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
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PLAN OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Vol. I

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

Vol. III

Part 7  Census Reports
Part 8  Serials

Vol. IV A

Part 9  Books

Vol. IV B

Part 10  Articles
Part 11  Theses
Addenda to Parts I to 8
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CONTENTS

Foreword

Preface

Classification Schedule

Index to the Classification Schedule

Bibliography

Part 9 Books

Pages.
i

iii – x

xi – xxii

xxii – xxviii

i – viii

i – 485
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.

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

New Delhi
1st January 1977
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, discursive, and often only illustrative in nature.

Sectional Catalogues, etc.

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

V. M. Dandekar

15th December, 1976
## CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

### SYNOPIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Economic Thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>General Economic History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Social Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Co-operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. Gazettes
   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 Volcanoes)
      3.12 Monsoons. 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 Munsabadi
   5.2 Religions (including Religious trusts)
      5.20 General
      5.21 Hindu (including Temple Institutions)
         5.210 General
         5.211 Caste system
         5.212 Jajmani system
**Classification Schedule**

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

- **7.3 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 Agriculturists: 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
            (See also Class no. 15.331 for Taxation on Irrigation)
      7.723 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 Services
      (including Exhibitions, Botanical Gardens, Model farms, Technology)

8. CO-OPTION
   (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.)
            (See also Class no. 7.72 Irrigation)
      9.011 Administration Reports
   9.1 Communications
      9.10 General
      9.11 Posts
      9.12 Telegraphs
      9.13 Telephones
      9.14 Broadcasting
   9.2 Transport
      (See Class no. 10.2 for Transport and trade of specific commodities)
      9.20 General
      9.201 Packing. Haulage
      9.21 Roads
         (including Vehicles)
      9.210 General Motor Vehicles
      9.211 Highways
         (including Roads between two countries)
      9.212 Urban Roads. Tramways. Local Trains
      9.213 Rural Roads. District Roads
         9.2130 General
         9.2132 Pack Animals, Man-Load
      9.2133 Carts
      9.214 Road Finance
      9.215 Road Policy and Administration
   9.22 Railways
      9.220 General
      9.224 Railway Finance
CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

9.2240 General
9.2241 Role of British Enterprise and Capital
9.2242 Railway Rate Structure
9.22421 Freight Rates
9.22422 Fares
9.225 Railway Policy and Administration
9.23 Water Transport. Shipping. Ports
9.230 General
9.231 Inland Waterways
9.2310 General
9.2311 Rivers
9.2312 Canals
9.232 Marine Transport (including Channels)
9.2320 General
9.2321 Coastal Shipping
9.2322 International Shipping
9.2323 Ports and Docks, Harbours, Light-houses
9.234 Water Transport Finance
9.2340 General
9.2341 Freight
9.235 Water Transport Policy and Administration
9.24 Air Transport
9.240 General
9.244 Finance
9.245 Air Transport Policy and Administration
10.10 General
10.101 Market place
10.1010 General
10.1011 Weekly Markets
10.1012 Fairs
10.102 Advertisement, Canvassing, Trade Marks
10.103 Weights and Measures
10.104 Warehousing
10.105 Forward Marketing.
10.106 Competition
10.107 Monopoly
10.108 Dumping
10.109 Illegal trade
10.11 Retail (including Departmental stores, Chain stores)
10.110 General
10.112 Hawkers, Home Delivery
10.12 Wholesale
10.13 Auction
10.14 Fair Price Shops (See Class no. 7.34 State Purchasing and Marketing)
10.15 Cash
10.150 General
10.151 Credit
10.152 Barter
10.16 Trade Commission
10.2 Trade (Commoditywise)
10.3 Trade (Regionwise)
10.4 Trading and Business Communities. Business History (See also Class no. 11.25 Entrepreneurial History)
10.5 Foreign Trading Companies (including individuals and Agency houses) (See also Class no. 16.1 Foreign Chartered Companies)

10. Commerce (Internal and External Trade. See Class no. 16 Foreign Trade)

10.0 General (Including Buyers, Sellers, Trade Policy)

10.1 Marketing (See Class no. 10.2 for specific commodities; Class no. 10.3 for specific regions. Class no.14.2 for prices)
11. **INDUSTRY**
   (Public Utilities)
   11.0 General
      (Industrialisation and such other problems)
      11.01 Production
   11.1 Cottage Industries, Handicrafts
      (including Small-scale Industries)
      11.10 General
      11.11 Specific Industries
   11.2 Modern Industry, Manufacturing
      11.20 General
         11.201 Exhibitions, New Technology and Science, Rationalisation, Patents, Museums
         11.202 Management
      11.21 Location of Industry
      11.22 Structure of Industry
      11.23 Forms of Industrial Organisation
         11.230 General
         11.231 Agency Houses
         11.232 Joint Stock Companies
            11.2320 General
            11.2321 Managing Agency System
            11.2322 Competition
            11.2323 Monopoly
      11.24 Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce
      11.25 Entrepreneurial History - Promoters
         (See also Class no. 10.4 Business History)
      11.26 Industrial Finance
         11.260 General
         11.261 Foreign Investment
         11.262 Institutional Finance
         11.263 Private
         11.264 Public
         11.265 Profit and Loss
      11.27 Industrial Policy
         11.270 General
         11.271 Protection and Assistance
   11.28 Specific Manufacturing Industries
   11.29 Service Industries
      11.290 General
      11.291 Specific Service Industries
      11.292 Insurance
         11.2920 General
         11.2921 Child
         11.2922 Life
         11.2924 Accident
         11.2925 Unemployment
         11.2929 Others
   11.3 Public Utilities
      (See Class no. 19.22 Water supply to towns)
      11.30 General
      11.31 Power, Electricity
   12. **LABOUR**
      (including White-collar class, Troops, Civil servants, and various professional personnel. See Class no. 7.6 Agricultural Labour)
   12.0 General
   12.1 Labour Market
      12.10 General
      12.11 Employment
         12.110 General
      12.111 Employment Agencies, Recruitment
      12.112 Employment (Occupation-wise)
CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

12.113 Employment of foreigners
12.114 Indianisation
12.12 Unemployment
12.13 Retrenchment
12.130 General
12.131 Labour and Machinery

12.2 Labour Supply. Manpower
12.20 General
12.201 Training. Technical Courses (See Class no. 12.274 Apprenticeship, In-service training)
12.21 Child Labour
12.22 Female Labour
12.23 Free Labour
12.24 Contract Labour. Casual Labour
12.25 Forced Labour
12.26 Social Groups
12.27 Professions. Self Employed Personnel

12.3 Labour Mobility. Migration
12.30 General
12.31 Internal
12.32 External (including Indentured Labour)
12.320 General
12.321 Countrywise migration (See also Class no. 12.43 Indians Abroad)

12.33 Occupational Mobility

12.4 Wages. Hours of Work. Conditions of Employment
12.40 General. Social Conditions
12.401 Service Conditions. Welfare Activities
12.402 Industrial Safety
12.411 Wages (Including Bonus, Civil Service, Annuity Fund, Pensions, Profit-sharing, Provident Fund, Salaries, Workmen's Compensation, etc.)
12.410 General

12.411 Occupationwise
12.42 Hours of Work. Leave
12.43 Legislation and Regulation

12.5 Trade Union Movement
12.6 Strikes. Lockouts. Disputes. Industrial Unrest
12.7 Industrial Relations. Conciliatory Peace
12.8 Legislation and Regulation. Policy

13. MONEY AND BANKING
13.0 General
13.1 Currency and Monetary Standards
13.10 General
13.11 Coinage and Paper Currency
13.110 General
13.112 Coins
13.113 Paper Currency
13.114 Mints
13.12 Monetary Standards
13.120 General
13.121 Gold
13.122 Silver
13.123 Bimetallism
13.13 Currency Reforms

13.2 Money Supply. Demand (including velocity of circulation)

13.3 Banks and Banking Systems
13.30 General
13.31 Indigenous Banking (See Class no. 13.344 Hundies)
13.310 General
13.311 Money-lenders. Usury (See also Class no. 7.511 Money-lenders)

13.32 Modern Banking
13.320 General
13.321 Agency Houses
13.322 Presidency Banks
13.3220 General
13.3221 Reserve Treasury System
CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

13.323 Exchange Banks
13.324 Commercial Banks
13.3240 General
13.3241 Joint Stock Banks
13.3242 Savings Banks
13.3243 Rural Banks
13.3244 Cooperative Banks
13.3245 Foreign Banking Companies
13.325 Regulation of Banking
13.33 Central Bank and Monetary Policy
13.330 General
13.331 Government of India as the Monetary Authority
13.332 Imperial Bank
13.333 Reserve Bank of India
13.334 Monetary Policy
13.34 Banking Activities
13.340 General
13.341 Lending
13.3410 General
13.3411 Rate of Interest (See also Class no. 13.311 Money lenders)
13.3412 Deposits
13.342 Reserves
13.343 Discounts
13.344 Cheques, Hundis, etc.
13.35 International Banking and Settlement
13.4 Money and Capital Market
13.40 General
13.41 Investments
13.410 General
13.411 Stocks, Shares
13.412 Securities
13.4120 General
13.4121 Savings, etc.
13.413 State Investments
13.414 Sectoral Investment

14. ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS (Price Movements)
14.0 General
14.1 Economic Fluctuations, Business Cycles
14.10 General
14.11 Booms
14.12 Depressions
14.2 Prices
14.20 General
14.21 Inflation
14.22 Price movements
14.220 General
14.221 Prices (Commoditywise)

15. PUBLIC FINANCE (Taxation and Fiscal Policy)
15.0 General
15.1 Finances, Revenue and Expenditure
15.10 General
15.11 Mogul Finances
15.12 Non-Mogul Finances (Regionwise)
15.13 British Finances (Regionwise) (See also Class no. 16.11 East India Company)
15.130 General
15.131 Budgets
15.132 Accounts and Audit Reports
15.14 Revenue
15.140 General
15.141 Commoditywise
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.142 State Property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasure (including Establishments, Govt stores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.150 General</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 15.151 Itemwise expendi-
| ture                    |
| 15.152 Subsidies, Loans, etc. |
| 15.16 War Economics     |
| 15.160 General          |
| 15.161 Military Finances. Expenditure |
| 15.162 Booties, Plunders, Prize Ships |
| 15.17 Princely states. Finances |
| 15.18 Local Finances    |
| 15.19 Federal Finance. Centre-state and inter-state Relations |
| (See also Class no. 5.50 Constitutional Problems) |
| 15.2 Fiscal Policy, Deficit Financing |
| (See also Class no. 16.3 Trade Policy and Tariff) |
| 15.3 Taxation           |
| 15.30 General           |
| 15.301 Central          |
| 15.302 Provincial       |
| 15.303 Local            |
| 15.31 Poll              |
| 15.32 Property. Wealth. Inheritance. Estate and Death Duty |
| 15.33 Land-revenue      |
| 15.330 General          |
| 15.331 Irrigation       |
| 15.34 Income            |
| 15.35 Business          |
| 15.350 General          |
| 15.351 Agricultural Income |
| 15.36 Indirect Tax      |
| (including tax on Raw Material, Manufacture Consumption) |
| 15.360 General          |
| 15.361 Sales Tax        |
| 15.3611 Services Entertainment |
| 15.362 Stamp Duty       |
| 15.363 Licence          |
| 15.364 Vehicle tax      |
| 15.365 Excise. Customs  |
| (See also Class no. 16.31 Customs) |
| 15.366 Sayer            |
| 15.367 Capital          |
| 15.37 Transit duties. Toll. Octroi |
| 15.38 Pilgrim's tax     |
| 15.39 Other taxes       |
| 15.4 Miscellaneous Sources of Revenue. |
| Lottery, etc.           |
| 15.40 General           |
| 15.41 Lottery           |
| 15.42 Chit Funds        |
| 15.44 Others            |
| 15.5 Public Debt and Debt Policy |
| 15.50 General           |
| 15.51 Loans raised      |
| 15.510 General          |
| 15.511 Internal         |
| 15.512 Foreign          |
| 16. FOREIGN TRADE       |
| (Foreign Exchange and Balance of Payments) |
| (See Class no. 10 Commerce for works covering both internal and external trade) |
| 16.0 General            |
| 16.1 Foreign Chartered Companies |
| 16.10 General           |
| 16.11 East India Company (English) |
| (See also Class no. 15.13 British Finances) |
| 16.110 General (including History, Internal Administration, Trade, Finances, etc.) |
| 16.112 Relations with Princes, their States and other individuals |
| 16.12 Portuguese East India Company |
| 16.13 Dutch East India Company |
| 16.14 French East India Company |
CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

16.19 Others
(See Class no. 10.5 for foreign individuals and foreign private companies)

16.2 Exports and Imports
16.20 General
16.21 Commoditywise
16.22 Countrywise
16.23 Balance of Trade

16.3 Trade Policy and Tariff
16.30 General
16.31 Customs, Export and Import Duties
(See also Class no. 15.365 Customs)
16.310 General
16.312 Illegal trade
16.32 Protection
16.320 General
16.321 Tariff Board Reports (Commoditywise)
16.33 Trade Agreements
16.330 General
16.331 Imperial Preferences
16.34 Free Trade
16.340 General
16.341 Foreign competition, Boycott
16.35 Controls
16.350 General
16.351 State trading
16.36 Financing

16.4 Balance of Payments
16.40 General
16.401 Sterling Balances
16.402 Drain Problem
16.41 Foreign Exchange, Rates
16.410 General
16.411 Gold and Silver
16.412 Sterling Exchange Rate
16.413 Stabilization of Rupee
16.414 International Monetary Arrangements
16.42 Devaluation
16.43 Foreign remittances
16.44 Foreign Aid, Assistance

16.45 Foreign Investment, Assets and Liabilities, Loans
16.5 Foreign Economic Relations

17. NATIONAL INCOME
(Wealth, Capital Formation)
17.0 General
17.01 National Income and Wealth
17.02 Capital Formation
17.1 Central
17.2 Provincial
17.3 Personal
17.4 Distribution
17.40 General
17.41 Rents
17.42 Wages
17.43 Interest
17.44 Trade Commission
17.45 Profits

18. CONSUMPTION
(Food, Housing, Services)
18.0 General
18.1 Consumption Studies
18.11 Standard of Living
18.12 Expenditure
18.13 Savings (personal)
18.2 Food Consumption
18.3 Consumption of other Goods and Services
18.4 Housing
18.5 Property (personal movable and immovable)

19. WELFARE PROGRAMMES
(Education, Urbanisation, Public Health)
19.0 General
19.1 Education
19.2 Urbanisation
19.20 General
19.21 Towns and Cities, Development
CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

19.22 Water supply, Drainage
19.3 Public Health
19.4 Jails

20. ECONOMIC POLICY, CHANGE
20.0 General
20.1 Economic, Social Planning, Policy
   20.10 General
   20.11 Policy
20.2 Economic Change
   20.20 General
   20.21 Foreign Impact
      20.210 General
      20.211 British
      20.212 Other Countries
20.3 General Interpretation of Change

20.12 Planning, Reconstruction
   20.120 General
   20.121 Rural Development
INDEX TO THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

A

Abkari, 15.365
Accounts and audit reports, 15.132
Administration, public, 5.52
Adulteration, 5.41
Advertisement, 10.102
Agency houses, banking, 13.301
Industrial, 11.331
Agrarian relations, 6
Agriculture, Cooperatives, 8.11
Fibre crops, 7.23
Incoem tax, 15.35
Land transfer, 6.4
Plantation crops, 7.22
Agriculturists, conditions, 7.6
Air transport, 9.24
Alienation of land, 6.401
Animal husbandry, 7.261
Animal resources, 3.4
Apprenticeship, 11.274
Archives, 2.1
Auction, 10.13
Audit reports, 15.132

B

Balance of payments, 16.4
Balance of trade, 16.23
Banking, 13.3

Vol IV A - 5
**INDEX TO THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract labour</td>
<td>12.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controls, foreign trade</td>
<td>16.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operation</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operative banking</td>
<td>13.3244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate tax</td>
<td>16.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption</td>
<td>5.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost-benefit irrigation</td>
<td>7.7222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of living</td>
<td>18.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottage industries</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, cultivation</td>
<td>7.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit institutions, award</td>
<td>7.512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivation, methods, techniques</td>
<td>7.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs, external</td>
<td>16.310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>internal</td>
<td>10.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclones</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>7.262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death duty</td>
<td>18.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deck passengers</td>
<td>9.2320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit financing</td>
<td>16.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departmental stores</td>
<td>10.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>13.3412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressed classes</td>
<td>2.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression, economic</td>
<td>14.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devaluation</td>
<td>16.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts</td>
<td>13.343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disputes, industrial</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution, Govt policy</td>
<td>7.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national income</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District boards</td>
<td>5.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Docks</td>
<td>9.2523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drafts</td>
<td>13.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage, urban</td>
<td>19.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought animals</td>
<td>7.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug habits</td>
<td>5.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumping</td>
<td>10.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch East India Company</td>
<td>16.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquakes</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East India Company, Dutch</td>
<td>16.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>16.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>16.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>16.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic change, conditions</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluctuations, geography</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpretation, planning</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thought</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>11.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embankments</td>
<td>3.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emigrant labour</td>
<td>12.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment, agencies, agricultural, foreigners</td>
<td>12.111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowments</td>
<td>5.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>11.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment tax</td>
<td>15.3611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrepreneurial history</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate tax</td>
<td>15.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeans, settlement</td>
<td>7.731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange, banks</td>
<td>13.323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rate, sterling</td>
<td>16.412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise</td>
<td>15.365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibitions, agricultural</td>
<td>7.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrial</td>
<td>11.291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure, consumption</td>
<td>18.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>military, 15.161</td>
<td>16.361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td>16.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax</td>
<td>15.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports and imports, duties</td>
<td>16.310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extension services, agricultural</td>
<td>7.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**F**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Subcategory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fairs</td>
<td>10.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Familiar aid and assistance</td>
<td>16.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banking companies</td>
<td>13.3245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chartered companies, 16.11</td>
<td>10.341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competition, 16.341</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic relations, 16.5</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exchange and rates, 16.41</td>
<td>20.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impact on economy, 20.41</td>
<td>15.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>investment, 16.42</td>
<td>15.512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans raised</td>
<td>16.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans received</td>
<td>16.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remittances, 16.45</td>
<td>15.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trade</td>
<td>16.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trading companies and individuals</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEX TO THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

Foreigners, employment, 12.110
  in India, 2.49
  settlement, 7.702
Forest, 7.3
Forward marketing, 10.106
Fragmentation of holdings, 6.34
Free labour, 12.23
  trade, 16.34
Freight rates, railways, 9.2341
  water, 4.2341
French east India Company, 16.14
Fruits, 7.212

G
Gambling tax, 15.3611
Gas supply, 11.31
Gazetteers, 2.1
Geological surveys, 3.02
Goats, 7.260
Gold, foreign trade, 16.411
  gold standard, 13.121
Government, monetary authority, 13.331
  purchases and stores, 15.142

H
Handicrafts, 11.10
Harbour, 9.2323
Harcians, 8.41
  welfare, 19.0
Haulage, transport, 9.2301
Hawkers, 10.112
Health, public, 19.3
Hides and skins, 7.263
Highways, 9.211
Hindus, 5.21
Historiography, 2.1
Horses, 7.260
Hours of work, 12.42

Housing, 10.4
  tax, 15.36
Hunds, 13.344
Hydroelectricity, 11.31

I
Imperial Bank, 13.332
Imperial preferences, 16.331
  Firms, 6.116
Income, agricultural policy, 7.71
  national, 17
  tax, 15.34
Indebtedness, rural, 7.51
Indentured labour, 12.32
Indianisation, 12.114
Indians abroad, 2.43
Indigo, cultivation, 7.22
Industries, co-operatives, 8.3
  labour relations, 12
Infanticide, 5.42
Inflation, 14.61
Inheritance, 5.213
  taxes, 15.32
Insolvency, 18.5
Institutional finance, 11.282
Insurance, 11.292
Inter-state financial relations, 15.19
Interest, component of national income, 17.43
  rate, 13.311, 13.3411
Internal trade, 10
International banking and settlement, 13.35
  monetary arrangements, 16.414
  shipping, 9.2322
Investments, 13.41
Irrigation, 7.72
  methods and equipment on farms, 7.16

J
Jails, 10.4
Jamais, 0.23
Jamnami system, 0.21
Joint family, 5.31
Joint stock companies, 11.232
Jute, cultivation, 7.26

K
Khoti, 6.115

L
Labour, agricultural and rural, 7.0
  non-agricultural, 12
Land, agricultural, 7.11
  mortgage banks, 13.3244
  ownership, settlement, tenure, 6
Leave, 12.42
Legal institutions, 5.6
Lending, 13.3410
Licences, 10.363
Life insurance, 11.2923
Light-houses, 9.2323
Lingayats, 5.24
Liquor habits, 5.44
Livestock, 7.261
Loans, foreign, 16.45
  given, 15.352
  raised, 15.35
Local finances, 15.19
  governments, 5.53
  taxation, 13.303
  trains, 9.2315
Location of industry, 11.21
Lockouts, 12.6
Lotteries, 10.42

xxv
INDEX TO THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

M
Machinery, agricultural, 7.17
Mahalwari, 6.112
Mahalwari, 6.113
Management, 11.202
Managing agency system, 11.2321
Manpower, 12.2
Mansabdari, 5.13
Manufacturing industry, 11.2
Manufacture tax, 15.36
Manufacturing industry, 8.12
Manures, 7.15
Marine transport, 9.232
Marketing, 10.1
agricultural, 7.4
co-operative, 8.4
land, 6.4
state, 7.34
Migration, agriculural labour, 7.612
non-agricultural labour, 12.3
population, 4.3
Military finances, 10.161
Mining, 3.61
Mining, 3.62
Mixed economy, 11.2720
Mobility, occupational, 12.33
Model farms, 7.75
Mogul finances, 15.11
Monetary, international arrangements, 16.414
policy, 13.334
standards, 13.1
Money, 15
Money-lenders, 7.511, 13.311
Monopoly, industry, 11.2323
trade, 10.107
Monsoon, 3.12
Motor vehicles, 9.210
Motorbikes, 15.35
Multipurpose projects, 7.7220
Municipal administration, 5.53
Museums, 11.201
Muslims, 5.26

N
National income and wealth, 17
reconstruction, 20.12
Nationalisation, 11.2720
Natural resources, 3
Navigation, canals, 9.2312
rivers, 9.2311
Nepotism, 5.43
Nobility, 5.12

O
Occupational mobility, 12.33
Occupationwise payments, 12.411
Ootiri, 15.37
Oils, edible, 7.212
non-edible, 7.25
Opium habit, 5.44

P
Pack animals, 9.2132
Packing, 9.201
Paper currency, 13.112
Parsis, 5.28
Patents, 11.201
Peasants' movements, 7.63
Pensions, 12.41
Permanent settlement, 6.111
Fests and pesticides, 7.18
Philanthropic organisations, 5.02
Pilgrims' tax, 15.38
Planning, 20.12
agricultural, 7.7
industrial, 11.273
Plantations, 7.22
Police administration, 8.520
Political institutions, 5.5
Police, 10.31
Pollution, 11.20
Poppy cultivation, 7.29
Population, 4
Ports, 9.232
Portuguese East India Company, 12.12
Posts, 9.11
Power, 11.31
Presidency banks, 15.3420
Prices, 14.2
agricultural, 7.33
policy, 7.71
Princely states finances, 16.17
Private sector, 11.2723
Prize ships, 15.162
Production, agricultural, 7.2
industrial, 11.01
Productive works, 7.7221
Productivity, agricultural, 7.20
Provincial finance, 15.13
Expenditure, 15.15
finance, 15
industry, 11.274
health, 19.3
Revenue, 15.14
 undertakings, 11.2721
utilisation, 11.3
works, 9.01
Purchases, govt, 15.142

xxvi
R

Railways, 9.22
Rainfall, 3.12
Rate of interest, 13.311, 13.3411
Nationalisation, 11.201
Raw material tax, 10.36
Recruitment, 12.111
Religious, tenures, 6.116
trusts, 5.2
Rent-free tenures, 6.116
Rent, component of national income, 17.41
land, 6.62
Reserve Bank of India, 13.333
Reserve treasury system, 13.3221
Reserves, 13.342
Retail trade, 10.11
Retrenchment, 12.13
Revenue and expenditure, 10.1
Riots, 5.401
Rivers, Irrigation, 7.722
navigation, 9.2311
roads, 9.213
Rubber, cultivation, 7.22
Rupee, stabilisation, 16.413
Rural, Banks, 13.3243
co-operation, 8.3
credit institutions, 7.612
development, 8.021
indebtedness, 7.51
labour, 7.6
roads, 9.213
Ryotwari tenure, 6.12

S

Salaries, 12.410
Sales tax, 15.361
Salt, 3.61
Sanitation, 19.3
Satl, 5.45
Savings, banking, 13.3242
personal, 10.13
Securities, 13.4121
Sectoral investments, 10.414
Securities, 15.132
Serpiculture, 7.27
Service, conditions, 12.401
co-operatives, 6.3
industries, 11.29
tax, 15.3611
tenures, 6.116
Settlement, foreigners, 7.731
land, 6
Sheep, 7.411
Ships, 7.260
Shipping, 9.232
Ships, price, 12.162
Sikhs, 5.25
Silkworms, 7.27
Silver, foreign trade, 16.411
standard, 13.122
Slavery, 5.47
Small-scale industries, 11.1
Social, groups, 12.26
problems, 6.4
Soil cultivation, 3.21
speculation, 13.4111
Spices, 7.216
Stamp duty, 15.362
Standard of living, 10.11
State, investments, 13.413
marketing, 7.34
property, 15.142
trading, 16.301
Sterling, balances, 16.401
Stocks, 13.4110
Stores, govt, 10.142
Strikes, 12.8
Structure of industry, 11.22
Subsidies, 15.152
Succession law, 5.213
Sugarcane, cultivation, 7.214
Supply, agricultural, 7.51
Survey of India, 3.02
Survey settlement reports, 6.211

T

Takeover loans, 7.6121
Talukdar, 6.114
Tanks, Irrigation, 7.721
Tariff policy, 16.3
Taxation, 15.6
Tax, cultivation, 7.22
Technology, agricultural, 7.7b
industry, 12.101
Telegraphs, 9.12
Telephones, 9.13
Temple institutions, 5.21
Tenures, 6.1
Tobacco, cultivation, 7.2b
habit, 5.44
Toll, 10.67
Towns, development, 19.21
Trade, agreements, 16.30
associations, 11.44
commission, 10.16
components of national income, 17.44
foreign, 16
internal, 10
Trade marks, 10.102
Trade unions, 12.5
Trams, local, 9.21k
Tramways, 9.22
Transit duties, 15.57
Transport, 9.2
Travelogues, 2.2
Treasure troves, 10.142
Tribal economies, 2.3
Troops, See under Labour, 12;
war economies, 10.16;
Trusts, charitable, 5.62
religious, 64

U

Unemployment, 12.12
insurance, 11.162b
Urban, co-operatives, 8.2
drainage, 19.22
roads, 9.2212
INDEX TO THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

W

Wages,
   agricultural, 7.62
   component of national income, 17.42
   non-agricultural, 12.41

War economies, 15.16
Warehousing, 10.104

Waste land, 3.2

Water,
   freights, 9.1541
   irrigation rates, 7.7222
   resources, 3.5
   supply, 19.82
   transport, 9.23

Wealth,
   national, 17
   tax, 18.88

Weather, 3.11

Weights and Measures, 10.103
Welfare programmes, 19.0
Wells, irrigation, 7.721
White-collar class,
   See under Labour, 12
Wholesale marketing, 10.12
Women, 5.32
Wool, 7.264
Workmen's compensation, 12.41

Z

Zamindari, 6.111
Part 9
Books
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON
THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA
(1500 A.D. to 1947 A.D.)

Part 9
Books
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Class No</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explanatory Note</td>
<td></td>
<td>VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations Used</td>
<td></td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libraries Consulted</td>
<td></td>
<td>VIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Thought</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Economic History</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Institutions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-operation</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money and Banking</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Fluctuations</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Finance</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject/Region/Author</td>
<td>Class No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Trade</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Income</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welfare Programmes</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Policy, Change</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Index</td>
<td></td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region Index</td>
<td></td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Index</td>
<td></td>
<td>439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addendum</td>
<td></td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Index to Addendum</td>
<td></td>
<td>481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region Index to Addendum</td>
<td></td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Index to Addendum</td>
<td></td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>