SYNOPSIS

Class		Class	
1	Economic Thought	11	Industry
2	General Economic History	12	Labour
3	Natural Resources	13	Money and Banking
4	Population	14	Economic Fluctuations
5	Social Institutions	15	Public Finance
6	Land	16	Foreign Trade
7	Agriculture	17	National Income
8	Co-operation	18	Consumption
9	Communications	19	Welfare Programmes
10	Commerce	20	Economic Policy, Change

CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

1. ECONOMIC THOUGHT
 - 1.0 General
 - 1.1 Schools of thought. Individuals
2. GENERAL ECONOMIC HISTORY
 - 2.0 General
 - 2.1 Historiography. Source Material. Archives. Gazetteers
 - 2.2 General Economic Conditions. Travelogues
 - 2.3 Tribal Economies
(including unrest)
 - 2.4 Communities and Regions
(Economic conditions)
 - 2.40 General
 - 2.41 Communities
(including 'Harijans',
Depressed Classes)
 - 2.42 Regions
 - 2.43 Indians Abroad
(countrywise A to Z)
(See also Class no. 12.32
Emigrant Labour)
 - 2.44 Foreigners in India
3. NATURAL RESOURCES
 - 3.0 General
 - 3.01 Reference Works
 - 3.02 General Surveys
(including Geological
Survey, Survey of India)
 - 3.1 Economic Geography
 - 3.10 General
 - 3.11 Weather
(including Cyclones)
 - 3.12 Monsoon. Other Rainfalls
 - 3.13 Floods. Control. Embankments
 - 3.14 Famines. Droughts. Relief
measures
 - 3.15 Earthquakes
 - 3.2 Land. Soil conservation. Waste
land
(See Class no. 7.11 Agricultural
Land; Class no. 6 Land tenures,
Land Sales and Surveys)
 - 3.20 General
 - 3.21 Land use
- 3.3 Forests
- 3.4 Animal Resources and Fisheries
- 3.5 Water Resources
- 3.6 Minerals and Mining
 - 3.60 General
 - 3.61 Minerals
(including Sea Salt)
4. POPULATION
 - 4.0 General
(including Vital Statistics)
 - 4.01 Reference Works
 - 4.1 Fertility Studies
 - 4.2 Census
 - 4.3 Migration
 - 4.30 General
 - 4.31 Internal
 - 4.32 External
(See Class no. 2.43 Indians
Abroad; Class no. 12.32
Emigrant Labour)
 - 4.4 Population Policy
5. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(Religious, Political and Legal
Institutions, Movements)
 - 5.0 General
 - 5.01 Reference Works
 - 5.02 Philanthropic organizations,
Charitable trusts
(See also 5.2 Religions)
 - 5.1 Feudalism. Pre-capitalism
 - 5.10 General
 - 5.12 Nobility
 - 5.13 Mansabdari
 - 5.2 Religions
(including Religious trusts)
 - 5.20 General
 - 5.21 Hindu
(including Temple Insti-
tutions)
 - 5.210 General
 - 5.211 Caste System
 - 5.212 Jajmani System

CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

- 5.213 Laws of Inheritance and Succession. Property Rights (including Civil Laws)
- 5.22 Buddhists
- 5.23 Jains
- 5.24 Lingayats
- 5.25 Sikhs
- 5.26 Muslims
- 5.27 Christians
- 5.28 Parsees
- 5.29 Others
- 5.3 Family Structures
 - 5.30 General
 - 5.31 Joint family
 - 5.32 Women
- 5.4 Social Evils. Customs
 - 5.40 General
 - 5.401 Social Tension, Riots
 - 5.41 Adulteration. Food
 - 5.42 Beggary
 - 5.43 Corruption and Nepotism
 - 5.44 Drug Habits (including Opium, Tobacco, Liquor consumption etc.)
 - 5.45 Infanticide. Sati
 - 5.46 Prostitution
 - 5.47 Slavery
 - 5.49 Others
- 5.5 Political Institutions
 - 5.50 General. Constitutional problems
 - 5.51 Political movements (including Political parties)
 - 5.52 Public Administration
 - 5.520 General (including Police administration)
 - 5.521 Administration Reports
 - 5.53 Local Governments
- 5.6 Legal Institutions
- 6. LAND (Land Tenures, Agrarian Relations) (See also Class no. 3.2 Land; Class no. 7.11 Agricultural Land)
 - 6.0 General
 - 6.01 Reference Works
 - 6.1 Tenure Systems
 - 6.10 General
 - 6.11 Intermediary Tenures
 - 6.110 General
 - 6.111 Zamindari. Permanent and temporary settlements
 - 6.112 Mahalwari. Village settlement
 - 6.113 Malguzari
 - 6.114 Talukdari
 - 6.115 Khoti
 - 6.116 Inams (including service, rent-free and religious tenures)
 - 6.117 Jagirdari
 - 6.119 Others
 - 6.12 Ryotwari Tenure
 - 6.13 Reform Measures
 - 6.2 Surveys and Land Revenue Settlement
 - 6.20 General. Cadastral Survey. Village boundary disputes
 - 6.21 Survey. Assessment. Settlement
 - 6.210 General
 - 6.211 Survey Settlement Reports (Province and Place-wise A to Z)
 - 6.22 Revenue Administration
 - 6.23 Land Records
 - 6.24 Land Revenue, Policy (See also Class no. 15.33 Land Revenue)
 - 6.25 Land rent, Collection
 - 6.3 Land Holdings
 - 6.30 General
 - 6.31 Ownership Holdings
 - 6.32 Operational Holdings
 - 6.34 Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings
 - 6.4 Market in Agricultural Land. Transfer
 - 6.40 General. Land sale
 - 6.401 Distress sale. Alienation
 - 6.41 Land Prices

CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

7. AGRICULTURE
(Labour, Legislation, Irrigation)

7.0 General

7.01 Reference Works

7.1 Organisation of Farm Business and Methods of Cultivation

7.10 General

7.11 Land
(including availability, size)
(See also Class no. 3.2 Land; Class no. 6 Land Tenures, Surveys, Sales)

7.12 Types of farming

7.13 Costs and Returns

7.14 Techniques of Cultivation

7.15 Manures and Fertilizers

7.16 Irrigation Methods and Equipment

7.17 Farm Implements and Machinery. Drought Animals

7.18 Pests and Pesticides

7.2 Production and Productivity

7.20 General

7.21 Food Crops

7.210 General. Food situation

7.211 Foodgrains

7.212 Fruits, etc.

7.213 Vegetables

7.214 Sugarcane

7.215 Oils

7.216 Spices

7.22 Plantations
(Chinchona, Coffee, Indigo, Rubber, Tea, etc)

7.23 Fibres
(Cotton, Jute, etc)

7.24 Fodder. Feed

7.25 Miscellaneous
(Non-edible Oils, Poppy, Tobacco, etc)

7.26 Animal Husbandry
(Cattle, Goats, Horses, Sheep, etc)

7.260 General

7.261 Livestock

7.262 Dairy Products

7.263 Hides and Skins

7.264 Wool

7.27 Sericulture

7.28 Policy and Legislation

7.3 Agricultural Supply, Demand and Prices

7.30 General

7.31 Supply

7.32 Demand

7.33 Prices

7.34 Distribution Policy. State Purchasing and Marketing
(See Class no. 10.14 Fair Price Shops)

7.4 Agricultural Marketing

7.40 General

(See Class no. 8.4 for Co-operative marketing; Class no. 10.2 Marketing of specific commodities)

7.41 Marketing Policy and Legislation

7.5 Agricultural Finance

7.50 General

7.51 Rural Indebtedness
(See Class no. 6.401 Land sale under distress)

7.510 General

7.511 Moneylenders
(See also Class no. 13.311 Moneylenders)

7.512 Other Rural Credit Institutions
(See also Class no. 8.111 Agricultural Credit Societies; Class no. 13.3243 Rural Banking)

7.5120 General

7.5121 Takavi Loans

7.513 Debt Policy, Legislation

7.6 Agricultural and Rural Labour

7.60 General. Conditions of Agriculturists

7.61 Labour Force. Employment

7.610 General

7.611 Types of Agricultural Labour

7.612 Migration

7.62 Wages

7.63 Peasants' Movements

7.64 Policy and Legislation

CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

- 7.7 Government Programmes, Policies and Legislation, Planning
- 7.70 General
- 7.71 Price and Income Policies
- 7.72 Irrigation. Projects and Policy
(See also Class no. 9.01 Public Works)
- 7.720 General
- 7.721 Wells. Tanks
- 7.722 Rivers. Canals
- 7.7220 General (including Multipurpose Projects)
- 7.7221 Protective and Productive Works
- 7.7222 Water rates. Betterment Levies. Costs and Returns (See also Class no. 15.331 for Taxation on Irrigation)
- 7.7223 Canal Colonies
- 7.73 Agricultural Colonisation
- 7.730 General
- 7.731 Settlement of Europeans and other Foreigners (including non-agricultural)
- 7.74 Agricultural Administration
- 7.75 Agricultural Research, Education Extension Services (including Exhibitions, Botanical Gardens, Model farms, Technology)
8. CO-OPERATION
(See Class no. 13.3244 Co-operative Banking)
- 8.0 General
- 8.1 Rural Co-operatives
- 8.10 General
- 8.11 Agricultural Co-operatives
- 8.110 General
- 8.111 Agricultural Credit Societies
- 8.112 Agricultural Non-credit Societies
- 8.12 Non-Agricultural Co-operatives
- 8.2 Urban Co-operatives
- 8.20 General
- 8.21 Consumers' Co-operatives
- 8.3 Industrial and Service Co-operatives
- 8.4 Co-operative Marketing
9. COMMUNICATIONS
(Transport)
- 9.0 General
- 9.01 Public Works (including Roads, Railways, etc.)
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