

## **Economic History of India: A Bibliography**

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

**Vol. I  
Parts I to 4**

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

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- Part 3 Gazetteers
- Part 4 Acts and Regulations

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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



## PREFACE

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 propose to issue them bound in four volumes. This one is the first in the series.

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

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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,

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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,  
Pune-4  
15th December, 1976 } V. M. Dandekar

## CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

### SYNOPSIS

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



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
  - 5.4 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
3. 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
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- 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
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- 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
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- 7.50 General
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- 7.511 Moneylenders  
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**Part I**  
**Selections from Records**

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

**Part I  
Selections from Records**

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## INTRODUCTION

Selections from Records of various government agencies and departments constitute an important primary source of Indian economic history. Government officials have to conduct various inquiries, carry on correspondence on different matters, submit notes etc. in the course of their duties. This had to be done in greater detail when the British administrators started their work in India in the early days of the British rule. Voluminous information was collected on social and economic conditions of the people, their history, the results of the new administration and particularly the revenue administration in India. Much of this information was found to be very interesting and useful for better administration, as also for general research. This prompted the authorities to undertake publication of some important material in the form of Selection from Records. In the introduction to the first Selection from Records, published by the East India Company in 1820, the purpose of their publishing is well stated in the following words:

"The India Records are of such magnitude and are so miscellaneous in their nature, that documents upon a single subject would, if collected, frequently compose several volumes, whilst they lie dispersed through, perhaps, hundreds of volumes. Much labour and time must consequently be wasted in procuring information and collating opinions upon important questions, unless the most material documents which bear upon each are

brought together in a somewhat regular and connected form. Even thus voluminous manuscripts, besides being tedious in the perusal, can be circulated conveniently only among a very few individuals. This consideration, and the acknowledged utility of the Appendix to the Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India Affairs, printed in 1812, suggested the expediency of printing a Selection of Papers from the India Records of late years, relative to the Administration of Revenue, Justice and Police for the use of the Board of Commissioners, the Court of Directors, and the Company's Servants in India. The following volumes have accordingly been compiled, with the view of facilitating research and rendering information more accessible to those in whom knowledge is essential to a beneficial exercise of power and an efficient discharge of trust. 1/

Publication of Selections has proved to be useful to the researcher in many ways. Manuscripts are available only at one place, are perishable and difficult to handle as they become older. Published as Selections, they are available in a number of libraries; even an individual scholar may possess them. However, it may be pointed out that only a fraction of manuscript material has been published as Selections and a researcher who wants to study some problems in depth may have to refer to the original manuscript materials. We

<sup>1</sup>Introduction to Selection of papers from the records at the East India House relating to the Revenue, Police and Civil and Criminal Justice under the Company's Governments in India, Vol. I, London, Printed by order of the Court of Directors, by E. Cox and Son, 1820. Item 6.22-11 in this volume.

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have not come across common guidelines, if any, that were followed in selecting the materials for publication. Many of the administration reports and survey settlement reports have been published as Selections by some Governments. The selection, it appears, was largely influenced by the expediency of the situation, as also, the interests of the persons who undertook the task of selection for publication. This can be seen from the preface to one of the Bombay Selections, viz. Tours for scientific and economical research made in Guzerat, Kathiawar and the Conkans in 1787-1788, by Dr. Hove (item no 2.2-2). The manuscript of the tours made by a Polish Savant, Dr Hove, through the cotton districts in India was lying in a section of the British Museum. Attention of Mr Gibson, then Chief Conservator of Forests of the Bombay Presidency, was drawn to it when he was in England in 1852. Mr Gibson found it very interesting and got it published as a Selection by the Government of Bombay Presidency, in 1853. The manuscript with a large information on cotton cultivation and on different types of trees in the areas could have perhaps escaped the attention of a person who had no interest in forests and crops. This case shows that the tastes and background of persons who chose material for publication have also been an important factor in such publications.

### History and extent of publication

The first Selection from Records was published in four volumes as long back as in 1820-26, by the East India Company. However, it was only since the 1850's that this activity was taken up on a regular basis by various Governments.

The Government of India, as well as the local Governments, published their Selections in a large number in the early period. In 1849, the Government of the North Western Provinces published

their first Selection viz., 'Revenue management of the Ajmere District, 1843-44', by Major Dixon. Two years later, in 1851, Selections from the Records of the Governments of Bengal and Madras appeared, viz., Bengal: 'On the poppy cultivation and the Benares Opium Agency' by W.C.B. Eatwell; and Madras: 'Reports from the Civil Engineers' Department on the more important works during the year 1848-49'. The first Bombay Selection appeared in 1852; it was a 'Report by Capt G. Wingate, on the plan of survey and assessment - most suitable to the province of Khandesh, and also the instructions issued on the subject by Government'. The first Selection from the Records of the Government of India appeared in 1853, viz. 'Papers on the proposed railway in Bengal'.

Other Governments also soon took up this work, and within a period of thirty years, i.e. by 1884, about 600 Selections were published by various Governments. The activity continued thereafter, though not always with the same vigour. By now, we have in all about 1700 Selections. About 700 of them are published by the Government of Bombay, 500 by the Government of India, and the rest by the other Governments.

### Preparation of the Check-list

In order to have a full idea regarding the number of relevant items to be annotated, a preliminary check-list was prepared. This list was continuously strengthened as and when new items came to the notice. Selections published upto 1901 have been recorded in a publication, viz. Catalogue of Selections from Records available the Imperial Library (Calcutta, 1901). This catalogue is almost exhaustive. A microfilm copy of this catalogue was purchased for the work of the check-list. Catalogues of various Government publications and archives were also consulted

## INTRODUCTION

especially for the Selections published after 1901. Much additional information was also gathered through correspondence with the Directors of State Archives. On the basis of information, collected in various ways, a check-list of relevant items was finalised.

### Material selected for this volume

It may be pointed out here that, taken together Selections are a very heterogeneous group of writings. They include memoirs, travelogues, correspondence, minutes, survey settlement reports, administrative reports, schemes of proposed projects relating to tea cultivation, canals, railway construction etc. Accounts of incidents and customs like Sati and female infanticide have also been published as Selections from Records. However, not all the Selections are included in this volume. Four types of Selections are excluded:

(a) Those of the Selections that do not relate to Indian economic history are, obviously, excluded;

(b) Selections which were originally in the nature of committee and commission reports, administrative reports and survey settlement reports, are also omitted, since they have been entered into appropriate volumes covering those types of works.

(c) Calenders published as selections, e.g. Bengal Selections: Calender of Records of the Select Committee at Fort William in Bengal, 4 January to 7 November 1758, 9 January to 31 December 1776 and 28 January to 29 December 1770; Calcutta, 1915. These calenders record letters passed between authorities during the specified period. Although, this record is important for economic history, these calenders are generally excluded because they do not give full contents of the correspondence; and (d) Selections which could not be located in the archives and libraries covered by us. A list of these selections is given below:

- (1) Indian Record Series. Commercial views of the relations between British Government and the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. London, (Indian Records) 1870.
- (2) The Bengal Manuscript Records by W.W. Hunter, 1894.  
Bengal. Land Revenue Series  
Vol 1 : 1782 - 1793  
Vol 2 : 1794 - 1797  
Vol 3 : 1798 - 1801  
Vol 4 : 1802 - 1807
- (3) Cochin Selections: Selections from Cochin State Records in Tenancy
- (4) Records of the Punjab Administration
  - (i) Abstracts of the Bari Doab Project with remarks accompanied by a sketch map of the Bari Doab showing the proposed lines of canal. 1851.
  - (ii) Memorandum on the trade of the Shahpore, Jhelum, Rohtak, Sirsa, Jullundur, Gujrat, Multan, Jhang, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Loodhiana, Montgomery, Rawalpindi, Goojranwala, Karnal, Hazara, Ferozapore, Umbala, Simla, Sealkote, Gurgaon, Hooshyarpore, Kangra, Lahore, Amritsar, Mozaffargarh, Goordaspore, Kohat, Peshawar, Hissar, and Delhi districts. 1867.
- (5) Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab.
  - (i) Vol 37: Canal Irrigation of valleys;
  - (ii) Vol 42: Jumna canals;
  - (iii) Vol 56: Reports on the tea plantations in the North Western Provinces.
- (6) Selections from the Records of the Office of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab. New Series, Nos. 1-20. Lahore, 1886-1896.
  - (i) No. 2 : Tirni Administration. 1885.
  - (ii) No. 3 : Barley cultivation in the Punjab. 1885.
  - (iii) No. 5 : Correspondence relating to the construction of wells for irrigation. 1885.
  - (iv) No. 6 : Papers on the formation of fuel and fodder reserves. 1886.
  - (v) No. 7 : Correspondence relating to the Ferozapore and Fazilka inundation canals. 1887.
- (7) Travancore. Selections from the records of Travancore. Trivendrum. 1860.

Nevertheless, even after the exclusion of these works, annotation for not less than 600 Selections appear in this volume.



## SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS

### Availability of material

Unfortunately, there is no single centre either in India, or in the United Kingdom, where all the Selections are available at one place. Many of them are available in the National Archives at Delhi and the India Office Library at London. A fairly large number is also available in the National Library at Calcutta, Central Secretariat Library, Delhi, and the State Archives at Bombay, Madras, etc. The Gokhale Institute's Library at Poona also holds a good number of these Selections, and, therefore, many of the annotated entries indicate this Library (GIPE), as the 'Library Consulted'. This does not, of course, mean that they are not available in other Libraries. In fact, the work of annotating was also carried out at several of the centres mentioned above.

All the Selections were found in printed form and most of them were in 'good' or 'useable' condition. However, a few of the early Selections were in 'bad' condition and the important among them need to be reprinted. For example, copies of a selection containing an account of tours by Dr Hove (Bombay Govt, New Series, No. 16), mentioned above, are available only in a very few libraries in India, and most of them, in poor condition.

### Subjects covered

Selections from records cover a variety of subjects. It has already been pointed out that Selections in the nature of committee reports, administrative reports, and survey settlement reports, are annotated in their respective volumes. All items in this volume are classified according to a classification schedule specially prepared for the purposes of the present Bibliography. This schedule is given elsewhere. The following table will give an idea of the broad subjects covered by

the Selections included in this volume. It may be needless to point out that some of the Selections, although cover two or more subjects, could first be classified only in a 'more important' subject, before providing necessary cross references to other subjects.

Class No.	Class	No. of items included in the Class
2	General economic history	103
3	Natural resources	60
4	Population	7
5	Social Institutions	28
6	Land	108
7	Agriculture	117
9	Communications	55
10	Commerce	10
11	Industry	10
12	Labour	9
13	Money and Banking	10
15	Public finance	15
16	Foreign trade	40
18	Consumption	1
19	Welfare programmes	26
20	Economic policy, change	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>600</b>

It can be seen from the above table that (even after excluding survey settlement reports), the Selections in the present volume deal mainly with general economic conditions, land, agriculture, natural resources and communications. The nature of information available in the Selections classified under different heads is described below:

#### General economic history

Selections classified under this head describe socio-economic conditions of different regions at different periods. Almost all the regions which formed the parts of British India

## INTRODUCTION

before 1947 are represented. Some selections also cover important princely States like Baroda, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. The period covered varies from Selection to Selection. One of these, viz. Selections from unpublished records of Government for the years 1748 to 1768 inclusive, relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal (item No. 2.42-8) covers an earlier and a long period of 20 years and is full of detailed information and statistics. Another one, namely, Memoir on the Sawantwaree State by W. Courtney and J.M. Auld (item no 2.42-49) also deserves special mention because of its rich statistical information on the population of the region. Researchers will also find multi-volumed Baramahal records (item nos 2.42-59, 60, 61) useful. This class of Selections also contains a number of memoirs, memoranda and reports.

### Natural resources

Items classified under this head relate mainly to forests and minerals. Selections on forests deal mainly with forest administration and cultivation of forests in different regions. Minerals dealt with are mainly coal, iron, salt and stone.

### Population

Only 7 annotated items deal with population as such. However, most of the items classified under 'General economic history' also give some information on population. Memoir on the Sawantwaree State, for example, classified in 'General economic history', includes census statistics. Another item, (item no 4.2-1) includes a report on the Census of Punjab population taken on the 1st January 1855. Both these items published in the 1850's, deal with pre-1872 census and are full of valuable information.

### Social institutions

Twenty-eight items that deal with social

institutions having influence on the economy, find place in this Section. A Selection on the influence of castes on the fixation of rates of land rent (item no 5.211-1) is the only item of its kind.

### Land

Various types of land tenures are described in detail in several Selections. These will be very useful to the researcher working on the history of land tenures and agriculture. Those interested in the history of land tenures in the Madras Presidency will find mine of data in Baramahal records consisting of 22 sections (item nos 5.520-1 and 2). It is a record of the introduction of the rayatwari system in the area. These volumes give information on a variety of topics such as revenue administration, population and general economic conditions in the Baramahal districts since 1500 A.D. One of the items which has already been referred to, viz. Selection of papers from the records at the East India House, published in 4 volumes, is full of useful statistics on land (item no 6.22-11). This also holds good of another item, viz., Papers relating to the commutation rates of the Madras Presidency (item no 6.24-2). Some selections also deal with the system of Inam and its abolition.

### Agriculture

Agriculture is the main subject of 117 Selections and, if we take into account Selections classified under Land, the predominance of the subject of agriculture in all these Selections, even after the exclusion of survey settlement reports, becomes obvious. Plantations and their development has been described in some Selections. Cotton cultivation in different regions is another major topic covered. One item, Note on land transfer and agricultural indebtedness in India (item no 7.510-1) deserves special attention of

## SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS

the researchers in the field because of its wide time span (1850-1895), all India coverage and detailed statistics. Agricultural indebtedness and consequent land alienation is also discussed in some Selections, among which Agricultural Indebtedness in India and its remedies being selections from official documents (item no 7.510-5) and Papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act during the years 1875-1894 in two volumes (item no 7.513-2) require special mention. A number of Selections cover various schemes of irrigation surveys and projects.

### Communications

Of the 55 items classified under this head, the majority deal with the construction and maintenance of various roads. Some items also deal with railways and canals.

### Commerce

Only ten Selections deal with this subject and most of these are of very minor importance. One of the items, however, is full of statistics on prices, production, import and export of commodities in some of the districts in Madras Presidency (item no 10.3-2).

### Industry

Of the ten Selections classified under this head special mention may be made of two items. Item no 11.10-1 gives information on the industries and handicrafts in certain districts of the Madras Presidency and item no 11.28-2 contains detailed description of the processes in the leather industry. The rest are of minor importance.

### Labour

Of the very few items that appear under the head, one, Memoir by W.C.Renouf (item no 12.410-1), deserves special mention as it gives districtwise wage rates for various categories of workers in Punjab in 1909.

### Money and Banking

Only 10 items have been classified under this head. The Baramahal Records, Section 19: Money (item no.13.10-1) gives prices of gold and silver for the years 1792 to 1798 besides other information. Report on the proposed abolition of the Madras mint (item no 13.114-2) contains ample statistics on value of imports and exports of public and private bullion, values of different coins, net cost of coinage etc. Another item, viz. Selections from papers relating to the introduction of a gold currency in India (item no 12.121-1) will also be useful to the researcher in the field because of its rich statistical contents.

### Public finance

Some of the items under this head deal with customs duties in Punjab and North Western Provinces. One item, viz., Report on the interior administration, resources, and expenditure of the Government of Mysore, under the system prescribed by the orders of the Governor General in Council, dated 4th September 1799, by M. Wilks gives information on the revenue and expenditure of the Mysore Government for the years 1799/1800 to 1803/04.

### Foreign trade

Useful information is available about the trading and other activities of the East India Company in some Selections under this head. The most important among these are The English factories in India, 1619-1669. A calendar of documents in the India Office, British Museum and Public Records Office, 12 Vols, edited by William Foster (item no 16.110-3); Letters to Fort St George 40 vols (item no 16.110-15); and Fort St David consultations 17 vols (item no 16.110-20). Since Foster's volumes give detailed information about the original documents, they have been included

## INTRODUCTION

here as a special case.

Very little documentary information is available in English language on the activities of the Dutch East India Company. The Government of Madras have published an English translation of the Dutch records giving some information on the activities of the Dutch Company operating in Malabar (item no 16.13-1). Some information on the Company's activities is also available in other two items included in this volume, viz., The Diaries of Streysham Master 1675-1680 and other contemporary papers relating thereto by Richard Carmac Temple (item no 16.110-11), and Papers relating to Cochin with special reference to the Dutch possessions and claims and to the British rights arising therefrom (item no 2.42-84). Some information on the trading activities of the French is available in The Private diary of Anand Ranga Pillai, Dubash to Joseph Francois Duplex, Knight of the order of St. Michael and Governor of Pondicherry. A record of matters political, historical, social and personal from 1736-1761, translated from the Tamil by order of the Government of Madras, and edited by J. Fredric Price, assisted by K. Rangachari (item no 16.14-1).

### Consumption

The only item under this head contains correspondence relating to the measures taken in Sind to reduce the expenses on birth, marriage and funeral ceremonies by Muslims in the region (item no 18.12-1).

### Welfare programmes

These cover mainly schemes of water supply to various cities and towns. A few items contain educational records.

### Economic policy, change

The only item under this head is a minute by the Governor General of India describing the policy of the Government in respect of improvements in

India during 1848-1856.

### Period covered

The Selections included in this Bibliography furnish information for different periods. The earliest period for which information is available is from 1570 to 1799 in a Selection published by the Government of Madras on Land revenue administration (item no 6.117-2). The latest period for which some information is available is the year 1947, in a Selection published by the Government of Bihar which covers a period from 1772 to 1947 (item no 2.42-28).

### Statistics

It will be seen from the annotations that special care has been taken to note the statistical information available relating to the subject, the region and the period in each case. Detailed statistics are available on the population of different regions at different periods, prices of various commodities including foodgrains, cotton etc., revenue rates and collection, land under cultivation, rural indebtedness, expenditure on important public works, etc. A few items may be mentioned here to illustrate the rich statistical contents. Statistical report on the principality of Kolhapur by D.C. Graham (item no 2.42-47) gives statistics on land occupancy and utilization, crops, prices of grains, population, manufacture, etc., for Kolhapur state for a period of one hundred and fifty years from 1700 to 1850 A.D. Memoir on the Sawantwaree state, by W. Courtney and J.W. Auld (item no 2.42-49) gives population figures for the villages in the state in 1851, by age, sex, caste, religion, marital status, occupation and education. Baramahal Records running into 22 sections, which are classified under different heads, are full of statistics. Report on the census, taken on the 1st

## SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS

January 1855, of the population of the Punjab territories (item no 4.2-1) gives census for Punjab for 1855. Selection of papers from the records at the E.I. House (item no 6.22-11), already referred to above, is very rich in statistics, particularly in respect of agriculture and revenue. Similar is the case of Papers relating to the commutation rates of the Madras Presidency (item no 6.24-2). Ample statistical information on wheat production and trade during the later half of the 19th century is available in Wheat production and trade of India (1879) (item no 7.211-3). A researcher working on rural indebtedness cannot ignore Note on land transfer and agricultural indebtedness in India (item no 7.510-1) which gives all-India statistics on rural indebtedness and consequent land alienations, nor Papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act during the years 1875-1894 (item no 7.513-2) which is also very rich in agrarian statistics. Item no 9.2312-3 gives detailed statistics on canal construction and traffic. Another item viz. Memo-randum by W.C. Renouf (item no 12.410-1) gives statistics relating to wages of workers in different occupations in Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar for 1909. Reference has already been made to two items, item no 13.114-2 and item no 13.121-1 which give ample useful information on gold and silver prices, import and export, cost of coinage and many allied matters. In fact, almost all the items classified under 'Foreign trade' are full of statistics on import and export trade.

### NWP Selections

It is necessary to point out a peculiarity in the publication of Selections from the Records of the North Western Provinces. A set of 45 parts was published under the title Selections from public correspondence (Agra, 1849-1867). Some of the earlier Selections included therein were reprinted in Selections from the Records of the Government, North Western Provinces, second ed 2 vols (Agra, 1855). The Selections were again reprinted as Selections from the Records of the Government, North Western Provinces, New series, 5 vols (Allahabad, 1864-1869). Titles given in the earlier prints were not always mentioned in the later reprints. In the present volume, material from the last printing, i.e. Allahabad, 1864-1869, has been annotated. The New Series volumes do not mention 'parts' but contain either 'Articles' or 'Numbers'.

### Conclusion

The above review will indicate the nature of the material available and, hence, the utility of Selections to the researchers in Indian economic history. Unfortunately, no single library holds all the Selections together. Many of the important Selections, published more than a hundred years ago, need to be reprinted. For, the few copies that are still available in old libraries, are fast becoming difficult to handle and use. Micro-filming of all the Selections in one series may also solve some of the researcher's problems.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

'Selections from records' annotated in this Bibliography are mostly the Selections from official records of the East India Co, the Government of India, and various provincial and other local governments. Each government has published its own Selections, generally in the form of a series. After a time, some governments have replaced their old series, by introducing a 'New' or 'Second' series. In the case of series of some governments, the departments from which the records are selected are indicated in parenthesis in the title of the Selection, while in others separate series have been published for various departmental records. Thus, the Bombay Government published its 'Old Series' (nos 1-15) between 1852 and 1856, and, thereafter, started its 'New Series'. It has also published, separately, the 'Irrigation Series' and the 'Police Series'.

Each Selection is annotated in the Bibliography in the following order:

- (1) Name of the government - title of the Selection - name of the author, editor, etc.
- (2) Bibliographical details of the book, including the name and number of the series, place where it was located, its form and condition.
- (3) Principal contents of the Selection, relevant for economic history, with details relating to region and period covered.
- (4) Statistics available, if any, with details relating to region and period covered.
- (5) Additional/special features, if any.
- (6) Cross references to any other item(s), if any.

### EXAMPLE :

2.42

36. Bombay. Reports on the portions of the Dholka pargana situated in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates... by J. Cruikshank.

Bombay: Official, 1853, 119 ill SRG: Bombay (Old Series) No 11 AO Pr Useable.

Ahmedabad & Kaira, c 1810-30: Physical features; Villages; Roads; Water supply; Manufacture of salt.

Statistics: (Ahmedabad & Kaira, c 1810-30): Cost of cultivation and returns per acre; Revenue - rates; Population; (Ahmedabad & Kaira, 1813-23): Prices.

(Illustrations of the indigo manufacturing equipment).

### EXPLANATION

- (1) 2.42: Class number indicating general economic conditions of a region; 36: Item number under

that class; Bombay: Name of the Government; Reports, etc.; Title; J. Cruikshank: Author

- (2) Bombay: Place of publication; Official: Official publication; 1853: Date of publication; 119: No of pages; Ill: Illustrated; SRG: Bombay (Old Series) No 11: Selection from Records of the Government of Bombay (Old Series) no 11; AO: Located at Alienation Office, Poona; Pr: Form (printed); Useable: Condition.
- (3) Ahmedabad and Kaira, c 1810-30: Physical features, etc : Name of the region and period covered, principal items of contents of the book.
- (4) Statistics: (Ahmedabad and Kaira, c 1810-30): Cost of cultivation etc : Statistics available in the book, with region and period covered.
- (5) Illustrations of the indigo manufacturing equipment: Special feature of the book.
- (6) (There is no cross reference from this item to any other item).

### INDEXES

The Bibliography of Selections from records is supplied with three indexes: (1) Subject, (2) Region and (3) Author. The 'Contents and Statistics' parts are covered by the subject index. In the subject index, which also supplies information on region and period covered, the availability of statistics is shown by a small 's' in brackets, thus: (s). The Region and Author indexes indicate only the class number and item number, and do not mention the subject and the period covered. When there are more than one item numbers under a common class number, the latter is shown only once at the beginning and not repeated for other item numbers.

### EXAMPLES:

- (1) Subject index:
  - (a) Where statistics is available:  
Land,  
cultivation,  
cost, Ahmedabad dist (c 1810-30)  
2.42-36(s), 37.
  - (b) Where statistics is not available:  
Water,  
supply,  
Ahmedabad dist (c 1810-30)  
2.42-36, (1848) 2.42-37
- (2) Region index:  
Ahmedabad dist, 2.42-35, 37, 6.114-6,  
6.116-10
- (3) Author index:  
Cruikshank, J., 2.42-35, 36

SELECTIONS FROM RECORDS

ABBREVIATIONS USED

App	Appendix	Lieut	Lieutenant
Apr	April	Maj	Major
Aug	August	Mr	Mister
c	circa	N.	North
cantt	cantonment	No	Number
Capt	Captain	NWF	North West Frontier
Co	Company	NWP	North Western Provinces
Col	Colonel	Pr	Printed
Comp(s)	Compiler(s) Compiled	Pt(s)	Part(s)
CP	Central Provinces	P.W.D.	Public Works Department
Dec	December	Revd	Reverend
Dept(s)	Department(s)	Rly	Railway
Dist(s)	District(s)	S.	South
Dr	Doctor	Sec	Section
E.	East	S.D.	Southern Division
Ed(s)	Editor(s) Edited	SRG	Selection from Records of the Government of
Edn	Edition	Sept	September
E.I.Co	East India Company	UP	United Provinces
Glos	Glossory	Vp	Various pagination
Govt	Government	W.	West
Ill	Illustrated		
Ind	Index		

LIBRARIES CONSULTED

<u>Name of the Library</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name of the Library</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
1. Alienation Office, Poona	AO	6. National Archives of India, Delhi	NAI
2. Central Secretariat Library, Delhi	CSL	7. National Library, Calcutta	NL
3. Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics Library, Poona	GIPE	8. Punjab State Archives, Patiala	PSA
4. India Office Library, London	IOL	9. Tamilnadu State Archives, Madras	TSA
5. Maharashtra State Archives, Bombay	MSA	10. West Bengal Secretariat Library, Calcutta	WBSL