

VOL I NOS 2 & 3
JUNE 1973

ICHR NEWSLETTER

RESEARCH PROJECTS, PUBLICATION GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS	1
SOURCE MATERIALS	2
TRANSLATION PROGRAMME	COVER 2
FREEDOM FIGHTERS ABROAD	” 3
OTHER PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES	15
DELEGATIONS	21
COUNCIL NEWS	26
NEWS FROM THE FIELD	29

INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH NEW DELHI

Translation Programme

Translation of Selected Titles into Regional Languages

This is one of the major projects taken up by the Council in recent months. The aim is to make available to the students of history a core of essential books on Indian history written during the last 25 years, translated into the regional languages. Ninety-four titles have been selected in the first phase to be translated into varying number of regional languages depending upon the subject of the book and its relevance to the region. Nearly one thousand translators are associated with this programme. To help in organizing and implementing a programme of this magnitude and complexity, the Council has set up local units in each state under the direction of a historian. Translation rights are being negotiated with the authors/publishers.

The list of titles taken up for translation is given on pages 44-48 of the Newsletter.

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Research Projects, Publication Grants and Fellowships

The research projects and publication programmes sanctioned earlier by the Council made steady progress. In addition, new projects were sanctioned and new publications admitted for grants-in-aid. The details have been given on pages 40-43 of the Newsletter.

The Council has also decided to encourage comprehensive research in new and relatively less explored realms such as History of Languages, Literature and Philosophy and to promote further studies in History of Art and Architecture. Such research organizations and scholars as are interested in taking up projects of this nature may write to the Council for further information.

Based on the experience of last year, the schemes of grants-in-aid to research projects, publication grants and fellowships have been revised to suit the needs of research scholars better. The revised schemes make provision for acquiring photostat and xerox copies and other reprographic material.

The application forms for doctoral, post-doctoral and general fellowships as well as travel and contingency grants have been duly revised to meet the requirements of various categories of researchers.

Fellowships for Foreign Scholars

This is a new scheme that has been formulated to encourage overseas scholars desirous of carrying out research in history in India. The financial support which the Council will extend to these scholars will be determined according to the needs and circumstances of each case.

Source Materials

Early Indian History

The Council has taken up a programme of preparing source materials in three parts :

A two-volume source book for postgraduate students

A series of volumes on the inscriptions of India (c A.D. 600-1500)

Reprints of rare and out-of-print materials

SOURCE MATERIALS

This is planned in two volumes, of about 400-500 pages each. The first volume will cover the period up to A.D. 320 and the second from A.D. 320 to 1400. The plan of the two volumes is as follows ;

Volume I

Prehistory and Proto-history

Early Vedic Period

Later Vedic Period

Period of the Mahājanapadas

Mauryan Period

Post-Mauryan Period

Volume II

Guptas and their Successors

A.D. 600-1000

A.D. 1000-1400

Each volume will have a general as well as sectional introductions and, where necessary, source-wise introduction. This will enable the reader to study the sources in their proper historical perspective. Detailed guidelines have been formulated for the use of historians contributing the chapters.

INSCRIPTIONS

This programme aims at making inscriptional sources available in easily accessible, handy volumes to those engaged in historical research. Inscriptions would roughly cover the period A.D. 600-1500. Each volume will consist of about 400 pages, each page containing about 400 words. In addition to an introduction, the text of the inscription and the translation of the inscription or summary, each volume will include an index to rivers, places, technical terms, persons and subjects of religious, social and political significance, maps showing the distribution of inscriptions, and charts of characters employed in inscriptions.

The following volumes have been planned:

- Inscriptions of Assam
- Inscriptions of the Pālas and the Senas
- Inscriptions of the Minor Dynasties of Bengal (Gauḍas, Candras, Varmans, etc.)
- Inscriptions of the Śailodbhavas, Sulkis, Nandas, Tuṅgas and Bhañjas (2 Volumes)
- Inscriptions of the Eastern Gaṅgas, Kadambas and Gajapatis (2 Volumes)
- Inscriptions of Bihar
- Inscriptions of Punjab, Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and the adjoining hilly tracts
- Inscriptions of the Maukharis, Vardhanas, Later Guptas and Yaśovarman of Kanauj
- Inscriptions of the Gāhaḍavālas
- Inscriptions of the Imperial Pratihāras
- Inscriptions of the Sarabhapauriyas and Somavaṃśis
- Inscriptions of the Kalacuris of Māhiṣmatī and Tripuri
- Inscriptions of the Kalacuris of South Kosala and the Candellas

Inscriptions of the Guhilas and other Minor Dynasties of Rajasthan
 Inscriptions of the Cāhamānas and their contemporaries
 Inscriptions of the Maitrakas, Gurjaras, Saindhavas and other pre-Cālukyan Dynasties of Gujarat
 Inscriptions of the Cālukyas, Vāghelas and Minor Dynasties of Gujarat
 Inscriptions of the Tomaras.
 Inscriptions of the Early Cālukyas and allied inscriptions.
 Inscriptions of the Imperial Rāṣtrakūṭas and other Rāṣtrakūṭa families of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 Inscriptions of the Later Cālukyas and the Kalacuris
 Inscriptions of the Hoysalas
 Inscriptions of the Yādavas of Devagiri
 Inscriptions of the Nalas, Mauryas, Kadambas and Alūpas
 Inscriptions of the Pallavas
 Inscriptions of the Kākatiyas of Warangal
 Inscriptions of the Western Gaṅgas, Vaidumbas and the Nolambas
 Inscriptions of the Bāṇas
 Inscriptions of the Colas (4 Volumes)
 Inscriptions of the Pāṇḍyas (2 Volumes)
 Inscriptions of the Nāyakas of Tanjore, Madurai and Jinji
 Inscriptions of the Vijayanāgar Emperors
 Inscriptions of the Aravidus
 Inscriptions of Kerāla up to A.D. 1500 (2 Volumes)

REPRINTS OF RARE AND OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS AND ARTICLE

The object of the programme is to bring out secondary sources of history for the use of graduate and postgraduate students, research workers and college teachers. Since many of the essential books are not available even in libraries and those which are being brought out by private publishers are beyond the reach of the average student, the Council proposes to make available to researchers reasonably priced reprints as quickly as possible.

The reprint programme includes both books and articles.

Books

The following titles are being taken up in the first phase:

- A. Appadorai, *Economic Conditions of Southern India* (A.D. 1000-1500) 2 Volumes
- B.A. Saletore, *Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagar Empire*, 2 Volumes
- B.M. Barua, *Bharhut*
- H. Cousen, *The Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts*
- E.H. Warmington, *The Commerce between the Roman Empire and India*
- G.A. Grierson, *Bihar Peasant Life*
- H.H. Risley, *Tribes and Castes of Bengal, Ethnographic Glossary*
- H. Bühler, *Tribes and Castes of Sindh and Baluchistan*
- K.N. Dikshit, *Excavations at Paharpur*
- Malalaseker (ed.) *Encyclopaedia of Buddhism*
- Niharranjan Ray, *Maurya and Sunga Art*
- Panchanan Niyogi, *Iron in Ancient India*
- Panchanan Niyogi, *Copper in Ancient India*
- R.D. Foote, *Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities*
- S.C. Nandimath, *A Handbook of Virashivism*
- Stella Kramrishch, *Indian Sculpture*
- E. Thurston, *Castes and Tribes in Southern India* (7 Volumes)
- W.H. Schoff, *The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*
- W.D.D. Vincent, *The Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean* (2 Volumes)
- W. Crooke, *The Tribes and Castes of North Western Provinces and Oudh* (4 Volumes)

Articles

The second part of this programme relates to the compilation and reprinting of articles on certain themes. The following themes have been taken up in the first instance :

Social History of Indian Art
Sculpture and Iconography
Castes and Tribes
Production and Technology
Trade and Commerce
Indian Religion
Indian Philosophy

In addition, it is proposed to reprint collections of writings of certain historians, e.g.,

Articles of D.D. Kosambi on Indian History and Culture
Articles of D.D. Kosambi on Indian Numismatics
Articles on Indian Temples by Nirmal Kumar Bose
Selected articles of Stella Kramrishch
Selected articles of Anand Coomaraswamy

Medieval Indian History

EUROPEAN SOURCES

The Council has taken up the compilation, translation and editing of European source materials, especially those relating to travellers' accounts of India. Such records furnish valuable information about the social, economic and cultural conditions of the people of India, and, when used as supplement to the local sources, help in reconstructing a correct picture of the period. A planning committee has been set up with Dr George Moraes as its chairman. Work has been initiated on the following:

Russian Sources

Dr Surendra Gopal, Reader in History, Patna University, is compiling and translating the Russian documents relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which furnish data regarding the economic activities of Indian traders in Iran, Central Asia and Russia. The work is to be completed in two years.

Dutch Sources

Dr Om Prakash, Reader, Delhi School of Economics, is preparing a calendar of Dutch records covering the period 1618-23.

French Sources

Dr Aniruddha Ray, Lecturer in History, Calcutta University, has sent a detailed plan for the selection and translation of French travellers' accounts up to the first half of the eighteenth century. The proposal will be placed before the next meeting of the concerned committee.

Hindi Translation of Early Sources of Akbar's Reign

Persian chronicles constitute a major source for the study of Medieval Indian history. There already exist translations of Persian sources in Hindi up to the reign of Humāyūn. Dr S. Athar Abbas Rizvi, Reader, Asian Civilizations, Canberra University, Australia, has sent a proposal to the Council for bringing out a Hindi translation of early sources of Akbar's reign in six volumes. These six volumes relate to the periods 1556-1562, 1563-1573, 1574-1580, 1581-1585, 1586-1598 and 1599-1605.

Each volume will contain an introduction, notes on the lives of the authors, and a critical evaluation of their works. The translation will be annotated in the light of modern researches on this period of history. A glossary with explanatory notes on the technical terms occurring in the text will also accompany the translation. The project is expected to take about five years. It is being financed by the Central Hindi Directorate. Tentatively, the following sources will be covered:

'Alā'ud Daulā Qazwīnī	:	<i>Nafā'isu'l Ma'āsir</i>
'Ārif Qandahārī	:	<i>Ta'rikh-i-Akbarī</i>
Bayāzīd Biyāt	:	<i>Tazkira-i-Humāyūn wa Akbar</i>
Ja'far Beg Āsaf Khān	:	<i>Ta'rikh-i-Alfī</i>
Abū'l Faḡl 'Allāmī	:	<i>Akbar Nāma</i> (Vols. II, III)
Abdu'l Qādir Badā'ūnī	:	<i>Muntakhabu't Tawārikh</i> (Vol. II)
Ṣizāmu'd Dīn Aḡmad	:	<i>Tabaqāt-i-Akbarī</i> , Vol. II.
Asad Beg	:	<i>Wāqī'āt</i>

Extracts from the following

Shaikh Abdu'l Ḥaḡ	:	
Ḥuḡaddīṣ Dehlawī	:	<i>Ta'rikh-i-Haḡqī</i>

Faiẓī Sirhindī	: <i>Akbar Nāma</i>
Shaikh Nūru'l Ḥaḡ	: <i>Ẓubdatu't Tawārikh</i>

Extracts from the following provincial histories

Maḥmūd Bukhārī	: <i>Ta'rikh-i-Salāṭīn-i-Gujarāt</i>
Muḥammad Manjhū Akbar	: <i>Mir'āt-i-Sikandarī</i>
Mīr Abu Turāb Wali	: <i>Ta'rikh-i-Gujarāt</i>
Ḥājiu'd-Dabīr	: <i>Ẓafaru'l Wāleh (Arabic)</i>
Muḥammad Ma'ṣūm	: <i>Ta'rikh-i-Sind</i>
Anonymous	: <i>Bahāristān-i-Shāhi</i>
'Alī bin'Azīzullah Ṭabaṭabā	: <i>Burhān-i-Ma'āṣir</i>
Rafī'u'd Dīn Shīrāzī	: <i>Tazkiratu'l Mulūk</i>
Fuzūnī Astarābādī	: <i>Futūḥāt-i-'Adl Shāhi</i>
Muḥammad Amīn	: <i>Anfa'u'l-Akḥbār</i>

Extracts from later sources

Mu'tamad Khān	: <i>Iqbāl Nāma-i-Jahāngīrī, Volume II</i>
Muḥammad Qāsim Hindū	: <i>Gulshan-i-Ibrāhīmī</i>
Shāh Firishṭa	
Tāḥir Muḥammad	: <i>Rauzatū't Tāhīrīn</i>
'Abdu'l Bāqī Nihāwandī	: <i>Ma'āṣir-i-Raḥīmī</i>

Extracts from the biographies of saints and scholars

'Alāu'd Daula Qazwīnī	: <i>Nafā'isu'l Ma'āṣir</i>
'Abdu'l Qādir Badā'ūnī	: <i>Muntakhabū't Tawārikh Vol. III</i>
Abdu'l Haḡ Muḥaddīṣ Dehlawī	: <i>Akḥbāru'l Akḥiyār</i>
Ghausī Sbattārī	: <i>Gulzār-i-Abrār</i>

Extracts from the epistolatory literature

<i>Mukātabāt-i-'Allāmī</i>
<i>Munsha'āt-i-Abu'l Faḡh</i>
<i>Latā'if-i-Faiẓī</i>

The details of this project are being worked out. In the meanwhile translation of some of the texts has been allotted to scholars and work has commenced.

Modern Indian History

The compilation of sources relating to this period is being planned in five parts :

Nationalist Movement
Peasant Movement
Trade Union Movement
Economic and Statistical Data
Reprints of rare and out-of-print materials (books and articles)

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

The following programme has been taken up :

Resistance to British Rule (South India) before 1858 (1 Volume).
Professor K. Rajayyan, Madurai University, who is the General Editor for this volume, has completed more than half the project.

1858-1905	6 Volumes
General Editor	Professor Bipan Chandra
1858-85	Professor S.R. Mehrotra
1885-86	Professor Bipan Chandra

Work has started on the two volumes. Four volumes relate to the period 1886-1905.

1905-1919	4 Volumes
General Editor	Professor T.K. Ravindran

The following historians have taken up these volumes :

1905-09 (2 Vols.)	Dr Sumit Sarkar
1910-15 (1 Vol.)	Professor M.N. Das
1915-19 (1 Vol.)	Professor T.K. Ravindran
1919-1937	8 Volumes
General Editor	Professor Bimal Prasad

The volumes have been assigned to the historians mentioned against each period and work has started on all of them.

1919-20	Professor V.N. Datta
1920-22	Professor Sitaram Singh
1922-24	Professor M.P. Sreekumaran Nair
1924-26	Professor Amba Prasad
1927-29	Professor Bimal Prasad

1930-31	Professor Bimal Prasad
1932-34	Professor Bipan Chandra
1934-37	Professor Gopal Krishna

PEASANT MOVEMENT

General Editor Dr Benoy Chaudhury

This is being compiled in two parts (a) Peasant movement in general in India and (b) Peasant movement prior to 1858 in South India. The first part, being compiled by Dr Benoy Chaudhury, will concentrate on the period from 1757 to 1918. Scholars are being selected for volumes relating to different regions.

Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra	2 Volumes
Maharashtra and Gujarat	2 Volumes
Punjab, U.P. and the Central Provinces	1 Volume
Eastern India (comprising Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam)	6 Volumes

The volume on the Peasant Movement in South India is being prepared by Professor T.K. Ravindran. Work on both series has started.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

General Editor Professor A.R. Desai

Professor Desai is planning the project in four parts corresponding to four periods and the work has been assigned to the historians mentioned against each :

Up to 1918	Professor S.D. Punekar Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay
1919-1936	Professor A.R. Desai Department of Sociology University of Bombay
1937-1941	Dr (Mrs) M.G. Savur Department of Sociology University of Bombay
1942-1947	Dr M.N.V. Nair Department of Sociology University of Bombay

It is proposed to bring out a total of 10 volumes : four are expected to come out in the first year, and the rest in the second year. The project was initiated on 1 April and the Council has released the first instalment of grants.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL DATA

A series of volumes on statistical data are being planned on Agriculture, Rent and Revenue, Finance and Currency, Inland and Foreign Trade, Industry and Labour, Prices and Wages.

Dr S. Bhattacharya began work on the volume on Finance and Currency on 1 March. A research assistant has been appointed and the first instalment of grants has been released. The volume is expected to be ready in nine months.

The statistical volume on Industry has been taken up by Professor A.K. Bagchi. He proposes to cover Indian industrial statistics for the period 1818-1859. The Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, Calcutta, will be housing the project and handling the material relating to it. A research assistant has been appointed and work commenced from 3 March.

Dr V.B. Singh, Lucknow University, has agreed to compile the statistical volume on Labour, Prices and Wages. This volume will cover the period after 1920. Since the data pertaining to wages, prices, their revisions, industrial relations and levels of living are scattered in Simla, Delhi and Calcutta, the work is being planned at all the three centres, especially Simla and Delhi.

REPRINTS OF RARE AND OUT-OF-PRINT MATERIALS

Under this programme, the following 27 titles are being taken up in the first phase. The overall responsibility for these books has been assigned to nine historians who in turn have associated other scholars in preparing the press copy.

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Scholar-in-charge</i>
Thomas Duer Broughton	<i>Letters from a Maratha Camp during the year 1809</i>	Professor S.N. Athavale
J.D.B. Gribble	<i>A History of the Deccan</i> (2 volumes)	Dr M.K. Dhavalikar

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Scholar-in-charge</i>
Robert Orme	<i>Historical Fragments of the Moghul Empire</i>	Dr K.N. Chitnis
W.H. Sleeman	<i>Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official</i> (2 volumes)	Professor A.M. Deshpande
D.C. Graham	<i>Statistical Report on the Principality of Kolhapur</i>	Dr A.C. Pawar
V.K. Bhave	<i>Peshwakalin Maharashtra</i> (Marathi)	Professor A.R. Kulkarni
Captain T.B. Jeris	<i>Weights, Measures and Coins of India</i>	Shri G.H. Khare
H.G. Rawlinson and R.P. Patwardhan (ed.)	<i>A Source Book of Maratha History</i>	Dr P.M. Joshi
Surendra Nath Sen (ed.)	<i>Foreign Biographies of Shivaji</i>	Professor Barun De
-do-	<i>Siva Chhatrapati</i>	Dr P.C. Gupta
Historian-in-charge		Professor Barun De
Kirk Patrick	<i>Select Letters of Tipu Sultan</i>	
Anonymous	<i>Land System of Bengal</i> (2 volumes)	
Col. Mark Wills	<i>Administrative Report of Mysore</i>	
Crisp	<i>British India Analysed</i>	
Historian-in-charge		Shri Iqtidar Alam Khan
Anonymous	<i>Tazkira-i-'ulamā-i-Hind.</i>	
Mohan Lal	<i>Travels</i>	
K.M. Ashraf	<i>Collection of Essays (in Urdu)</i>	

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Scholar-in-charge</i>
Tufail Ahmad	<i>Hindustani Musalmanon Ka Roshan Mustaqbil</i>	

The press copy of the last title has been prepared and will be shortly going to the press.

Historian-in-charge	Dr Fauja Singh
Rai Kali Rai and Lala Tulsi Ram	<i>Kitāb-i-Sair-i-Punjab</i> Dr Bhagat Singh
Sir Denzil Ibbetson and Sir Edward Maclagon	<i>A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and N. W. F. P.</i> (3 Volumes) Dr Gandā Singh
S.S. Thorburn	<i>Muslims and Moneylenders in the Punjab</i> Dr B.S. Nijjar
H.K. Treveskie	<i>Land of the Five Rivers</i> S. Guru Charan Singh

Other Titles

W.W. Hunter	<i>Statistical Account Bengal</i> (18 vols.)	Shri Ashok Sen
Logan	<i>Malabar Manual</i> (3 vols.)	Professor T.K. Ravindran

Professor T.K. Ravindran has already started the work of preparing the press copy of this book which is in three volumes. An amount of Rs. 1000/- has been released to him.

Padmanabha Menon	<i>History of Kerala</i>	Professor M.G.S. Narayan
Gazetteer Section	<i>History of Gujarat</i>	Dr V.K. Chavda

**Source Book on Revolutionary Activities Outside India for
India's Independence**

In the last Newsletter we had reported that a two-volume source book relating to the revolutionary activities outside India for India's independence covering the period 1905-1947 was being undertaken by

the Council. The first volume, covering the period 1905-27, has made good progress. Professor A.C. Bose and Dr A.P. Sharma have been working on it and the selection and compilation of basic source materials have practically been completed. The volume is being planned in five chapters devoted to :

Activities of the London-Paris Group 1905-14
Ghadr Movement 1913-18
Indo-German Conspiracy 1913-18
Bolshevism 1919-27
Pan-Islamism 1911-24

Dr K.K. Ghosh of Jadavpur University, Calcutta, has agreed to take up the second volume relating to the period 1927-47.

Other Programmes and Activities

Survey of Historical Research

It was reported in the last issue of the Newsletter that the Council had taken up a survey of work done on history during the last twenty-five years. To start with, twenty-seven surveys were taken up. Work is progressing on all except two which are to be re-assigned to scholars. They relate to the surveys of Liberal Thought of India and History of National Movement assigned earlier to Professor Hira Lal Singh and Professor S. Gopal respectively. Dr Kalyan Kumar Gupta of the Ravindra Bharati University, Calcutta, has taken up the survey of Revolt of 1857 in place of Professor Barun De. Professor G.C. Pandey of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, has been assigned the survey of History of Indian Thought up to the sixth century A.D. The first instalment of funds ranging from Rs.500/- to Rs. 1,500/- has been released for 17 of the projects.

Role of Central and State Legislatures in the Freedom Struggle

This project envisages the preparation of 11 volumes, one for each of the Provinces which had come into existence by 1937. The project has been making steady progress. The Council was able to secure the services of Dr K.C. Srivastava of the Lucknow University to be the Director in-charge of the volume on Uttar Pradesh and of Dr P.V. Ranade of the Marathwada University to prepare the volume on Bombay.

Dr V.G. Dighe who had commenced work on C.P. and Berar had to give it up owing to indisposition. Dr K.N. Sinha of the Department of History, Jabalpur University, has now begun work on this province.

A meeting of the Directors of state projects was held in New Delhi on 15 March, under the chairmanship of Professor S. Gopal to review the progress made so far and discuss various problems that needed

attention. It was generally agreed that the study of the role of state legislatures in the freedom struggle should be an objective one taking into account both the positive and negative sides of the part played by political forces. The bills and resolutions introduced in the legislatures would be examined from the point of view of their social implications.

Many of the state projects would require documents available in the India Office Library and the British Museum, London. An inventory is being made of these requirements and the central unit would try to obtain them for the use of the state Directors. The central unit also proposes to prepare an inventory of the private papers available in Delhi and to take notes from the papers of Dr Rajendra Prasad and make available this material to the state units.

All the volumes are scheduled to be completed by the end of the year 1973-74.

History of the Kuṣāṇas

One of the projects under the programme of Central Asian Studies is to bring out a book on the History of the Kuṣāṇas. The contributors to the volume met on 12 February and finalized the chapter outline, time-schedule and other details. The book will consist of 400 pages with an introductory chapter dealing with sources of Kuṣāṇa history and Kuṣāṇa historiography. The framework of the book and the authors to whom the chapters have been assigned is given below:

INTRODUCTION

Kuṣāṇa Historiography : R.S. Sharma

Sources of Kuṣāṇa History: B.N. Mukherjee

CHAPTER I—POLITICAL HISTORY

A. Origin ; B.N. Mukherjee

Routes and Conquests in India; B.N. Mukherjee

Chronological and Dynastic History; B.N. Mukherjee

Date of Kaniska: A.K. Narain

Decline and Disappearance of the Kuṣāṇas: B.N. Puri

B. Political and Military Organization; R.S. Sharma

CHAPTER II—ECONOMIC LIFE

- Irrigation and Rural Economy: R.S. Sharma
Kuṣāṇa Settlements and Urban Centres: G.R. Sharma
R.S. Sharma
Crafts and Industries: B.K. Thapar
Internal and External Trade: G.L. Adhya
Kuṣāṇa Currency: S.K. Maity

CHAPTER III—SOCIETY: B.N. Puri

CHAPTER IV—RELIGION

1. Buddhism: Its Spread in Central Asia: G.C. Pande
2. Jainism: S.B. Deo
3. Śaivism and Śākta Cult: V.S. Pathak assisted by J.N. Tewari
4. Vaiṣṇavism: Suvira Jaiswal
5. Solar Worship and Other Practices: L.P. Pande

CHAPTER V—ART AND ARCHITECTURE

- Art: L.K. Tripathi
Architecture: M.N. Deshpande

CHAPTER VI—LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- Buddhist Hybrid-Sanskrit: L.K. Tripathi
Mahāyāna Texts: G.C. Pande
Sanskrit Texts-Kāvya: V.S. Pathak
Manuscripts from Central Asia: K.K. Dasgupta
Sanskrit Inscriptions: A.M. Shastri

APPENDICES

- Palaeography: A.M. Shastri
Coin Types: A.K. Narain
S.K. Maity

MAPS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Routes | Archaeological |
| Extension of the Kuṣāṇa Empire | Survey of India |
| Findspots of the Kuṣāṇa Coins | under the direction |
| Findspots of Inscriptions | of B.K. Thapar |

Indian Historical Review

Action has been initiated to bring out *Indian Historical Review*, the half-yearly journal of the ICHR, from July 1973.

An Editorial Board comprising the following historians has been set up:

Professor A.R. Kulkarni
Professor Barun De
Professor Irfan M. Habib
Professor M.G.S. Narayanan
Professor R.S. Sharma
Professor Satish Chandra
Professor S.C. Misra
Professor S. Gopal

Dr Vivekanand Jha is the Executive Editor and all the members of the Council are on the Advisory Board of the journal.

At its meeting on 21 December the Editorial Board decided to devote each issue to one major theme. "Feudalism in Indian History" was the theme selected for the first issue. Articles and review articles highlighting the various facets of the subject have been invited from scholars.

In addition to the major theme, a substantial part of the journal will be allotted to reviews of recent books on Indian and non-Indian history.

Each issue will also contain a few selected articles on various historical subjects not related to the central theme.

A token remuneration will be paid to the contributors who will also receive a specific number of off-prints of their articles and reviews.

Towards Freedom

This project aims at bringing out in a period of about six years a series of 10 volumes relating to the transfer of power. They will present a definitive study based on official and private documents, newspapers and allied materials and seek to explain how the national movement developed and became an all-India mass upsurge, culminating in the transfer of power. The volumes will cover all the important documents between the years 1937-47.

This project will be jointly implemented by the ICHR and the National Archives of India. The following Editorial Board has been constituted to plan, organize and supervise the project.

Professor Amal Tripathi
Professor A.R. Kulkarni
Professor B. Sheik Ali
Professor Satish Chandra
Professor S.R. Mehrotra
Professor S. Gopal
Professor S.N. Prasad

The Editorial Board held its first meeting on 30 April and discussed the tentative plan of the work and staff requirements.

Seminar on "Recent Trends in Indian History"

As reported in the previous issue, a seminar on the "Recent Trends in Indian History" was held in Mysore from 2 to 4 March under the direction of Professor B. Sheik Ali of the Mysore University. It was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University. Papers were presented on four main themes :

Social and Economic Structure of South India (from Saṅgam Age to the Vijayanagar Period)

Pre-Modern Society in Northern India
Stages of Colonialism in India from the middle of the Eighteenth Century

Problems of the Development of Historical Studies in South India

More than fifty historians attended the seminar. They were drawn mainly from South Indian universities and colleges. The ICHR made use of this opportunity to meet the historians of each state and discuss possible areas of research.

History of the Second World War

Following the first meeting of the National Advisory Committee, about which we reported in our previous Newsletter, the working group constituted to prepare a detailed plan of studies met on 23 January and outlined the scope of the work.

The studies on the impact of the Second World War on India's economy would cover Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Transport and Communication and Fiscal Policy.

The studies on the impact of the Second World War on India's society would cover Education, Science and Technology, Employment, Demographic Trends, Social Structure and Culture.

The studies on the impact of the Second World War on India's relations with outside world would cover the organizational aspects, policy matters, relations with individual or groups of states and popular movements.

The Council is considering the institution of fellowships for carrying out work on different aspects of the History of the Second World War selected by the National Advisory Committee. These fellowships may lead to Ph.D. degrees or may be independent research works. Scholars and historians who are interested in this area may kindly write to the Chairman or Secretary of the Council.

Professor Henri Michel, President of the International Committee on the History of Second World War, came to India under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Agreement and spent two weeks in the country, visiting different universities and meeting historians. The Council arranged an informal discussion session with the members of the National Advisory Committee on the History of Second World War when ideas were exchanged on how the French Committee on the History of the Second World War and the Indian committee could work together in this field.

Visit of Professor A.B.M. Habibullah of Dacca University to India

The Council invited Professor A.B.M. Habibullah of Dacca University to spend a month in India visiting various universities and research centres. He attended the Indian History Congress-session held at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) in December 1972 and the meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Panaji (Goa) in the first week of January. He then visited the History Departments of Delhi University, Jamia Millia Islamia, Aligarh Muslim University, Allahabad University, Bombay University, Banaras Hindu University and Utkal University.

Delegations

International Conference at Baghdad

The Iraqi Society for History and Archaeology organized an international conference at Baghdad from 25 to 30 March 1973 to discuss the following subjects:

- Palestine and Zionist Plans
- The Arabian Gulf and the Imperialist Activities
- Positive Elements of the Arabic Culture and Civilization which can be adopted in Modern Arab Renaissance
- Characteristics of the present Arab National Liberation Movement

The Council sponsored Professor S. Maqbul Ahmad, Chairman, Centre of West Asian Studies, Aligarh Muslim University, and Professor M.Ş. Agwani, Chairman, Centre for West Asian and African Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, to attend the conference.

Eminent scholars from the Arab states in addition to experts on West Asia from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, France, England, Italy and India attended the conference. The occasion provided a fine opportunity for the exchange of ideas with Arab and other scholars on current research in Arab history in general and on contemporary developments in West Asia in particular.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Iraqi Society for History and Archaeology showed keen interest in the work of the Indian Council of Historical Research and decided to exchange publications with the ICHR on a regular basis.

Historians Visit Bangladesh

The Bangladesh Itihas Samiti organized its first annual conference on 21 and 22 April 1973 at Chittagong. The theme of discussion

was "The Collection and Preservation of Historical Sources". In response to an invitation from the Samiti, supported by the Bangladesh Government, the ICHR sponsored Professor J. N. Sarkar and Dr Benoy Chaudhury as delegates to attend the conference on behalf of the Government of India.

The third session of the Bangladesh Itihas Parishad (Bangladesh History Congress) was held at the Dacca University from 12 to 15 May 1973. The session discussed the following major themes:

Bangladesh and the Bengali People: Economic, Social, Cultural and Political History—Ancient, Medieval and Modern
Wars of National Liberation in Different Countries of the World—Nature and Problem of History Writing
Historiography—Methodology and Interpretation

At the invitation of the Parishad, the ICHR sent a delegation of three historians, Professor Niharranjan Ray, Professor Romila Thapar and Dr Paramatma Saran. These and a few other historians from India took active part in the deliberations of the Parishad and read papers at its meetings. Professor Niharranjan Ray gave a lecture which was greatly appreciated and was given a public reception by the Bangla Academy where discussion on contemporary problems of Bengali language and literature and on the history of the Bengali people took place.

Delegation to the International Conference of Orientalists

The 29th session of the International Congress of Orientalists is being held in Paris from 16 to 22 July 1973. This Congress will commemorate the centenary of the First Orientalist Congress, which took place in Paris in 1873 and celebrate the 150th anniversary of the foundation in Paris of the Asian Society.

The ICHR is sponsoring a delegation of two historians—Professor Abdul Aleem, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, and Dr Aniruddha Ray of the Calcutta University—for this conference.

Indo-Soviet Symposium

It was reported in the earlier issue that under the cultural exchange programme between India and the USSR the first Indo-Soviet symposium was being planned on the theme "Economic and Social Changes in India and Russia from the 17th to the first half of the 19th Century".

The symposium was held in Moscow from 14 to 16 May. The Council sponsored the following delegation led by its Chairman, Professor R.S. Sharma :

Professor Amares Tripathi
Dr Amalendu Guha
Professor Barun De
Professor R. S. Sharma
Professor Satish Chandra
Dr Surendra Gopal
Professor Tapan Raychaudhuri (went from Oxford to join the delegation in Moscow)

A report on the symposium by Professor Amares Tripathi appears in pp. 49-58.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS



A group of freedom fighters with ICHR staff



Union Minister for Education Professor Nurul Hasan observing on exhibit

ABROAD—EXHIBITION



President V.V. Giri looking at an exhibit



Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi viewing an exhibit

Council News

Meetings Held

Meeting of the sub-committee on Sources in Medieval Indian History (Translation of European Sources)	8 December 1972
Meeting of the sub-committee on Sources in Early Indian History to discuss the preparation of a 2-volume work on source material for the postgraduate students	8 January 1973
Meeting of the sub-committee on Sources in Early Indian History (Reprints Committee)	8 January 1973
Second Meeting of the Indian Council of Historical Research	10 January 1973
Meeting of the sub-group on "Netaji and Indian Revolutionaries Abroad Exhibition"	10 February 1973
Meeting of the planning group for the preparation of Source Book on Indian Civilization	10 February 1973
Meeting of the sub-committee on Sources in Early Indian History (Inscriptions of India)	12 February 1973
Meeting of the sub-group on "Netaji and Indian Revolutionaries Abroad Exhibition"	28 February 1973
Meeting of the sub-committee on Sources in Modern Indian History (Indian Nationalist Movement)	18 March 1973
Meeting of the planning committee for the Translation Programme	21 April 1973

Meeting of the Editorial Board of the <i>Indian Historical Review</i>	21 December 1972
Research Projects Committee Meetings	22 December 1972 11 February 1973 14 April 1973 11 May 1973

All-India Workshop for Writers

In connection with the International Book Year 1972, the India International Centre organized a two-week all-India workshop for writers, editors and indexers in New Delhi from 15 February to 1 March 1973. Nearly 30 delegates participated in discussions which covered subjects such as writing, editing, designing, printing, publishing, marketing and reviewing of books, reporting in newspaper and preparing scripts for radio and television.

Dr Vivekanand Jha, Editor of the ICHR, was deputed to attend this workshop on behalf of the Council.

Makers of Modern India

As part of the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the attainment of India's independence, the Government of India has decided to institute in Delhi a Gallery of National Leaders. The Gallery is being set up by the joint efforts of the ICHR and the National Gallery of Modern Art. The Council has been entrusted with the writing of themes and biographical sketches, which will appear in a small volume entitled "Makers of Modern India".

Source Book of Indian Culture

This project will be directed by Professor Niharranjan Ray and is expected to be completed in about a year.

Publications Released

The following publications subsidized by the Council have been released.

N.N. Kher

Agrarian and Fiscal Economy in the Mauryan and post-Mauryan Age (Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1973)

R.L. Shukla *Britain, India and the Turkish Empire 1853-1882* (People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1973)

Publications in Press

R.S. Sharma (ed.) *Indian Society: Historical Probing* (D.D. Kosambi Commemoration Volume)

C.K. Kareem *Kerala under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan*

R.N. Nandi *Religious Institutions and Cults in the Deccan (A.D. 600-1000)*

Rules and Regulations of the ICHR

Revised Grants-in-Aid Scheme of the ICHR

Makers of Modern India
(Themes and biographical sketches)

Progress of the Projects

The project entitled "South India from A.D. 300 to 900 : A Study in Social and Cultural History", which has been taken up by Professor T.V. Mahalingam, has made good progress. The work was actually started on 16 December 1972. So far 240 Pallava inscriptions have been collected and copied. Typescripts for the above are being prepared. A long introduction based on the inscriptions, a glossary of technical terms and a detailed subject index will be prepared after the work of collecting and copying the inscriptions is over.

Shri A.C. Guha is writing a book on "India's Struggle—Quarter of a Century" (1921-1946), based on personal memoirs. Shri Guha had done some initial work on the book before the Council agreed to extend financial aid in November 1972. Shri Guha has covered the period up to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and the Karachi Congress of 1931. The whole project would be completed by the end of 1974.

News from the Field

Indian History Congress

The thirty-third session of the Indian History Congress was held under the auspices of the University of Bihar at Muzaffarpur from 27 to 29 December 1972. Nearly three hundred delegates from all over India and outside, including a delegation from Bangladesh led by Professor A.B.M. Habibullah of the Dacca University, attended the session.

Dr K.K. Datta, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Patna and Magadh Universities, inaugurated the session.

In his presidential address which was read in his absence, Professor Susobhan Sarkar, Retired Professor of History, Jadavpur University, made a fervent plea for an "incisively clear, perhaps collective, sustained thinking" on such controversial issues as the Asiatic mode of production and feudalism in the Indian context.

Over 150 research papers were read and discussed at the sectional meetings presided over by Professor K.D. Bajpai, University of Sagar (Ancient India), Professor M. Athar Ali, Aligarh Muslim University (Medieval India), Professor H.K. Barpujari, University of Gauhati (Modern India), Professor V.P. Dutt, Delhi University (non-Indian History) and Dr Z.A. Desai, Archaeological Survey of India (Epigraphy). Professor R.S. Sharma presided over a symposium on (a) Continuity and Change in the Indian Nationalist Movement and (b) *The Nature of Landed Property in Ancient India*.

The ICHR sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Indian History Congress for this session.

The Executive Committee elected Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare, Government of India,

as the General President for the 34th session of the Indian History Congress to be held at Chandigarh this year. The sectional presidents are Dr L.B. Keny, University of Bombay (Ancient India), Professor H.S. Srivastava, University of Gorakhpur (Medieval India), Professor H.L. Gupta, University of Sagar (Modern India), Professor Barun De, Director, Centre for Studies in Social Science, Calcutta (non-Indian History) and Professor P.B. Desai, University of Mysore (Epigraphy). The themes for the symposium are (a) The Village Community in India and (b) Republics in Ancient India.

Professor Satish Chandra, Vice-Chairman, University Grants Commission, continues as the General Secretary of the Indian History Congress.

Indian Historical Records Commission

The forty-second session of the Indian Historical Records Commission was held at Panaji, Goa, from 5 to 7 January 1973. In his presidential address, Professor Nurul Hasan, Union Minister of State for Education and Social Welfare, called upon the states and union territories to take steps to ensure a balanced development of archives in the country. Inviting the state governments to pass Archival Policy Resolution on lines similar to that of the Government of India, he asked them to recognize the immense value of records available in the district and municipal offices and salvage and preserve the vast mass of papers in the possession of private individuals and institutions. The Minister favoured a well-co-ordinated programme for the development of the national and state archives and referred to the scheme "Towards Freedom" undertaken jointly by the National Archives and the Indian Council of Historical Research for the publication of records pertaining to the transfer of power in India. Earlier Shri D.B. Bandodkar, Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, welcomed the guests.

University Departments and Historical Associations

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

The editing of "Early Inscriptions of Assam" is almost complete. Professor H.K. Barpujari, Head of Department, visited the USSR in September 1972 under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme and delivered lectures in the universities of Moscow and Kiev on aspects of national movement.

KAMARUPA ANUSANDHAN SAMITI, GAUHATI

The Samiti is reprinting *Purani Assam Buranji*, a prose chronicle of Assam, written in the latter half of the seventeenth century and first published in 1922. The Samiti celebrated its diamond jubilee on 13-14 March 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND CULTURE
GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

PUBLICATIONS

Released

Indological Studies in the Gujarat Vidyapith
Bibliography of Articles on Indology in the Felicitation Volumes

In Press

Rāmāyana and Pūrātattva by H.D. Sankalia
Concept of Indology

SEMINAR

The department organized a seminar on "Modernization of Indological Studies" in December 1972. Professor D.C. Sircar presided.

LECTURES

Professor H.D. Sankalia of Deccan College, Poona, gave three lectures with coloured slides on "The Beginning of Civilizations in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh" in December 1972. Dr R.N. Mehta of M.S. University, Baroda, gave a lecture on "Excavations in Gujarat" illustrated by film shows in February 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE
MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY

In collaboration with the Nagpur University, the Marathwada University has started excavation at Bhokardan, the ancient Bhogavardhana of the Sātavāhana period, in January 1973. Dr S.B. Deo of the Nagpur University and Dr R.S. Gupta of the Marathwada University are supervising it. The existence of a Sātavāhana settlement here is amply borne out by the finds.

The department has collected for the History Museum one copper plate in Modi script, sculptures of Bhairava and Mahiṣamardini, manuscripts of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, *Bhagavadgītā*, *Subodhini*, *Adhyātma Rāmāyaṇa*, *Nirṇayasindhu*, documents of Shāh 'Ālam and Jadhavrao of Sindkhed, 300 different kinds of beads, several hundred coins of the Sātavāhana, Turko-Afghan and Mughal monarchs, besides 10 copper coins of Shivājī.

PUBLICATIONS

R.S. Gupta, *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*

T.V. Pathy and V.R.N. Prasad, *Guide to Ajanta, Ellora and Aurangabad Caves*

DEPARTMENT OF POST-GRADUATE TRAINING, NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

The annual session of the Nagpur Vidyapith Itihas Parishad was held at Wardha on 10 and 11 March 1973. Several papers of interest were read and discussed. The Parishad has become the nucleus for historical research in this region. Dr M.B. Deopujari is the president of the Parishad.

Under the U.G.C. extension lectures scheme, Shri G.H. Khare, Curator, Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Maṅdal, Poona, delivered a series of three lectures from 12 to 14 March on important aspects of Maratha history, especially the source materials, chronology and problems of this period.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY, ORISSA

PUBLICATIONS

Released

K.C. Jona, *Contributions of M.N. Roy to Political Philosophy*

In Press

K.Mojumdar, *Political Relations between India and Nepal (1877-1923)*

Anglo-Nepalese Relations in the Nineteenth Century

Under Preparation

Monograph on Ancient Monuments in the Districts of Ganjam, Phulbani and Koraput

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, POONA UNIVERSITY

The department has undertaken to write the socio-economic history of Indapur, a village in Poona district, in the eighteenth-nineteenth centuries. Numerous original documents in Modi script preserved in the Alienation Office, Poona, constitute the source material. The ICHR has granted Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of this research project.

Professor A.R. Kulkarni, Head of the Department, is editing Grant Duff Papers, which he collected from the India Office, London. Grant Duff appears in these papers as the first comprehensive British administrator-historian of the Marathas. Dr K.N. Chitnis's monograph on Kaladi Polity dealing with the administrative history of this small principality in Karnatak (A.D. 1499-1763) is in press.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

Dr Arya Ramachandra G. Tiwari completed the iconographical survey of Mahabalipuram and of the temples on the road from Udaipur to Godunda.

Shri G.D. Shukla completed the project on the "Cultural Contributions of the Vākāṭakas".

The project on the iconographical survey of Ellora, Elephanta, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal and Hampi is in progress as also the project on Kheda Satyagraha.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF SAGAR

Dr H.L. Gupta, Head of the Department, is editing "Who's Who of Freedom Movement in Madhya Pradesh". He has contributed 63 biographical sketches to *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs*, Volume II, published by the Union Ministry of Education in 1972, and 138 biographical sketches to Volume III, which is under publication.

Dr S.B. Srivastava was awarded D.Phil degree by the University of Allahabad for his thesis on the "Administration of Sir John Shore".

Dr H.R. Gupta, Retired Professor of History, Punjab University, Professor O.P. Bhatnagar, Retired Professor of History, Allahabad University, and Shri S.M. Rao, Hyderabad, delivered talks at the department.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, BENGAL, CALCUTTA

PUBLICATIONS DURING 1972

S.K. Chatterji

Iranianism: Iranian Culture and its Impact on the World from the Achaemenian Times

- R.K. Pal *Biology of Senescence--Problems and Perspectives*
- T. Banerjee *International Trade Barrier in British India and Town Duties, Vol. I. Bengal Presidency (1735-1836)*
- R.C. Majumdar *On Rammohan Roy (B.B. Majumdar Memorial Lecture, 1971)*
- D.J. McCutcheon *Late Medieval Temples of Bengal, Origins and Classification*
- B. Banerjee *Bangla Deser Sang Prasange Numismatic Supplement, Vol. I, Nos. 1-16 Renascent Bengal--Seminar (Humanities)*
- IN PRESS
- S.B. Samadi (ed.) *Haft Iqlim, Vols. VI-VII*
- R.C. Hazra (ed.) *Kṛtyatattārṇava*
- K.K. Dutta and K.K. Das Gupta (ed.) *Hayaśirṣa Pāñcarātra (Ādi Kāṇḍa)*
- H. Sinharay (ed.) *Caṇḍaviciti Bhāṣya*
- J.N. Roy (ed.) *Vidhibodhini*
- J.K. Tarkatirtha *Tarkamitra Vivṛti*
- B. Bhattacharyya *Daṇḍaviveka (Eng. tr.)*
- A. Subhan (ed.) *Ta'rikh-i-Bangāla'i-Mahābaṅgī (Eng. tr.)*
- S.B. Samadi (ed.) *Dhamīna-i-Tadhkira-i-Yūsuf Ali Khān Haft Iqlim, Vol. V*
- MONOGRAPH SERIES
- A.K. Das *Mughal Painting During the time of Jahāngir*
- A. Haldar *Some Psychological Aspects of Early Buddhist Philosophy Based on Abhidharma Kośa of Vasubandhu*

- B.N. Mukherjee Problems of Dated Images of the Mathura School of Sculpture of the Kuṣāṇa Period
- M. Dutta Jamshedpur: The Growth of the City and its Regions
- REPRINT SERIES
- B. De (tr.) *Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbarī*
- C. Tarkalankar (ed.) *Parāśara Smṛti*
- CATALOGUE SERIES
- N.C. Vedantatirtha Catalogues of Sanskrit MSS. Vol. I, pts. i, iii, Vol. II, Vol IV, pt. iii, revised by P.B. Chakravarti
- N. Chowdhury and L.J. Lama Tibetan Catalogue
- „ (Mrs) A.S. Sen and M.P. Saha Catalogue of Hindi MSS.
- ‘ S. Choudhari Proceedings of the Society 1784-1800 Bibliography of Indological Studies in 1956

BOOKS READY FOR THE PRESS

- K.M. Moitra, Catalogue of Arabic MSS., revised by M.S. Khan
A.C. Mahimia, Catalogue of Rajasthani MSS.

JOURNAL

- Vol. XII, nos. 1-4 (1970) and Vol. XIII, nos. 1-4 (1971) were published during the year; Vol. XIV, nos. 1-2 (1972) is in the press; nos. 3-4, are ready for press.

HERAS INSTITUTE OF INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE, BOMBAY

The Instituté acquired some rare books, including the original editions of *A Dictionary of the Maratha Language* by Kennedy, *La Langue Hindoustanie* by De Tassy and a Persian manuscript during the year ending March 1973. The Instituté has also obtained a microfilm copy of the Sanskrit grammar composed in Latin by Fr. Heinrich Roth at Agra around 1650. *The Bibliotheca Nazionale*, Rome, owner of the manuscript, has permitted the Instituté to publish the text. A descriptive list of the photostat copies of documents from the Goa Archives collected by Fr. Heras has

been compiled and is being serialized in *Indica* beginning with the issue of March 1973. It is planned to publish in the journal translations of the Portuguese and Jesuit sources of Indian history.

KERALA HISTORY ASSOCIATION, ERNAKULAM

The first of the two volumes on *A Comprehensive History of Kerala* (Malayalam), compiled under the auspices of the Association, was released on 2 April 1973 by C. Achutha Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala.

The Association undertook the compilation of the work under a scheme approved and aided by the Government of Kerala. The Association has been working on this for the last three years. The volume narrates the history of Kerala in thirty-two broad chapters written by various historians.

The first four chapters in the volume are introductory in nature and deal with (i) Sources of Kerala History, (ii) Influence of Geographical Factors, (iii) Problems of Kerala History, and (iv) General Survey. The other chapters deal with the political and social history of Kerala including studies of particular communities such as the Nairs, Nambudris, Harijans, Muslims and others.

KERALA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, TRIVANDRUM

Founded in June 1972, the Kerala Historical Society aims at promoting research in history through the publication of books and monographs and the compilation and editing of primary source material.

PUBLICATIONS

M.J. Koshy	<i>Genesis of Political Consciousness in Kerala</i>
—	<i>Constitutionalism in Travancore and Cochin</i>
M.G.S. Narayanan	<i>Cultural Symbiosis in Kerala</i>
M.P. Sreekumaran Nair	<i>Reappraisals—Studies on Indian National Movement</i>
T.K. Ravindran	<i>Asan and Social Revolution in Kerala</i>
K. Maheswaran Nair	<i>Epigraphia Malabarica</i>

BOOKS TO APPEAR

K.K. Kusuman	<i>Slavery in Travancore</i>
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A.P.I. Kunju	Mysore-Kerala Relations in the Eighteenth Century
M.J. Koshy	The Last Days of Monarchy in Kerala
M.G.S. Narayanan	Aspects of Aryanisation in Kerala

The society is preparing the Elamkulam Commemoration volume entitled *The Legacy of South India* in honour of Professor E.P.N.K. Pillai, Patron of the Society, who passed away on 2 March 1973.

Central and State Archives

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

At the invitation of the UNESCO Dr S.N. Prasad, Director of Archives, Government of India, attended a meeting in Paris of the group of experts on planning National Archives Services on 3-7 December 1972.

ACCESSION

The Department received for custody 2,737 files from the Ministry of External Affairs 1941-47 and 1,049 files for the period 1867-1923 (with some gaps) from the Ministry of Law and Justice and 39 authenticated copies of Bills from States assented to by the president.

Materials pertaining to Bangladesh comprising books, booklets and clippings for December 1971 were also received from the Ministry of External Affairs. The Department received as gift from Shri Bhola Nath Roy the letters written to him by Subhas Chandra Bose and Sarat Chandra Bose. It also received a volume for microfilming from Dr Gurbux Rai, an accused in Amritsar Conspiracy Case, 1919—Crown, *Versus* Dr S.D. Kitchlew, Dr Satyapal and others.

Eight rolls of microfilms of the records of U.S. Consulate in Bombay 1838-1906 were received from the National Archives, Washington, and seven rolls of microfilms of the collection of H.H. Risley, Census Commissioner (1899-1902) and Home Secretary (1902-9) were received from the India Office Library, London.

REFERENCE MEDIA

The reference media prepared during the period include summary inventories of 983 despatches from the Secretary of State for India, Home (Public) Department 1865-70, 503 despatches to Secretary of State, Home

(Judicial) Department 1873-76, 600 despatches to Secretary of State, Home (Public) Department 1860-65, 1,945 files of Customs Establishment (C.B.R.) 1923-24, 1937-40, and 1940-46, 3,538 files of Legislative Department for the years 1867-1920 and 1,641 manuscript pages of Foreign (Secret) Department of 1798 and 1878.

The reference media also include the catalogue of 421 maps of the congregated village plans (Revenue). Further progress was made in the listing of Persian Correspondence of the years 1902, 1904 and 1905. A further instalment of 2,804 documents and 275 seals of the Inayat Jang Collection were docketed and catalogued.

PUBLICATIONS

These include *Fort William—India House Correspondence*, Vols. XX-XXI, *Descriptive List of Mutiny Papers in the National Archives of India*, Vol. III, *Indian Archives*, Vol. XIX, nos. 1 and 2 and Vol. XX, no. 1, the *Annual Reports* of 1970-71 and the reprinting of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* (1759-67), Vol. I.

RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Four hundred and one research scholars consulted the records and 71 new scholars were registered in the Research Room of the Department.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Of the five private collections acquired by the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, the largest is the Hamid Siddiqui Collection. It comprises 1,589 papers concerning correspondence between the nobles of the Nizam's court on various issues during the period A.D. 1646-1948.

GUJARAT

A beginning has been made by setting up an Archives Department in December 1971. Action has been initiated to centralize in the state archives old records of the British period and of the former princely states still lying in the district offices. The appraisal and classification of such records as have become non-current is also under way. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for the development of the archives during the fifth Plan period.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Records in Persian, Urdu and English dating back to A.D. 1724 are preserved. The library contains nearly 20,000 rare and out-of-print

publications, and nearly 10,000 manuscripts in different languages. Eighty-two manuscripts have been published so far.

MAHARASHTRA

The Maharashtra State Archives acquired nearly 80,000 papers of the various Maratha families, besides 1,200 photo-copies of the Gangakhed Daftar. It brought out *Selections of Papers in Nivdi (Chitnishi) section in Kolhapur Record Office, Report of the Committee for the Preservation and Indexing of Public Records in Maharashtra State*, English translation of *Ta'rikh-i-Dilkashā* and *Maharashtra Archives Bulletin*, No. 8.

ORISSA

The Orissa State Archives has the following records in its custody :

Revenue Records	(Cuttack and Balasore)	1803-99
Treasury Transaction	-do-	1805-68
Salt Records	-do-	1805-71
Judicial Records	-do-	1808-71
Customs	Balasore	1826-78
Revenue Mahalwari Khewat with Indexes and Mahalwari Kabuliyat		
Oriental Records, mostly Sanads (Cuttack)		
Robakari Records with Indexes (Balasore)		
Fort St. George Gazettes, 1832-36		
Old Newspaper (Utkal Dipika), 1896-1933		
Current Oriya Dailies, 1965 onwards		
Old Maps		

A number of Revenue and Judicial records and press lists of old records of Fort St. George were acquired during 1972-73. The Superintendent and staff visited several District Record Rooms and prepared a list of records for transfer to the archives. Descriptive lists of Balasore Revenue records are being deciphered. The archives provides research facilities to scholars and has a good reference library with rare and valuable works.

TAMIL NADU

The Tamil Nadu State Archives published *Public Despatches from England*, Vols. LIX, LX for 1755-6 and 1756-7 respectively.

Research Projects, Publications and Fellowships Approved

RESEARCH PROJECTS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Project Director</i>
R.P. 16	Social Dimensions of the Hindu Religious Tradition—A Study of Icons and Images of Northern India (A.D. 700 to 1900)	Dr L.K. Tripathi Reader, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University
R.P. 17	Publication of Descriptive Catalogue of Mughal Documents of the Reign of Aurangzeb 'Ālamgīr	Dr Sarojini Rēgani, Director, State Archives, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
R.P. 18	Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyati	Dr Raghubir Singh Sitamau (Malwa)
R.P. 19	Survey, Editing and Micro-filming of Historical Records of erstwhile Thikanas of Ajmer-Merwara	Dr V. S. Bhargava Chaya Bhawan, Sunder Vilas, Ajmer
R.P. 20	Publication of Select Documents on Social and Economic History during the 17th and 18th Centuries.	Professor Satish Chandra Vice-Chairman, U.G.C.
R.P. 21	Sources of History of Eastern India in the Eighteenth Century	Dr Kali Kinkar Datta Boring Canal Road, Patna.
R.P. 22	History of Workers' and Peasants' Movement in Kerala 1870-1971.	Dr Jacob Eapen Indian School of Social Sciences Trivandrum, Kerala
R.P. 23	Critical Edition of Book 3 of Āin-i-Akbarī	Dr Paramatma Saran 25/136, Prendargast Road, Secunderabad—3 Andhra Pradesh

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Project Director</i>
R.P. 24	Śaiva Iconology in Nepal	Dr Amita Ray 18, Ballyganj Station Road, Calcutta-9
R.P. 25	Index of the <i>Journal of Indian History</i>	Mrs B.N. Benjamin Department of History, University of Jodhpur
R.P. 26	Photographing or Maps of parganas of Bihar	Dr Qeyamuddin Ahmed Reader in History, Patna University
R.P. 27	Plant Science in Archaeology	Professor K.A. Chowdhury Archaeological Laboratory, Centre of Advanced Study, Aligarh Muslim University

FELLOWSHIPS

F. 6	Singapore's Struggle for Nation-hood	Shri Shiva Prasad Tiwari School of International Studies, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001
F. 7	The History of East India Company's Settlement at Tellicherry	Shri K.K.N. Kurup University Department of History, Calicut University, Kerala
F. 8	Character, Organization and Role of Zanani Deorhi of Rajasthan 1750-1850	Miss Suman Khanna D-2, Type IV Quarters Mirdard Lane, New Delhi
F. 9	<i>Rg Veda</i> and the Indus Civilization	Dr Mrs Malati Shendge-Zuberi Gandhi Peace Foundation 223, Rouse Avenue, N. Delhi
F. 10	The Continuity of the Mughal Pictorial Tradition in Delhi in A.D. 1825	Dr Anis Farooqi E-14, Lajpat Nagar III N. Delhi-24

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title of the Project</i>	<i>Project Director</i>
F. 11	Problem of the Economic History of Bombay City	Dr (Mrs) Asiya Siddiqui Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Colaba, Bombay
F. 12	Materialism in History : A Study in the Interaction of Society and Consciousness	Professor Debiprasād Chattopadhyaya Editor, <i>Indian Studies : Past and Present</i> , Calcutta
F. 13	Collection of the unpublished writings of François Martin and French writings on India in France	Dr Aniruddha Ray Calcutta University, Calcutta

PUBLICATIONS

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title of the Thesis/Journal</i>	<i>Name of the Author/Organization</i>
P. 12.	Agrarian and Fiscal Economy in the Mauryan and Post-Mauryan Age	Dr N.N. Kher 11/23, Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi
P. 13	Commerce and Crafts in Gujarat (16th and 17th Centuries)	Dr Surendra Gopal Patna University, Patna
P. 14	The Administrative System of Nepal 1901-1960	Dr H.N. Agrawal Reader in Political Science, Patna University, Patna
P. 15	The Early Chalukyas of Vatapi	Dr B.K. Singh Department of History, Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya
P. 16	The Administration of India under Lord Lansdowne (1881-1894)	Dr J.P. Misra Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

<i>No.</i>	<i>Title of the Thesis/Journal</i>	<i>Name of the Author/Organization</i>
P. 17	Social Structure and Background of Brahminical Religious Movements and Traditions of the Early Middle Ages (A.D. 600-1200)	Dr J. Van Troy Manresa House, Ranchi
P. 18	Some Aspects of Indian Society from c. 2nd Century B. C. to 4th Century A. D.	Dr S.C. Bhattacharya Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad
P. 19	<i>Journal of Ancient Indian History</i>	Professor D.C. Sircar 645, New Alipore Road, Calcutta
P. 20	The Historical Geography of Udicya or Uttarāpatha	Dr C.L. Chakraborty - Bilala Kutir, School Road, P.O. Bongaon Dist. 24 Parganas
P. 21	The Pabna Disturbances (1872-73) and the Rent Question in Bengal	Dr K.K. Sen Gupta 43/B, Paddapukur Road, Calcutta-20
P. 22	Technique of Indian Painting	Dr A.K. Bhattacharya Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta
P. 23	Vedic Bibliography, Volume III	Professor R.N. Dandekar University of Poona
P. 24	The Second World War and India's Nationalism	Dr A.C. Bhuyan Lecturer in History Government College, Diphu, Mikir Hills, Assam
P. 25	Proceedings of the Seminar on Regional Historiography	Professor S.C. Misra M.S. University, Baroda

**Titles Taken up for Translation into Regional Languages
(Phase 1)**

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>
Amales Tripathi	<i>Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency 1793-1833</i>
”	<i>The Extremist Challenge (India between 1890- 1910)</i>
A.K. Bagchi	<i>Private Investment in India 1900-1939</i>
A.B.M. Habibullah	<i>The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India</i>
Ananda Coomaraswamy	<i>History of Indian and Indonesian Art</i>
A. Das Gupta	<i>Malabar in Asian Trade</i>
A.K. Narain	<i>Indo-Greeks</i>
A.R. Desai	<i>Social Background of Indian Nationalism (ed.4)</i>
A. Sarda Raju	<i>Economic Conditions in Madras Presidency</i>
Bimal Prasad	<i>Origins of India's Foreign Policy</i>
Bipan Chandra	<i>The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India</i>
Bipan Chandra, Harbans Mukhia, Romila Thapar	<i>Communalism and the Writing of Indian History</i>
Bisheshwar Prasad	<i>The Foundations of India's Foreign Policy 1860-1882 (ed. 2)</i>
Brij Narayan	<i>Indian Economic Problems (Historical part only)</i>
B. Sheik Ali	<i>British Relations with Haider Ali (1760- 1782)</i>
Devraj Chanana	<i>Slavery in Ancient India as Depicted in Pali and Sanskrit Texts</i>
D.C. Sircar	<i>Indian Epigraphy</i>

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>
D.D. Kosambi	<i>The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline</i>
”	<i>An Introduction to the Study of Indian History</i>
”	<i>Myth and Reality : Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture</i>
D.M. Bose and others (ed.)	<i>A Concise History of Science in India</i>
D.N. Jha	<i>Revenue System in post-Maurya and Gupta Times</i>
D.P. Agrawal	<i>The Copper Bronze Age in India</i>
D.R. Gāḍgil	<i>The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times</i> (ed. 5)
E.M.S. Namboodiripad	<i>National Question in Kerala</i>
H.C. Raychaudhuri	<i>Political History of Ancient India</i>
G.S. Sardesai	<i>Main Currents of Maratha History</i>
H.D. Sankalia	<i>Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan</i> (Revised)
”	<i>Prehistoric Technology</i>
H.L. Singh	<i>Problems and Policies of the British in India</i>
Ibn Haṣan	<i>The Central Structure of the Mughal Empire and its Practical Working upto the year 1657</i>
Irfan Haḍīb	<i>The Agrarian System of Mughal India</i>
”	<i>Collected Articles</i>
Jadunath Sarkar	<i>Shivaji</i> (4th ed.)
”	<i>India under Aurangzeb</i>
Jitendra Nath Banerjea	<i>Development of Hindu Iconography</i> (ed. 2)
Kailashpathy (K)	<i>Tamil Heroic Poetry</i>
K.A. Nilkānta Sastri	<i>Cōlas</i>
”	<i>A History of South India</i> (ed. 3)

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>
K.M. Ashraf	<i>Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan</i> (ed. 3)
K.R. Kanungo	<i>Shershah and His Times</i>
M. Athar Ali	<i>Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb</i>
M. Jha	<i>Katherine Mayo and India</i>
Motichandrá	<i>Sārthavāha</i>
Mohammad Habib and Afsar Jehan Begum	<i>Political Theory of the Delhi Sultanate</i>
Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami	<i>A Comprehensive History of India Vol. V. The Delhi Sultanat</i>
Mohammad Habib	<i>Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznin</i>
Mohibul Hasan Khan	<i>History of Tipu Sultan</i> (ed. 2)
M.N. Roy	<i>India in Transition</i>
Narendra Wagle	<i>Society at the Time of the Buddha</i>
N.A. Siddiqui	<i>Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals 1700-1750</i>
Niharranjan Ray	<i>Bangalir Itihas</i>
N.K. Sinha	<i>The Economic History of Bengal</i> (ed. 2) (Vols. I—III)
N. Subrahmanian	<i>Śaṅgah Polity</i>
P.C. Joshi	<i>Rebellion 1857</i>
Percy Brown	<i>Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Periods)</i>
Paramatma Saran	<i>Indian Architecture of Islamic Period</i>
R.V. Nadkarni	<i>Provincial Government of the Mughals</i>
R.C. Dutt	<i>Rise and Fall of the Maratha Empire</i> <i>The Economic History of India</i> (2 Volumes)

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	
Romila Thapar	<i>Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas</i>	
"	<i>A History of India Vol. I</i>	
R. Palme Dutt	<i>India Today</i>	
R.P. Tripathi	<i>Some Aspects of Muslim Administration in India</i>	
R.S. Sharma	<i>Sūdras in Ancient India (A Survey of the Position of the Lower Orders down to circa A.D. 500)</i>	12000
"	<i>Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India</i>	12000
"	<i>Indian Feudalism, c 300-1200</i>	11000
"	<i>Light on Early Indian Society and Economy</i>	6000
"	<i>Social Changes in Early Medieval India (The two above titles to be translated together in one book: some portions to be excluded by the author)</i>	6000
R.S. Rungta	<i>The Rise of Business Corporation in India 1851-1900</i>	RS 47000
Sabyasachi Bhattacharya	<i>Financial Foundations of the British Raj</i>	
Satish Chandra	<i>Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1700-1740</i>	
S.B. Chaudhuri	<i>Civil Disturbances during the British Rule in Pre-Mutiny India 1765-1857</i>	
S.C. Sarkar	<i>Bengal Renaissance and other Essays</i>	
S. Gopal	<i>British Policy in India 1858-1905</i>	
"	<i>The Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin</i>	
"	<i>The Viceroyalty of Lord Rippon</i>	

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>
S.N. Sen	1857
”	<i>Administrative System of the Marathas</i>
Sumit Sarkar	<i>Swadeshi Movement in Bengal</i>
S. Nurul Hasan	<i>Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India</i>
Subba Rao	<i>Personality of India</i>
Suvira Jaiswal	<i>The Origin and Development of Vaiṣṇavism</i>
Tapan Raychaudhuri	<i>Bengal under Akbar and Jahāngir</i>
Tara Chand	<i>Influence of Islam on Indian Culture</i>
T.V. Mahalingam	<i>Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar Empire</i>
..	<i>Economic Life in the Vijayanāgar Empire</i>
..	<i>South Indian Polity</i>
U.N. Ghoshal	<i>History of Indian Political Ideas</i>
”	<i>Contributions to the History of the Hindu Revenue System</i>
V.S. Agrawal	<i>Harṣacarita-Eka Sāṃskṛtika Adhyāyana</i>
W. H. Moreland	<i>India at the Death of Akbar—An Economic Study</i>
”	<i>Akbar to Aurangzeb</i>
Yazdani	<i>History of Deccan (2 Volumes)</i>

Indo-Soviet Symposium

Amales Tripathi

FROM 16 to 18 May the Soviet National Committee of Historians and the Institute of Oriental Studies, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, played host to the first Indo-Soviet symposium on "The Social and Economic Changes in India and Russia from the 17th to the first half of the 19th Century". The Indian Council of Historical Research sent a delegation of seven eminent historians led by Professor R.S. Sharma. The team arrived in Moscow on the 13th evening to be greeted by the representatives of the Instituté and a glorious sun-set over the Kremlin, which was decked for the occasion in green trees, white apple blossoms and crimson tulip blooms. Throughout the week the hosts spared no pains over our accommodation, transport and entertainment. We were put up in the modern guest house of the Academy of Sciences on the Leninski Prospect and had two Volgas (excellent cars) at our disposal. To the sumptuous dinners and unending toasts given by our Indologist colleagues were added a cocktail party by the Indian Ambassador, a Russian circus and, topping all, a superb programme of the Swan Lake by the Bolshoi Ballet at the Hall of the Supreme Soviet. No one could ask for a more idyllic holiday.

Not All Play

But it was not all play in the May sun. After the first two days of hectic sight-seeing, which took us from the Lenin Hill to the River Terminal, we settled down to hard work. Russian Indologists were joined by delegates from the Institute of U.S.S.R. Historians, and the symposium became an enjoyable excursus into the comparative study of Russia and India in transition from the medieval to the modern period.

The prevailing opinion in post-revolutionary Indology was that "the Asiatic mode of production" predominated in ancient India. The

opinion in the 30s and 40s veered towards the co-existence of two social formations in contradictory unison—slave ownership and feudalism. G.F. Ilyin persisted in asserting the slave-ownership character, although he hastened to differentiate it from the Graeco-Roman type. Slavery, in his view, flourished in the last half millennium B.C. and left its imprint on the state system, ideology and morals of ancient India. In comparison with the former tribal relationships, it was a progressive phenomenon.

In 1932 Reisner emphatically supported the opinion that the social structure of the Middle Ages was feudal and not Asiatic mode. It had, however, a specific character which differed from feudal relations in Europe. A. M. Osipov made a study of the genesis and evolution of Indian feudalism (*A Short Essay on Indian History up to the Tenth Century*, 1948), in which he concluded that just before the Christian era slavery decayed and early feudal relations emerged which were firmly established in the seventh century. During recent times this chronology has been somewhat changed. Modern authors date the formation of Indian feudalism between the fifth and the seventh centuries and its firm establishment between the seventh and the eighth centuries. K.A. Antonova and E.M. Medvedev have made further contributions to this subject. The Soviet historians refused to accept Dr Tapan Raichaudhuri's proposal for the use of the hypothesis of the Asiatic mode in place of feudalism.

Soviet scholars had at first assumed that state ownership was universal in India in the Middle Ages. Later, however, Reisner argued (*Modern History of Colonial and Dependent Countries*, 1940) that during the 18th century state ownership died out and actually changed over to private property. The above thesis has been confirmed by E.N. Komarov, while investigating the agrarian system of Bengal, and by N. I. Semyenova in her research on the Punjab. K. Z. Ashrafyan has paid a good deal of attention to the forms of property and the struggle between state and private individuals over land. In short, the Soviet Indologists suppose that state ownership disappeared and reappeared periodically, its economic and political role never being exhausted till the 18th century. Professor Satish Chandra's paper at the symposium on "Some Aspects of Structure and Mode of Development of Indian Village Society in North India during the 18th Century" presented a somewhat different view. India being a vast country, we cannot preclude a situation in which feudal relations grew stronger in one region, when in another region forces of transformation might be gathering strength. He quoted Nurul Hasan's writings to show that in medieval times ownership meant usufruct, which was shared by more than one party. It could imply collective use, but was alien to the capitalist idea

of exclusive control. Zamindars were drawn from dominant castes or clans and the nature of their rights in land varied with the nature of caste/clan rights.

Clear Picture

Purchase of zamindari rights and administrative appointments to the zamindari tended to weaken clan and communal rights. He developed from Rajasthani, Marathi and early British documents a clear picture of rights and obligations of the two main classes of cultivating tenants—*Khud-Kāshis* and *Pāhi-Kāshis*. The former constituted the village community, paid revenue at a concessional rate, could not be ejected while they paid it and had rights to bequeath, sell or mortgage, and they remained the *māliks* even when they left the village. The *Khud-Kāshi* implied an economic advantage as well as a social status, as attested by Hastings and Hunter. It was attended, however, with the obligation to cultivate and the Mughal government punished all remissness. Some of the *Pāhis* worked as tenants of *Pātils*, etc, with ploughs and cattle rented from the village society, while some brought their own, undertook cultivation of the waste or deserted land and acquired occupancy right in time. But the relations between *Khud* and *Pāhi* depended upon the proportion in numbers between the two, the total land available in a village and the strength of the zamindar. Wherever there was more land than cultivators, an outsider could obtain a holding at a lower rate than a resident. With the pressure on land, the position of *Pāhis* would worsen and they would sink to the status of tenants at will. This was what happened during the colonial rule.

The village community also drew the attention of Professor L.B. Alayev who read a paper on it at the symposium. He showed that the vitality of the system had been tested time and again, the most serious being the British land revenue reforms. The British concept of property differed from the Indian one, but the caste system proved durable enough to neutralize its effects. The land stayed in the hands of the higher castes. The zamindar's property remained essentially feudal. The new official landholder was either later obliged to share his property with the community or else the growth of his family gave rise to a new community. Alayev disagreed with the view of some Indian historians that more than half the land in U.P. went into the hands of traders and moneylenders. The *jajmāni* system was left unchanged by either revenue reforms or de-industrialization.

Contradictory Opinions

In modern Indian history Soviet historians have been concerned with the level of India's development at the beginning of the colonial rule, the role of that rule in India's social life, the sources of freedom movement, its social nature and trends of advancement. The problems were first outlined in Reisner's *Essays on the Class-struggle in India* (1932). While dealing with the level of development in the pre-colonial period, two contradictory opinions emerged. Antonova held that the social structure of 17th-18th century India was static. Capitalism could not develop right up to the colonial rule owing to the prevalence of caste system and of communal and state ownership of land. These were, however, being generally undermined. Komarov, on the other hand, found that the traditional methods of production were undergoing an intensive process of disintegration in the 16th-18th centuries and rudiments of capitalist relations had appeared independently of colonial rule. At the present moment, in spite of many differences of opinion, a general conclusion has been reached that the economic and political structure of India did not remain in a state of stagnation over the centuries, that certain prerequisites for capitalist development were created in it, but the new social relations were opposed by the still powerful feudal system, the potentialities of which had not yet been exhausted. Madame Ashrafyan's paper at the symposium stressed this view with reference to the production of urban crafts.

A.I. Chicherov read an interesting paper on "The Character of Change in the Multi-patterned Society of India at the Advent of Modern Time". He mainly dealt with handicrafts in the 17th-early 19th centuries. At the beginning there were crafts tightly linked with agriculture (spinning, weaving, oilpressing, etc), practised in peasant households to satisfy own needs and, secondly, a number of hereditary village community artisans who supplied peasants with ploughshares, sickles, handles, etc., for a traditionally fixed share of harvest. A feature typical of this form was the link of auxiliary domestic industries and the village community artisans with the market. At the end of the 18th century an important role in the commodity economy was played by peasants engaged in silk-worm breeding and spinning of silk thread, production of oil and indigo and mining of saltpetre. Traditional fixed payments in kind to village artisans gave way to money or grain payment in accordance with the quantity of labour. Besides family division of labour, we know of hiring of apprentices, e.g., in the production of iron. With the growth of trade, merchant capital penetrated into the crafts through advances and purchase of output. Qualitatively new forms of economic organization began to appear, new towns and villages became

industrial and trading centres and requisite preconditions for the formation of regional markets were laid. The European companies played an important part in extending this market. Wealth accumulated in the hands of local merchants, trade in looms and plough-shares increased, and peasants produced more marketable output. Nascent elements of capitalist relations appeared in the midst of feudal economy. Local merchants passed from the system of advancing money to cloth-printers and bleachers, for example, to the direct distribution of raw materials, thus becoming workshop-owners in essence. Besides simple capitalist cooperation, centralized capitalist manufactories appeared, viz., in the shipyards, iron mining and smelting, diamond mining, silk filatures, sugar refineries, shawl production and indigo factories. Large-scale sugarcane and cotton cultivation was organized by local merchants and rich peasants.

Low Level

Feudal regimentation still prevailed, however, and the technological level was very low, though serious resistance was offered to the yoke of feudal lords—in the form of Bhakti movements. The process, described above, was rapid in Bengal, Gujarat, Madras and Mysore, but the new pattern was not separated from, was even subordinate to, the requirements of feudal consumers, the artisans and the peasants. A decisive factor in the situation came with colonial expansion by the leading industrial power of Europe—Great Britain. The new elements of trade and industry, subjected already to feudal pressure, were either destroyed in the heat of feudal wars or reduced into a junior partnership. Worse, there was a flow of capital from commerce and industry into land or usury. Only a tiny element retained their hold to become pioneers of the national bourgeoisie of India. Professor Chicherov's conclusions found some support in Dr Amal Tripathi's paper on "Indo-British Trade between 1833 and 1847 and the Commercial Crisis of 1847-48".

What were the effects of colonial rule? In the 1920s Reisner had dwelt on the destruction of Indian crafts by the tremendously boosted import of British manufactures in the first half of the 19th century, followed by the creation of modern factories. This idea of "breach" in the normal evolution of Indian industry was later developed by V.I. Pavlov in 1964 (*The Indian Capitalist Class: A Historical Study*). After the rudiments of indigenous capitalism were destroyed in the first half of the 19th century, they were replanted in the second half as a result of the "transference" of factory manufactures from the metropolis. Pavlov read at the sym-

posium a paper on the "Structure of Bengal's National Product in the second half of the 18th and beginning of the 19th Century". The only new element he saw in the British occupation of Bengal was that, differently from the previous rulers, the East India Company made an effort to apportion maximum means from revenue funds to buy commodities for export. The export share of the national product increased accordingly, and the share consumed by the ruling Indian upper circles was reduced.

Grant's Analysis

Pavlov relied much on Grant's analysis given in Vol. II of the Fifth Report of 1812. According to Grant's calculation from customs records, the total market supply at the beginning of the 18th century was 65 million *sicca* rupees, divided into (1) food products worth 20 million all but 5% of which was locally consumed, (2) consumer goods (salt, betelnut, iron, wood, pottery, hides, etc.) worth 12 million all but 20% of which was consumed at home, and (3) luxuries (cotton, silk articles, etc.) worth 33 million, two-thirds of which were exported to Europe or S.E. Asia. Goods of peasants and artisans' barter were not included in Grant's account. The total cultivated land was 35 million bighas and total agricultural output 210 million rupees, of which as much as 52 million was exacted as land revenue by the colonial authorities. Not only did the part of the village produce exacted through taxes go into trade exchange, but also a lesser part was turned into commodities and went to private rent-receivers. About 140 million was left for production and labour expenses of peasants, including the maintenance of village craftsmen. Pavlov drew upon N.K. Sinha for calculation of expenses of zamindars, but admitted that it was difficult to define the expenditure structure in its final form. Anyway, the redistribution of surplus had nothing in common with capitalist accumulation for Bengal. About one-third of the rural produce was turned into commodity. Superior rayats had up to 600 rupees left after revenue payments, while inferior ones had about 50 rupees. It was obviously difficult for the latter to maintain implements or keep cattle, which were often rented from the former in exchange of service in their households. The traditional links of agriculture and handicrafts were being snapped in Bengal and Bihar, while they were still seen in original form as one moved north-west. Yet purchase and sale of agricultural implements had not become commonplace even in Bengal.

Under colonial conditions the capitalist relations acquired a somewhat specific and distorted character, which was reflected in the stages and forms of the national liberation movement. British and-revenue policy underwent a major shift from the principle of maximization to that of encouragement of cash crop production for British industries in India

and England. Professor Komarov's paper discussed the solution of this policy in Bengal and showed how the need for more jute or cotton led to rent acts and tenancy laws after 1858, which inconvenienced the zamindars whom the British had been pampering and protecting since 1793. In 1957 a detailed study was made of the "Peoples' Uprising of 1857—59" which had ceased to be regarded as a reactionary feudal mutiny as early as the 30s. According to Osipov, the major role was taken by the upper strata of the peasantry of N.W.P. and Oudh, who were joined by the city poor. The Swadeshi movement was analysed by Goldberg, Reisner, Komarov, Kotovsky, etc., in a book dedicated to the memory of Tilak (*Tilak and the Struggle for Indian Freedom*, 1966). While Levkovsky and Komarov attempted a formulation of the social bases of the Moderates and the Extremists, the motive force of the movement was found to be the Indian workers, whose struggle against feudal exploitation and colonial oppression played an important role in the formation of Tilak's political views.

Class Struggle

The study of the working class, begun by Seigel in the 1920s, has been continued by L. A. Gordon. He deals in particular with the connections between the workers and peasants in Maharashtra. Balabushevitch examines the dynamics of class struggle in the structure of proletarian organizations, internal struggle within trade unions and actual strikes. The amalgamation of the workers' movement with radical bourgeoisie nationalism has been noticed; at the same time the changes introduced by ideas of scientific socialism in the 1920s have not been lost sight of. Reisner, Seigel and Ulyanovsky began a study of the peasantry in the 20s and 30s with emphasis on the survivals of feudalism being undermined by developing capitalist relations. The history of the formation of the bourgeoisie, the stages of its development, its various groups, its inter-relations with other social strata and classes and its ideology and leadership have been studied. Its progressive anti-imperialist and anti-feudal role was used in course of the freedom struggle. The objective conditions, however, introduced a noticeable inconsistency, which was revealed in the sphere of political life. There have been debates on this topic among leading Soviet historians like Balabushevitch, Dyakov, Melman, Komarov, Chicherov and Pavlov.

The field of Indian ideology and culture, although not neglected, has not borne a comparable crop. Starting with the materialist traditions in Indian philosophy, the conception of Indian social thought was developed in the Tilak volume. The ideological heritage of Rammohun, Aurobindo, Bankim Chandra, Vivekananda and Tagore has been analy-

séd. Gordon-Polonskaya wrote an interesting book on *Moslem Trends in the Social Thought of India and Pakistan* (1963) which analysed the historical roots of the Moslem religious-communal movement. Gandhism was examined by Dyakov, Reisher and Litman. It is interesting to note that the Soviet Indologists at the symposium held a less critical opinion of the 19th century Bengál renaissance than Dr B. De who read a paper on it.

The Russian side of the theme of the symposium may now be discussed. The consensus of Soviet historians about the 17th century Russia was that it was a period of late feudalism, characterized by the domination and further consolidation of feudal property and extension of feudal relations. At the same time, it was characterized by the concentration of the small local markets into a national one and the creation of bourgeoisie ties. This new phenomenon became more evident in industry through the development of handicrafts to the level of small commodity production and the appearance of first manufactures. N. A. Gorskaya read an interesting paper on the Russian peasantry in the 17th century, which had ceased to be homogeneous and was already divided into categories. The gentry and the boyars possessed about 58% of all peasants, the church 18%, the Tsar over 10% and only about 8% of them were not serfs. There has been a great advance of historical knowledge about peasantry since the publication of the seven-volume "Materials on the History of Agriculture and Peasantry in the U.S.S.R." and the ten-volume "Year Books on Agrarian History of Eastern Europe" compiled by the Commission on the History of Agriculture and Peasantry of the U.S.S.R. Forms and sizes of feudal rent, the territorial location of corvee and money forms of rent have been studied. The class struggle, exemplified by the two spectacular peasant revolts of the century, has been investigated in detail.

Feudal Rent

Gorskaya's paper was followed by Y. A. Tikhonov's on the "Methods for Investigating the Landlord Estate of Central Russia in the 17th and the first quarter of the 18th Century" and Y. L. Indova's on "The Agrarian System in Russia in the 18th Century". The former drew heavily on the landlords' archives, no counterpart of which has yet been found in India. The basic factor determining all other aspects of the estate was the feudal rent. Next in importance were the burden of the taxes and duties recorded by the peasants before state officials. Professor Tikhonov offered a more scientific method of calculation than "vyt" indices. He dwelt not only on indices of corvee economy, but also on shift in the prices of grain. Landlord estates were divided into three groups—estates with money rent, estates

with unpaid labour and impost tax and estates with labour rent. In estates where the landlords possessed mansions and courtyards (a majority), the serfs performed unpaid labour, while in estates without these they probably paid a poll tax. Indova's paper pointed out features contradicting and even negating serfdom. The government failed to take rigorous measures to bring back fugitive serfs and even deliberately kept aloof to develop the lands beyond the Volga. It failed also to implement laws prohibiting peasant trade and industry and to stop their movement to towns to become merchants. It rendered merchants considerable support in industrial construction. It was a time for the spread of the commodity production of farm goods for the market which infringed on the feudal system. There was a race among big landlords for the blacksoil lands in the south and serf peasants were moved from the less profitable regions, shackled in heavier bondage. This undermined serfdom as a system and explains why landlord economy could not grow into capitalism. Discussions among liberal lords on modernization of serfdom signalled the approaching crisis. Land-renting began on a mass scale in the north. Rich peasants began to purchase land in the name of merchants and even in the name of their own lords. The poor leased their land to the rich and left home to seek hired employment. The increasing ownership by merchants was especially discussed by the Commission of 1767. Three-field system was being replaced by the four-field system. Wheat, increasingly sown in place of rye, oats and barley, was replaced by spelt (for distillation) in the black soil region. The development of commodity production caused widespread use of hired labour, which meant stratification in the countryside. The agrarian revolution was advancing in a bourgeois direction, although, in conditions of serfdom, this progress was tormentingly slow.

Tax-Free Trade

Professor Ovchinnikov read a paper on the "Malenky Embassy to Aurangzib", the first to arrive in India. It was organized in 1695 by Peter the Great himself and it obtained a *farman* for tax-free trade and free passage from the Great Mughal. Indian merchants, however, proved to be more successful, as the paper of Professor A. I. Yukht showed. From the two excellent collections of documents, published on their participation in Russia's eastern trade between the 17th-19th centuries, we know that they played a major role in Russia's trade through Astrakhan with the trans-Caucasus region, Persia and India. In 1647 the Tsar was asking the Governor of Astrakhan to "be kinder to and to take better care of Indian merchants than of other foreigners. . . ." The first Indian colony dates back to 1649.

Though Russian merchants resented their intrusion, Indians went up to Moscow and Yaroslavl. The total worth of merchandise they brought varied from 75,000 to 100,000 roubles. In the 18th century the number of permanent Indian residents rose to 100. They mainly imported silk, cotton fabrics, leather, shawl, carpets, stones and coins while they exported woollens, grain, linen, dyes and furs. Their trade with Persia and trans-Caucasus region rose to a million roubles in the mid-century. But wars in Europe, Persia and India led to its rapid decline.

Freedom Fighters Abroad

An Exhibition

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of India's independence, an exhibition on Freedom Fighters Abroad was organized from 4 to 13 April at Aiwan-e-Ghalib, Mata Sundari Lane, New Delhi. President V.V. Giri inaugurated it.

The exhibition covered the entire range of patriotic activities of the Indian revolutionaries abroad commencing from 1905 when Shyamji Krishna Verma started the Home Rule Society in London. With the help of rare and interesting photographs, the struggle which a group of individuals and their faithful followers waged for the sake of their motherland was portrayed in simple historical narrative.

Photographs and documents were collected from several sources of which special mention may be made of the Netaji Research Bureau, Calcutta and the National Archives of India, New Delhi. The exhibits included rare photographs of *Indian Sociologist*, *Bande Mataram*, *Free Hindustan*, *Swadesh Sewak* and *Ghadr*, and objects and mementoes pertaining to Netaji and the INA. The sword which was presented to Netaji by the Japanese Government took pride of place among the mementoes.

Films on Netaji and the INA were shown in the auditorium of the Aiwan-e-Ghalib and the recorded voice of Netaji and INA songs were played in the exhibition hall.

Over 20,000 men, women, students and children visited the exhibition. Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Education Minister Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Deputy Ministers of Education Shri D. P. Yadav and Shri Arvind Netam, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and Lt. Governor of Delhi Shri Baleshwar Prasad were among those who visited it.

Some of the freedom fighters were invited to participate in the inaugural function. The occasion was used by the Council to convene an informal discussion group of these revolutionaries under the chairmanship of Professor Girija Mookerji when they exchanged their experiences.

The Council proposes to bring out in due course a pictorial album on the freedom struggle abroad based on the exhibition.

Freedom Movement by Indians in East and South-East Asian Countries

The Council is considering plans for the compilation and preparation of the History of the Freedom Movement organized by Indians in East and South-East Asian countries during the Second World War. Such an account will not only depict India's Independence Movement in East and South-East Asia, but will also examine its impact on India and on the achievement of India's independence as well as on social developments in India after independence.

This project will involve the collection of considerable oral evidence from a large cross section of freedom fighters.