

VOL. III No. 4 & VOL. IV Nos. 1-2 :: October 1975—June 1976

ICHR Newsletter

INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH NEW DELHI

ICHR
Newsletter

INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
35, FERROZESHAH ROAD, NEW DELHI 110001

ICHR Newsletter

CONTENTS

A Profile of Progress	3
Grants-in-aid Schemes	6
Source Materials	22
Programme of Reprinting some Original and Secondary Sources	32
Other Major Programmes and Activities	35
Seminars and Symposia	41
Publications	49
Documentation Centre-cum-Library	52
News from the Field	53

A PROFILE OF PROGRESS

The period covered by this *Newsletter*—a period of nine months from October 1975 to June 1976—witnessed not only an accelerated pace of progress in the activities of the Council but also an extension of its functional role. Besides taking certain viable steps towards the promotion of historical research, the Council also undertook to organise a symposium at New Delhi on 'Interaction between intellectual, social and political movements in Russia and India in the late 19th and early 20th centuries' under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for 1974-76 and sponsored a seminar at Poona on 'Problems of social and economic history of India with special reference to Deccan and Gujarat'. In addition to its regular function of extending support and aid for research proposals the Council has also undertaken or has been entrusted with the responsibility of executing some research projects, a few of which involve the collective endeavour of a team of scholars from all over the country. Factual details regarding various items of work in the Council and the specific progress made in each of them during the period under report are classified and marshalled in the following pages.

Considering the fact that the Council was to function with a rather modest quantum of resources and the co-operation of scholars most of whom are busily entrenched in their professional pursuits and could devote only a part of their time to work assigned to them by the Council, the progress registered during the last four years of its existence can be legitimately claimed to be reasonably substantial. To illustrate this, it may be pointed out that during this short span the Council has got prepared and received as many as 44 volumes of selected sources of ancient, medieval and modern Indian history while work in respect of several other volumes of sources is under varying stages of completion. Similarly, the progress made in the programme of reprinting some of the original and secondary sources is no less encouraging especially in view of the problems

inherent in clearing the procedural formalities connected with the procurement of copyright and the frustrating difficulties inescapable in the task of compiling material from several journals, a few of which are now defunct and most of which are reportedly inaccessible. Three rare books have so far been reprinted by the Council, two volumes of compiled articles to be reprinted have been received, while work relating to other compilations and reprinting a number of other rare books is under progress. The importance of this sources programme of the Council is obvious in the context of the increasing number of research undertakings in history and the happy awareness of the need for and value of source-oriented teaching at the post-graduate level in recent years.

So far the Council has sanctioned 143 research proposals, 40 of which were approved during the period under report. These include 62 research projects, 68 research fellowships and 13 proposals for travel/contingent/maintenance grant. Seventy-eight scholars/institutions have been sanctioned publication subsidy; these include 10 scholars and 3 institutions approved for sanction during the period under report; one of the institutions has been provided with two subsidies for publishing two different works. Fifteen grants have been sanctioned to eight professional organisations of historians, seven of these being approved for aid during the period under report.

The on-going and the newly-sanctioned research projects and fellowships admit of the following broad classification :

Religious history	:	4
Political history	:	16
Political thought/movements	:	25
Economic history	:	17
Social history	:	14
Socio-Economic-Cultural history	:	13
Historical geography	:	6
Polity	:	4
Art history	:	11
History of speculative thought	:	1
Epigraphy and numismatics	:	4
Literature	:	1
Science in relation to Archaeology	:	1
Bibliographies	:	3
Compilation/editing/translation of sources	:	23

If the above classification of research proposals sanctioned by the Council can be taken to provide a general indication of the thematic bias

of scholars working in the field of historical research in the country, there is sufficient scope for an optimistic outlook. There is a perceptible shift from concentration on dynastic histories and political vagaries of a predictable pattern to studies on subjects relating to the lives and activities of the people. Even the research proposals oriented towards investigations on political events are so formulated that the participation of the people in political activities, their role in moulding the ultimate configuration of events and the ideological basis which provided sustenance for the movements are suitably brought out. It may be seen from the details furnished further that quite a number of research proposals relate to the freedom movement and that most of them deal with popular uprisings in different areas. The basic idea in confining the scope of each of these research undertakings to a chosen and well-defined region is to facilitate an intensive micro-study. It may be added in parenthesis that the Council has been encouraging studies on local histories, irrespective of the area, period and theme they may relate to, as they alone can ultimately help us in bringing the histories of different regions in widely separated latitudes into the broad and total perspective of Indian history.

Though the preference of research scholars for subjects connected with social and economic history is not an altogether new phenomenon, their propensity to employ new, scientific and inter-disciplinary methods of analysis, potential enough to add a new dimension to our knowledge of the socio-economic history of the past, is a development unmistakably, albeit dimly, recognisable in recent approaches to subjects in the field and reflected in some measure in the more perceptive among the many promising studies being conducted with the aid of the Council. The research proposals sanctioned by the Council and classifiable under social history cover many aspects in the vast canvas of cultural life; those relating to economic history deal with such subjects as handicrafts industry, agrarian conditions, irrigation, trade and commerce, prices of commodities, economic geography, transport, etc. To work on certain aspects of economic history one requires specific data which alone can vouchsafe precision of argument. Some of the source volumes being brought out by the Council are calculated to partly meet this requirement.

GRANTS-IN-AID SCHEMES

The grants-in-aid schemes of the Council include the sanction of research projects, award of research fellowships, assistance towards travel/contingent/maintenance expenditure/subsidy for publishing research studies/source materials/journals and aid to professional organisations of historians. The details regarding the grants sanctioned under these categories up to September 1975 have been furnished in earlier numbers. During the period under report five research projects and twenty-two research fellowships have been sanctioned; in addition thirteen scholars were granted travel/contingent/maintenance grants without fellowship. The Council has also sanctioned publication subsidy for fourteen scholars/institutions and financial aid to seven professional organisations of historians.

I. RESEARCH PROJECTS:

The research projects sanctioned and reported earlier are making progress and some of them are in advanced stages of completion. Details regarding the five research projects sanctioned during the period under report are as follows :

- RP 58 Dr Sarjug Prasad Singh, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Patna University, Patna, *Studies in the Inscriptions of Bihar*. The scholar aims at the preparation of a comprehensive list and summary of both published and unpublished inscriptions in Bihar in accordance with the system followed by Hiralal. The inscriptions to be listed are those of the Mauryas, Sungas, Mitras, Guptas, later Guptas, Maukharis, Palas, Senas, Gahadavalas and kings belonging to unknown dynasties. The contents of the inscriptions to be compiled will throw light on the social

- economic and religious life and provide details about administrative and territorial divisions. The scholar also proposes to give a chronological list of inscriptions and an account of their paleography and language. The work is under progress.
- RP 59 Dr Niranjana Ghosh, *Role of Women in the Freedom Movement in Bengal : 1919-47*. This micro-study aims at throwing light on the participation of women in the districts of Purulia, Bankura and Midnapur in West Bengal in the freedom movement. The scholar proposes to examine the role of women in the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements and their part in revolutionary activities from 1923. The sources to be consulted include not only published material and archival records but also oral evidence. The work has started.
- RP 60 Shri J. K. Naik, Lecturer, Department of History, University of Bombay, Bombay, *Critical edition of source material relating to Maratha intellectual resistance to British authority in the first half of the 19th century*. The title of the project is self-explanatory. The source materials that are proposed to be critically edited consist of a number of letters published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the early 1840s. These expose the odious nature of the rule of the East India Company, its policy of *divide et impera*, treatment of the Indian princes and racial discrimination. The letters are particularly most severe on the economic ruin of India that Britain wrought. The Home Government, the Court of Directors, the Board of Control and the British Parliament are ridiculed and stand condemned in view of their attitude towards the Indian problems. Nor do they spare the British historians and other writers on India for the lack of credibility in their writings. While attacking the British the letters seek to create a sense of socio-economic and political awareness among Indians. The work of editing has started.
- RP 61 Dr Satya Prakash Gupta, Lecturer, Department of History, Centre of Advanced Study, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *Prices in Eastern Rajasthan (c. 1650-1800)*. This aims at the collection and analysis of relevant data on prices of various commodities and items of consumption from such documents as *nirakhbazar*, *nirakh*

roznamcha, nirakh Jamabandi, arhsattas, etc. available at the Rajasthan State Archives, Bikaner. The study would also include the construction of price-series. The statistical analysis to be made in this study will be useful in determining price movements over a period in different regions and their interaction.

- RP 62 Professor S. K. Saraswati, President, The Asiatic Society, Calcutta, *Preparation of a Descriptive Catalogue of Archival material in the collection of the Asiatic Society*. This aims at listing a large number of letters and documents throwing considerable light on the intellectual activities of the 19th century urban elite at Calcutta. The documents contain important information relating to the history of the Asiatic Society and many other research institutions either sponsored by or established through the efforts of the Society. The work of preparing a descriptive catalogue has started.

In addition to the five research projects mentioned above, the Council has accorded sanction for the extension of the following project sanctioned and undertaken earlier: Professor K.A. Chaudhury, Archaeological Laboratory, Centre for Advanced Study, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *History of Domestication of some north Indian cereals: A pre-and-prot-historic study*.

II. RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS :

The forty-six research fellowships sanctioned and reported earlier are making good progress. The period of some of them are over and final reports regarding them are expected. Details regarding the twenty-two fellowships awarded during the period under report are furnished below :

- F 47 Shi Sudarshan Deepal Suresh Seneviratne, a Cylonese scholar attached to the Centre for Historical Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The Social Base of Early Buddhism in Eastern Andhra and Tamilnadu*. This will be an attempt to analyse the mechanisms which linked the political power, mercantile community and peasant society with the ideology of Buddhism particularly in terms of its social concerns as expressed in Buddhist lay ethics. The period being covered is from c. 200 B.C. to 400 A.D. The subjects that are proposed to be discussed include the groups to which Buddhism provided social legitimacy, the role of Buddhism as a mediator in social tensions, the extent to which it acted as an agency of acculturation,

its relation to other religious sects and the extent and impact of the royal patronage it received. These are to be analysed in the background of the impact of the development in the Gangetic valley during the period and the nature of urbanisation in south India. The study will also involve the use of data from northern Ceylon. The work has started and the Fellow is collecting material.

- F 48 Dr (Smt) Radha Rani Upadhyay, Near Rajkeeya Sanrakhan Griha Mahila, Betiahata, Gorakhpur (U. P.), *Economic Geography from the Medicinal Texts of Ancient India*. This study will throw interesting and significant light on details regarding economic geography available in medicinal texts such as those of Charaka, Sushruta, etc. and also some scientific texts. The Fellow will also prepare an index of places, rivers, mountains, etc. The work has started.
- F 49 Dr Achhe Lal Yadava, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (U. P.), *A Dictionary of the geographical names in the inscriptions of the Gurjara-Pratiharas and their successors*. This aims at the collection of data in the form of geographical names in the inscriptions of the Gurjara-Pratiharas and the dynasties succeeding them and the compilation of a dictionary of the names with relevant notes for their identification and an assessment of their historical value. It is also proposed to make a critical evaluation of the geographical information with emphasis on mountain systems, river systems, administrative divisions, roads and routes and patterns of rural development. This will be supplemented by geographical maps reconstructed on the basis of epigraphic data. The fellow who has already started the work will be restricting the field of enquiry to Rajasthan and U. P.
- F 50 Shri R. M. Vasudeva, Department of Sanskrit, Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hill, Simla, *Rajatarangini of Jonaraja : A historical, cultural and literary study*. This is an attempt in tapping the source material in one of the known but scarcely utilised chronicles of medieval Kashmir. The Fellow aims at making a comprehensive study of this work from the point of view of socio-economic history, polity, religious conditions, language and literature and arts

including architecture, sculpture and painting. He also proposes to collect and interpret geographical and topographical data and make an assessment of the literary achievements of Jonaraja. The work has begun.

- F 51 Shrimati K. Joshi, House No. 72, Dakshinapuram, New Campus Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Bengal Revolutionary Movement with special reference to the socio-economic background, political ideology and programme of the Chittagong group, Chittagong armoury raid and its aftermath*. The Fellow was an active participant in the Chittagong uprising from May 1930 onwards and proposes now, after a lapse of over forty-five years, to present a detached and objective picture of the entire event. Starting with an account of the rise of the 'Revolt Group' of the 'New Violence Party' in Bengal the scholar proposes to examine the genesis of the Chittagong group, the armoury raid and subsequent armed actions during the period 1930-34, role played by Chittagong prisoners in the Andamans and detention camps and jails, political ideology and programme of the Chittagong revolutionaries and lessons drawn by them from their successes and failures. The study would be based partly on interviews with the survivors among the participants in India and Bangladesh, interviews with the contemporaries who were indirectly associated with the Chittagong Group or are otherwise knowledgeable about the activities of the Group and several contemporary archival and judicial records, files of the political parties, newspapers, etc. The work has started.
- F 52 Shrimati Bidyut Mohanty, Research Scholar, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Distress and its impact on the Agrarian Structure with special reference to Orissa during the period 1866-1931*. This proposes to examine how certain agencies like famines and floods leading to distress effect an impact on the agrarian sector. It is proposed to analyse the size and composition of labour market and that of land market which get altered due to 'distress sale of land'. The study would also seek to find out how the relationship between 'Laws of Inheritance', the size of land and productivity are effected over time. It will be interesting to find out what happens to the ownership pattern over time and whether it leads to intra-regional

inequality of distribution of land. Whether there is any relationship between cattle mortality and area under cultivation and whether this effects any impact on total output in famine periods is also to be studied. Yet another aspect of this study would be the impact of distress on the Zamindari system, versus Ryotwary system over a period of time. The Fellow has started the work.

- F 53 Kumari Mary Abraham, Head, Department of History, Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow and presently attached to Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *The Civil Disobedience Movement in the United Province : 1930-31*. This is an enquiry into the nature and extent of popular participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement in the United Provinces from 1929, the year of preparation, to the truce in March 1931 between Gandhi and Irwin. The questions for which answers are proposed to be provided include : What was the purpose of the Civil Disobedience Movement ? What was the policy of the government at the Centre and the United Provinces towards the Movement ? What was the shape of the action taken both by the people and the government ? Who took part in the Movement and why did they take part ? The corollary to this question, which parties held aloof and why, is also to be considered. After studying the Civil Disobedience Movement in its four phases of salt satyagraha, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, and a no-tax campaign, the scholar intends to make a close study of the Movement in four selected districts, in two of which it was strong and in the other two it was weak. She hopes that this examination based on district records will reveal some of the geographical, ethnological, political, economic, social, educational and organisational factors which account for the variations in popular participation. The work is progressing.

- F 54 Shri Ajit Kumar Das Gupta, Lecturer in History, Acharya Prafulla Chandra College, New Barrackpore, 24 Parganas District, West Bengal, *Home Rule Movement (1911-21)*. This proposes to be a study of nationalist politics of an important period which, however, is virtually *terra incognita*.— It is generally known that the Gandhian movement of the 1920s drew very heavily upon the agitation

for Home Rule. It is scarcely underlined that it would probably have been difficult to accomplish without the ground work having been done by the Home Rulers in the years of World War I. The Fellow, therefore, aims at examining the genesis of the idea of Home Rule, the impact of World War I on the Indian national movement, the foundation of the Home Rule Leagues and the role of Mrs. Annie Besant and Tilak. He also proposes to study the impact of the movement on the moderate Congress and the Muslim League, the repressive measures of the government during the period, the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, etc. The decline of the movement and its character are also to be analysed at the end. This study would not only focus on the ideology of the movement but would also try to treat those sections of the Indian society which were drawn into the nationalist movement as a result of the Home Rule movement. The Fellow has started the work.

- F 55 Dr M. A. Nayeem, Sayeed Manzil, Safiabad, Hyderabad, *Administration of Deccan under Asaf Jah I : 1724-48*. This aims at a study of the consolidation and streamlining of Mughal administration in the six *subas* of the Deccan during the viceroyalty of Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah I. During this period Asaf Jah I reorganised the entire administrative machinery and introduced new reforms which had far reaching political and economic consequences in Deccan. The study will be based on Mughal documents available at the Andhra Pradesh Archives, Hyderabad and the National Archives of India, New Delhi.
- F 56 Shri M. N. Nainar, Research Scholar, Department of Tamil, University of Kerala, Trivandrum, *A Study of Inscriptional place names of Kerala with special reference to south Travancore*. This is a toponomical study of inscriptions and is aimed at analysing the data on the historical geography of the south Travancore region in Kerala. The Fellow proposes to identify the places mentioned in epigraphical records and to show them on maps. After classifying the material he will attempt historical, geographical and sociological interpretations. His main source will be epigraphy, particularly about 1100 inscriptions listed in the *Topographical list of Travancore inscriptions*. But he hopes to draw also from the *Sthalapuranas*, *Sandesakavyas*, devotional

- songs and accounts of travellers and geographers. The work has started. The Fellow has collected details from about 500 inscriptions from Mitrañandapuram, Tiruvalla, Vellani, Trivandrum, Parthivapuram, Alagiyapandyapuram, Manalikkarakai, Tirukkakkarakai, Suchindram, etc.
- F 57 Kumari Gauri Devi Tiwari, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Paleography of the box-headed Brahmi script in India and South-East Asia*. This proposes to be an examination of the box-headed Brahmi script for finding out its variant visual forms, chronology and the stages of evolution and development in South-East Asia and a critical study of the script in socio-cultural perspective. The Fellow's analysis of the stages in the development and diffusion of the script would include an adequate discussion on the consonants, vowels, medial signs including *anusvara*, *visarga*, *jihvamuliya* and *upadhmaniya*, numerals, punctuations, spacing of words and letters, uniformity in the shape and size of the letters, sense of elegance, the influence of materials engraved, etc. She also proposes to give appendices of lists of inscriptions studied, region-wise and dynasty-wise. The work has started.
- F 58 Shrimati Vera Vuckovacki-Savic, Historian of Indian Art and Culture, Marsala Tita 17, 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia, *Tantrism as a link between the temple art and the folk art*. The scholar has been awarded fellowship to enable her to undertake a visit to India and make an on the spot study of certain chosen temples where Shakti cult is in vogue. She proposes to examine the connections between the Lokayata and Tantrism. The study is to start shortly.
- F 59 Shri Abdul Mujeeb Khan, Research Scholar, Rajasthan University, Jaipur, *Urdu press and its attitude towards British rule : 1981-30*. This proposes to be an investigation into a neglected but important theme connected with modern history. He aims at making an analyses of different trends of opinions in the urdu press representing the rightist, leftist and centrist view points during the period of his study and its attitude towards British diplomacy, economic and educational policies, social reforms, bureaucracy, etc. The study has started.
- F 60 Dr Kalyan Kumar Sen Gupta, Department of History,

Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta, presently attached to the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, *The Agrarian Question in the 19th Century Bengal*. This will be a study of some important agrarian issues such as questions of rent and occupancy. The Fellow proposes to examine how agrarian tensions developed, who were the people involved and what was the class-character of the men who either wrote or lectured on these issues or who carried on agitations for the solution of these problems. The people who considered the agrarian changes as problems will be studied in the following groups: (i) the British Administrators of various categories including the men who ran the local administration and the persons who shaped imperial policies; (ii) the Zamindars of diverse social origins, such as the men who held Zamindari before the permanent settlement, the erstwhile banias who acquired landed property after the settlement and the service-holders who later became the Zamindars; (iii) the planters, superior tenants, commercial speculators, etc. who increasingly made use of opportunities created by cash-cropping; and (iv) the urban intelligentsia and the professionals of different social origins such as those who grew out of the comprador elite of the later eighteenth century Calcutta and the new westernised intelligentsia. This identification may indicate how each picked up or rebutted the ideas of previous ones and how their different premises formed the basis of the imperialist or of liberal ideologies. Thus the aim of this research undertaking is to provide an account of the development of the economic ideas on the basis of which the people in Bengal faced their agrarian problems at the end of the nineteenth century. This will also clarify the ideology of what has been called the *bhadralok* social category who dominated Bengal politics in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It will also elucidate how such a group could defend conservative positions regarding tenure and exploitation of the means of production while taking up radical positions regarding the rights of property in land. The Fellow is to start the work shortly.

F.61 Shri M. Gangadhar Menon, Lecturer in History, Government Arts and Science College, Calicut, Kerala, Malabar

Rebellion: 1921. This aims at making a dispassionate and objective study of one of the controversial questions in modern Indian history. The Malabar rebellion of 1921 was an extremely complex event which cannot be viewed as a simple act of revolt against constituted authority for specific reasons. This complexity was confounded by a host of contradictory reports, statements and declarations about the rebellion that appeared immediately after its occurrence making the picture confused. The Fellow proposes to examine the true nature, of the rebellion, its causes and consequences and extent and magnitude. He has planned to present his interpretations in the background of the national movement in Malabar. After discussing the five successive stages in the course of the rebellion he aims at making an assessment of the same. The study will start shortly.

- F 62 Shri Sukhdev Singh Charak, Department of History, Jammu University, Jammu, *Political and Cultural History of Jammu : 1781-1846*. This will be a study of political developments during the sixty-six years chosen for investigation and an enquiry into various aspects of the culture of the region and period. Confined in time and space this research undertaking is a micro study the results of which will throw light on one of the important phases of Jammu's history.
- F 63 Professor W. N. Kuber, Building No. 27A, Senadatta Peth, Poona-30, and attached to the University of Poona, Poona-7, *Social Participation in the Freedom Struggle in Maharashtra, with special reference to Sholapur : 1930-4*. This will be a detailed analysis of the participation of workers and peasants in the Civil Disobedience Movement in the Sholapur district, studied in the context of the freedom struggle in Maharashtra. The Fellow proposes to examine the mobilisation process in the movement and the results of the brutal repression and finally assess the nature and success of the Civil Disobedience in the area of his study. The work has started.
- F 64 Shri Indra Deo Prasad Singh, Head of the Department of History, College of Commerce, Patna-16, *The Growth of Transport in Bihar and its impact on the socio-economic condition of the people : 1848-1900*. This proposes to be

a purposeful investigation of one of the vitally important but hitherto neglected aspect of economic history. Partly due to and partly as a result of the growth of mineral industries, Bihar underwent phenomenal advancement in the field of transport in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The Fellow aims at tracing the history of this advancement and its effect on the social and economic life in the region. He will particularly concentrate on the road transport and the railways and examine the influence of improved communications and consequent growth of trade on the conditions of production. The work will be based chiefly on the official proceedings and records, the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Reports of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Proceedings of the Institute of Engineers, reports of several commissions and committees and contemporary newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

- F 65 Kumari Pushpa Agrawal, Research Scholar, Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Uttar Pradesh ka Rajnitik Andolan*. This seeks to study the National Movement in Uttar Pradesh during the period 1927-35. She has so far collected a lot of material throwing light on the subject of her research. The work is continuing.
- F 66 Dr Kalpana Desai, Hon. Curator, Heras Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay-1, *Kanheri Caves*. This aims at making an art-historical and art-critical study of the Kanheri caves. The scholar proposes to analyse the inscriptions in the caves and stylistic and iconographic features of the carved images. The study is to begin.
- F 67 Dr M. K. Padhe, attached to the Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta-29, *Freedom Movement and Worker's upsurge in Sholapur : 1930*. This will be an attempt to reconstruct an account of the events during the freedom movement in 1930s when the working class and people in the town of Sholapur rose in revolt against British Government. The Fellow opines that in recent writings on the subject some misleading conclusions have been drawn about the character of this upsurge due to want of adequate data and as a result of a biased approach to the character of the working class, which ignores its

integral linkage with the national movements. He proposes to consult papers relating to martial law administration at the Sholapur region, official records regarding developments in Sholapur prior to the upsurge, proceedings of the Court cases, contemporary reports which appeared in Marathi newspapers in 1930, etc. Data regarding the practical experiences of some of the participants in this struggle will be collected by tape-recording personal interviews with them. The Fellow will start the work shortly.

- F 68 Shri Jatin De, Research Scholar, Deptt. of History, University of Delhi, Delhi, *The History of Krishak Praja Party of Bengal, 1929-47: A study of changes in class and intercommunity relation in the agrarian structure of Bengal*. This aims at examining a complex and important agrarian based political movement in pre-partition Bengal. The Fellow proposes to discuss the origin of the Krishak Praja Party, its growth and its organisational and structural aspects. The cultural ideology, the class base of the leadership and of the party rank and file, the impact of the 1937 elections on the party, the development of post-election alliances and interactions between the party and the Muslim League which ultimately enabled the party to capture power are also to be studied. The Fellow also proposes to discuss inner party tensions during the period 1937-43 and analyse the connections between militant KPP workers and the BPKS in the three militant peasant movements during 1939-47. The decline and fall of the party is to be discussed at the end. The Fellow has started the work.

In addition to the twenty-two fellowships mentioned above the Council has accorded sanction for the extension of the following three fellowship sanctioned earlier:

- (i) Dr (Smt) Asiya Siddiqi, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, *Problems of Economic History of Bombay City : 1850-80*.
- (ii) Kumari Kamlesh Mohan, Lecturer in History, Government College, Kalka, Haryana, *The rise and growth of Militant Nationalism in Punjab (1918-30)*.
- (iii) Professor Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta, *Materialism in History : A Study in the Interaction of Society and Consciousness*.

III. TRAVEL/CONTINGENT/MAINTENANCE GRANTS :

Many of the fellowships sanctioned by the Council carry travel /contingent grants also. However, the Council sanctions also travel/contingent/maintenance grants without fellowship. During the period under report these grants were sanctioned for thirteen scholars for collecting material in connection with their research assignments or for related purposes. The details are furnished below :

1. Professor Barun De, Director, Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, (i) *Henry Dundas and the Government of India, 1717-1801 : A Study in the Development of Constitutional Ideas*; (ii) *A Survey of Dialectical relationship between imperialism and nationalism in British India*.
2. Dr Om Prakash, Reader, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, *Preparation of a Calendar of Dutch Records (1618-1623)*.
3. Shri Ram Nandan Kumar, Department of History, Patna University, Patna-5, *British interests in Iraq : 1898-1914*.
4. Dr C. S. Upasak, Professor of Pali and Ancient Indian History, Nava Nalanda Mahavihar, Nalanda, Bihar, *A Study of ancient monastic remains of Afghanistan*.
5. Shri Tasneem Ahmad, Senior Research Assistant, Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, *The Futuhat-i-Alamgiri of Ishwar Das Nagar : An English translation with annotations to the text and an introduction* (The contingent grant granted to this scholar was for typing his thesis mentioned above).
6. Shri Ghanshyam Deora, Rajasthan Education Service, Bikaner, Rajasthan, *A Study of the Administration of the Bikaner State (1754-1818)*.
7. Dr (Smt) Mansura Haider, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *The History of Central Asia*.
8. Professor Mohibul Hasan, Hajder Villa, Civil Line, Aligarh, *A Social and Political History of Kashmir : 1846-1946*.
9. Shri Arshad Ali Azmi, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *The Annexation of Awadh and its consequences*.
10. Shri Jai Gopal, Department of History, University of

Delhi, Delhi, *Social change in the Punjab during the second half of the nineteenth century : A Study of Jullundhur district.*

11. Dr J. P. Misra, Department of History, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *The Freedom Struggle in Eastern Uttar Pradesh : A socio-political study (1920-47).*
12. Shri K. S. Mathew, Research Fellow, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, *Portuguese Trade in the Malabar Coast in the sixteenth century (1500-1530).*
13. Shri S. P. Singh, Lecturer in History, Shri Varshneya College, Aligarh, *Social, Religious and Cultural life of northern India from the first to the third century A. D.*

IV. PUBLICATION GRANTS :

Details regarding the sanction of publication grants for sixty-four scholars/institutions towards publication of theses/manuscripts/journals till September 1975 have been furnished in earlier numbers. During the period under report subsidy for the following fourteen scholars/institutions has been approved towards the publication of research works, journals, manuscripts etc. :

- P 65 Dr Jhinko Yadava, Research Scholar, Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, *Samarachchakaha : Ek Samskritik Adhyayana (A Cultural Study of the Samarachchakaha).*
- P 66 Professor H. D. Sankalia, Post-graduate Research Institute, Poona, *Pre-history and Proto-history of India and Pakistan.*
- P 67 Shri M. H. Rama Sharma (ed. by Dr M. H. Gopal), 'Vasantna', Temple Road, V. C. Mohalla, Mysore, *A History of the Vijayanagar Empire (Vol. I-Political).*
- P 68 Professor P. L. Mehra, Head of the Department of History, Punjab University, Chandigarh, *A Documentary History of North-eastern Frontier States.*
- P 69 Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India.*
- P 70 Calcutta Historical Society, Calcutta, *Bengal Past and Present*; also for a special number of *Bengal Past and Present in memory of Dr N. K. Sinha.*

- P 71 Dr K. C. Yadav, Reader in History, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, *The Revolt of 1857 in Haryana*.
- P 72 Professor M. G. S. Narayanan, Head, Department of History, University of Calicut, Calicut, *Political and Social Conditions under Kulasekhara Empire (800 A.D. to 1124 A.D.)*.
- P 73 Dr Ranjit Singh, Allahabad, *The Hindu Concept of Dharma (in Hindi)*.
- P 74 Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *Maasir-i-Jahangiri of Kamgar Husain* edited by Smt. Azra Alavi.
- P 75 Centre of Advanced Study, Department of History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, *Tazkiratus Salatin-i-Chaghta* edited by Shri Muzaffar Alam.
- P 76 Dr (Km) Uma Kaura, New Delhi, *Muslim and Indian Nationalism : 1929-40*.
- P 77 Dr Tan Chung, University of Delhi, Delhi, *China and the Brave New World : A Study of the origin of the Opium War : 1840-42*.
- P 78 Professor Fauja Singh, Head, Department of History, Panjabi University, Patiala, *Punjab Past and Present*.

The release of grant in respect of P 67 and P 77 is subject to certain revisions in texts; in respect of P 76 the sanction is subject to certain clarifications to be made by the author.

The grant of subsidy for publishing *Report of the Excavation at Inamgaon near Poona* by the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona has already been reported as P 62 in the previous number. During the period under report an additional grant towards its publication was sanctioned.

V. GRANTS TO PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS :

During the period under report the following seven Professional Organisations of Historians were approved for financial assistance :

- PO 9 Asutosh-Museum of Indian Art, University of Calcutta, Calcutta for holding a Refresher's Workshop and to publish its proceedings.
- PO 10 Heras Institute of Indian History and Culture, St. Xavier's College, Bombay for holding a seminar for post-graduate teachers.
- PO 11 The Panjab History Conference, Department of History,

Panjabi University, Patiala : for holding the 10th session of the Panjab History Conference.

- PO 12 Rajasthan History Congress, Jaipur : for fulfilling its aims and objectives.
- PO 13 All Orissa History Congress, Post-graduate Department of History, Berhampur University, Berhampur, Orissa : for organising a conference at its 6th session.
- PO 14 Bihar Itihas Parishad, Department of History, Bihar University, Muzaffarpur : for holding its first session.
- PO 15 Indian History Congress, New Delhi : for publishing the proceedings of 35th session held at Jadavpur.

SOURCE MATERIALS

There can hardly be two opinions on the fact that any meaningful historical research on a country of India's antiquity, diversity and size would be possible only if the historian is rescued from his exclusive dependence on a limited range of source material. The richness and variety of the original sources, some of which have not been suspected of even marginal relevance, are becoming evident, thanks to the emergence of certain new historical trends inducing scholars to make a desperate hunt for authentic but hitherto unknown or unutilised material. The accent on the socio-economic history in all its aspects and the concomitant search for unexposed source materials have not only resulted in revealing the historical value of literature in regional languages but also in underlining the importance of data obtainable from such seemingly non-spectacular items of sources as terracottas and ballads. It is in recognition of this that the Council has undertaken the programme of compiling and publishing the sources. It is obvious that the sources are inexhaustible but a beginning is being made to tap and document them. Certain sources that are already known and published are also to be compiled in a new order and republished in view of their present inaccessibility. The Council's immediate concern is to publish only those sources that are urgently required by teachers and research scholars. The publication of sources is an on-going programme and is not likely to be completed in the foreseeable future in view of the magnitude of the task.

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

The source volumes, pertaining to the ancient period of Indian history are primarily epigraphic in content. The scheme envisaged by the Council involves the preparation of about twenty-five volumes of

inscriptions ranging in time from the sixth to the fifteenth century, nine volumes of topographical list of inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala and four or five volumes of a list of Vijayanagar inscriptions. About twenty-five scholars from all over India are associated with the preparation of these volumes. Though work in respect of these was initiated in 1973, the initial progress has been somewhat slow largely on account of the inaccessibility of published texts of inscriptions in places where most of the scholars are working. However, during the period under report a reasonably good progress has been achieved as may be seen from the details furnished below :

1. Inscriptions of India Programme:

Of the twenty-five volumes contemplated under this, the volume of Pallava inscriptions compiled by Professor T. V. Mahalingam has been received and is now being processed. This contains texts of 313 published inscriptions and summaries of contents of 62 inscriptions that are not yet published but noticed in the *Annual Reports of Indian Epigraphy*. Progress is being made by other scholars who have been assigned volumes relating to other dynasties and regions. Professor A. K. Majumdar who is compiling the volume of Chaulukya inscriptions has already prepared transcripts of 71 of the 75 Chaulukya epigraphs published and hopes to submit the volume shortly. Dr K. V. Ramesh who has been assigned the volume of the Western Ganga, Vaidumba and Nolamba inscriptions has completed the work in respect of the Western Ganga records which are about 130. About 760 Pandya inscriptions are being compiled by Shri K. G. Krishnan in two volumes and he has reported that the first volume is ready. A substantial part of the work relating to the volume of the inscriptions of Sarabhapuriyas, Pandavavamsis and Somavamsis of south Kosala and Orissa has been completed by Dr A. M. Shastri. Details regarding the assignments made have been furnished in earlier numbers. The Council hopes that four volumes would be published shortly.

The compilers of inscriptions are not only furnishing texts of epigraphs and abstracts of their contents but also other relevant details like their provenance, language, script, date, metres and references to earlier publications. But the emphasis is on the contents of the inscriptions and their use for historical research, pedantic discussions on emendations of words being avoided without failing to highlight the paleographic and orthographic peculiarities, if any.

2. Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamilnadu and Kerala:

The submission of three of the nine volumes proposed under this scheme by Professor T. V. Mahalingam has already been reported. During the period under report he has continued the work and prepared two more

volumes which he proposes to submit shortly. The first volume already submitted by him has been sent to the press. The completion of this programme and the eventual publication of a complete topographical list of inscriptions in the two states mentioned above would go a long way in facilitating micro-studies.

3. A List of Vijayanagar Inscriptions:

This is to supplement the topographical list mentioned above and envisages the preparation of summaries of or brief notes on about 9000 inscriptions of the Vijayanagara dynasty ranging in time from A.D. 1336 to 1650 and spread over southern India. Undertaken by Professor T. V. Mahalingam with the assistance of Dr B. R. Gopal the work has made steady progress as per schedule. During the period under report about 1000 inscriptions were listed. About 5000 inscriptions have been listed earlier. The records so far collected have been arranged topographically. The dates of the inscriptions are being checked and dates in Christian era are being given for each. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

The programme of compiling medieval sources is comprehensive and involves the preparation of critical editions of and annotations to text, translation of important works into English or Hindi, calendaring and cataloguing of literature of historical value, compilation of select documents, and analysis of chosen source material. The details are furnished below :

1. Translations:

The text of the *Waqiāt-i-Mushīqāī* has been edited and translated by Shri Iqtidar Husain Siddiqi. The *Shāhnāma-i-Munawwar Kalām* has been translated by Professor S. Hasan Askari. These two have been sent to the press. The English translation of *Sirat-i-Firūz Shāhī*, also done by Professor S. Hasan Askari, is being processed for publication.

The programme of preparing a Hindi translation of early sources of Akbar's reign has made progress. It may be added here that it is proposed to be brought out in six volumes covering the periods 1556-1562, 1563-1573, 1574-1580, 1581-1585, 1586-1598 and 1599-1605. Each of these source volumes will contain not only a detailed introduction to, and an evaluation of the sources but also appropriate annotations in the light of recent researches. It is also proposed to add a glossary of technical terms occurring in the sources with sufficiently detailed explanatory notes. The works that are to be included in this programme are many, of which mention may be made of Ala'un Daul Qazwīnī's *Nafā'sul Ma'āsir*, Ārif Qandhārī's *Tārīkh-i-Akbarī*, Bayāzīd Bīyāts' *Tazkira-i-Humāyūn wa Akbar*,

Ja'far Beg Āsaf Khān's *Tārīkh-i-Alfi*, Abu'l Fazl Allāmi's *Akbar Nāma* (Vols. II and III), Abdu'l Qādir Badaunī's *Muntakhaby t Tawārikh* (Vol. II), Nizāmu'd Dīn Ahmad's *Tabaqāt-i-Akbari* (Vol. II), Asad Beg's *Wāqī āt*, etc. In addition, relevant extracts from the following are also proposed to be translated : Abdu'l Haq Muhaddis Dehilavī's *Ta rīkh-i-Haqqī*, Faizī Sirhindīs *Ak ar Nāma* and Shaikh Nūrul Haq's *Zubdatu i Tawārikh*. A considerable amount of information is available in a few provincial histories which also deserve to be translated and made available to scholars. These include : Mahmūd Bukhārī's *Tārīkh-i-Salātīn-i-Gujarāt*, Muhammad Manjhū Akbar's *Mir āt-i-Sikaṇdari*, Mir Abu Turab Wali's *Ta rīkh-i-Gujarāt*, Hājiu d-Dabīr's *Zafarū l Wāleh* (Arabic), Muhammad Masūm's *Ta rīkh-i-Sind*, Ali bin Āzīzullah Tabataba's *Burhān-i-Ma āsir*, Rafiud Dīn Shirāzī's *Tazkiratu l Mulūk*, Fuzūnī Astarābādī's *Futūhat-i-Ādil Shāhi*, Muhammad Amīn's *Anfaul-Akhhār* and the anonymous *Bahāristān-i-Shāhi*. Equally relevant are extracts from the biographies of saints and scholars and the works that come under this category for translation are : Alāu d Daula Qazwīnīs *Nafā isū l Ma āsir*, Abdu'l Qadir Badā unī's *Muntakhabu t Tawārikh* (Vol. III), Abdu'l Haq Muhaddis's *Akhhāru l Akhiyār*, Ghāusī Shattārī's *Gulzār-i-Abrār*. Extracts from some pieces of epistolary literature like *Muktūbāt-i-Allāmi*, *Munsha āt-i-Abu l Fath* and *Latā if-i-Faizi*, invaluable for a study of Akbar's reign are also proposed to be translated. It may be added that there are a few later sources extracts of which are of relevance to a study of the subject. These, which are also to be translated, are from : Mu'tamad Khān's *Iqbāl Nāma-i-Jahāngiri* (Vol. II), Muhammad Qāsim Hindu Shah Farishta's *Gulshan-i-Ibrāhimī*, Tāhir Muhammad's *Rauzatu t Tāhirin*, Abdu'l Baqī Nihāwandī's *Ma āsir-Rahimi* etc. All but two sources pertaining to the first volume covering the period 1556-62 have so far been translated. The work of annotating the text is to be taken up.

As reported earlier the Council has also taken up the work of translating, editing and annotating the *akhhārāt* of Aurangzeb's reign. This work involves the collection of the series of the *akhhārāt* available and re-arranging the leaves date-wise. Assigned to Professor Irfan Habib in 1973 the work has progressed well and the first volume is reported to be ready.

The work of translating and annotating James Skinner's *Tashrihu l-Aqwām* has been assigned to Dr Anis Farooqi who has so far completed a substantial part of translation. When completed, this will constitute a valuable source for a study of the different arts and crafts of India during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The *Tarīkh-i-Akbarī* of Ārif Qandhari is being translated into English by Dr Parmatma Saran. He is also annotating the text and writing an introduction. The work is reported to be nearing completion.

Shri S. Hasan Mahmud has undertaken the work of translating, annotating and analysing *Yasin's Glossary of Revenue Terms*. He has almost completed the revision of the English translation of the Glossary done by him earlier. He has also collected relevant material for annotating the Glossary from the literature available at Khuda Bux Oriental Library, Patna and the Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh. The Council has also undertaken the consolidation and English translation of the *Badshāhnāmas*; this has been assigned to Dr B. P. Saksena who has initiated work. The work of checking the text of the *Sairul Manāzil* and translating it with relevant notes has been assigned to Dr Naeem Ahmad. As only one copy of the manuscript of this work is available the scholar has first taken up the work of copying it. The work of translation is expected to start shortly.

The Council's programme of translating medieval sources would also include the rendering of the following five into English :

- (i) *Alamgirānma* of Muhammad Kazim : assigned to Dr Zameeruddin Siddiqi who will also annotate the text and write an introduction.
- (ii) *Siyarul Auliya* of Mir Khurd : assigned to Dr Abdul Latif who will also annotate the text and write an introduction.
- (iii) *Latāif-i-Ashrafi* of Syed Jahangir Samnani : assigned to Dr Wheed Ashraf who will also edit the Persian text.
- (iv) *Fawā'idul Fuād* of Amir Hasan Sijzi : assigned to Shri Ziaul Hasan Faruqi.

(v) *Ibrānāma* of Mufti Aliuddin : assigned to Dr Gurbax Singh; this will be a translation of many selected passages from the text throwing light on the social and economic history of Panjab for the period 1800-50.

2. Catalogues:

Dr V. S. Bhargava who was assigned the work of surveying, editing and micro-filming the historical records of the *thikana* Masuda has completed the work and the catalogue prepared by him has been received. He has now undertaken the work of cataloguing the records of *thikana* Kharwa.

For documenting the enormous source material throwing light on the socio-economic and political history of medieval Rajasthan, Dr Narain Singh Bhati has taken up the task of preparing a comprehensive catalogue of historical works of that region. The scholar has completed part of the work and submitted volumes of catalogues of works relating to the Jodhpur division. These are being made ready for the press. This survey scans documents in private collections and material in different libraries and archives in Rajasthan. The work of cataloguing documents relating to the Jaisalmer division has been taken up.

The preparation of a Descriptive Catalogue of Mughal documents numbering about one lakh and preserved in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad has been undertaken by Dr (Km) Sarojini Regani. These belong to the reign of Aurangzeb and consist of *Farmān*, *Parwāncha*, *Tākīd*, *Roznāmcha*, *Mahzar*, *Ahkām*, *Iltimās*, *Siyāh i-Huzūr*, *Intikhāb i-Siyāh i-Huzūr*, *Arz-o-Chehra*, *Yād-dāsh*, *Dastak*, *Qabzu l-Wasūl*, *Daul*, *Tumar*, etc. The work has made considerable progress during the period under report.

3. Collection of Documents:

Several documents available mostly at the Rajasthan State Archives at Bikaner and at a few other places throw light on the social and economic history of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. These are being compiled under the directorship of Professor Satish Chandra. So far more than one thousand documents have been compiled and notes on them written. The work is continuing.

The Council has also undertaken the calendaring of the *Insha i-Abul Fazl*. This has been assigned to Dr (Smt) Mansura Haider who has started calendaring the *daftar-i-awwal* of the *Inshā*. A volume of Mughal documents of the periods of Babar and Akbar is also under preparation by Dr S. A. I. Tirmizi.

While the availability of useful research material in documents in European centres has been widely known the inaccessibility of the same has provided considerable handicap for purposeful research in certain fields of history. An effort to partly meet this requirement to some extent has been made by the Council by taking up the tasks of preparing a calendar of Dutch Records (1617-21 A.D.) and compiling Russian Documents relevant for the seventeenth century India. The first has been undertaken by Dr Om Prakash who is working on *De Over gekomen Brieven* series. He has been given a Fellowship for four months to visit The Hague, Holland to collect other relevant material. The second, relating to the compilation of Russian documents, has been assigned to Dr Surendra Gopal. He has reported that a major portion of the work is over. It may be added here that Dr (Smt) Lotika Varadarajan has already completed the English translation of the published writings of the French traveller Francis Martini. The manuscript has been received. The Council proposes to offer fellowships to scholars for studying medieval Portuguese and Dutch records.

4. Editing Texts:

Some of the texts that are being translated are also edited and annotated and details regarding them have been given above. Here mention may be made of other texts. One of them is *Jodhpur Rajya Ki Khyāt* a critical edition of which is being prepared by Dr Raghbir Singh. He has

reported that the work is over and the manuscript would be submitted shortly. This, along with the comprehensive catalogue of the historical works of the Jodhpur division prepared by the Council as reported above, would go a long way in facilitating researches on Jodhpur region.

Dr Raghbir Singh has also taken up the work of editing and analysing the *Jalor Pargana ri Vigat*. The *Vigat* deals with the records of the *qanungos* of Jalor Pargana from 1644 A. D. and contains valuable information about each village in the *pargana*, particularly about revenue returns from the villages, the caste-composition of the inhabitants and their living conditions.

The *Umdatut-Tawārikh* is being edited, annotated and analysed by Professor J. S. Grewal. The importance of this source for the socio-economic history of north-western India is too well known.

Besides the above, the following three texts have also been chosen for editing by scholars mentioned against them :

- (i) *Gulzār-i-Abrār* of Ghausi Shattari : Dr Mohammad Zaki.
- (ii) *Futūhāt-i-Ālamgiri* of Iswad Dass Nagar : Professor M. A. Ansari and Shri Tasneem Ahmad.
- (iii) *Qasāid-i-Badr-i-Chāch* : Dr Kabir Ahmad Jaisi.

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

The source volumes that relate to the modern period, thematically cover the Nationalist Movement, Peasant Movement, Trade Union Movement, Economic and Statistical data, Zamindari records of Bihar and the Role of revolutionaries abroad in India's struggle for independence. The submission of 12 volumes relating to the one or the other theme has already been reported. During the period under report six more volumes have been received. Details regarding the programme are furnished below :

I. Nationalist Movement:

It is proposed to compile twenty volumes of sources. The volume on *Internal Resistance to British rule before 1858* compiled and submitted by Professor K. Rajayyan is being revised. The sources pertaining to the period 1858-1905 are being compiled in seven volumes under the general editorship of Professor Bipan Chandra. Professor S. R. Mehrotra who is compiling the volume for the period 1858-85 has reported that he has registered substantial progress. The material for inclusion in this volume includes the papers of associations established during the period, extracts from newspapers, speeches of leading public men like Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and others. Work on the volume covering the period 1885-86 is also reported to be progressing with Professor Bipan Chandra as editor. The next volume dealing with the period 1899-1902 has been compiled by

Dr B. L. Grover while the two volumes for the period 1905-1909 have been assigned to Professor Sumit Sarkar. One of the volumes is reported to be ready and expected to be submitted shortly. The documents that are proposed to be included in these volumes would contain material throwing light on the development of the partition plan, national education movement, labour unrest, samitis, national volunteers, etc. Extracts from newspapers and periodicals, private papers of A. C. Banerjee, Surya Kumar Ghoshal, Curzon, Minto, Morle, Gokhale and resolutions passed by the Congress party, besides contemporary leaflets and pamphlets are also to be included. The sources for the period 1910-1919 are being compiled in two volumes by Professor T.K. Ravindran who expects to submit them shortly.

The sources pertaining to the eighteen years from 1919 to 1937 are being compiled in eight volumes under the general editorship of Professor Bimal Prasad. Professor Sitaram Singh who is dealing with the period 1920-22 has reported that he has made substantial progress in compiling material. The volume covering the period 1922-24, compiled and already submitted by Dr M. P. Sreekumaran Nair, is being sent to the press. Work in respect of other volumes is progressing satisfactorily. The names of scholars engaged in compilation and periods covered by them are : Professor V .N. Datta : 1919-20; Professor Amba Prasad : 1924-26; Professor Bimal Prasad : 1927-31 (2 volumes); Professor Bipan Chandra : 1932-34; Dr Gopal Krishna : 1934-37.

Admittedly some of the important sources of information on the nationalist movement during this period are the speeches and writings of national leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Patel. But as these sources have already been compiled in a comprehensive manner and published by different agencies ICHR proposes to allot only about thirty pages to these in its volumes. Sources containing information about the participation of the masses in the nationalist movement will be given due importance.

Dr M. P. Sreekumaran Nair has undertaken the work of compiling sources relating to the history of freedom struggle in Kerala. This will be in four volumes and the sources will mostly consist of Government records, reports in newspapers, organisational papers, private papers, etc. The first volume dealing with the period upto 1919 is reported to be nearing completion while work relating to the second volume covering the period 1919-38 has begun. The third and the fourth volumes, to be taken up later, would respectively deal with the periods 1938-42 and 1942-47.

The sources relating to the role of revolutionaries abroad in India's struggle for independence are proposed to be published in two volumes. The task of compiling the first volume was undertaken and completed by Professor A. C. Bose. The volume has been received. The sources compiled in this relate to the activities of the London-Paris Group, Ghadr

Movement, Indo-German conspiracy, etc. Work in respect of the second volume (1927-47) is being completed by Dr K. K. Ghosh.

Shri Ramakrishna has undertaken the work of editing and translating the basic writings of Veeresalingam Pantulu. During the period under report many of the articles written by Veeresalingam were translated into English. These throw a flood of light not only on the freedom struggle in Andhra Pradesh but also on the social reform movements spearheaded by Veeresalingam.

2. Peasant Movement:

The sources pertaining to this are proposed to be compiled in seventeen volumes. The submission of two volumes relating to the Agrarian Movement in eastern India by Dr B. B. Chaudhuri has already been reported. He has been requested to club these into one. During the period under report he has compiled and submitted one more volume. The Council desires to bring seven volumes in this series relating to eastern India (comprising Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa); the theme and the number of volumes proposed are as follows : Typical Peasant Movement : 2; Tribal Movement : 2; Indigo Movement : 1; and Movement between 1914 and 1947 : 1.

The volume on *Peasant Movement in South India before 1858* assigned to Professor T. K. Ravindran is reported to be nearing completion. It is also planned to bring out one volume each on Peasant Movements in Kerala from 1852-1947, Andhra Pradesh from 1852 to 1947, Panjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. and Central Provinces.

Each volume will contain different types of sources relating to the central theme of the volume and a detailed introduction. The introduction will give an account of the nature of the sources compiled, their strong and weak points and the implications of the issues and trends that may be discerned in them. It will also contain a broad interpretation of the sources showing the character of the movement.

3. Trade Union Movement:

The sources pertaining to this are being compiled in ten volumes under the general editorship of Professor A. R. Desai. The submission of volumes on *Labour Movement in India upto 1918 (Indigo Movement)* by Professor S. D. Punekar, *A Documentary History of Labour Movement in India (Factories)* by Professor S. D. Punekar and Professor Varickayil, *Labour Movement in India : 1918-20* by Professor A. R. Desai and Shri S. Dighe, *Labour Movement in India : 1921-22* by Professor A. R. Desai and Shri S. Dighe and *Source Volume on Trade Union Movement in India : 1937-39* by Dr (Smt) M. G. Savur has already been reported. During the period under report Professor A. R. Desai has submitted five more

volumes, the first three of which deal with the labour movement during the period 1923-27 and the remaining two relate to the years 1941-47. This takes the total number of volumes received to ten. However, the period from 1927 to 1937 and that from 1939 to 1941 are still uncovered. The preparation of eight more volumes may be necessary to complete the series. Work on this is yet to be initiated. The volumes that have already been received are being processed.

4. Economic and Statistical Data:

Since no precise conclusion is possible on the economic history of modern India in the absence of relevant and specific economic data the Council has taken up the work of compiling such economic and statistical data as may be essential for purposeful research. This is contemplated in six volumes. Details regarding the themes and assignments have already been reported in the earlier numbers. During the period under report the work of compiling the sources has registered a consistently good progress. The original plan was to prepare a single volume on *Agriculture, Land and Revenue*. But, as the material available on this is abundant it is now proposed to bring out two volumes, the first dealing with agricultural prices during the period 1757-1860 and the second with rent and revenue up to the end of the Second World War. For the same reason the volume on *Inland and Foreign Trade* will also be split into two—one dealing with the inland and the other with the foreign trade.

5. Zamindari Records of Bihar:

This aims at compiling the old Zamindari records of Bihar in five volumes. The work of preparing two of the five volumes was assigned to Dr K. K. Datta. The submission of the volumes by him has already been reported. Work in respect of other volumes is yet to be assigned. The volumes already received have been reviewed. These are to be revised on the lines suggested by experts.

PROGRAMME OF REPRINTING

SOME ORIGINAL AND SECONDARY SOURCES

There are many original and secondary sources that are now out of print and rare but relevant for present trends in historical research. Some of the reprints brought out by private publishers are too expensive for most of the students and researchers. The Council has, therefore, undertaken the task of reprinting some of these rare books and making them available at reasonable prices. The number of works that deserve to be reprinted is fairly high but the Council's initial target is modest. For the present work has been initiated on the following : (1) reprinting of some Archeological Reports and monographs, (2) collection and publication of articles written by some eminent historians, (3) collection and publication of articles on selected themes written by different scholars and (4) reprinting of some rare books. Details of progress made in respect of the four mentioned above are given below item-wise :

(1) *Reprinting Archaeological Reports :*

Under this scheme the task of reprinting the *Annual Reports of the Mysore Archaeological Department* for the years 1906-13 was undertaken. The work was assigned to Professor S. Settar. During the period under report the work was completed and the *Annual Reports* have been reprinted by the Karnatak University, Dharwar, with ICHR bearing part of the publication cost. It is worth noting here that the University of Mysore has undertaken the work of reprinting the volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* while a few volumes of the *Epigraphia Indica* have been reprinted by private publishers.

(2) *Collection and publication of articles written by eminent historians :*

This envisages compilation of five volumes of articles written by four well-known scholars. Work in respect of one volume has been completed and the manuscript is being processed while the other volumes are

expected to be ready shortly. Details are given below :

- (i) Articles of D. D. Kosambi on Indian Numismatics : Compiled by Dr B. D. Chattopadhyaya. The manuscript is being processed.
 - (ii) Articles of D. D. Kosambi on Indian History and Culture Being compiled by Dr D. N. Jha in two volumes.
 - (iii) Articles of Nirmal Kumar Bose on Indian Temples Being compiled by Dr Hitesranjan Sanyal.
 - (iv) Articles of Stella Kramrisch Being compiled by Dr (Smt) Amita Ray.
 - (v) Selected articles of Ananda Coomaraswamy Being compiled by Professor S. Settar.
- (3) *Collection and Publication of articles on selected themes written by different scholars :*

This aims at a comprehensive and thematic compilation of articles written by various scholars. Seven volumes are proposed to be brought out under this scheme. Work in respect of the volume of articles on Indian Philosophy, assigned to Dr D. P. Chattopadhyaya has already been completed and the manuscript received. It is being processed for publication. Details regarding the other six volumes and progress made in respect of them are furnished below :

- (i) Indian Religion. Articles on Buddhism have been compiled and sent by Dr N. N. Bhattacharya. Articles on other Indian religions are being compiled by Dr (Km) R Champakalakshmi and Dr R. N. Nandi.
- (ii) Sculpture and Iconography Being compiled by Dr (Km) R. Champakalakshmi and Professor S. Settar.
- (iii) Social History of Indian Art (North India) Being compiled by Dr Hitesranjan Sanyal.
- (iv) Social History of Indian Art (South India) Being compiled by Dr (Km) R. Champakalakshmi.
- (v) Castes and Tribes Being compiled by Dr Hitesranjan Sanyal.
- (vi) Production and Technology Being compiled by Dr (Smt) Amita Ray.
- (vii) Trade and Commerce Being compiled by Dr G. L. Adhya.

(4) *Reprinting rare books :*

Undertaken in 1973 the scheme of reprinting some rare books has made considerable progress. Professor Niharranjan Ray's *Maurya and Sunga Art* has been reprinted with the revised title *Maurya and post-Maurya Art*. The author has revised the text. D. D. Kosambi's *An Introduction to the study of Indian History* has been reprinted by Popular Prakashan, Bombay with financial assistance from ICHR. Five more books are to be reprinted shortly and details regarding them are :

No.	Author	Title	Historian-in-charge of preparing the press copy with a brief introduction
(i)	Surendra Nath Sen	<i>Foreign Biographies of Shivaji</i>	Dr Aniruddha Ray
(ii)	Mohan Lal	<i>Travels</i>	Dr Hasan Ahmad
(iii)	Tufail Ahmad	<i>Hindustani Musalmano Ka Roshan Mustaqbil</i>	Shri Iqtidar Alam Khan
(iv)	Rai Kali Rai & Lala Tulsi Ram	<i>Kitab-i-Sair-i-Punjab</i>	Professor Fauja Singh

The manuscripts of the following books to be reprinted have been received and are being processed for the press :

(i)	S. Nandimath	<i>A Handbook of Virashaivism</i>	Dr R. N. Nandi
(ii)	V. K. Bhave	<i>Peshwakalin Maharashtra (in Marathi)</i>	Professor A. R. Kulkarni
(iii)	Captain T. B. Jerris	<i>Weights, Measures & Coins of India</i>	Shri G. H. Khare
(iv)	H. G. Rawlinson and R. R. Patwardhan (ed.)	<i>A Source book of Maratha History</i>	Dr P. M. Joshi

OTHER MAJOR PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

Initiated in 1973 the Translation Programme of the Council has made a fairly good progress even though the rate of progress in different languages has not been uniform. This programme aims at making available translations in twelve languages of certain core books on Indian history and culture. This is a unique venture because no single agency has so far undertaken the formidable task of translating so many books on the same subject into so many languages. During the nine months under report the Council has received 66 manuscripts of translated material, taking the total of hitherto translated works to 169. Of these eight books in Hindi and one each in Bengali, Tamil and Urdu have been published by the Council. As reported in the previous number of the *Newsletter*, even though the usefulness of these translated works for post-graduate and research students studying and working through the media of regional languages is obvious, the heavy cost which the publication of all the titles would involve tends to slow down the publication work. The Council therefore welcomes proposals from the State Language Academies, Universities, Text-Book Committees of State Governments and other academic institutions or private concerns engaged or interested in the publication of translated works for undertaking the task of publishing the manuscripts available with the Council. Details regarding the titles of the manuscripts and other information can be had from the Council.

The number of titles allotted for translation and the number of manuscripts received so far in each language are furnished below :

<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of titles allotted</i>	<i>No. of translated manuscripts received</i>
Assamese	40	6
Bengali	59	10
Gujarati	56	39
Hindi	63	23

Kannada	39	21
Malayalam	44	8
Marathi	42	6
Oriya	50	6
Punjabi	54	9
Tamil	37	15
Telugu	27	10
Urdu	54	16
Total :	565	169

Survey of Historical Research:

As reported earlier the aim of preparing detailed survey reports on historical research is to indicate neglected or insufficiently explored areas and topics on which research needs to be promoted. Of the twenty-eight surveys undertaken seven have been completed and reported in the previous numbers. Two of them have been published by the Council and one has been sent for publication. The rest of the survey reports are at different stages of completion and some of them are expected to be ready shortly.

A Source Book of Indian History and Culture

This has been undertaken to provide a balanced view of the Indian history and culture through extracts selected from original sources. The extracts compiled are to be in three volumes. The first volume covering the ancient period and the third volume covering the modern period have already been submitted to the Council while the second volume dealing with the medieval period is under compilation. The extracts in the volumes relate to religion, philosophy, economy, polity, social organisation, literature, science and technology, legal institutions, art etc. Professor Nihar-ranjan Ray is the director of this project.

Preparation of a Dictionary of Indian Archaeology

This has been planned and undertaken by the Council with a view to fulfilling the long-felt need for a handy volume providing accurate and authentic information about excavated and explored sites and material found in them. The dictionary is proposed to be prepared in two parts; one dealing with places and the other subjects. While the places to be covered would include all excavated and explored sites with relevance for pre-or-proto-or-early historic culture, the subjects to be dealt with are comprehensive enough to include various items of material culture such as pottery, artifacts, weapons, cereals, animal remains, structures, etc. Undertaken in January, 1976, the project has shown initial signs of progress under the direction of Shri A. Ghosh. The dictionary is being prepared with the academic cooperation of several

regional coordinators who have been requested to prepare lists of archaeological sites in the states allotted to them. A few coordinators have already submitted their lists. The Project Director has prepared a list of about thirty major topics—most of which are split into many sub-topics—to be included in the dictionary and allotted the work of writing on them to different archaeologists. Thanks to the cooperation of some scholars, articles on a few topics have already been received.

This dictionary will cover the period from the pre-historic times to about 1200 A. D. The work of preparing a Dictionary of Medieval Archaeology is to be taken up later.

PROJECTS RELATING TO STUDIES ON CENTRAL ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS

It has already been reported that the UNESCO has initiated a plan for a better understanding of the civilization of the people of Central Asia through studies of their archaeology, history, science and literature and that the ICHR, at the instance of the Indian National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO has taken up a few research projects relating to Central Asia. Two of the projects undertaken have been completed. One of them relates to the preparation of an annotated bibliography of Kushana archaeology and has been done by Dr B. N. Puri; the manuscript is being processed for publication. The other is the preparation of a descriptive catalogue of manuscripts and documents relating to Central Asia in the Indian archives. This has been done by the Asiatic Society, Calcutta and the manuscript has been received. This is in two parts, one dealing with the pre-Mangol and the other post-Mangol period.

Two exclusive projects dealing with urban centres in Central Asia or in peripheral regions under the cultural hegemony of Central Asia have been assigned to two scholars. Dr (Smt) Naseem Bhatia has been assigned a study of the development of towns in Central Asia from the first century to the fifth century A. D. and Shri Kameshwar Prasad is examining the condition of Kushana towns in India.

The Council has made provision for studies on Kushana art also. One of the projects sanctioned by the Council in this connection involves a detailed study of the motifs, symbols, myths and legends in art and architecture in north-western India from the Kushana to the Mughal times. This is to be made by Professor G. R. Sharma and Professor B. N. Goswami. The former would cover the period from the first century A.D. to 600 A.D. and later would concentrate on the period from 700 A.D. to 1700 A.D. This work is yet to start. The other project relating to art history is the preparation of a catalogue of Gandhara sculptures in

India. This is being done by the Archaeological Survey of India and the ICHR has provided a Technical Assistant to expedite the work.

A project on the history of ideas and philosophy in Central Asia from the earliest times to 1000 A. D. is also to be taken up shortly by Professors R. C. Pandeya and Professor D. P. Chattopadhyaya. This will cover both speculative thought and religious ideas and institutions.

It may be added here that some of the steps taken by some sister organisations are also in the direction of promoting studies on Central Asian history and culture. The Archaeological Survey of India has undertaken excavation at Mathura where the material unearthed at the Kushana level is of fundamental significance for Kushana history. The Centre of Advanced Study in Medieval Indian History, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh is planning to publish a work on the history of Central Asia during the medieval period written by Dr (Smt) Mansura Haider.

PROJECT ON THE ROLE OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES IN THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

As reported earlier this project envisages the preparation and publication of eleven volumes. During the period under report the volume on the North-West Frontier Province prepared by Dr A. K. Gupta has been released and the volume relating to Assam written by Dr A. Guha has been sent to the press. The manuscripts of the volumes on Bengal, Punjab and Madras are now being revised in the light of suggestions made by the editorial board. The volume on Orissa, already revised as desired by the editorial board, is being considered for publication. Work in respect of volumes on Bombay, Sind, C.P. and Berar, U.P. and Bihar is progressing. A few of them are expected to be completed shortly.

Project on "Towards Freedom" :

Undertaken in 1973 this project has been making steady progress. As reported in the previous number work relating to this is being done by two teams—one from the ICHR and the other from the National Archives. The project aims at compiling a series of ten volumes of source material relating to the freedom movement during the decade 1937-47. While official records and other related material available and preserved in offices of the Central and State Governments are being compiled by the National Archives team, the ICHR team is concentrating on collecting primary and secondary sources of private and non-governmental nature. The immediate concern is to tap the sources relevant for the first two volumes covering the period 1937-39. It is proposed to set up regional teams shortly with a view to collecting the material available in various sources in different parts of the country. During the period under report the ICHR

team was engaged in compiling extracts from the following :

- (a) Newspapers :
 - (i) *The Hindu* : March to August 1937
 - (ii) *The Bombay Chronicle* : March to May 1937
- (b) Private Papers :
 - (i) Mahatma Gandhi Papers, 1938-39
 - (ii) Sri Prakasa Papers, 1937-39
 - (iii) N. G. Ranga Papers, 1936-39
 - (iv) Nawab of Chattari Papers, 1937-39

The National Archives team was engaged in examining the records of the following departments for the years 1937-45 : Finance, Education, Health and Lands, Legislative and Foreign and Political. In addition, records of the office of the Viceroy's Executive Council, President's Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat were also consulted. The other public records and private papers examined by the team include :

- Govind Ballabh Pant records
- Padmakant Malaviya records
- Purushottam Dass Tandon records
- Sampurnanand records
- Jayakar records
- P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar records
- Indian Independence League Papers
- Micro film rolls of Zetland Papers
- Haig Papers
- Erskine Papers
- Records of the office of the Crown Representatives

The records available at the Record Office at Hyderabad (including those lying in the Central Record Office and the Interim Repository) and those at the Tamilnadu Archives, Madras and the offices of the District Collectors of Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Thanjavur were also examined.

Project on "Praja Mandal" :

This project, sponsored by the Government of India and being executed by the ICHR aims at writing a comprehensive book on the Praja Mandal movement in the Princely States of India in pre-independence years. The Praja Mandal was a popular organisation in the Princely States and provided abundant scope for local leadership for raising a banner of revolt against the economic exploitation by Jagirdars and Maharajas and for demanding civil liberties and responsible government. It was also a potent forum to effectively challenge the reactionary policies pursued by the States and the unresponsiveness inherent in their attitude

towards the problems of the people. In objective and organisation it was parallel to the much larger Indian National Congress with which it frequently joined hands but was relatively more vociferous in seeking redressal of economic grievances. The contours of a distinct economic bias is apparent in the progressive nature of the programmes pursued by the Praja Mandal movement. This movement, being essentially an exercise in mass politics, highlights the fact that what really advanced the nationalist cause was neither tedious debates in legislatures nor protracted negotiations with the British Government but the spontaneous participation of the people in the struggle for freedom on a massive scale. This project, being carried out under Professor R. L. Shukla, involves the study and use of source material available at the National Archives, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi and the Archives of various State Governments and Private documents. The project is under progress.

History of the Second World War:

It has already been reported that the ICHR is in collaboration with the International Committee for the History of the Second World War and planning a few research projects to study the impact of the Second World War on Indian society and economy, and politics and international relations. A research fellowship has already been awarded to Shri Bishwa Mohan Prasad to work on the *Impact of World War II on Coal Industry in Bihar and Bengal*. It is proposed to sanction some more research projects and fellowships on subjects having a bearing on the effects of the Second World War on India.

SEMINARS AND SYMPOSIA

A symposium on 'Interaction between intellectual, social and political movements in Russia and India in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries' was organised by the Council under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme for 1974-76. It was inaugurated at the premises of the Council by the Hon'ble Minister of Education, Professor Nurul Hasan, on 21st January 1976 and held till the 26th. Six Russian and fourteen Indian historians presented papers on some topic or the other broadly related to the central theme of the symposium. The seminar was well attended by the academic community in the capital and the papers read and the discussions that followed enabled the assembled scholars to enrich themselves. It also fulfilled the intended purpose of strengthening cultural ties between India and the Soviet Union. The Proceedings of the symposium will be published later. The following is the list of the delegates and the titles of the papers presented by them :

Russian delegation :

1. Academician A. L. Narotchnitsky,
Director,
Institute of the History of the USSR,
(Head of the delegation)
Moscow. : Russian working class in the first Russian Revolution.
2. G. G. Kotovsky,
Head,
Section of History and Politics,
Deptt. of India and South Asia,
Institute of Oriental Studies,
Moscow. : A comparative approach to the study of popular movements in Russia and India in the Second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

3. E. N. Komarov,
Head,
Section of History and Politics,
Department of India,
Institute of Oriental Studies,
Moscow. : Democratic trend in
Indian national liberation
movement and the impact
of the First Russian Revo-
lution.
4. E. I. Udaltsov,
Secretary to the Soviet National
Committee of Historians,
Moscow. : The diffusion of Marxism
in Russia.
5. Mme. I. M. Pooshkariova,
Senior Scientific Research
Worker,
Institute of the History of the
USSR,
Moscow. : The Stolypine Reaction in
Russian History.
6. Mme. Sh. Poolatova,
Senior Scientific Research
Worker,
Institute of Oriental Studies
of the Academy of Science
of Tadjikistan E
Tadjikistan,
USSR. : Hali and his place in the
Aligarh Movement.

Indian delegation :

1. Dr S. Bhattacha
Associate Professor,
Centre for Historical Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 57. : 'Cotton Mills and spinning
wheel : Some aspects of
the Swadeshi idea in the
Non-cooperation era'
2. Professor P. C. Joshi,
Institute of Economic Growth,
University of Delhi,
Delhi. Agrarian thinking of the
Nationalists in Pre-Independ-
ence Period.
3. Dr Devendra Kaushik,
Department of History,
University of Rajasthan,
Jaipur. Ideological trends in the
intellectual life of Central
Asia in the latter half of
the 19th and early 20th
centuries.

4. Professor Mohamad Hasan,
School of Foreign Languages,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 57. : Impact of the October
Revolution on Urdu Literature.
5. Dr Saugata Mukherjee,
Centre for Studies in Social
Sciences,
10, Lake Terrace,
Calcutta 29. : A comparative study of
the approaches of Indian
and Russian thinkers on
the problem of the relation
between agriculture
and industry in the two
countries in the late 19th
and early 20th century
(1819-1930).
6. Dr Madvan Palat,
Assistant Professor,
Centre for Historical Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 57. : The Solitude of the Russian
Intelligentsia.
7. Shri V. Ramakrishna,
Head of the Department of
History,
Jawahar Bharati,
Kavali, Nellore (Dt.),
Andhra Pradesh. : Social and Political ideas
of Veeresalingam (1848-
1919).
8. Dr Sumit Sarkar,
Reader in History,
Delhi University,
Delhi 7. : The Radicalism of intellectuals in a colonial
situation : A case study
of 19th century Bengal.
9. Dr R. R. Sharma,
Assistant Professor,
Centre for Russian and East
European Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 57. : Political and Cultural
ideology of Jadidists in
Russian Turkestan; a
critique.
10. Professor S. R. Singh,
Professor and Head of the Department of History,
University of Bihar,
Muzzafarpur,
Bihar. : The Arya Samaj.

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 11. | Dr M. P. Sreekumaran Nair,
Reader in History,
University of Calicut,
Calicut. | : Bal Gangadhar Tilak :
The Moderate as extreme-
mist. |
| 12. | Dr N. P. Verma,
Reader in Russian History,
Department of History,
Patna University,
Patna. | : Reflection of Indian
Peoples struggle (1860-90)
in the contemporary
Russian press. |
| 13. | Dr Zafar Imam,
Chairman,
Centre for Russian and East
European Studies,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi 57. | : Origin and Development
of Socialism among the
Muslims of Russia :
1894-1917. |
| 14. | Professor S. R. Mehrotra,
Indian Institute of Advanced
Study,
Rastrapati Nivas,
Simla (H.P.). | : Indian Political Thought
in the Nineteenth Century. |

One of the aims of the Council is to organise, sponsor and support seminars, workshops and conferences for the promotion and utilisation of historical knowledge. In accordance with this the Council sponsored a seminar at Poona and extended aid to three conferences, one seminar and a refresher's workshop, details of which have been provided under information about the grant-in-aid scheme. The Poona seminar sponsored by the Council was conducted by the Department of History, University of Poona, at the premises of the University of Poona, the subject being 'Problems of social and economic history of India with special reference to Deccan and Gujarat'. It was held from the 29th to the 31st March 1976. The objective of the seminar was to make young scholars aware of some of the problems of the social and economic history of India and to direct their attention to specific problems, both of the content and of methodology. About forty young scholars from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat were invited to attend the seminar. Thirteen eminent scholars were invited to guide the young research scholars in their endeavours. Besides these a number of local scholars were invited to attend and participate in the discussions as observers. The information about the seminar furnished here is based on a report received from Professor A. R. Kulkarni.

The seminar was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri Ali Yavar Jung, Governor of Maharashtra. In his inaugural speech the Governor emphasized the need for an in-depth study of the various problems that confront a social historian. He urged upon the young scholars to pay adequate attention to the history of people and to the social stresses and strains which form the basis of social history. Professor D. A. Dabholkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, who welcomed the participants, emphasized the role played by the city of Poona in the general historical activity of the country and recalled the services of such great scholars as Rajwade, Parasnis, Khare Shastri, G. S. Sardesai, Kosambi and others.

The first academic session of the seminar began with Professor R. S. Sharma, Chairman, ICHR, outlining the problems faced by the social and economic historian of ancient India. He gave a brief sketch of the social stratification in ancient India with particular reference to the *varna* system. He emphasized the role of the *vaishyas* in the economy and of agriculture in production. After pointing out the transformation of early tribal society into an agricultural society he posed the question : how and why this transformation came about ? He urged upon the young scholars to find out similar problems and try to give them answers based on scientific investigations. Later in the afternoon Professor H. D. Sankalia spoke on the historicity of the epics with special reference to the *Ramayana*. He argued that Lanka mentioned in the *Ramayana* is not Ceylon of modern times but was somewhere in Madhya Pradesh. He felt that the *Ramayana* is assignable to the Iron age of Indian history and as such could not have been written earlier than 1000 B.C.

The three day session was addressed by a few other senior scholars and saw the presentation of papers by thirty two young scholars. Professor S. B. Deo spoke on inter-relationship between archaeology and social history. Dr P. M. Joshi warned against certain preconceived notions about Muslim rule in India and stressed the point that there was a great deal of cultural exchange. Professor S. C. Misra urged the scholars to look at the social history as history of social change. Professor G. S. Dikshit referred to the nature of government as Welfare State in medieval Karnataka. Shri B. R. Grover discussed the various types of land tenures in medieval India and pointed out how the caste system which was a major social prop, led to discrimination in taxation. Dr V. D. Diwakar spoke on the preparation of a *Bibliography of Economic History*, now being done by the Gokhale Institute, Poona. Dr Sovani referred to the problems of objectivity in history in general and pointed out that though quantification leads us near enough to approximation, it is not the whole truth. Dr Dwijendra Tripathi spoke on entrepreneurship and the Indian economic history and underlined that entrepreneurship evolved in India because of the vital

changes in society brought about by the impact of western ideas. Professor A. R. Kulkarni dwelt at length on the sources for the study of village communities and emphasized the importance of regional sources for the study of social and economic histories.

The following is the list of young scholars and the papers presented by them :

- (1) Dr (Km) S. L. Shanta Kumari, : Agraharas in ancient Dharwar. Karnataka.
- (2) Professor M. J. Mehta, : Hindu religious sects : Ahmedabad. Origins and growth : some questions on Methodology.
- (3) Professor K. S. Shivanna, : Brahmana landlords of Mysore. Karnataka during the Vijayanagar period (1336-1565).
- (4) Dr Ellenor Zelliot : History and religion.
- (5) Dr K. R. Basava Raja, : Virashaiva saints : social Dharwar. content of their thought.
- (6) Shri S. G. Ghatapanadi, : Forced labour in ancient and medieval Karnataka. Dharwar.
- (7) Dr (Smt) Pratibha Chinnappa, : Position of the Telugu women Bangalore. in the 13th and 14th century Deccan.
- (8) Dr Md Suleman Siddiqi, : Social role of the Sufi saints Hyderabad. in the Deccan during the Bahmani period.
- (9) Dr M. A. Nayeem, : Economic consequences of Hyderabad. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi and the working of the system in the Mughal Subha of the Deccan (1707-1795).
- (10) Dr Stewart Gordon : Sources for the study of Khandesh (1720-1760).
- (11) Shri Frank Perlin : Some heresies on the question of sources for medieval agrarianists.
- (12)* Dr C. V. Ramachandra Rao, : Telugu references to Maratha Nellore. incursions in Andhra.
- (13) Shri T. R. de Souza, : The socio-economic history Panaji. of Goa in the mercantilist framework.

- (14) Shri R. Muniswamy, Bangalore. : The role of textile industry in the socio-economic history (1000-1300).
- (15) Shri V. Y. D. Raman, Tirupati. : The tragedy that is Rayalseema.
- (16) Dr P. V. Ranade, Aurangabad. : Robinhoods of History.
- (17) Kumari Sushama Varma. : Elphinstone and the village panchayats in Maharashtra.
- (18) Dr (Smt) S. R. Shirgaonkar, Bombay. : The education of women in the first half of the 19th century.
- (19) Shrimati Gita Bajpai, Baroda. : Land problems and agricultural development in Baroda State.
- (20) Shrimati Sulabha Joshi, Baroda. : The nature of nationalist writings reflected in several Gujarati periodicals of the second half of the 19th century.
- (21) Shri P. Yenadi Raju, Tirupati. : Rayalseema under the crown : 1858-1920.
- (22) Kumari Prema Natrajan, Secunderabad. : Role of the Judiciary in liberalizing the property rights of Hindu women in Andhra (1900-1920).
- (23) Shri K. Maddaiah, Tirupati. : Freedom struggle in Rayalseema.
- (24) Kumari Fathima Kutty Kapil, Waltair. : Criminal tribes in the northern parts of the Vizagapatam district during the 19th century.
- (25) Professor J. V. Naik, Bombay. : Maratha resistance to the British authority in the early 19th century.
- (26) Shri B. D. Khane, Kolhapur. : The social reform movement of Shahu Chhatrapati (1884-1922).
- (27) Shrimati S. M. Mehta, Ahmedabad. : Social and economic background of the Bardoli Satyagraha : 1928.

- (28) Professor A. M. Deshpande : Problems of Administrative history.
- (29) Shri R. L. Raval, Ahmedabad. : Tradition and modernity in the context of social reform movement in Gujarat during the 19th century.
- (30) Professor M. A. Patel, Baroda. : The Potedars of Baroda State.
- (31) Shri R. J. Shah, Baroda. : Famines in Baroda State.
- (32) Kumari V. Surat Pyari, Waltair. : Anantavarman Chodagangadeva and his times, (1708-1747 A.D.)

PUBLICATIONS

The Indian Historical Review, Volume II, Number 2, the fourth issue of the Council's bi-annual journal has been brought out. This contains six articles, a review article, reviews of forty-two works on Indian and non-Indian history, short notices of nine books and one communication. All the articles relate to the broad theme of social history and cover different aspects of it as may be seen from their titles furnished below: 'Genealogy as a Source of Social History' (by Romila Thapar); 'Suyurghal Statistics in the *Ain-i-Akbari*—An Analysis' (by Shireen Moosvi); 'Caste and the Structure of Village Society in Eastern Rajasthan during the Eighteenth Century' (by Dilabagh Singh); 'Social Groups and Relations in the Town of Murshidabad, 1765-1793' (by Gautam Bhadra); 'Sasipada Banerjee : A Study in the Nature of the First Contact of the Bengali Bhadrakalok with the Working-class of Bengal' (by Dipesh Chakrabarty) and 'The Analysis of Pre-Colonial Social formations in Asia in the Writings of Karl Marx' (by R. A. L. H. Gunawardana). The review article by Barun De is on Sarvepalli Gopal's *Jawaharlal Nehru : A Biography*, Vol.I : 1889-1947.

For subscription to the *Journal* of the Council and trade enquiries the interested parties are requested to contact Vikas Publishing House Private Limited, 5 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi-110002. Annual subscription for institutions is Rs. 50/\$ 14/£ 5 and for individual Rs. 30/\$ 7.50/£ 2.75. The price of a single copy for institutions is Rs. 30/\$ 7.50/£ 2.75 and for individual Rs. 15/\$ 4/£ 1.50.

Authors and publishers who desire their books to be reviewed in the Council's *Journal* may send two copies of books to Editor, Indian Council of Historical Research, 35 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001.

In addition to the *Journal*, the Council has, during the period under report, published one new research work and Hindi translations of six

books and Bengali translation of one book. The research work newly published is *North West Frontier Province Legislature and Freedom Struggle : 1932-47* by Dr Amit Kumar Gupta. It is priced at Rs. 30, its sole distributor being People's Publishing House (Pvt) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-110005. The translations published are as follows :

- (1) W. H. Moreland, *India at the Death of Akbar* (in Hindi); Co-published with Macmillan Co. of India Ltd.
- (2) D. D. Kosambi, *Myth and Reality* (in Hindi); Co-published with Macmillan Co. of India Ltd.
- (3) S. Bhattacharya, *Financial Foundations of the British Raj* (in Hindi); Co-published with Macmillan Co. of India Ltd.
- (4) A. R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism* (in Hindi); Co-published with Macmillan Co. of India Ltd.
- (5) R. V. Nadkarni, *The Rise and Fall of Maratha Empire* (in Hindi); Co-published with Macmillan Co. of India Ltd.
- (6) Suvira Jaiswal, *The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism* (in Hindi); Co-published with Macmillan Co. of India Ltd.
- (7) Romila Thapar, Harbans Mukhia and Bipan Chandra, *Communalism and the Writing of Indian History* (in Bengali); Co-published with K. P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta.

The following thirteen works are presently under print :

- (1) T. V. Mahalingam, *A Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States, Volume I : North Arcot District.*
- (2) T. V. Mahalingam, *A Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States, Volume II : South Arcot District.*
- (3) T. V. Mahalingam, *A Topographical List of Inscriptions in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States, Volume III : Chingleput District.*
- (4) R. S. Sharma and Vivekanand Jha (ed), *Indian Society : Historical Probings (in memory of D. D. Kosambi)*, Reprint edition (Co-publishing with People's Publishing House Private Ltd., New Delhi).
- (5) Amalendu Guha, *Planter-Raj to Swaraj : Freedom Struggle, Legislature and Electoral Politics in Assam : 1826-1947.*
- (6) Devi Prasad Chattopadhyaya, (ed.) *Studies in the History of Indian Philosophy: An anthology of articles by eastern and western scholars* (Co-publishing with K. P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).
- (7) S. N. Prasad, *Works done on the Military History of India* (Co-publishing with K. P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).
- (8) Surendra Nath Sen, *Foreign Biographies of Shivaji*, Reprint edition (Co-publishing with K. P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).

- (9) Mohal Lal, *Travels in the Punjab, Afghanistan and Turkistan, to Bulk, Bokhara and Herat and a visit to Great Britain and Germany*, Reprint edition with an introduction by Dr. Hasan Ahmad (Co-publishing with K. P. Bagchi & Company, Calcutta).
- (10) V. K. Bhawe, *Peshwakalin Maharashtra* (in Marathi), Reprint edition.
- (11) Hindi translation of R.S. Sharma's *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy* (Co-publishing with Motilal Banarsidass).
- (12) Oriya translation of M. Habib's *Sultan Mahmood of Ghaznin* (Co-publishing with Bodhi Prakashan, Sambalpur, Orissa).
- (13) Kannada translation of *Makers of Modern India* written in English by A. K. Gupta, Z. A. Nizami and M. N. Nagaraj (Co-publishing with Ravishankaran Publications, Bangalore).

DOCUMENTATION CENTRE-CUM-LIBRARY

The Documentation Centre-cum-Library has been continuing its service to the academic community in the capital. During the period under report 850 books were purchased. The number of periodicals being received has increased to 80. The Centre is initiating steps to provide reprographic services. It is also planning to prepare a catalogue of holdings of different libraries in Delhi on the subject of history and compile a volume detailing information of theses on Indian history submitted in Indian universities. In addition, the Centre has undertaken the task of preparing a Directory of historians in India.

As reported earlier the Centre is providing documentation and reference service which is being increasingly used by researchers. This includes a quarterly preparation of a classified acquisition list of books, a quarterly documentation list devoted to the indexing of articles published in periodicals on history and allied subjects available at the Centre and an annual classified list of abstracts of articles in periodicals subscribed to by the Centre.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

The plurality of research institutions has for years been a redeeming feature in the field of historical research in India. The recent years have witnessed a further proliferation of them mostly on regional lines. Organisations like the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, Heras Institute, Bombay, Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, Epigraphical Society of India, Mysore, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta, Archaeological Society of India, New Delhi, etc. are interested in studies relating to all or certain aspects of the history of the entire country while there are certain institutions the field of activity of which is deliberately restricted to certain regions with a view to specialising on the histories of those regions. The ICHR welcomes the birth and wishes for the growth of these regional history congresses and research institutions and desires to develop institutional relationship with them for purposes of understanding the trends of research being undertaken under their auspices. Among the regional organisations mention may be made of Panjab History Congress, Rajasthan History Congress, Tamilnadu Council of Historical Research, Kerala Historical Society, Kerala Historical Association, Calcutta Historical Society, Madhya Pradesh Itihas Parishad, Assam Historical Society, Kalinga Historical Society, Orissa Historical Society, Archaeological Society of South India etc. The latest in the list is the Bihar Itihas Parishad inaugurated a few months ago. The ICHR is desirous of reporting in its *Newsletters* the activities of these and similar organisations including the Archaeology Departments and Archives of different State Governments and requests them to send periodically information to be reported. The details furnished below are about the newly started Bihar Itihas Parishad, Patna, and the National Archives of India, New Delhi.

The Bihar Itihas Parishad

The Bihar Itihas Parishad was formed last year and inaugurated by

Professor Satish Chandra, Chairman, University Grants Commission, on the 13th February, 1976, at Patna at a function presided over by Professor R. K. Choudhury of Bhagalpur University and at which Dr Ram Raj Singh, Education Minister, Government of Bihar was the Chief Guest. Inaugurating the Parishad Professor Satish Chandra spoke on the need for regional and local histories and referred to the work of the noted French historian Professor Lefebvre, whose techniques relating to micro-history could be used with advantage in India. He reminded that the study of regional history should be counterpoised with the history of the nation while the history of the country as a whole should be studied in Asian setting. He also expressed the hope that the Parishad would attract a large number of historians from different parts of the country to study regional history. Dr Ram Raj Singh called upon the young historians to explore the local sources for the study of culture and various other aspects of the lives of the people. Professor R. K. Choudhury listed several aspects of the history of Bihar which deserve special treatment.

A five-day seminar on 'Sources of the History of Bihar : Problems and Prospects' was organised by the Parishad at Patna in April 1976. Two key papers, one on 'Sources of the Education in Medieval Bihar' and the other on 'Sources of the Tribal History of Bihar' were presented respectively by Professor S. H. Askari and Dr Kumar Suresh Singh. Dr V. C. P. Choudhary presented a paper on 'Vernacular newspapers as a source of the History of Bihar'. Dr K. M. Tiwari spoke on 'History in folk literature'. There were also two special lectures, one on 'Problems of Epic Archaeology' by Professor B. P. Sinha and the other on 'Relevance of History for Social Scientists' by Dr Sachchidanand.

The first annual session of the Parishad was held on the 30th and 31st May, 1976 at the premises of the Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, and was inaugurated by Professor R. S. Sharma, Chairman, ICHR. Welcoming the delegates and guests, Dr K. K. Mandal, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bihar, referred to the glorious past of Bihar and underlined the need for studying it on scientific lines. Professor R. S. Sharma spoke on the relevance and importance of micro-history but cautioned the historians against developing parochial tendencies. He traced the successive stages in the development of cultural life in Bihar and showed how real history consists only in accounts of the lives and activities of the common people. Historians, he felt, should consider why a State which was the centre of political power for centuries and culturally rich has become backward and poor. An objective answer to historical problems of this kind, he pointed out, can be attempted only by a thorough comprehension and evaluation of the enormous mass of source material.

Professor Sita Ram Singh, who was the General President of the

session, explained the objectives of the Parishad and said that valuable documents for the study of the history of Bihar are lying scattered in the *mathas, khangahs*, Government offices and with some private individuals which need to be brought to light. Professor Upendra Thakur, President for the section on ancient Indian history, referred to the gaps in the history and archaeology of Bihar. Shri B. P. Ambasthya presided over the section of medieval Indian history and spoke on regional history in the medieval period which, he emphasized, demands a thorough probe into certain fields which are basically local in outlook; in this connection he made a particular reference to the fields of art, architecture, language and literature. He stressed the point that a study of economic and social conditions alone may be able to take proper notice of the importance of regional factors. Dr Kumar Suresh Singh, who presided over the section on modern Indian history, elaborated the concept of micro-history and dwelt at length on the necessity of using hitherto untapped sources.

In all 70, papers on different aspects of history were presented in the three sections. It is seen from the *Summaries of Papers* published by the Parishad that the papers submitted at the session dealt with such subjects as pre-and-*proto*-history, potteries, coins, art, iconography, historical geography, military history, religious history, polity, town-planning, folk-literature, political movements and events, industry, agrarian conditions, famines and scarcities, freedom movement, slave trade, education, etc. A paper on 'Palestine and Palistan : a study in historical perspective' was presented by Shri A. G. Lal, Compiler, 'Towards Freedom' project, ICHR.

The National Archives of India

During the period under report 450 scholars availed themselves of the facilities offered by the National Archives for consulting records, published sources, microfilms and collections of private papers in its custody. This included a good number of scholars from abroad also.

A steady progress in the implementation of the publication programme of the National Archives was maintained. Volume XVIII of the F.W.I. H.C. (Foreign, Political, Secret Department, 1796-1800) edited by Rev. Father H. Heras and volume XIX of the same series (Military Department, 1787-91) edited by Dr Bisheshwar Prasad were received from the press. The printing of volume VII of the same series (Public 1773-76) edited by Shri R. P. Patwardhan was also completed.

The National Register of Private Records, volume VI, containing information received during 1964-65 from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Panjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and *Bulletin of Research Theses and Dissertations*, volume VII (1972-73),

were also brought out in cyclostyled form. *The Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, volume LXII, was printed while volume LXIII of the same is under print.

Printed and published by Manager (Publications), Indian Council of Historical Research, 35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi-110001 and Printed by Shri S.J. Dubey, Delhi University Press, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007.