

**GUIDE TO THE RECORDS
IN THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA**

PART III

- (A) FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR BODIES/
FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/ EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (E. A. WING)/MINIS-
TRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.
- (B) PERSIAN DEPARTMENT
- (C) INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT
- (D) COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY
OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RE-
LATIONS (C. R. WING)
- (E) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF STATES

(1756-1954)

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

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GUIDE TO THE RECORDS
IN THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA
PART III :

- (A) FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR BODIES/FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (E. A. WING)/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
- (B) PERSIAN DEPARTMENT
- (C) INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT
- (D) COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (C. R. WING)
- (E) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF STATES

(1756-1954)

P R E F A C E

The "Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part I (Introductory)" was published in 1959. It was then proposed to bring out the "Guide" in several parts, each covering some specified series or groups of records. Part II of the "Guide" covering the records of the Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957) was brought out in cyclostyled form in 1977, and its "Preface" gave a brief background of the project.

Part III of the "Guide" has now been compiled. This part covers the records of the (A) Foreign Department (including its predecessor and successor bodies), (B) Persian Department, (C) Indians Overseas Department, (D) Commonwealth Relations Department (including its successor bodies), and (E) Political Department (including its successor bodies) from 1756 to 1954. The "Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department, which fall outside the regular series, however, date back to the year 1630, and some records of the "Consulates", which did not originate in the Central Government Secretariat proper, cover the period upto 1960.

This "Guide" contains a narrative on organisational and functional changes in each Department. This is followed by a brief descriptive note on each Branch, Section or Record-Group, and an abstract-list giving necessary information on the records and their finding aids. A number of Appendices showing the functions allotted to the Departments at different times, as well as some other useful information, have also been added. Part III of the "Guide", like its earlier Part II, is also being brought out in cyclostyled form,

so as to make it available quickly for the use of the research scholars, members of the staff of the National Archives of India and others.

The compilation of this "Guide" was continued by the Guide Section of this office (set up on 24 June 1974) with one Archivist, and two Assistant Archivists. The Archivist, Shri M.R. Sen Gupta, has devoted himself to this exacting task with rare sincerity and exceptional ability, and none could have completed this Part III so quickly or competently. He was ably supported and assisted by Assistant Archivists Shri Donger Singh and Shri D.K. Pant, and Shri V.N. Kohli also worked on this project for a few months. Shri S. Balasundaram, Transcriber, deserves all credit for cutting the stencils in record time. To all these colleagues I am most grateful for their devoted and competent labours. The Guide Section worked directly under my supervision, of which very little indeed was required by this hand picked team.

I hope all those interested in the holdings of the National Archives of India will find the compilation useful. We would be grateful for suggestions for improving the presentation, and for pointing out any mistake.

National Archives of India,
New Delhi,
25 September 1979.

(S.N. Prasad)
Director of Archives
Government of India.

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(A) FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AND ITS PRE-
DECESSOR BODIES/FOREIGN AND
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH
RELATIONS (E. A. WING)/MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (1756-1953)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS:

- (i) Main Series of Records (1756-1953)
- (ii) Other Series/Groups of Records
(1825-1960)
- (iii) Miscellaneous Records (1630-1953)

(A) FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AND ITS PREDECESSOR/
BODIES/FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELA-
TIONS (E.A. WING)/MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (1756-1953).1

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Factory Period

The seventeenth century was the age of largest establish-
ment of the English East India Company's factories in the East.
In India the Company had established some trading stations or
"Factories", without any territorial sovereignty. The Factory
Records detailed the proceedings of the Agents and Factors in
their efforts to establish factories and promote trade (see
Appendix -XXIV). The records in general consisted of two
separate classes, viz. "Proceedings/Diaries" and "General
Letters". The "Proceedings/Diaries" comprised entries of
events, and the "General Letters" comprised the correspondence

1. The inclusive years refer to the regular series, i.e., the
"Main Series of Records" in the National Archives of India,
which commence from the year 1756(in the Secret/Select
Committee) and continue upto 1953(in the General I Section).
A few files in the " Other Series/Groups of Records", also
regular series are, however, available till 1960. The
" Miscellaneous Records" fall outside the regular series of
records.

The changes in nomenclature of the Foreign Depart-
ment(including its predecessor and successor bodies) at
different times are given at Appendix-XXVII.

with the Court of Directors, London. The eighteenth century was an age of transition for the Company. The trading body gradually transformed into a political power and established its own position by territorial acquisitions.

The Council of Fort William-Its Proceedings

Job Charnock, the Agent of the Company founded the city of Calcutta in 1690. Sir Charles Eyre, his son-in-law, became the first President and the Governor of Fort William, Calcutta on 26 May 1700. The Council for the management of Company's affairs commenced recording the proceedings of its meetings from the year 1704². But the Council's proceedings prior to 1748 are not available in the National Archives of India.³

Secret Committee

The conflict between Nawab Siraj-ud-daulh of Bengal and the Council created a new situation for the English in Bengal. The Nawab captured Calcutta on 20 June 1756, and the members of the Council made their escape lower down the Hooghly river at Falta.

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2. See Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977 (Organisational Changes in the Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs).
 3. Efforts are being made to acquire microfilms of proceedings of the Council of Fort William (1704-1747) from the India Office Library and Records, London. See also Part II of the Guide, op.cit., Public Branch (1748-1950), Foot Note No.7.

There the members appointed from themselves a Secret Committee with Roger Drake Junior, as President to conduct the political and military affairs of the Company in Bengal, and to maintain their secrecy. The sittings of the Secret Committee were held from 22 August to 10 December 1756.⁴

Select Committee

Meanwhile the impending war with France led the Court of Directors to appoint a Select Committee⁵ to deal with matters concerning various Indian States, neighbouring powers, and other European Companies trading in India. A Select Committee was formed with Roger Drake as its President, which replaced the Falta Secret Committee.

The political eclipse of the English in Bengal was not prolonged. They recovered Calcutta on 2 January 1757, concluded a treaty with Siraj-ud-daulah on 9 February 1757, and defeated his army at the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757. The Company's position in Bengal, henceforth, underwent a rapid change. The Select Committee held its meetings from 21 February 1757 to 28 December 1762, when its functions were taken over by the Council of Fort William.

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4. Secret Committee Minute No.1, dated 22 August 1756, on board the Phoenix Schooner at Falta.
 5. Home (Public), General Letters from the Court of Directors to Bengal, dated 11 February 1756, No.2, Volume No.1, pp.95-96 and 105-106.

Secret Department

The functions of the Council so far were not organised into regular departments. A single Secretary's Office was amply sufficient for the transmission of all business of administration of the Council. The Council's proceedings did not bear the heading of any department except "Fort William", till December 1763. But when armies were raised, and political relations established with the Princely Indian States, it became necessary to establish new departments for the despatch of business. Moreover, due to political instability prevailing at that time, and the exigencies of war with Mir Kasim, the official work of the Council for the first time was divided between two distinct departments—"Public", and "Secret", in accordance with the resolution of the President-in-Council, dated 3 November 1763 (see Appendix-I). The resolution, however, was to take effect from 1 January 1764, but the records of the "Public" and "Secret" Departments were actually separated from 8 December 1763. This division of functions gave rise to two distinct series of records in the council, each bearing the name of the respective department. The Public Department continued to deal with all affairs, except diplomatic and political, i.e. business relating to shipping, revenue, fortifications, accounts, appointments of servants etc. and the Secret Department was entrusted with all military

plans and operations, and matters relating to diplomatic and political. The "Public" and "Secret" Departments though distinct and separate, however, continued to be held by single Secretary-- John Graham. The papers prior to 1764 of the undivided Council were retained in the custody of the Public Department. The records preserved in "Public" and "Secret" Departments, therefore, differed in their character. The former comprised history of the Company's early administration from the time when it enjoyed only a small territory for commercial purposes under the sanads from the Mughals. The latter on the other hand, comprised the political history of India from the critical period in the rise of Company's supremacy, when it became necessary to separate the Foreign administration from Home in 1764. Needless to say that the vast machinery of the present day Government of India, the Ministries and Departments, owe their origin to these "Public" and "Secret" Departments.

New Select Committee

The Secret Department operated for a little more than sixteen months, when its functions were taken over by a new Select Committee⁶ constituted on 7 May 1765 by Lord Clive on his arrival for the second time as the Governor of Bengal and the President of

6. Select Committee Proceedings, 7 May-27 December 1765, Volume No. 10, pp. 1-9.

the Council. Clive's object of constituting the new Select Committee was in fact to centralise authority in the office of the Governor, and the Select Committee held full powers to regulate the political and military affairs of the Company in relation to the Indian States.⁷

The East India Company secured the Diwani of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa⁸ from the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II in August 1765. A formal distribution of work between the Select Committee and the Council took place a year after when on 21 December 1766, Clive specified the powers exercisable by them. The Select Committee was vested with wider powers, i.e. with the conduct of political and military affairs, and collection of revenues arising from the grant of Diwani. The Council, on the other hand, was left with the management of trade, the zamindari of Calcutta, and the assigned districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.⁹

Secret Department- Its Revival

The relative position of the Select Committee and the Council, however, changed and the powers of the former were curtailed after Clive left India in February 1767. The Secret Department

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7. The Central Administration of the East India Company (1733-1834), by B.B. Misra, Bombay, 1950, p.67; -Home (Public) Letters from Court of Directors, Volume (1765-1767), pp.145-146).
 8. Home (Public), 9 September 1765, No.2.
 9. B.B. Misra, op.cit.

in its period of interlude did not function from 7 May 1765 to 21 August 1768, and was revived by a resolution of the Council, dated 22 August 1768 under the charge of the Secretary in the Public Department.¹⁰ The Secret Department, henceforth, was concerned with political and military ~~matters~~ generally as opposed to trade, revenue etc., and the secret matters which did not come under the purview of the Select Committee. Under the provisions of the Regulating Act of 1773, Warren Hastings assumed the office of the first Governor General-in-Council of Fort William in Bengal on 20 October 1774, with four members in the Council. From that date the Select Committee was finally dissolved, and all its functions were taken over by the Secret Department. The Governor General-in-Council was empowered to control the foreign policy of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

During the years that followed, the secret and political business in the Secret Department increased greatly, and it became difficult for one Secretary in the Public Department to bestow proper attention on his double duties both in the "Public" and "Secret" Departments. By a resolution of the Council, dated 23 September 1783,¹¹ Warren Hastings appointed a Secretary in

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10. Secret Proceedings, 22 August-16 December 1768, Volume No.4, pp.1-2.
 11. Home (Public), "A", 23 September 1783, No.16; Home (Public) Proceedings, 23 September 1783, Volume No.63, p.3013.

each department. William Bruere and Edward Hay were made the Secretary in the "Public" and "Secret" Departments respectively. Edward Hay took over the charge of the Secret Department on 3 December 1783.¹²

Foreign Department

A week after, i.e. from 10 December 1783 the recording of consultations on Foreign nations Commenced in a separate "Foreign" series. A Foreign Department,¹³ therefore, came into existence from that date (also known as Secret and Foreign Department from 31 May 1786). But this Foreign Department was placed under the charge of the Secretary in the Secret Department, thus forming only a branch, or at best a subordinate department of the latter.

Secret and Political Department

The year 1786 saw certain important alterations in the Secret Department. The business in that department had increased tremendously. Edward Hay its Secretary, therefore,

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12. Foreign (Secret), 10 December 1783, No. 2 (Edward Hay's letter, dated 3 December 1783 to Warren Hastings).
 13. This Foreign Department is not to be confused with the Foreign Department later created on 1 May 1843.

proposed that the functions of that department be divided into
14
following four distinct departments:-

- (i) Secret and Political Department- to deal with all subjects of a political nature,
- (ii) Secret and Military Department-- to deal with all subjects of military affairs,
- (iii) Secret and Foreign Department,-- to deal with all transactions with the European powers in India and other foreign nations, and
- (iv) Secret Department of Reform-- a temporary Department to deal with all matters relating to the general retrenchment of expenses, both civil and military.

This division took place with effect from 31 May 1786. Henceforth, the title of the "Secret" series was changed to "Secret and Political," a new series "Secret and Military" started, the existing "Foreign" series was renamed as "Secret and Foreign", and the "Secret Department of Inspection", which had come into existence twenty years earlier on 28 February 1766, was renamed as "Secret Department of Reform". All these series and their functions, except " Secret and Military,"¹⁵ remained under the charge of the Secretary in the Secret Department (also known as Secret and Political Department).

14. Secret Proceedings, 16 May-30 June 1786, Volume No.75, pp.2101-13; Home (Public), 2 May 1786, No.2-para 17; A Guide to the India Office Records (1600-1858), by William Foster, London, 1919, p.48 (Reprinted in 1966).

15. The functions dealt with in the "Secret and Military" series were taken over by the Military Department.

Lord Cornwallis reorganised the Secretariat on the principle of concentrating power and responsibility in the hands of a single Secretary. A Secretary General¹⁶ was appointed on 25 July 1787 for "Public", "Secret", and "Revenue" Departments. An Assistant Secretary (subsequently denominated as Sub-Secretary from 31 January 1788) was attached to each of these three departments. Edward Hay was elevated to the position of Secretary General to the Government, and J. Lumsden was appointed as Assistant Secretary in the Secret Department.¹⁷

Political Department

From 15 May 1789 the title "Secret" was dropped from the "Secret and Political," "Secret and Military", and "Secret and Foreign" series. Henceforth the series came to be known simply as "Political", "Military" and "Foreign". The respective series of records were retained under the Political Department (from 1790), Military Department (from 1786), and Foreign Department (from 1783). Thus a distinct Political Department came into¹⁸ existence on 15 May 1789, although its records were separated from the Secret Department from January 1790.

16. B.B. Misra, op.cit., pp.76-77; Home(Public), 'A', 27 July 1787, No.1.

17. Secret and Separate Proceedings, 31 January 1788, Volume No,8, pp.27-28.

18. Home (Public), 'A', 10 April 1789, Nos.22-22A.

Secret and Separate Department, and
Secret Department of Inspection

A little digression from the sequence of main events may not be out of place here. Firstly, a Secret and Separate Department had come into existence, after the Secret Department was created on 1 January 1764, although some records of the Council dating back to 27 April 1761 were retained under the former. The Secret and Separate Department was concerned with certain special questions which arose from time to time. From 1796 onwards this department acted generally as a kind of political intelligence bureau. By the very nature of functions assigned to this department, it did not meet regularly. Its records, therefore, do not form a continuous series. The Secret and Separate Department functioned as a subordinate department of the Secret Department till the former ceased to exist in March 1811.

Secondly, the growing responsibilities of the Company, and the various campaigns in which it had to take part, made it necessary to curtail superfluous expenses and bring about economy in administration. A Secret Department of Inspection was, therefore, set up on 28 February 1766 by a resolution of the Select Committee, to examine into the working of Government Offices, civil and military, and to make proper conduct of official business. Its records are not available before 1770. This department

19. Select Committee Proceedings, 28 February 1766, p. 23.

was known at different times by different names, viz., Committee of Inspection, Board of Inspection, Secret Department of Inspection, and finally Secret Department of Reform. Originally an adjunct body of the Public Department, its business was taken over by the Secret Department on 26 July 1784. The name of the Secret Department of Inspection²⁰ was changed to Secret Department of Reform on 31 May 1786, and thereafter its work was transferred to Secret and Separate Department.

Secret Department-- Its Revival

A fresh series of "Secret Consultations" commenced from 20 January 1790. The title " Secret," which was dropped from the "Secret and Political" series from 15 May 1789, was revived and put in continuation of the records in the Secret Department. In reality, however, the "Secret" series was not absorbed with the "Political" series, but rather remained dormant, since it was often difficult to distinguish the "Political" from the "Secret" subjects. The Secret, Political and Foreign Departments continued to be administered by a single Sub-Secretary. The "Secret" series thus varied from time to time with different nomenclatures (see Appendix-XXVII).

20. Secret Proceedings, 16 May -30 June 1786, Volume No.75, pp.2103-07.

Lord Wellesley introduced several important changes in the Secretariat on 29 October 1799.²¹ He appointed a Chief Secretary to the Government, and the Sub-Secretaries were replaced by a Secretary in each of the four existing departments, viz. (1) Public, (2) Secret, Political and Foreign, (3) Revenue and Judicial, and (4) Military. George Hilario Barlow was appointed as the Chief Secretary,²² and Lieut. -Colonel William Kirkpatrick was made the Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments.

Separation of Government of India
and Government of Bengal

In consequence of passing of the Charter Act, 1833, which became a law on 28 August 1833, and came into force from 22 April 1834, the Government of Bengal was separated from the Government of India. Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal became the Governor General of India. The Bengal Presidency was divided into the Presidency of Fort William and the Presidency of Agra.²³ The Governor General-in-Council also acted as the Governor of the Presidency of Fort

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21. Home (Public), 29 October 1799, No. 2; B.B. Misra, op. cit., pp. 79-80.
22. The post of Chief Secretary was abolished on 20 December 1827 (Home, Public, 20 December 1827, Nos. 9A, 9B and 9C).
23. Political (Ootacamund) Proceedings, 15 August 1834, Nos. 1-2, Volume No. 5.

William in Bengal from 16 June 1834 to 30 April 1854. On 14 November 1834, he took over his additional charge of the Government of Bengal. A week after, i.e. from 21 November 1834 separate series of proceedings commenced for both the Governments, from which date the term " Council" was replaced by the " Supreme Council of India." Amongst the changes made in the Secretariat, the "Secret", " Military" and " Law" Departments of the Government of Bengal were transferred to the Government of India. The remaining departments of both the Governments were grouped together under two Secretaries. Henry Thoby Prinsep took charge in each case of the General, Foreign and Financial Departments, while William Hay Macnaghten controlled the Secret, Political, Revenue, and Judicial Departments.²⁵ It may be noted that the records created prior to 1834 were the records of the Supreme Government, because until that year there was no

24. In practice, however, the duties of the office of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal were performed by A Deputy Governor, appointed by the Charter Act of 1833, till under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1853, Bengal was placed under the charge of a Lieutenant Governor. Frederick James Halliday was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on 28 April 1854, and he assumed office on 1 May 1854.

25. B.B. Misra, op.cit., p.88

separate Government of Bengal Presidency. In 1834 the North-Western Provinces were covered into a separate Government, but the political relations of that Government still continued under the supervision of the Supreme Government.

Foreign Department

The year 1843 provided a landmark in the organisational history of the Secretariat departments. The joint Secretariat arrangements for the Government of India and the Government of Bengal continued till April 1843. By a resolution, dated 29 April 1843, the Secretariat of the Government of India was completely separated from the Government of Bengal. On 1 May 1843 Lord Ellenborough reorganised the departments of the Government of

26. Subsequently some records of the Government of Bengal, viz. Tenassarim and Martaban Papers (1830-1859), Bengal Political Paper (1834-1905), Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet Papers (1845-1905), and Sambalpur Papers (1849-1862) were transferred to the Government of India (Foreign Department), when the business, with which they dealt with was assigned to the latter Government. From 2 September 1843 the Political proceedings of the (i) Agent to the Governor General on the North-East Frontier, and (ii) Commissioners in the Tenasserim Provinces were conducted through the Foreign Department of the Government of India. However, the subjects relating to the (i) Nawabs of Murshidabad, Dacca and Mysore Princes, (ii) (ii) Agent on the South-West Frontier, (iii) Political Agent, Cossyal Hills, (iv) Commissioners on the North-East Frontier, and Tenasserim Provinces on Revenue, Judicial, and General affairs were conducted through the Government of Bengal (Foreign, Political, 2 September 1843, Nos. 4-5). It may be noted that the Revenue and Judicial Records of the Supreme Government till 1834 are retained in the State Archives, West Bengal, Calcutta.

India. A new Foreign Department came into existence to conduct external and diplomatic relations of the Government under the charge of a Secretary (see Appendix-II). J. Thomason was appointed Secretary in the Foreign Department. However, T.R. Davidson was to officiate as Home and Foreign Secretary until further orders. The existing Secret, Political and Foreign Departments²⁷ were placed under the new Foreign Department as its branches.

The Government of India Act of 1858, changed the structure of the Supreme Government, and the control of Government was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown. The "Secret" and "Political" series continued till 1859. From January to March 1860 the records of the Foreign Department were classified as "Foreign Consultations", and then from April²⁸ 1860 to September 1861 as "Foreign Proceedings."

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27. From 25 August 1842 the practice of recording proceedings in two separate (i) "Foreign" and (ii) "Political" series had ceased, and henceforth they were recorded in one "Political" series. The "Foreign" series of records till 24 August 1842 were retained under the newly created Foreign Department with the nomenclature- "Foreign Branch".
28. The system of recording of papers in the Government of India changed after 1859 (see Appendix-XXIII).

Creation of six New Branches

With the gradual expansion of British territory in India during the Company administration, the activities of Foreign Department had steadily increased. On 1 October 1861, Lord Canning re-organised the Foreign Department, and its functions were distributed among six newly created branches, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General (see Appendix -III). In order to bring uniformity in the administrative system throughout the British territory in India, the following matters hitherto treated in the Foreign Department were transferred to other departments:

- (1) Education (to Home Department on 4 October 1861)²⁹;
- (2) Police (to Home Department on 11 March 1862)³⁰;
- (3) Jails (to Home Department on 4 November 1862)³¹;
- (4) Customs, Salt, Opium, Stamps and Abkaree (excise) of the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and British-Burma (to Financial Department on 16 September 1864)³²;

29. Home (Public), 29 May 1865, Nos. 59-64; Home (Education), 'A', 9 October 1861, No. 4.

30. Home (Judicial), 'B', 27 March 1862, No. 47; Home (Public), 29 May 1865, Nos. 59-64.

31. Home (Judicial), 4 November 1862, 'A', Nos. 1-4.

32. Home (Public), 27 September 1864, Nos. 76-77; Home (Public), 29 May 1865, Nos. 59-64; Foreign, General-A, November 1864, Nos. 22-26.

- (5) Judicial, Medical, and Ecclesiastical business of the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and British Burma (to Home Department on 16 September 1864,³³ but no change was made regarding the administration of land revenue and settlement of operations, which continued to be dealt with in the Foreign Department);
- (6) the correspondence relating to the arrangements for the working of the Turkish and Makran lines of telegraph (to Home Department on 5 December 1864);³⁴
- (7) Police, Judicial, Medical and Ecclesiastical business of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mysore and Coorg (to Home Department on 14 June 1866);³⁵ after a year when the political situation in Mysore altered, the Police, Judicial, Medical and Ecclesiastical business of Mysore was again retransferred to Foreign Department on 16 December 1867;³⁶
- (8) Electric Telegraph (to Public Works Department on 30 April 1870);³⁷ On the other hand the Foreign Department took over from the Home Department the business connected with the tribes on the North East Frontier in 1863.³⁸

A considerable part of business connected with internal administration of the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and other Non-Regulation Provinces were still conducted in the

33. Ibid.

34. Home (Public), 29 May 1865, Nos. 59-64.

35. Home (Public), 'A', 14 June 1866, Nos. 26-27; Foreign, General-A, March 1866, Nos. 22-23 (the date of transfer is mentioned as 12 March 1866 in the Foreign Department Proceedings).

36. Home (Public), 'A', 16 December 1867, No. 129.

37. Home (Public), 7 May 1870, No. 156 (Foreign Department Resolution No. 367-T, dated 30 April 1870). The business connected with Electric Telegraph was dealt with in the Home Department (Electric Telegraph Branch) till August, 1867, when it was transferred to the Foreign Department, vide Home (Public), 'A' October 1867, Nos. 86-91 (p. 3-notes), and Home (Public), 10 June 1871, Nos. 131-134.

38. Foreign (Political), 'A', July 1863, No. 133.

Foreign Department. On 6 June 1871 Lord Mayo created a new Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department. The following subjects relating to the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Coorg under the administrative control of the Foreign Department were made over to this newly created department:³⁹

(1) Land Revenue Settlement; (2) Tuccavee advances for works of agricultural improvement; (3) Agriculture and Horticulture; (4) Fibres and Silk; (5) Studs and Cattle-breeding; cattle disease; (6) Forests; (7) Meteorology; (8) Commerce and Trade; (9) Customs, Sea and Inland; (10) Opium; (11) Salt; (12) Excise; (13) Stamps; (14) Minerals and Geological Survey; (15) Fisheries; (16) Industrial Arts, Museums, Exhibitions; (17) Statistics; (18) Gazetteers; (19) Weights and Measures; (20) Census; and (21) Surveys--Revenue, Topographical and Trigonometrical. The remaining business relating to internal administration of these provinces in the like manner, was transferred to the Home Department.

In 1876 Lord Lytton made a distribution of work in the Secretariat of the Government of India and issued a list of subjects for which the Foreign Department was responsible (see Appendix-IV).

Lord Ripon reorganised the recording of proceedings in the Foreign Department in 1882, and then in 1884. In September 1882, as an experimental measure, the functions of the Foreign Department were divided into four new branches, viz., Internal,

39. Home (Public), 'A', 10 June 1871, Nos. 131-134, pp. 106-108 (Resolution No. 2748-A, dated 6 June 1871).

External, Frontier and General. But the proceedings were still being classified under the existing seven subject-headings, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation, Finance, Military, Political, and General. Hence from September 1882 the proceedings of each branch began to be recorded separately with the name of the new branch added to the subject-headings. Thus the proceedings were recorded as:

Judicial (Internal), Judicial (External), Judicial (General),
Revenue (Internal), Revenue (External), Revenue (General),
Revenue-Irrigation (Internal), Finance (Internal),
Finance (External), Finance (General), Military (Internal),
Military (External), Military (General), Political (Internal),
Political (External), Political (General), General (Internal),
General (External), and General (General).

Instead of using the full name of the new branch, its initial letter was added to the subject-headings, e.g., Judicial-I, Revenue-E, Finance-G etc. ⁴² " Secret Records" within each branch were also introduced.

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40. The Frontier Branch in reality remained dormant, and came into existence not before 1 September 1884. The subjects in this branch prior to its creation were recorded in the External Branch.
 41. The proceedings of the Revenue-Irrigation (External) and (General) are not available.
 42. The " Secret Records" were introduced in Internal and External Branches from September 1882, Frontier Branch from September 1884, and General Branch from May 1905 (see Appendix-XXIII).

This arrangement, however, did not appear to be of practical use, because the bulk of the work was carried on under territorial headings.⁴³ Therefore, in September 1884 the existing seven subject-headings were abolished, and the functions of the Foreign Department were divided into four branches--Internal, External, Frontier and General (see Appendices V and XXIII).

In June 1893, the subjects on Statistics of Internal Trade, Forests, Archaeology, Archaeological Surveys and Conservation of Ancient Monuments, Patents, and Famine relating to Ajmer-Merwara were transferred from the Foreign to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.⁴⁴ In 1898 Lord Elgin II made another distribution of work in the Secretariat of the Government of India. The subjects relating to Fine Arts, Gazetteers, and Ecclesiastical Service in Hyderabad Assigned Districts,⁴⁵ British Baluchistan, and Ajmer-Merwara were transferred from the Foreign to the Home Department (for functions remained with the Foreign

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43. Foreign, B-General-G, August 1884, Nos.77-78 with K.W.
 44. Revenue and Agricultural, General, "A", July 1893, No.1, File No.222/1893, The Revenue and Agricultural Department was constituted on 6 July 1881.
 45. From July 1906 the name of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was changed to Berar (Foreign, General-B, July 1906, No.129).

Department, see Appendix-XI). The business conducted in the Foreign Department was again listed in 1904. The following
46
branches were in existence at that time:-

(1) Frontier-A, (2) Frontier-B, (3) External-A,
{4} External-B, (5) Internal-A, (6) Internal-B,
(7) General, (8) Cypher, (9) Persian, and (10) Tosha-
khana. (For functions of the Foreign Department in
1905, see Appendix-VII).

In 1907 the Government of India decided for the gradual
transfer of all non-political subjects from the Foreign Depart-
ment to other concerned departments. In May 1912 all work
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connected with Imperial Service Order was transferred from the
Home to the Foreign Department.
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Foreign and Political Department

By 1913 the work in the Foreign Department had increased in proportion as India was becoming the pivot of the political system in Asia, and the British political rivals were drawing nearer. The Foreign Department was largely occupied with a variety of matters. Close on the heels the labour devolving upon the Foreign Department in connection with the Princely

46. Foreign Office Rules, 1904 (Foreign Department, General-B, May 1909, Nos. 346-347, pp. 1-2).

47. Foreign, Internal-A, May 1907, No. 82; Foreign, Internal-A, November 1907, Nos. 143-148.

48. Foreign, Internal-B, June 1913, Nos. 44-45.

Indian States was increasing both in complexity and volume. There had been no clear distinction between the foreign and political work in the department, and the hard-pressed Foreign Secretary combined the duties of adviser to the Viceroy, both in regard to external and frontier matters, as well as matters connected with the the political control of the Princely Indian States. The Viceroy, who himself was the Member in charge of the Foreign Department, was not in favour of appointment of an additional Foreign or Political Member in the Council, since such measure, according to him, would affect the relations between the Viceroy and the Ruling Chiefs, and would not be popular with the latter. A proposal was accordingly submitted for the creation of a post of Political Secretary,⁴⁹ who would devote his attention to questions connected with the relations between the Government of India and the Princely Indian States, leaving the external and frontier affairs to the Foreign Secretary. The proposal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and the scheme was brought into effect. From 1 January 1914, the name of Foreign Department was changed to Foreign and Political Department (see Appendix- VIII).⁵⁰ The Foreign and Political Department was reorganised into:

49. Foreign, Establishment-A, July 1913, No.21.

50. ~~Foreign~~^F and Political Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos. 185-186.

- (1) Foreign Division-- controlling External-A, External-B, Frontier, General (Foreign Cases), Establishment-A (Foreign Cases), and Establishment-B (Foreign Cases) Branches, Toshakhana, and
- (2) Political Division-- controlling Internal-A, Internal-B, Internal-C, Cypher, General (Political Cases), Establishment-A (Political Cases), and Establishment-B (Political Cases).

On 5 July 1920 the business connected with Emigration hitherto administered in the Commerce Department was divided between that department and the Foreign and Political Department. The Foreign and Political Department was made responsible for emigration to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and foreign countries other than Surinam, while the Commerce Department continued to deal with emigration except to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and foreign countries other than Surinam.

In 1923 the Government of India on the recommendation of the Secretariat Procedure Committee introduced the procedure of subject-filing. In consequence, with effect from 3 April, 1923 the designations of the branches in the Foreign and Political Department were changed as follows:

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51. Foreign and Political, General-B, August 1920, Nos. 837-840, pp. 10-11.
 52. As an experimental measure the "File System" was introduced first in the Commerce Department. The system was introduced in the Home Department in June 1921, and in 1922-23 in the Foreign and Political Department (see Appendix- XXIII).

Internal -A to Political, Internal-B to Internal, Establishment-A to Establishment, Establishment-B to Accounts, General-A to General, General-B to Honours, External-A to External, External-B to Mid-Asia, Frontier remained unchanged. (For the business conducted in the Foreign and Political Department in 1923, see Appendix-IX).

In the following years some existing branches were renamed, and new branches were created, e.g. Mid-Asia Branch was renamed as Near East Branch, and a new Foreign Office Branch was set up in 1925.

External Affairs Department

The Government of India Act, 1935 provided an important landmark in the constitutional development of the country, which necessitated several changes in the Central Government Secretariat. The most important of these changes was the splitting up of the Foreign and Political Department into two separate departments with effect from 1 April, 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department (see Appendix-X). The External Affairs Department took up all matters previously handled by the Foreign Secretary, while the Political Department took over the work connected with the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with the Princely Indian States. H.A.F. Metcalfe, and B.J. Glancy became the Foreign Secretary and Political Secretary respectively. The Sections which came under the purview of the External Affairs Department and Political Department are mentioned below:

External Affairs Department

- (1) Accounts, (2) Cash, (3) Central Cypher Bureau,
(4) Earthquake, (5) Establishment, (6) External,
(7) Foreign Office, (8) Frontier, (9) General,
(10) Near East, (11) Persian Office, and (12) Toshakhana.

Political Department

- (1) Accounts, (2) Cash, (3) Crown Office, (4) Estab-
lishment, (5) Federation, (6) General, (7) Internal-A,
(8) Internal-B, (9) Political, (10) Toshakhana, (11)
(11) Treasurer, and (12) Vernacular Office.

An Indians Overseas Department was formed on 14 October 1941 mainly to regulate the emigration and immigration between India and the British Commonwealth countries, and pilgrimage to Hedjaz (see Appendix-XI). The Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944 (see Appendix-XII). Some functions were redistributed amongst the (i) Home, (ii) External Affairs, and (iii) Commonwealth Relations Department on 26 August 1946 (see Appendix-XIII).

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53. External Affairs Department File No. 80-FO/1937.
54. Political Department File No. 181-CO/1937.
55. The Toshakhana remained under the combined control of both the departments, and finally came under the purview of Ministry of External Affairs in April, 1955.

Department/Ministry of External Affairs
and Commonwealth Relations

The Interim-Government in India was formed on 2 September 1946 (for the main headings of functions in the (i) External Affairs, (ii) Commonwealth Relations, and (iii) Political Departments, when the Interim-Government was formed, see Appendix-XIV). Jawaharlal Nehru, the Vice-President in the Interim-Government took over the charge of the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. Administrative convenience needed for a single department to conduct India's foreign relations, whether with Commonwealth nations or with others. The Commonwealth Relations Department, which was then functioning as an independent department, therefore, combined with the External Affairs Department on 1 June 1947 forming into one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (see Appendix-XV), with two distinct wings, viz., External Affairs Wing, and Commonwealth Relations Wing.⁵⁶

Before India achieved Independence most of the work relating to foreign policy was dealt with by the British Colonial or Commonwealth Office. In the domain of independent nations, India had no

56. The records of the (i) External Affairs Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (E.A. Wing) and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) are preserved separately.

place and the question of having representation in these countries did not arise. The External Affairs Department had representatives in twelve countries, which included two Agencies-General in the U.S.A. and China, and Indian representatives attached to some British Missions (e.g. Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet). The Frontier Areas were also the concern of the External Affairs Department. Since the Member-in-Charge of the External Affairs was the Viceroy himself, the work relating to the Indians in foreign countries was entrusted to the Indians Overseas Department/ Commonwealth Relations Department. There were under its control two High Commissioners in South Africa and Australia, and Agents or Representatives in Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya. The High Commissioner in London, whose main function at the time was to look after India's interests in the U.S. was under the control of the Commerce Department. During the period of Interim Government the number of representatives abroad raised to twenty-three.

57.

57. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
File No. 158-AD/1948.

58. Before World War I, Indian Stores Department used to conduct purchasing of operations in London for the Government of India. Later, on the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, the Indian Stores Department was replaced by the High Commissioner for India (Industry and Labour File No. S-183(36), June 1923).

With the attainment of Independence on 15 August 1947, the British rule in India ended almost after two centuries, a new era commenced in the history of this country. The Indian Independence Act of 1947, while recognising the Independence of India, divided her into two dominions, viz., India and Pakistan. The records, however, were not partitioned between the two countries, and their integrity was preserved.

The External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department was designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947,⁵⁹ and Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of free India, remained in charge of the portfolio.

Henceforth the period was marked by radical alteration and rapid pace of expansion of the Ministry. The Government of India established diplomatic representations abroad, the foreign representations in India correspondingly increased, and multifarious activities in the Secretariat generated new Sections. A post of Secretary General (Girija Shankar Bajpai) was created earlier on 27 June 1947.⁶⁰ To meet the need of India's growing responsibilities

59. Ministry of Home Affairs File No.60/119/1950-Establishment, P.3-Corres (Home Department Memorandum No.74/9/1947-Public (B) ,dated 29 August 1947).

60. External Affairs Department File No.78(1)-AD/1947; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File No.21(5)-AD/1948,p.1-corres.

in regard to foreign relations envisaged the incumbent of the post to act as executive head, and to co-ordinate and supervise the whole work of the Ministry.⁶¹ The Foreign Secretary (Secretary in the former External Affairs Department; K.P.S.Menon) was placed in charge of external relations in general, while the relations with the Commonwealth countries were entrusted to an Additional Secretary (S. Dutt), who became in course of time the Commonwealth Secretary. (For the functions in the External Affairs Wing and the Commonwealth Relations Wing in 1948 soon after Independence, see Appendix-XVI).⁶²

The Indian Foreign Service was created earlier as a specialised service for the conduct of the whole range of India's foreign relations, political, consular and commercial by a decision of the Cabinet of the Interim Government in October 1946.⁶³

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61. But for a short break from June to August 1952, the post of Secretary General was in continuous existence. On 30 November 1964 the post was abolished with the retirement from service of M.J. Desai, its last incumbent.
 62. A temporary post of Special Secretary was subsequently created. The post was abolished during the years 1952-53, and was revived again in 1956. In 1960 the work relating to Africa and West Asia, which had increased substantially, was also entrusted to the Special Secretary.
 63. In 1956 the Indian Foreign Service (B) was formed as a Junior Service for manning posts abroad and at headquarters of a ministerial character, and some higher non-Ministerial posts not usually held by I.F.S. Officers.

An Economic Affairs Division was created in 1947. But three years later when the incumbent of its "Head" was transferred to other duties, the post was left unfilled as a part of economy drive.⁶⁴ The division co-ordinated and dealt with the internal economic questions in the formulation of a closely integrated politico-economic policy.

A Legal Affairs Department was envisaged, and a beginning was made with the appointment of a Legal and Treaties Adviser on 28 October 1947, who held the office for a short period.⁶⁵

In order to secure more effective co-ordination with the foreign policy, the External Publicity work was transferred from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to this Ministry with the relevant complement of staff in June 1948. The External Publicity Division was responsible for directing India's foreign publicity effort, dissemination of publicity material, and all briefings at New Delhi. A number of publicity organisations were spread out in different foreign countries. The division worked in

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64. The Economic Affairs Division went out of existence for a whole decade until it was revived in July 1961 as Economic and Co-ordination Division. In 1964-65, the name of this division was changed to Economic Division.
 65. Ministry of States File No. 2(13)-E(S)/1947, p. 2-notes and p. 1-corres. The Ministry of External Affairs had, in fact, to rely for many years on the advice secured from honorary legal advisers, and the Ministry of Law until 1957, when a Legal Treatise Division was set up in the Ministry of External Affairs to advise on all matters involving International Law.

close co-ordination with various divisions of the Ministry and other concerned Ministries of the Government of India. Close co-ordination was maintained in particular with the All India Radio, more especially its External Services Division, and with the Press Information Bureau.

Ministry of External Affairs

On 16 March 1949, the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was renamed as Ministry of External Affairs, and its two wings, viz., External Affairs Wing and Commonwealth Relations Wing merged (see Appendix-XVII).

With effect from the same date the names of the following existing Territorial Sections were changed and their functions re-allocated:

66

External Affairs Wing

Central Asian (CA) to China, Japan and Korea (CJK); Europe (Eur) to Europe I (Eur I); External (X) to Europe II (Eur II); Far East and America (FEA) to Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand (LANZ); and Arab World and Turkey (AWT) to Arab World and Turkey I (AWT I). Besides, "Cash" was renamed and "Administration III" from 2 August 1949, and consular work from the Territorial Sections was taken over by "Protocol II" from 15 November 1949.

66. Ministry of External Affairs File No. 26(79)-ADI/1949, pp. 39-40.

Commonwealth Relations Wing

Overseas I (OSI) to Africa (Afr); Overseas II (OS II) to Burma and Ceylon I (BC I); Overseas III (OS III) to Americas (AMS); Overseas IV (OS-IV) to Establishment-III (E III); Overseas V (OS V) to United Kingdom U.K.); Evacuation (Evn) to Burma and Ceylon II (BC II); Hajj to Arab World and Turkey II (AWT II); Emigration (Emi) to Siam, Indo-China and Malaya (SIM). Besides, "General" was renamed as "Administration II." The Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section soon became defunct, and its subjects were transferred to other sections.

The Historical Division came into existence on 18 March 1949 with K. Zachariah as its first Director.⁶⁷ The long term work of the division was to prepare monographs on subjects of lasting interest. The short term objective was the preparation of notes setting international events in their historical background. This division was to sketch the background of events and to provide the raw material on the basis of which a policy could be framed. The Historical Division continues to compile these analytical papers on international affairs as a part of its normal task of historical research. The Research and Intelligence Section working under the direction of this division brings

67. Prof. Kuruvilla Zachariah joined the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in June 1948. Before he undertook the duties of the Director, he was sent on deputation to England, France, and U.S.A. to study the working of the Historical Division in these countries. In March 1953 he left the Ministry of External Affairs.

out Monthly Summaries for official use. The Ministry's Library and the Record Management Section (the Records Cell) also function under the supervision of this division.

It was found necessary to bring together all consular work hitherto handled in different Territorial Sections in a self-contained Consular Division. As an experimental measure, a separate Consular Section was first formed in August 1951 by taking over the consular work from the Territorial Sections. Subsequently it was raised to a " Division." The Consular Division was responsible for guiding the Indian Missions abroad on consular work, and offered assistance and advice on consular matters to foreign Missions in India.

68

The Foreign Service Inspectorate was set up in May 1954 for the purpose of reviewing scales of allowances and amenities in the Missions abroad. An Organisation and Methods Division for office procedure was created in the Ministry in November 1954,

69

To sum up, the Ministry during the post-Independence period had been steadily growing and grew into one of the biggest

68. In 1954 the Consular Division was again functioning as a Consular Section under the Protocol Division.

69. In 1959 after one complete round of inspection of all the Missions, it was kept in abeyance, briefly revived in 1964, once more kept in abeyance, and again revived in October 1966.

Ministries in the set up of the Government of India, carrying its activities with countries all over the world, regardless of their economic or political system. Outside the country, Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Consulates and Legations etc. had been increasing. In 1948 soon after Independence the Secretariat of the Ministry was organised into 42 Sections (E.A. Wing: 31, and C.R. Wing : 11), which rose to 53 Sections (placed under 13 Divisions) in 1954.

The above narrative gives an account only of the broad organisational and functional changes in the Foreign Office for about two centuries, since the inception of the Secret/Select Committee in 1756 till the functioning of the Ministry of External Affairs in 1953, whose records are preserved in the National Archives of India. A large bulk of records of the Ministry for the post-Independence period are not yet transferred to this office, the narrative for this period is, therefore, based partly on records, and partly on published reports.

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70. Administrative Directory of the Government of India, (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp.163-169 and 177-179.
71. See Appendix -XIX. By 1979, when this "Guide" was published the Ministry of External Affairs was organised into about 90 Sections. Needless to say that the "Sections" are the main record-creating agencies of the Government.
72. (i) Annual Reports of the Ministry of External Affairs; (ii) Estimates Committee (1960-61), Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Report (Second Lok Sabha), Ministry of External Affairs, April, 1961 (Chairman: H.C. Dasappa); (iii) Report of the Committee on the Indian Foreign Service, Ministry of External Affairs, October 1966 (Chairman: N.R. Pillai).

The records of as many as 134 Branches, Sections and Groups of the Foreign Department (including the predecessor and successor bodies) are the holdings of the National Archives of India. A brief descriptive note followed by abstract-lists of records of each branch etc. is given in the following pages. The abstract-lists contain the names of the series of records, their inclusive years, bulk, the shelf-space (in linear metres) occupied by them, and other related information. The annual gaps in the series, if any, are indicated as far as possible. The combined volumes of the proceedings, files, indexes etc. are also mentioned for the benefit of the research workers.

The records, where necessary, are grouped broadly under three heads, viz., Company Period (i.e., pre-1860), Crown Period (i.e., 1860-1946), and Post-Independence Period (i.e., from 1947 onwards). The records under these three heads, however,

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73. For the total bulk of records of the Foreign Department, (including the predecessor and successor bodies) and the shelf-space occupied by them (in linear metres), (see Appendix-XXVI).
74. The annual gaps in a particular series are sometimes covered by other series. For example, some gaps in the Proceedings are covered by their Original Consultations and vice-versa, some gaps in the Despatches to and from Court of Directors/ Secretary of State for India (volumes) are covered by their unbound records and vice versa, some gaps in the 'A' Proceedings are covered by their 'B' Proceedings and vice versa, some gaps in the Indexes in a particular branch are covered by Decennial Indexes etc., and so on.

form continuous series without any break from one head to another, In quite a number of cases the Company Period documents are bound up with those of the Crown Period and vice versa, and retained under either head. This holds good for the records of the Crown and the Post-Independence Periods also.

The record-holdings of the Foreign Department (including its predecessor and successor bodies) in the National Archives of India, are arranged into three Sections; (i) Main Series of Records (1756-1953), which were created in the Supreme Government Secretariat proper, (ii) Other Series/Groups of Records (1825-1960), which were created within as well as outside the Supreme Government Secretariat, and (iii) Miscellaneous Records (1630-1953) a large collection of heterogeneous but valuable papers, which fall outside the regular series of records.

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II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

(i) Main Series of Records (1756-1953)

1. SECRET/SELECT COMMITTEE (1756-1762; 1768- 1774)

The invasion of Calcutta on 16 June 1756 and its consequent capture by Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah created a new situation for the English in Bengal. Three days later the English Governor Roger Drake Junior, with most of the Members of the Council made their escape lower down the Hooghly river at Falta, and Fort William surrendered to the Nawab of Bengal on 20 June 1756.

At Falta the Council continued to meet on board the Phoenix Schooner. In order to maintain secrecy of their political and military affairs, they appointed from themselves a Secret Committee, consisting of Roger Drake Junior as President, William Watts, Major James Killpatrick, and John Zephaniah Holwell as Members. The first meeting of the Secret Committee was held on 22 August 1756¹, and the sittings continued till 10 December 1756², the last consultation bearing of the same date.

Two days later a despatch arrived from the Court of Directors, dated 11 February 1756, received at Calcutta on 12 December 1756. Due to impending war with France the Despatch

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1. Secret Committee Minute No.1, dated 22 August 1756, on board the Phoenix Schooner, at Falta; An Abstract of the Early Records of the Foreign Department, Part I (1756-1762, by S.Charles Hill, Calcutta, 1901, Preface, p.1.
 2. Ibid.

authorised the English to appoint a Select Committee to transact affairs with the country Government, and neighbouring powers, including the French, the Dutch and other Europeans and to take such measures which would best conduce to the protection and preservation of the Company's estate, rights and privileges in Bengal. But the Committee was not to disburse any of the Company's treasure or cash without the concurrence of the majority of the Council in Bengal.⁴ A Select Committee was, therefore, formed consisting of Roger Drake as President, William Watts, Charles Manningham, Richard Becher, and Lieut-Colonel Stringer Lawrence, which replaced the Secret Committee.

After the return of the English to Calcutta on 2 January 1757, their position in Bengal underwent a rapid change. The Select Committee held its first meeting on 21 February 1757 and continued to operate till 28 December 1762, when its functions were taken over by the Council at Fort William.

A new Select Committee was constituted on 7 May 1765 with Lord Clive, the Governor, as its President, and William Bightwell Sumner, Brigadier General Carnac, Harry Verelst and Francis Sykes as Members, to restore peace and tranquillity into the

3. Home (Public), General Letters from Court of Directors to Bengal, No. 2, dated 11 February 1756, pp. 95-96 and 105-106.

4. Ibid.

Company's affairs in Bengal. Clive's object of constituting the new Select Committee was in fact to centralise authority in the office of the Governor. Clive asserted that all correspondence with the country powers should be carried on through him alone, and not in the name of all the sixteen Members of the Council. On 21 December 1766, Clive specified the powers exercisable by the Select Committee as well as the Council. The Select Committee was vested with the conduct of military and political affairs, collection of revenues arising from the grant of Diwani. The Council on the other hand left with the management of trade, the zamindari of Calcutta, and the assigned districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong.

The relative position of the Committee and the Council, however, changed on Clive's departure from India in February 1767. In 1768, the power of the Select Committee was further defined and curtailed. The Court of Directors empowered the Select Committee to carry on political negotiations subject to the

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5. Select Committee Proceedings, 7 May-27 December 1765, Vol. No.10, pp.1-9.
 6. In a Despatch dated 23 March 1770, the Court of Directors ordered the appointment of a "Committee of Revenue" consisting of a President and four other Members. The Committee was entrusted with the entire management of Revenue affairs, which formed part of the duties of the Select Committee.
 7. The Central Administration of the East India Company (1773-1834), by B.B.Misra, Bombay, 1959, p.67; Home (Public), Letters from Court of Directors, Vol. (1765-67, pp.145-146).

Council's final approval, and authorised the Governor singly to correspond with the country governments within the knowledge of the Committee.⁸

The Select Committee functioned till October 1774, when the Governor General and Council took over the entire civil and Military Government of Bengal under the Regulating Act of 1773. Thereafter the Select Committee was dissolved, and all its functions of political nature were henceforth considered by the Council in its Secret Department.⁹

The Secret/Select Committee records, evidently, are not continuous. One group of records consists of the Falta Secret Committee (August-December 1756) and Select Committee (December 1756-December 1762). This group practically covers the period of the Seven Year's War, which left the French without any military settlement in India. Another group¹⁰ is from May 1765 to October

8. B.B. Misra, op.cit.

9. Ibid., p.68. See Secret Department/Branch(1763-1859). The Secret Department was created on 1 January 1764.

10. J. Talboys Wheeler in his Memorandum on the Records in the Foreign Department, Calcutta, 1864, p.21, observes:

"The Secret Letters from the Select Committee to the Court of Directors, and those from Court of Directors to the Select Committee are of considerable value, both as literary productions and as historical materials. Those from the Select Committee are marked by a vigour of style, and by practical commonsense views, which seem to indicate that they were drafted by Clive's own hand; whilst those from Court of Directors contain expressions of opinion respecting the policy to be pursued in India towards the Native powers which are at variance with those of Clive, and may possibly owe their inspiration in some measure to Warren Hastings, who was in England at that time."

1774, when the Select Committee was dissolved. The ~~Select Com-~~mittee, therefore, did not exist from 29 December 1762 to 6 May 1765. The records of the Falta Secret Committee, though not strictly belonging to the Select Committee, are grouped with the latter.

These records furnish an excellent narrative of the political and military situation in India of that time. The Mughal King of Delhi, the Nawab Vazir of Oudh, the Rohillas, the Pathans, the Marathas, the Sikhs, the Jats, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Nawab of the Carnatic, the Nawab of Bengal, Haider Ali of Mysore, Ahmad Shah Abdali, the invader, the rival European powers, viz., the French, the Dutch, the Portuguese, the Danes, the Swedes, as well as the vassals, dependants and officials of these potentates figure in some diplomatic transaction, or participate in eventful wars. The policies and intrigues of different parties, their constantly changing relations of friendship and hostility, how such surroundings necessarily influenced the position of the East India Company, or encouraged them in acquiring territorial possessions, and several material questions concerning their trade are noticed in these records. The documents also contain information about the early naval activities of the English in Asia, and afford a glimpse into the condition of Europe and the East generally so far as the same had a bearing on the Company's interest.

The following are a few concrete specimens of topics dealt with in these records:-

- (1) War declared between England and France; measures recommended by the Court of Directors for the defence of the Company's settlements in India (Letters from Court of Directors, Vol. 1756-71, pp.5-6).
- (2) Events leading to the end of Siraj-ud-daulah's rule and elevation of Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal (Cons. 1, 17, 19 and 27 May, 11 June, and 30 July 1757).
- (3) Abdication of Mir Jafar and accession of Mir Kasim as the Nawab of Bengal (27 September, 26 October, and 19 November 1760).
- (4) Grant of the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to the Company, various farmass and agreements (10 August and 7 September 1765).
- (5) Regulation for carrying on the salt-trade, and participation of the Company's servants in the same (3 September 1766).
- (6) Review of the situation in India by Lord Clive prior to his departure for England (16 January 1767).
- (7) Treaty between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Company in conjunction with the Nawab of the Carnatic (27 April, 1768).
- (8) Attempt of Mir Kasim, the ex-Nawab of Bengal to regain his authority with the help of the other princely powers (28 January, 16 February 1770).
- (9) Terms of the peace concluded between the Marathas and the Rohillas (7 February 1771), and
- (10) Maritime and military intelligence at Mauritius (15 April 1772)

The following records of the Secret/Select Committee (Company; Period), and their finding aids are available in the National Archives of India:-

Series	Years	Space occupied (in metres)
1	2	3
1. Proceedings (30 volumes: Manuscript and typescript)	1756-1762, 1765-1774'	3.00 3.00
	(i) The proceedings are recorded from 22 August 1756 to 28 December 1762, and then from 7 May 1765 to 6 October 1774. (These include two bound copies in manuscript from 5 January to 28 December 1761, and one bound typed copy from 4 January to 21 December 1769).	
	(ii) The following typed copies were obtained in the early years of this century from the India Office, London to fill up the gaps:- (a) 18 September 1765-16 August 1769(one volume). (b) 25 September 1769-29 December 1770(one volume), and (c) 16 January 1771-6 October 1774 (one volume).	
	(iii) Existing gaps; 11 December 1756- 20 February 1757*; 27 December 1757-3 January 1758; 5 July 1758- 1 January 1759; 11 December 1759- 27 July 1760; 26 December 1760-	

* The Orme Manuscripts (O.V.170, and India, Vol.VII, pp.1146-1255) in the India Office Library and Records, London, however, include a record of proceedings of the Select Committee (15 December 1756-8 December 1757)- A Guide to the India Office Records, 1600-1858, by William Foster, London, 1919, p.41. (Reprinted in 1966).

4 January 1761; 29 December 1761-
15 January 1762; 29 December 1762-
6 May 1765* 27 January 1770; 22-27
June 1770; 30 December 1770-1 Jan-
uary 1771.

- (iv) Combined volumes; 1756-1759 (printed two copies), and 1772-1773 (manuscript).
- (v) One volume of Select Committee Proceedings (incomplete) (4 January-7 November 1758) mostly relating to revenue matters is preserved in the State Archives, West Bengal, Calcutta.** The volume covers some gaps in the Select Committee proceedings (1758) preserved in the National Archives of India. This volume was printed in extenso by W.K. Firminger in 1914.

* The Secret/Select Committee existed from 1756 to 1762, when its functions merged with those of the Fort William Council in Bengal. In 1765 a new Select Committee was constituted, which was dissolved in 1774. The Select Committee, therefore, did not exist for 16 months, and non-existence of records of the Committee from 29 December 1762 to 6 May 1765 should not, therefore, be considered as lacunae. But in the India Office Library and Records, London (List of Consultations, Proceedings & C, Bengal; 1704-1858, London, 1899, p. 359), the following two volumes include Select Committee Consultations for 1763-64: -

Nos. P/A/5 (8 December 1763-21 November 1764), and Will
P/A/6 (26 November 1764-27 December 1765).

William Foster, however, mentions that there is some confusion in the India Office List (William Foster, op.cit., p. 42): These records for 1763-64, although listed under the head "Select Committee Consultations are in fact, Secret Department Consultations, mixed up with Select Committee Consultations).

** Catalogue of the English Records, 1758-1858 preserved in the Historical Record Room of the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, 1922, p. 1; Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal, Part I: 1758-1858, Calcutta, 1977, pp. 15 and 43.

1	2	3
2. Original Consul- tations; (Unbound; manus- cript and type- script in one carton box)	1762 1765-1774	0.42
	<p>(i) Only a few documents are available. The earliest letter is dated 30 May 1762(English translation from French--a typed copy). The first original letter is dated 26 May 1770).</p> <p>(ii) Gaps: 1756-61, 1769, and 1771-72. (Some of the gaps are covered by their proceedings at item no.1).</p>	
3. Typed copies of Proceedings (Unbound)	1756-1771	
	<p>(i) These are typescripts of the faded documents at item no.1 made in the National Archives of India.</p> <p>(ii) Gaps: 1761-62 and 1766-70.</p>	
4. Body Sheets (Unbound; manuscript)	1770	
	<p>(i) Only two Body Sheets, dated 18 February and 26 May 1770 are available.</p> <p>(ii) The Body Sheets consist of summary of the minutes of the meetings of the Committee/Board, and differ from the proceedings in this respect that while the latter embody a full record of discussion, and reproduce <u>in extenso</u> every document received by or issued at the instance of the Committee/Board, the former confine themselves to a brief precis. These are useful</p>	

1

2

3

particularly when the proceedings are missing. The Body Sheets stop with 1857, the year which witnessed the discontinuance of the Consultation system.

(Item Nos. 2-4 are retained in one carton box).

5. Letters Received

(copies)

1771-1772

0.10

(One volume:

Manuscript)

The letters received by the Select Committee from various places in India are dated from 10 December 1771 to 24 November 1772.

6. Letters Issued

(copies)

1765-1768

0.30

(3 volumes; Manus-

cript and typescript)

(i) The letters issued by the Select Committee to various places in India are dated from 7 May 1765 to 23 December 1768. These include one volume of typescripts from 5 January to 29 December 1767.

(ii) Gap: 1766.

7. Letters from Court of Directors

(a) 1756-1771

Gaps: 1762-65, 1770

0.20

(2 volumes; Manus-

cript).

and (b) 1757-1767

Gaps: 1758-65.

(i) The Committee's/Board's correspondence with the authorities in London were maintained from the outset as a district series. Letters from and to Court of Directors have been printed in extenso till 1800 in the "Indian Records Series: Fort William India House Correspondence", and

published by the National Archives of India. Each volume is edited by an eminent historian, and contains the text of correspondence together with a comprehensive introduction, copious notes, a select bibliography, and an exhaustive index, besides a number of illustrations. The correspondence gives a bird's eye view of the Company's activity in all its aspects. Volumes XIV-XVIII cover Foreign, Political and Secret Letters (see Appendix-XXII).

- (ii) A number of Secret Letters from and to Court of Directors were misplaced among the records of the Public Department and press-listed accordingly. For convenience of references, these were summarised in an Appendix to the Press List of Records of the Select Committee (1756-74) (see item no. 8 below). See also item nos. 31-55. "Miscellaneous Records" of the Home Department (Part II of the "Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India").

8. Press-List of Records belonging to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, Series I: Select Committee (1756-74) (Published by the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, 1917).
9. List of Foreign Department Records in the Imperial Record Office (1756-1859), Part I, Calcutta, 1906. (The printed list which is popularly known as Octavo list, is

without subject and for official use only).

10. Index to Foreign and Political Department Records, Volumes I and II, published by the National Archives of India in 1957 and 1968 respectively. The Secret/Select Committee records are indexed in Volume I. The two volumes cover the following records series:-

A. Volume I (1756-80):

- (i) Select Committee (1756-62, 1765-74)
- (ii) Secret and Separate Branch (1761-62, 1773-74)
- (iii) Secret Branch (1763-65, 1768-80)
- (iv) Secret Department of Inspection (1770-1778)

B. Volume II (1781-83).

- (i) Secret Branch (1781-83)
- (ii) Foreign Branch (10 December-31 December 1783)
- (iii) Secret and Separate Branch (1781-83).

11. Parts or abstracts of the records of the Secret/Select Committee were printed in the following publications:-

- (i) S.C.Hill: An Abstract of the Early Records of the Foreign Department, Part I, 1756-62. Published by the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, 1901.
- (ii) S.C.Hill: Bengal in 1756-57, Vols. I, II and III (Indian Records Series), London, 1905.
- (iii) W.K.Firminger: Proceedings of the Select Committee, 1758. Published by the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, 1914.
- (iv) G.W.Forrest: Bengal and Madras Papers, Vol. II (1670-1688) II (1688-1757), and III (1757-1785). Published by the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, 1928. The documents were collected from the Madras Central Record Office, by G.W.Forrest about the year 1891. These were supplanted by extracts obtained from the records of the Bengal Government preserved at the India Office, London.* The earlier portion (1670-1746) recounted the growth of the

* Home (Public), 'A', March 1892, Nos. 264-267, pp. 28-66.

British power in India, and the latter portion (1746-1785) threw added light to the career of Lord Clive in India. The entire collection was arranged chronologically, so far as possible, distributed in three volumes, and published by the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, in 1928. The latter portion (1746-1785) was also press-listed and published by the Imperial Record Department, viz., Press List of Bengal and Madras Papers (1746-1785), Calcutta, 1902.

The three volumes mentioned above were also published earlier under the heading A Collection of Papers made from Bengal, Madras and India Office relating to the years 1671-1785, Calcutta, 1892-93.

2. SECRET DEPARTMENT/BRANCH (1763-1859)

The Council at Fort William, Calcutta, commenced recording² regularly the proceedings of its meetings from the year 1704. No department had then come into existence, and the proceedings did not bear any heading except 'Fort William' till December 1763. Due to political instability prevailing at that time, and the exigencies of war with MirKasim, the functions of the Council were re-organised under two distinct departments 'Public' and 'Secret', in accordance with the resolution of the President-in-Council, dated 3 November 1763 (see Appendix-I). The resolution, however, was to take effect from 1 January 1764, but the records of the Public and Secret Departments were actually separated from 8 December 1763. This gave rise to two distinct series of records in the Council, each bearing the name of the respective department. The

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1. The Secret Department was created on 1 January 1764. It became, what is popularly known, a Branch of the Foreign Department, when the latter came into existence on 1 May 1843.
 2. The proceedings of the Council at Fort William, Calcutta from 1704 to 1747 are not available in the National Archives of India, (See Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Public Branch: 1748-1950, Foot Note No.7). However efforts are being made to acquire their microfilms from the India Office Library and Records, London.

The proceedings of the Council from February 1748 till the separation of records of Public and Secret Departments on 8 December 1763, are preserved with the records of the Home Department (Public Branch) in the National Archives of India.

Secret Department was entrusted to deal with all military plans and operations, and matters relating to diplomatic and political.

The functions of the Secret Department were taken over by a Select Committee³ constituted by Lord Clive on 7 May 1765 on his arrival for a second time as the Governor of Bengal. A formal distribution of work between the Select Committee and the Council, however, took place in 1766, and the Select Committee was vested with very wide powers, and had exclusive control over all the Political and military affairs of the East India Company. But the powers of the Select Committee were curtailed after Clive left India in February 1767. By a resolution of 22 August 1768, the Council decided that on all occasions where secrecy was requisite, the Council formed itself into a Secret Department, to which the Select Committee⁴ was to report on all such matters of confidence. Thus a Secret Department was reconstituted on that date, under the charge of the Secretary to the Public Department. The Secret Department, henceforth, dealt with military affairs, transactions with country government, with Madras and Bombay, with British Residents, with foreign powers- in short, political matters generally

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3. Home (Public) Letters from Court of Directors, Vol. (1765-67), pp.145-146. See Secret/Select Committee(1756-1762;1765- 1774).
 4. Secret Proceeding (22 August-16 December 1768), Vol.No.4, pp.1-2; The Central Administration of the East India Company 1773-1834), by B.B. Misra, Bombay, 1959, p.67.

as opposed to trade, revenue etc., and secret matters which did not come under the purview of the Select Committee. The Select Committee was finally dissolved in October 1774, and its functions were taken over by the Secret Department.

Due to increase in secret and political business, the Public and Secret Departments were entirely separated, when by a resolution of the Council on 23 September 1783, a Secretary to each department was appointed.⁵ William Bruere was appointed Secretary in the Public Department, and Edward Hay became the Secretary in the Secret Department. Hay took over the charge of the Secret Department on 3 December 1783.

The Secret Department was reorganised on 31 May 1786. The title of the "Secret" series was changed to "Secret and Political"; a new series of "Secret and Military" started, and the existing "Foreign" series was renamed as "Secret and Foreign". These series dealt with the following subjects:-

Secret and Political Series: All subjects of a political nature. All correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at other Presidencies on political subjects. All correspondence with the Agents or Residents at the courts of various Indian Princes, and every military operation or movement of troops, which was either ordered or undertaken. All Secret plans and views of other European nations in India.

-
5. Home (Public) Proceedings, September 1783, Vol. No. 63, p. 3013.
 6. Secret Proceedings (16 May-30 June 1786), Vol. No. 75, pp. 2101-13; Home (Public), 2 May 1786, No. 2, para 17; A Guide to the India Office Records (1600-1858), by William Foster, London, 1919, p. 48 (Reprinted in 1966).

Secret and Military Series: All personal applications from persons in the Military service, whether belonging to the King's troops or the Company's troops. All military affairs, except accounts and political matters. All correspondence with the Presidents and Councils at the other Presidencies on military matters.

Secret and Foreign Series: All transactions with European powers and other foreign nations. All correspondence with other Presidencies respecting them, except such matters as related to secret plans and views.

The " Secret " series, renamed as "Secret and Political" series continued to operate from 31 May 1786. On 15 May 1789 the title "Secret" dropped from the various series, and henceforth the series became simply " Political ", "Military", and "Foreign". The "Secret and Political" was changed to "Political" consultations. The " Political " consultations from May to December 1789 are, however, retained in the Secret Department, while those from January 1790 onwards in the Political Department. The " Military " consultations from 31 May 1786 onwards are kept in the Military Department, while the "Foreign" consultations from 10 December 1783 onwards are preserved in the Foreign Department. The Political and Foreign Departments, however, remained under the charge of the Secretary to the Secret Department.

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7. See Political Department/Branch (1790-1859).
 8. See the records under the Military Department.
 9. See Foreign Department/Branch (1783-1842).

A fresh series of " Secret" consultations started on 20 January 1790 and put in continuation of the records in the Secret Department. Thus the " Secret" series varied from time to time with different nomenclatures (see Appendix -XXVII).

The next major change took place, when on 1 May 1843 a new Foreign Department was created to conduct external and internal diplomatic relations of the Government of India (see Appendix-II). From the same date the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments (as they were then called) were placed under the new Foreign Department as its branches. The "Secret" series continued till 1859. From January to March 1860 the records in the Foreign Department were classified as "Foreign Consultations"¹⁰, and then from April 1860 to September 1861 as "Foreign Proceedings." With effect from 1 October 1861 the functions of the Foreign Department were distributed into six branches, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political and General. New series¹¹ of "Secret" proceedings again started in the Foreign Department from 1868, which continued till 1882.

Some of the subjects covered by the records in the Secret Department/Branch are:-

-
10. See Foreign Consultations and Proceedings (1860-1861).
 11. See Secret Proceedings (1868-1882).

- (1) Circumstances leading to the battle of Buxar and its sequel, 1764-65. (2) Dismissal of Muhammad Riza Khan and Shitab Rai, Naib Liwans of Bengal and Bihar respectively. (3) Warren Hastings' early administrative reforms, 1772; expedition against Cooch Behar, 1772-73. (4) Cession of Kora and Allahabad to the Nawab Vazir of Oudh, 1773. (5) The Rohilla War, 1774. (6) Mission to Bhutan and Tibet, 1774-76. (7) Nanda Kumar's accusations against Warren Hastings, 1775. (8) Participation of the Government of Bombay on behalf of Raghunath Rao in a war against the Poona Darbar, 1775. (9) Differences between the Government of Madras and Muhammad Ali Khan, Nawab of the Carnatic, 1775. (10) Clashes with the French factories in Bengal. (11) Constant friction between Warren Hastings and Philip Francis. (12) Treaties between the English and the Court of Persia, 1801, 1859. (13) Treaties with various Rajput Chiefs, 1818, and (14) Annexation of the Punjab, 1849.

The following records of the Secret Department/Branch (Company Period) and their finding aids are available in the National Archives of India:-

Series	Years	Space
I.	2	3

- | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|
| 1. Proceedings
(802 volumes:
manuscript) | 1763-1859 | 80.20 |
|--|-----------|-------|

- (i) The Public and the Secret Departments were created on 1 January 1764, but the proceedings of the Council were separated from 8 December 1763. The proceedings of the Secret Department/Branch are available from 8 December 1763 to 28 October 1859.

(ii) Gaps: 7 May 1765-21 August 1768.*

(The functions of the Secret Department were taken over by the Select Committee from 7 May 1765 to 21 August 1768. The Secret Department, therefore, did not function during this period).

2. Original Consultations 1764-1859 231.8
(Unbound; manuscript
in 1103 carton boxes)

Gaps: 1766-68. (See item No. 1(ii). Some of the gaps for 1768 are covered by their proceedings at item no. 1).

3. Index to Proceedings 1772-1859 6.7
(67 volumes; manuscript).

Combined volumes; 1772-76, 1777-79
1780-82, 1783-84, 1785-87, 1788-89,
1790-94, 1795-96, 1797-98, 1799-1800,
1801-02, 1807-09, 1810-11, 1821-23,
1827-28, and 1835-36.

* The annual gaps of the "Secret" series are 1766-67. But there are many more other gaps in the records for the subsequent years. For example, the proceedings for 1806 have the following gaps:

1, 3-8, 10-15, 17-22, 24-29, 31 January, 1-5, 21-26, 28 February,
1-5, 7-12, 14-19, 28-31 March, 1-2, 4-9, 11-16, 18-23, 25-30,
April, 2-7, 9-14 May, 21-31, 20-25, 27-30, June, 1-2, 18-23,
25-30, July, 1-6, 8-13, 15-20, 22-27, 29-31 August, 1-3,
5-10, 12-17, 19-24, 26-30 September, 1, 17-22, 24-29, 31
October, 1-5, 28-31 November, 1-3, 5-10 and 25-31 December.

Similarly, the proceedings for some other years have also more or less identical numbers of lacunae.

- | | | |
|--|---|------|
| 4. Index to Proceedings
of the Government of
India in the Foreign
Department
(Decennial Index)
(8 volumes;printed) | 1830-1839
1840-1849 and
1850-1859 | 0.80 |
|--|---|------|

The Government of India published (i) Decennial Indexes of the proceedings of the Foreign Department from 1830 to 1869 (i.e. 1830-39, 1840-49, 1850-59 and 1860-69), and (ii) Combined Indexes from 1870 to 1889 (i.e. 1870-75, 1876-79, 1880-84 and 1885-89). The Decennial Indexes were printed during the years 1885 to 1892, and the Combined Indexes from 1880 to 1897). Annual Indexes (Printed) are available from 1868 (see also Appendix-XXIII).

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| 5. Body Sheets
(10 volumes;
manuscript) | 1765-1798 | 1.00 |
|---|-----------|------|

(i) Originally the Body Sheets were mixed up with their Original Consultation. Later, these were sorted out from them, and preserved separately.

(ii) One volume containing (i) Body Sheets, and (ii) Draft Secret Proceedings (7 July 1778 to 15 December 1779) is also preserved. The rough notes of the drafts are not available in the regular series.

- | | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| 6. Body Sheets
(Unbound: manus-
script in 31 carton
boxes). | 1776-1859 | 6.72 |
|--|-----------|------|

1	2	3
7. Order Book	1763-1764	0.10
(One volume: manuscript)		

The volume contains drafts and orders recorded in the Council from December 1763 to December 1764, which are also available in the proceedings volumes.

8. Letters Received and Issued	1824-1825	0.42
(Unbound: manus- cript in one carton box)		

These are copies of letters received and issued by Fort William (Secret Department) to different places like Arakan, Rangoon, Prince of Wales Island, Military Department, etc. Copies of these letters were also sent to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors. Some lists of packets sent to the Court of Directors are also available.

9. Letters from Court of Directors	1778-1857	2.10
(21 volumes: manuscript)		

- (i) Some of the volumes have their duplicate copies.
- (ii) The typescripts in the bound volume (15 April 1789 to 31 December 1840) were obtained from the India Office, London.
- (iii) Gaps: 1836-55.
- (iv) Combined volumes; 1778-83, 1786-1801, 1802-07, 1808-10, 1811-16, 1811-17, 1814-16, 1817-27, 1818-23, 1823-27, 1827-30, 1830-32, and 1833-35.

1	2	3
10. Letters from Court of Directors (Unbound: manuscript in 26 carton boxes)	1 1787-1859	5.46
(i) One bunch of letters from the Secret Committee (Court of Directors) con- taining only two sheets (1841-43) is also available.		
(ii) Gaps: 1811-14, 1818-33.		
11. Index to Secret Com- mittee Despatches from Court of Directors (One volume: manuscript)	1824-1826	0.10
The volume contains brief summary of the despatches. The contents, however, are not arranged properly. It also includes a few entries from 1810 to 1818 at its pp. 94-97.		
12. Letters from Secretary of State for India (Unbound: manuscript in one carton box)	1858-1859	0.42
13. Letters to Court of Directors and Secre- tary of State for India (99 volumes; manus- cript and typescript)	1764-1860	9.90
(i) Volume (1806) includes its Index also. A separate Index for 1806 is also available.		
(ii) Some volumes have their duplicate copies. Many volumes contain their indexes, and some contain abstracts. Some of the despatches are addressed to the Secret Com- mittee of the Court of Directors.		

(iii) The following typescripts were obtained from the India Office, London, in the early years of this century to fill up some gaps:-

February 1765-29 December
1781, 11 February 1782-25 September
1785, 25 October 1785- 9 November
1857, 1858 (2 copies) and 1859 (2 copies).

(iv) Existing gaps: 1780, 1782-83, and 1791.

(v) Combined volumes: 27 September 1764-
8 September 1770, 30 September 1765-
16 December 1767, 30 August 1771-13
April 1772, 16 August 1773-25 April
1774, 2 January 1778-22 December 1788,
9 January 1786- 15 December 1787, 10
January 1786-12 December 1792, 15 May
1794- 31 December 1796, 24 November
1797- 20 October 1800, 10 January 1797-
24 December 1802, 6 April 1798-9 November
1830, 9 April 1801- 1 October 1802,
24 December 1802-28 December 1803,
11 February 1811-3 June 1812, 19 April
1818- 18 December 1819, 13 January 1821-
21 November 1823, 9 January 1824-30
December 1825, 20 January 1826-29 November
1828, 6 June 1828-19 December 1834, 27
February 1829-19 December, 1834, 11 February
1835- 31 December 1838, 18 January 1842-
19 December 1843, 10 January 1843-25 February
1844, * 19 December 1843-25 February* 1844,
1 November 1848-22 December 1849, 6 January
1849*- 6 December 1851, and 22 January
1859- 19 July 1860.

* Inclusive years of the letters, as appear in the bound volumes.

1	2	3
14. Letters to Court of Directors (unbound: manuscript in 26 Carton boxes)	1799-1859	5.46
<p>(i) The series include some "Simla-China Camps Papers"(1830-31) in one carton box.</p> <p>(ii) The records for 1842 include Lord Ellenborough's despatches to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, which he wrote from his camps at Benares, Allahabad, etc. These mostly deal with Afghan affairs.</p> <p>(iii) Gaps: 1806-08, 1810, 1812-14, 1816 (only one letter dated 22 February 1816 is available), 1818-19, 1825-29. (Some of the gaps are covered by their bound volumes at item no.13).</p>		
15. Draft Letters to Secret Committee of Court of Directors (7 volumes: manuscript)	1806-1820	0.70
<p>(i) The draft letters are available from 20 August 1806 to 7 October 1820 in the following volumes:- (a) 20 August 1806, (b) 10 January-16 June 1807, (c) 9 February-15 September 1808, (d) 16 September-21 December 1808, (e) 1815, (f) 12 January-1 March 1820, and (g) 10 March-7 October 1820.</p> <p>(ii) Gaps: 1809-14, and 1816-19.</p>		

1.	2.	3.
16. Abstracts of Letters to Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (Unbound: manuscript in 11 carton boxes)	1831-1859	2,52
(i) Gaps: 1834-35 and 1853-54.		
(ii) A separate volume entitled "Abstracts of Contents of a Despatch to the Secret Committee", No.5, dated 9 January 1858 is also available.		
17. List of Packets and Enclosures to Letters addressed to Court of Directors (Unbound: manuscript in one carton box)	1830-1840	0.42
Gaps: 1834-39.		
18. Governor General's Letters to Court of Directors (Unbound: manuscript in 14 carton boxes).	1838-1859	3.36
Gaps: 1841, and 1853-57.		
19. Letters to Secretary, India House (One volume: manus- cript)	1844-1859	0.10
Till 3 April 1855, this volume contains letters from the Secretary, or Under Secretary (Government of India) addressed to Secretary (Secret Committee, Court of Directors). Most of them are only for- warding letters without enclosures. From		

2 May 1855, although the designation of the addressee remains the same, at times he is addressed as Secretary, India House, London.

Ootacamund Papers:

The following papers (item nos. 20-24) were recorded, when the Governor General was away from the headquarters on tour at Ootacamund:-

20. Governor General's Ootacamund Proceedings. (One volume: manuscript)	1834	0.10
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The proceedings are recorded from 16 June to 9 October 1834.

21. Governor General's Ootacamund Original Consultations (Unbound: manuscript in one carton box).	1834	0.42
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The Original Consultations are recorded from 16 June to 9 October 1834.

22. Index to Ootacamund Proceedings (One volume: manuscript)	1834	0.10
---	------	------

23. Governor General's Ootacamund Letters to Court of Directors (3 volumes: manuscript)	(i) 1834-1837, and (ii) 1855 (31 March- 8 August 1855) (with a duplicate copy).	0.30
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Gaps: 1838-1854.

24. Index to Foreign and Political Department Records, Volumes I and II, published by the National Archives of India in 1957 and 1968 respectively. The two volumes cover the following records series:-		
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A. Volume I (1756-80)

- (i) Select Committee(1756-62,1765-74)
- (ii) Secret and Separate Branch (1761-62,1773-74)
- (iii) Secret Branch (1763-65,1768-80)
- (iv) Secret Department of Inspection (1770,1778)

B. Volume II (1781-83):

- (i) Secret Branch (1781-83)
- (ii) Foreign Branch (10 December-31 December 1783)
- (iii) Secret and Separate Branch (1781-83).

25. (i) Press-List of Records belonging to the Foreign Department:

Secret Department, Volume I, 1763-65,1768-75(1918,printed)

(ii) Descriptive List of Secret Department Records:

- Volume II, 1776-80(1960,printed)
- Volume III,1781-82(1972,cyclostyled)
- Volume IV,1783(1971,Cyclostyled)
- Volume V, 1784(1972,cyclostyled)
- Volume VI, 1785-86(1972,cyclostyled)
- Volume VII,1787-88(1973,cyclostyled)
- Volume VIII,1789-90(1974,cyclostyled)
- Volume IX, 1791-95(1874,cyclostyled)

(All the above mentioned volumes (item No.25) were published by the National Archives of India).

26. Summary Inventories 1976 onwards 2.40
of the Secret Proceedings.

(24 volumes:manuscript)

The Summary Inventories(with subject) of the Secret proceedings are being compiled by the National Archives of India. The proceedings for the following years have been covered so far. The inventories for some of the years are not yet complete,and the compilation work is being continued. Each item mentioned below is bound in a separate volume:-

1	2	3
	(1) 1796, (2) 1797, (3) 1798, (4) 1799, (5), 1800, (6) 1801, (7) 7 January-20 May 1802, (8) 3 June-30 December 1802, (9) 3 February-21 April, 1803, (10) 4 May-22 June 1803 (11) 22 June- 27 October 1803, (12) 27 October-29 December 1803, (13) 1 March -29 March 1804, (14) 2 April-17 May 1804, (15) 7 June-12 July 1804, (16) 19 July-29 November 1804, (17) 24 January-7 March 1805, (18) 7 March-9 May 1805, (19) 2 June-20 March 1806, (20) 1807, (21) 1808, (22), 2 January-13 February 1809, (23) 16 January-10 April 1810, (24) 1811.	

27. Portions of Secret Department records are also published in the following books:-

- (i) House of Commons, London. Appendix to the Fifth Report from the Committee of Secrecy appointed to enquire into the causes of the war in the Carnatic and of the condition of the British possessions in those parts, London 1782.
- (ii) H. Scott Smith. A Calendar of Indian State Papers, Secret Series. Fort William, 1774-75, Calcutta, 1864 (Incomplete).
- (iii) Rev. J. Long. Selections from Unpublished Records of Government, 1748-1767, Volume I, Calcutta, 1869.
- (iv) G. W. Forrest. Selections from Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat. Maratha Series, Volume I, Bombay, 1885.
- (v) G. W. Forrest, Selections from Letters, Despatches and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772-85. 3 volumes, Calcutta, 1890 (Selections are not included from the records for 1777, and January-June 1780).

3. SECRET AND SEPARATE DEPARTMENT/BRANCH
(1761-1811)

The 'Public' and 'Secret' Departments, as noticed earlier, were created with effect from 1 January 1764 (see Appendix-I), and two distinct series of records of the Council came into existence. But some records of the Council dating from 27 April, 1761 on certain exceptional and secret questions, and generally disconnected with any of these departments, were dealt with separately. Thus a new series of records grew, which subsequently was named first as 'Separate', and then as 'Secret and Separate'.

The records of this series from 27 April 1761 to 27 September 1762 do not bear heading of any department. There is a break from 28 September 1762 to 24 January 1773. From 25, or precisely from 28 January 1773 to 10 October 1788, the heading of the series appears as "Separate". A gap follows from 11 October to 30 January 1788. From 31 January 1788, the nomenclature "Secret and Separate" appears in the series, which continues upto 15 March 1811.

In India Office Library and Records, London, the Secret and Separate series of records are available from 2 November 1797 to 22 March 1811, with breaks for the years 1798 and 1800-1808.

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1. List of Consultations, Proceedings, Bengal (1704-1858) preserved in the Record Department of the India Office, London, 1899, pp. 371-371, 377-378 (L/P&S series).

The records prior to 2 November 1797 are not available in that office, but a portion of Secret and Separate proceedings (15 May-8 December 1788) is on record in Volume No. 369 of the "Home Miscellaneous series" (1600-1900).²

It, therefore, appears that the Secret and Separate Department came into existence after the Secret Department was created, although some records of earlier period of the Council are also retained in the former. The Secret and separate Department functioned as a subordinate department or branch of the Secret Department till the former ceased to exist in March 1811.

The records in the Secret and Separate Department necessarily are not continuous. These mainly deal with confidential subjects. From 1796 onwards the department acted generally as a kind of political intelligence bureau, and many intelligence reports of that time are preserved in the series.

Some of the subjects covered by the records of this Department/
Branch are:-

(1) Conduct of Ram Charan Roy, a political banian in the East India Company's service, who carried on criminal correspondence with Kamgar Khan against the English (1761-62). (2) Enquiry into the conduct of Raja Shitab Rai, Naib Diwan of Bihar, for alleged maladministration of revenues (1773). (3) Trial of Muhammad Riza Khan, Naib Diwan of Bengal, for alleged monopoly of grain during the famine of 1770, misappropriation of revenues and conspiracy (1773-74). (4) Capture of the

2. A Guide to the India Office Records (1600-1858), by William Foster, London, 1919, p. 49 (Reprinted in 1966).

Dutch Settlements in Bengal and connected transactions (1781-83). (5) Designs of Tipu Sultan of Mysore and relation with other Princely powers (1787). (6) Revision of the civil establishment and reduction of political charges at Princely courts (1788-90). (7) Intelligence about Persia and Turkey; rearrangement of the army (1796). (8) Expedition to Manila (1797). (9) Insurrection at Benares headed by Wazir Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh (1799). (10) Diplomatic negotiations with Arabia, Persia, Turkey, Kabul, Sind, Ranjit Singh and other Princely powers; expeditions against the settlements of hostile European nations in India and the East, e.g., Macao, French Islands, Java, etc.; rising of Amir Khan of Tonk and the Pindari troubles (1808-11).

The following records in the Secret and Separate Department / Branch (Company Period) and their finding aids are available:-

Series	Years.	Space
1	2	3
1. Proceedings, (42 volumes: manuscript)	1761-1811	4.20

- (i) The proceedings are recorded from 27 April 1761 to 15 March 1811.
- (ii) The volumes (4 July-31 December 1781, and 8 January-23 December 1782) contain Chandernagore and Chinsura Proceedings.
- (iii) Gaps: 1763-72, 1775-80, 1784-86, 1790-96, 1798, and 1800-07.
- (iv) Combined volumes: 27 April, 1761-27 September 1762, 21 October 1773-15 March 1774, and 2 January 1782-31 December 1783.

2. Original Consultations
(Unbound:manuscript in 48 carton boxes) 1773-1811 10.08

- (i) Only one brittle consultation for 1770 marked 'Secret Department' is retained with the series.
 - (ii) Outsize consultations from 21 January 1774 to 9 March 1811 are preserved in a big size carton box.
 - (iii) Gaps: 1775-80,1784-86,1791-95, 1798,and 1800-07.
- (Some of the gaps are covered by their proceedings at item no.1).

3. Index to Proceedings
(9 volumes: manuscript) 1788-1811,and 1838 0.90

- (i) Volume (1789) also contains index for 1787(Department of Reforms), in addition to Secret and Separate Index for 1789. Volume (1838) is a separate index belonging to the Secret Department,which for a short period in 1838 was known as Secret and Separate Department.
- (ii) Gaps: 1790-96,1798,and 1800-07.

4. Index to Foreign and Political Department Records,Volumes I and II,published by the National Archives of India in 1957 and 1968 respectively. The two volumes cover the following records series:-

A. Volume I (1756-84)

- (i) Select Committee (1756-62, 1765-74)
- (ii) Secret and Separate Branch (1761-62, 1773-74)
- (iii) Secret Branch (1763-65, 1768-80)
- (iv) Secret Department of Inspection (1770, 1778).

B. Volume II (1781-83)

- (i) Secret Branch (1781-83)
- (ii) Foreign Branch (10 December-31 December 1783)
- (iii) Secret and Separate Branch (1781-83).

5. Body Sheets 1773-1811 1.26

(Unbound; manuscript in 3 carton boxes)

- (i) Outsize Body Sheets (1789-96) are preserved in a big-size carton box.
- (ii) Gaps: 1774-81, 1784-86, 1791-95, 1798, and 1800-07.

6. Letters to Court 1789-1810 0.30

of Directors

(3 volumes: manuscript)

The following three volumes are available:-

- (a) 9 January 1789,
- (b) 9 January-5 November 1789, and
- (c) 25-29 October 1810 (this volume contains letters addressed to Secret Committee of the Court of Directors).

4. SECRET DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION/ REFORM
(1770-1787)

The Secret Department of Inspection was known at different times by different names, viz., Committee of Inspection, Board of Inspection, Secret Department of Inspection, and Secret Department of Reform. The department was created under Lord Clive on 28 February 1766 by a resolution of the Select Committee¹ to examine into the working of the various Government offices, civil and military, to make arrangements for proper conduct of official business, and to curtail superfluous and unnecessary expenditure. The department examined the working of some establishments, and brought about abolition and reduction of some offices.

The Committee/Board of Inspection was originally an adjunct of the Public Department. It was on 24 April 1772 that the President and Council first decided to meet as a Board of Inspection in their Public Department. The first meeting in this capacity took place on 27 April 1772.²

The business of the Board of Inspection was transferred to the Secret Department from 26 July 1784, and henceforth the Board was known as the Secret Department of Inspection. The object of this transfer was perhaps to keep secret the retrenchment, which

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1. Select Committee Proceedings, 28 February 1766, p.23.
 2. The Central Administration of the East India Company (1773-1834), by B.B.Misra, Bombay, 1959, p.73.

was then pending, and which might affect the interests of a considerable section in the Company's service.³ The retrenchment was followed by reform, and the name of the Secret Department of Inspection was changed to Secret Department of Reform from 31 May 1786.⁴ As originally proposed, the Members appointed to conduct business in this department did not meet regularly. The last minutes of the department are dated 20 February 1787, and thereafter its work was transferred to Secret and Separate Department.

The bulk of records of the Secret Department of Inspection, though small, affords an insight into the details of the East India Company's administration during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and illustrates handling of various delicate and intricate problems concerning public affairs. Although the Department was created in 1766, its original consultations are available only from 1770.

Some of the documents mentioned below give an outline of the subjects which came within the purview of this body: -

(1) Accounts of the export-warehouse and of the aurang (1770). (2) List of officers and employees in various Departments (1783). (3) Reduction of office establishments (1784). (4) Charges on the collection of the Diwani for 1776-77 (22 November, 1785, No. 9). (5) Governor General's minute on the state of finances, regulations for

3. Ibid., p. 74.

4. Secret Proceedings (16 May- 30 June 1786), Vol. No. 75, pp. 2103-2107.

audit of public accounts (1785). (6) Board's resolution regarding the curtailment of military charges (20 December 1784, No. 2). (7) Governor General's minute on the need for economy and the Board's resolution effecting retrenchments in respect of appointments and salaries (27 June 1785, No. 1). (8) Question of extending patronage to the Bank of Bengal (9) March 1786, No. 8). (9) Changes and reduction in the army (14 March 1786, Nos. 1-2). (10) Liquidation of the Company's bonded debts (1 August 1785, Nos. 1-2).

The following records of the Secret Department of Inspection/Reform (Company Period) are available in the National Archives of India. But no records of this series now exist in the India Office Library and Records, London:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Proceedings (2 volumes: manuscript)	1782-1786	0.20

The following two volumes are available:-

- (a) 28 June-29 December 1785, and
- (b) 5 April-15 December 1786.

5. William Foster writes that a register of about 1812 (Home Miscellaneous, Volume No. 718) in the India Office Library and Records, London, shows that there were then at the East India House the following series:

- (i) Board of Inspection (17 April 1772-6 November 1780),
- (ii) Secret Inspection (20 August 1782-14 March 1786),
- (iii) Reform (22 March 1786-December 1787), and
- (iv) Secret and Separate (31 January 1788-27 August 1790),

None of these can now be traced at the India Office Library and Records, though a number of extracts from the Board of Inspection (1772-1780) are included in Home Miscellaneous, Volume Nos. 357-359, and a portion of Secret and Separate Proceedings (15 May-8 December 1788) is on record in Volume No. 369 of the series preserved in that office. A Guide to the India Office Records, 1600-1858, by William Foster, London, 1919, p. 49 (Reprinted in 1966).

1	2	3
2. Original Consultations (Unbound; manuscript in 2 cartons boxes and one big-size carton box).	1770-1787	1.04
<p>(i) There are only two Original Consultations for 1770, and only one for 1778, and the rest are for 1784-87.</p> <p>(ii) Some typed copies of faded documents (1784-86) are also available.</p> <p>(iii) The following are out-size consultations; 16 May 1770, 24 August 1784, and 1785-87.</p> <p>(iv) Gaps: 1771-77, and 1779-83 (The gaps are covered by their proceedings at item no.1.).</p>		
3. Body Sheets (One volume: manuscript)	1770-1787	0.10
Gaps: 1771-83.		
4. Letters (Copies) from Secretary, Fort William, to other Departments (One Volume: manuscript)	1782-1786	0.10
<p>The letters were addressed to various Departments between 19 August 1782 to 17 January 1786, e.g., Marine Paymaster, Board of Customs, Paymaster Works, Resident at Vizier's Court, Select Committee at Bombay, Post Master General, etc.</p>		

5. Index to Foreign and/Political Department Records, Volumes I and II, published by the national Archives of India in 1957 and 1968 respectively. (The records of the Secret Department of Inspection are indexed in Volume I). The two volumes cover the following records series:-

A. Volume I (1756-80)

- (i) select Committee (1756-62,1765-74)
- (ii) Secret and Separate Branch(1761-62,1773-74),
- (iii) Secret Branch (1763-65,1768-80),and
- (iv) Secret Department of Inspection (1770,1778),

(Two consultations of 1770 and one of 1778 are the only documents of Secret Department of Inspection which are covered by this volume).

B. Volume II(1781-83)

- (i) Secret Branch (1781-83),
- (ii) Foreign Branch (10 December-31 December 1783),and
- (iii) Secret and Separate Branch (1781-83).

6. Press List of the Records of the Secret Department of Inspection, Calcutta,1917.

1770, 1778 and
1782-87.

5. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT/BRANCH (1783-1842)

The ' Public ' and ' Secret ' Department were entirely separated, when by a resolution of the Council of 23 September 1783 a Secretary to each Department was appointed.² On 10 December 1783 the Council resolved to record its proceedings regarding foreign nations in a separate Foreign Department, under the charge of the Secretary in the Secret Department. The Secret Department was reorganised on 31 May 1786, and the "Foreign" series of records were renamed as "Secret and Foreign" series.³ The "Secret and Foreign" series dealt with the transactions with European powers, other foreign nations, and correspondence with other Presidencies, except such matters as related to secret plans and views. Thus from 31 May 1786, the Foreign Department was also known as Secret and Foreign Department, and from 15 May 1789 it was again called as Foreign Department.

-
1. The Foreign Department dealing with "Foreign" series of records was created in the Secret Department on 10 December 1783. The nomenclature of the Foreign Department was changed to Foreign Branch, when a new Foreign Department came into existence on 1 May 1843, and the former was placed under the latter.
 2. See Secret Department/Branch (1763-1859).
 3. Ibid.

From 1 January 1819 to 24 August 1842, the "Foreign" series was known as "General Department-Foreign Proceedings," as the Secretary in the General Department during this period, was responsible for the activities recorded in the series. After that date the "Foreign" series was discontinued, and its subjects were recorded in the "Political" series.⁴

On 1 May 1843, a new Foreign department was created, and the "Foreign" series of records from 10 December 1783 to 24 August 1842 were retained under that department with the nomenclature- Foreign Branch.

Some of the subjects covered by the records in the Foreign Department/Branch are:-

- (1) Re-establishment of the French factory at Balasore then under the Maratha Government (Con. 20 April 1784).
- (2) Particulars of the French possessions seized by the English in Bengal (Con. 3 August 1784).
- (3) Dispute with the Danish Chief of Serampore over the Company's levying export duties on cargoes sent from that place in Danish ships (Con. 17 August 1784).
- (4) Mutual restitution of territories in Ceylon and Southern India between the French, the Dutch, and the English, after the conclusion of the European War (Con. 23 November 1784).
- (5) Exchange of the Dutch settlement of Byranagar with the English territories contiguous to their factory at Hooghly (Con. 12 January 1799).
- (6) Removal of the French factory from Jugdea to a place more remote from the encroachments of the sea (Con. 21 October 1789).
- (7) Civil disturbances at Ghandernagore: Col. de Montigny deposed and imprisoned by the French National Committee (Con. 8 September, 12 October, 22 and 29 December 1790).
- (8) Withdrawal of the prosecution against the editors of the Asiatic Mirror for

4. See Political Department/Branch (1790-1859).

scandalous abuses of the Dutch Nation and Government of Batavia, on submission of an apology (Con.1 June 1795). (9) Jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Pondicherry over that of Chandernagore during the period of British occupation of those places (Con.30 November 1795). (10) Report of the capture of Tappanuli by the French (Con.5 October 1910, Nos.1-4). (11) Restoration of the Danish settlements on the Coromandel Coast to that Government (Con.6 July 1816, Nos.1 and 2). (12) Restitution of Chandernagore and its dependencies to the French Government (Con.19 October 1816, No.10, 16 November 1816, Nos.3-5, 7 December 1816, Nos.3-5). (13) Restoration of the Dutch possessions within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government (Con.26 October 1816, No.3, 17 December 1816, Nos.1 and 2). (14) Translation of an official collection of the treaties, contracts, etc. between the Dutch East India Company and the Princes and Governments of India from 1612 to 1773 (Con.26 October 1816, Nos.4-6). (15) Transfer of the Dutch settlements in India to the English (Con.13 January 1825, No.15, 3 February 1825, Nos.1-3, 19 May 1825, Nos.7-12). (16) Transfer of the English settlement at Bencoolen and its dependencies to the Dutch (Con.3 March 1825, Nos.1-5). (17) Renewal of the convention entered into with the French in regard to the manufacture of salt within their own settlements on the Coast (Con.22 January 1835, Nos.1 and 2). (18) Mutual obligation of the British, French and Portuguese Governments in India to give up offenders (Con.16 September 1840, Nos.2 and 3).

The following records in the Foreign Department/Branch (Company Period) and their finding aids are available:-

Series	Years.	Space
1	2	3
1. Proceedings (69 volumes: manuscript).	1784-1842	6.90

(i) The proceedings are recorded from
2 January 1784 to 24 August 1842.

(11) Gaps: 28 July-2 August 1784, 29 December 1784-3 January 1785, 20 July-7 August 1785, 30 December 1785-9 January 1786, 24 June-4 July 1786, 21 September -5 October 1786, 23 December 1786-4 January 1787, 29 December 1787-3 January 1788, 28 June-3 July 1788, 18 December 1788-4 January 1789, 29 December 1789-5 January 1790, 1 January-4 January 1791, 30 June 1791, 22 December 1791-5 January 1793, 30 July-1 August 1793, 1 October-6 October 1793, 28 December 1793-2 January 1794, 1 July-3 July 1794, 30 December 1794-1 January 1795, 30 June-2 July 1795, 29 December 1795-3 January 1796, 31 December 1796-5 January 1797, 23 December-31 December 1797, 1 January-10 January 1799, 1 January-6 January 1800, 5 March-13 March 1800, 31 December 1800-14 January 1801, 4 June-8 July 1801, 25 December 1801-6 January 1802, 30 December 1802-4 July 1804, 20 July 1804-9 January 1805, 1 January 1806, 27 June 1806-1 July 1807, 29 December 1807-3 January 1808, 29 March-3 April, 1808-26 July-31 July 1808, 27 December 1808, 1 January 1809, 28 May-2 June 1809, 30 August -4 September 1809, 27 December 1809-7 February 1812, 1 March-12 March 1812, 27 March-3 July 1812, 1 August -6 August 1812, 31 October-3 December 1812, 1 January-7 January 1813, 1 May-2 September 1813, 1 January-6 January 1814, 30 December 1814-5 January 1816, 29 September-18 October 1816, 29 December 1816-4 July 1817, 27 December 1817-

1 January 1818, 23 May-25 June 1818,
 17 December-31 December 1818, 1 January-
 6 January 1820, 16 December 1820-
 4 January 1821, 29 December 1821-
 1 January 1822, 14 December 1822-
 12 January 1823, 24 December-31
 December 1823, 31 December 1824-
 5 January 1825, 30 December 1825
 11 January 1826, 30 December 1826-
 10 January 1827, 14 December 1827-
 2 January 1828, 31 December 1828-
 15 January 1829, 30 December 1829-
 11 January 1830, 29 December 1830-
 31 January 1831, 11 November-24
 November 1834.

(iii) Combined volumes: 1 February 1831-
 10 November 1834, 25 November 1834-
 24 August 1842, and 29 December
 1834-8 December 1841.

2. Original Consultations. 1783-1842 27.30
 (Unbound: manuscript in 129 carton boxes).

The consultations are recorded from 10
 December 1783 to 24 August 1842.

3. Index to Proceedings. 1784-1840 2.70
 (27 Volumes: manuscript)

- (i) Gap: 1818
 (ii) Combined volumes: 1784-90, 1791-95,
 1796-1800, 1802-04, 1820-25, 1829-30,
 1831-33, and 1834-40.

4. Index to Foreign and Political Department Records, Volume II (1781-83); Foreign Branch (10 December-31 December 1783)
(One Volume:- Printed) (i) (See item No.24 under ~~Secret Department/~~ Branch (1763-1859)
(ii) Index to Foreign Department Proceedings(Decennial Indexes; printed) from 1830 onwards are also available.
(See item No.4 under Secret Department/Branch(1763-1859).
5. Diary of Letters Received (55 volumes: manuscript) 1819-1859 5.50
(i) The volumes include the letters received in the Secret, Foreign and Political Branches.
(ii) Gaps: 1824, and 1842-43.
(iii) Combined volumes; 1837-38, 1839-40, and 1844-46 (on China Diary of Letters received).
6. Diary of Letters Issued (57 volumes: manuscript) 1784-1859 5.70
(i) The diaries are recorded from 1 November 1784. The volume(1 November 1784-27 December 1785) also contains copies of letters from the Foreign Branch. The letters dated 1 November 1784, and 19 August 1785 were issued

7. Letter from Court 1792-1827 0.30
of Directors
(3 volumes:
manuscript)

(i) The letters are included in the following three volumes:

- (a) 25 April 1792-7 January 1818,
- (b) 12 May 1819-10 April 1827, and
- (c) Duplicate copy of (b).

(ii) Gaps: 1793-1807, 1812, 1814, and 1826.

8. Letters to Court 1784-1825 1.40
of Directors
(14 volumes:
manuscript)

(i) Gaps: 1787-89, 1804, 1815, and 1819.

(ii) Combined volumes; 22 February 1784-24 March 1786 (pp. 195-197 of the volume, i.e., the last two pages contain an incomplete letter dated 3 February 1783), 17 November 1790-28 October 1783, 12 January 1794-3 February 1803, 5 June 1808-8 August 1809, 10 September 1799-15 January 1812, 12 January 1810-18 April 1814, 2 December 1816-15 January 1818 (2 copies), and 6 January 1820-26 August 1825 (2 copies).

6. POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/¹BRANCH (1790-1859)

The Secret Department was reorganised on 31 May 1786, and the title of the "Secret" series was changed to "Secret and Political."² On 15 May 1789, the "Secret and Political" series was changed to "Political" series, and a Political Department came into existence to deal with its subjects, under the charge of the

Secretary in the Secret Department. The "Political" series from May to December 1789 are, however, retained in the Secret Department, while the series from January 1790 onwards in the Political Department. The "Political" series was concerned with the subjects usually of political nature, i.e., correspondence with the the Presidents and Council at other Presidencies, the Agents or Residents at the courts of various India Princes etc. After 24 August 1842 the subjects dealt with in the "Foreign" series³ also merged with the "Political" series.

On 1 May 1843 a new Foreign Department was created, and the Political Department became a branch of the former.

-
1. The Political Department dealing with "Political" series of records was created in the Secret Department in June 1789. It became a Branch of a new Foreign Department, when the latter came into existence on 1 May 1843.
 2. See Secret Department/Branch (1763-1859).
 3. See Foreign Department/ Branch (1783-1842).

From January to March 1860 the records in the Foreign Department were classified as "Foreign Consultations, and then from April 1860 to September 1861 as "Foreign Proceedings". A new Political Branch was created in that department on 1 October 1861.

Some of the subjects covered by the records in the Political Department/Branch are:-

- (1) War with Tipu Sultan, sieges of Bangalore and Seringapatnam (1792 and 1799).
- (2) War between the Nizam and the Marathas (1794-95).
- (3) General Orders proclaiming the conquest of Java (15 February 1842, Nos. 2-3).
- (4) Plan for establishing a route of communication between India and England by way of Alexandria (11 September 1812, Nos. 7-9).
- (5) Political situation of Holkar and Sindhia (20 January 1816, No. 45).
- (6) Withdrawal of the British mission from Goa (15 June 1816, No. 18).
- (7) Preservation of the Collectorate records, and proposed establishment of a General Record Office in the Bengal Presidency (22 April 1820, No. 68).
- (8) Research into Tibetan language by Schroeter and the Rev. Benedict La Roche at the Titalya (21 October 1820 No. 84).
- (9) Grant of pecuniary assistance to Alexander Csoma de Koros, the Hungarian traveller, in return for his furnishing a report regarding his investigations into Tibetan literature (25 March 1825, Nos. 21-22).
- (10) Negotiation with the Raja of Sikkim for the cession of Darjeeling to the East India Company (23 January No. 1, 6 April, Nos. 100-104, 4 May, No. 103, 1835).
- (11) Appointment of Captain (afterwards General, Sir) W.H. Sleeman, as General Superintendent of the operations for suppression of Thagi (5 March 1835, No. 168).
- (12) Suppression of the suspected slave trade carried on by the British and other subjects in India with the Imam of Muscat's dominions (26 January 1855, Nos. 12-13).

4. See Foreign Consultations and Proceedings (1860-1861).

5. See Political Branch (1861-1884, 1923-1936).

(13) Transportation of Bahadur Shah II and other state prisoners and their attendants to Rangoon (10 December 1858, Nos.26-28). (14) Proclamation regarding the assumption of the Government of India by Queen Victoria (31 December 1858, Nos.1175-1214). (15) Capture and trial of Tantia Topi (15 April, Nos.118-120, 22 April, Nos.157-168, 1858).

The following records in the Political Department/Branch (Company Period) and their finding aids are available:-

Series	Years	Space.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings (1704 volumes: manuscript)	1790-1859	170.40
2. Original consultations (Unbound: Manuscript in 2669 carton boxes and 28 big-size carton boxes).	1790-1859	578.00

The proceedings for some of the years continue in several number of volumes. For example, the proceedings for the year 1790 begin from 6 January, and are recorded in 12 volumes. Similarly, the proceedings for the year 1859 are recorded in as many as 78 volumes. One volume (13 January to 15 December 1859) contains printed proceedings.

2. Original consultations 1790-1859 578.00
(Unbound:
Manuscript in 2669
carton boxes and 28
big-size carton boxes).

The consultations consist of usual, as well as out-size documents. The out-size documents are preserved in big-size carton boxes separately.

* One combined volume of Index to Proceedings (1775-90) containing Secret Index (1775-76, 1779-89), Public Index (1776), and Political Index (1790) (see item no.3), and (ii) one combined volume of letters from Court of Directors (1785-1796) containing some "Public" letters (see item no.5) are retained with the records of the Political Branch.

	2	3
3. Index to Proceedings (191 volumes: manuscript)	1775-1859	19.10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Volume (1775-90) contains; Secret Index (1775-76, 1779-89), Public Index (1776), and Political Index (1790) (ii) Combined volumes: 1775-90, 1791-92, and 1799-1800. (iii) Index to Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Decennial Indexes-printed: 1830-1839, 1840-1849, and 1850-1859) are also available (see <u>Appendix-XXIII</u>). 	
4. Body Sheets (Unbound: manuscript- in 11 carton boxes)	1790-1828	2.52
	Gaps: 1801-25	
5. Letters from Court of Directors and Secretary of State for India (83 volumes: manuscript)	1785-1859	8.30
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Some of the volumes have duplicate copies, complete and incomplete. The volume (1725-1796) includes some "Public" letters (1785) also. The volume (1793-1858) contains typed copies of letters obtained from the India Office, London. (ii) Combined volumes: 11 April 1785-22 April 1796, 2 February 1793-14 September 1803, 5 June 1795-27 November 1816, 4 October 1797-2 September 1807, 	

1	2	3
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12 February 1806-28 January 1809,
 6 July 1808-2 November 1810, 20
 April 1811-23 February 1813, 23 Feb-
 ruary 1813-30 September 1814, 18
 February 1814-6 January 1815, 5 Janu-
 ary 1815-26 October 1816, 18 February
 1814-15 December 1819, 3 January 1817-
 12 December 1821, 12 December 1819 -
 10 December 1823, 24 May 1820-12 Dec-
 ember 1821, 9 January 1822-10 December
 1823, 6 April 1825-10 November 1826,
 17 January 1827-3 July 1829, 6 January
 1830-28 November 1832, 6 January 1830-
 18 December 1832, 14 June 1833-18 Nov-
 ember 1835.

6. Letters from Court 1800-1859 5.40
 of Directors and
 Secretary of State
 for India
 (Unbound:
 manuscript in 25
 carton boxes)

- (i) The letters begin with one typed copy,
 dated 7 March 1800, and one typed
 copy of extract from a Political Des-
 patch, dated 28 June 1809. Only a few
 documents are available for subsequent
 years.
- (ii) Gaps: 1801-08, 1810-11, 1813-28, 1830-
 32, 1834 and 1836. (Most of the gaps in
 the unbound documents are covered by
 their bound volumes at item no.5).

7. Index and Abstracts 1824-1839 0.20
 of Letters from
 Court of Directors
 (2 volumes:
 manuscript)

(i) The following two combined volumes are available:-

(a) 1824-26 and (b) 1835-39, The volume (1835-39) contains both index and abstracts of letters.

(ii) Gaps: 1827-34.

8. Register of Letters 1843-1861 0.30
from Court of Directors
and Secretary of
State for India
(3 volumes:
manuscript)

(i) The registers of letters include a brief subject of each letter.

(ii) The following three combined volumes are available:-

(a) 1843-58, (b) 1858-59, and (c) 13 October 1858-23 December 1861.

9. Letters to Court of 1789-1859 16.40
Directors and Secretary
of State for India
(164 volumes:
manuscript)

(i) Some of the volumes have duplicate copies, and a few volumes include copies of some letters from other volumes. Three volumes (1834) contain letters addressed by the Governor General from Ootacamund. A few volumes also include letters addressed by the Governor General from his other camps.

(ii) Gap: 1806.

(iii) Combined volumes: 5 November 1789-1 December 1791 (this volume contains

only

1

2

3

only one letter from the year 1789, i.e.,
 letter dated 5 November), 25 January
 1792-30 November 1793, 5 November
 1793-30 December 1794, 17 January
 1794-15 December 1795, 25 January 1797-
 26 December 1803, 10 January 1798-31 August
 1800, 27 February 1802-4 December 1805,
 15 January 1825-28 December 1816, 17 January
 1821-28 December 1822, 9 January
 1824-26 December 1825, 29 January 1826-26
 October 1827, 25 April 1828-30 December
 1829, 12 March 1832-27 December 1833, 2 Jan-
 uary 1837-21 November 1843 (this volume also
 contains letters to the Secret Committee
 India House, London), 11 August 1840-12 Feb-
 uary 1844, 11 August 1840-15 February 1845
 (Natives), 11 August 1840-2 June 1845 (Gwalior), 18- 1.
 1840-44 (Persia). 1841-42 (Arakan), 11 August
 1840-15 February 1845 (Tenasserim), 11 August
 1840-15 February 1845 (Kathmandu), 11 August
 1840-2 June 1845 (Misc), 16 October 1840-2 June
 1845 (Sind), 11 August 1840-2 June 1845
 (Hyderabad), 11 August 1840-2 June 1845
 (Lahore, Ludhiana and Afghanistan) 11 August
 1840-2 June 1845 (Coorg), 11 August 1840-2
 June 1845 (Mysore), 18 April 1842-2 June
 1845 (North-Western Provinces and Delhi),
 5 July 1841-2 June 1845 (Thagi and Dacoity),
 17 March 1841-2 June 1845 (Darjeeling), 5 July
 1841-2 June 1845 (Prince of Wales Island,
 Malacca, and Singapore), 22 July 1844-2 June
 1845 (Baghadad), 11 August 1840-2 June 1845
 (Indore, Malacca, and Bundelkhand), 19 Dec-
 ember 1844-10 August 1851 (Judicial and
 Revenue), 22 July 1844-2 June 1845 (Bundelkhand, Oor and
 Sagar and Narbad Territories), 14 January
 1841-2 June 1845 (Lucknow, 2 December 1845-9
 December 1847.

1 2 3

10. Letters to Court of 1796-1859 14.28
Directors and Secre-
tary of State for India
(Unbound:
manuscript in 68
carton boxes)

- (i) The letters for the following years
include:
(a) 1837-39; Some special and separate
letters,
(b) 1838: Some abstracts of letters to
Court of Directors,
and (c) 1842 and 1851: some Judicial and
Revenue letters.
(ii) Gaps: 1797, 1800-04, 1815, 1817-19,
1821-22, and 1824 (some of the gaps
are covered by item no.9).

11. Index and Contents
of Letters to Court
of Directors
(3 volumes:
manuscript)

- (i) 1829-1831 (2 copies,) and 0.30
(ii) 1833
Gaps: 1832.

12. Governor General's 1810-1859 2.52
letters to Court of
Directors and Secre-
tary of State for India
(Unbound:
manuscript in 6 carton
boxes)

- (i) The volume for the year 1859 also in-
cludes abstracts of letters.

1

2

3

(ii) Gaps: March 1810-37, 1840-41, 1845-46, and 1853-57 (some of the gaps are covered by item nos. 9 and 10).

Ootacamund Papers

(Item nos. 13-16)

13. Governor General's
Proceedings (Ootacamund) 1834 0.80
(8 volumes:
manuscript)
- These proceedings (16 June-25 October 1834) were recorded, when the Governor General was away from the headquarters on tour at Ootacamund.
14. Governor General's 1834 3.14
Original Consultations (From 16 June to 25
(Ootacamund) October 1834)
(Unbound: manuscript-in 11
carton boxes and one
big-size carton box)
15. Index to Governor General's 1834 0.20
Generalia (Ootacamund) (from 16 June to 25
ceedings October 1834-2 copies.
(Ootacamund)
(One volume
manuscript)
16. Governor General's (i) 1834 and 0.20
Letters to Court of Directors (ii) 1855
(Ootacamund)
(4 volumes:
manuscript)

(Each year contains 2 volumes. The letters are available from 14 April 1834 to 8 October 1855).

7. FOREIGN CONSULTATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS (1860-1861)

Prior to January 1860 the regular series of records in the Foreign Department were classified as (i) Foreign Consultations, (ii) Political Consultations, and (iii) Secret Consultations. The Political and Secret Consultations were discontinued in 1859. From January to March 1860, the records were classified simply as Foreign Consultations. From April 1860 to September 1861, the records were re-classified as (i) Foreign, Part A, Proceedings, and (ii) Foreign, Part B, Proceedings. On 1 October 1861, the Foreign Department was reorganised, and six new branches came into existence, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General, and the records were reclassified under these heads.

The following records (Crown Period), i.e., (i) Foreign Consultations (January-March 1860), and (ii) Foreign Proceedings (April 1860-September 1861) are available. The records from 1 October 1861 onwards are preserved under their respective branch headings.

-
1. See Appendix- XXIII.
 2. The (i) Political, and (ii) Secret Consultations were reviewed in the Foreign Department in 1861 and 1868 respectively.

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(i) Foreign Consultations (January-March 1860)

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|------|
| 1. | Foreign Consultations
(Unbound:
manuscript in 10
carton boxes) | January-March 1860 | 2.00 |
|----|---|--------------------|------|

(ii) Foreign Proceedings (April 1860-September 1861)

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|
| 2. | Foreign, Part A,
Proceedings
(39 volumes:
manuscript) | April 1860-September
1861 | 3.90 |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|

Some of the volumes being bulky, are divided into two parts. (See also Mixed Proceedings and Despatches).

- | | | | |
|----|---|------------------------------|------|
| 3. | Foreign, Part A,
Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript in 28
carton boxes) | April 1860-September
1861 | 5.60 |
|----|---|------------------------------|------|

(See also Mixed Proceedings and Despatches)

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|
| 4. | Foreign, Part B,
Proceedings
(23 volumes:
manuscript) | April 1860-September
1861 | 2.30 |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|

(See also Mixed Proceedings and Despatches).

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|
| 5. | Foreign, Part B,
Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript in 5
carton boxes) | April 1860-September
1861 | 1.00 |
|----|--|------------------------------|------|

There are various monthly gaps, and only a few documents are available. The gaps are mostly covered by the volumes under item No.4 above)

(See also Mixed Proceedings and Despatches).

8. SECRET DESPATCHES (1860-1901)

The secret despatches¹ from and to the Secretary of State for India on various subjects are preserved in the Foreign Department as a separate series. The following despatches (Crown Period) are available:-

1. Foreign (Secret)Des- 1860-1901 0.70
patches from Secretary
of State for India
(7 volumes:
manuscript and printed)
(i) Gaps: 1881-1888
(ii) Combined volumes: 1860-1867, 1876-1880
1889-1892, 1893-1897, and 1898-1901.
2. Foreign (Secret)Des- 1860-1899
patches to Secretary
of State for India
(43 volumes:
manuscript and printed)
(i) Gaps: 1868-1873
(ii) Combined volumes; 1860-1867.
3. Foreign (Secret)Des- May 1860-November 9.80
patches to Secretary 1883
of State for India
(Unbound:
manuscript and printed
in 49 carton boxes)
Gaps: 1868-1873.

1. See also Secret Proceedings (1868-1882).

9. MIXED PROCEEDINGS AND DESPATCHES(1860-1909)

The mixed series of records in the Foreign Department

include:-

- I. Proceedings (1860-1909) of the Foreign Department in various branches, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General, bound together in volumes, and
- II. Despatches from and to Secretary of State for India (1860-1909) under the heads: Public, Judicial, Revenue, Financial, Military, Political (External), Political (Internal), General, Geographical, Statistics and Commerce etc.

The following mixed series of proceedings and despatches

(Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

	I. <u>Proceedings(1860-1909)</u>	
1. Foreign 'A'	October 1861-	35.00
Proceedings	January 1909	
(350 volumes: manuscript and printed)		

(i) Some of the volumes being bulky are divided into two parts.

(ii) Gaps: October 1861, May, 1865, March 1867, and December 1872.

(Some of the gaps are covered by Foreign, Part A, Proceedings listed earlier).

1	2	3
2.	Foreign 'B' Proceedings (66 volumes: manuscript)	1860-November 1864 6.64

(i) The following volumes are available:-

(i) Political (1861-1862: Volumes Nos. 1-20 and 25),

(ii) Revenue (October 1861: Volume No. 21),

(iii) Judicial (October 1861: Volume No. 22), and (December 1861): Volume No. 27),

(iv) General (October 1861: Volume No. 23), November 1861: Volume No. 26), and (December 1861, Volume No. 28),

(v) Finance (October 1861: Volume No. 24), and (December 1861): Volume No. 29), and

(vi) Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General (mixed) (1860-1864): Volume Nos. 30-66).

II. Despatches (1860-1909)

3.	Despatches from Secretary of State for India (5 volumes: mostly in manuscript)	1863-1879 0.50
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(i) Gaps: 1864-1867, 1869-1873, and 1878.

(Some of the gaps are covered by the despatches listed earlier).

4. Despatches from 1860-1875 0.20
Secretary of State
for India
(Unbound:
manuscript in one
carton box)

The following despatches are
available:

- (i) Public: 1860-1862
- (ii) Military: 1861
- (iii) Finance: 1875, and
- (iv) A list of despatches from the
Secretary of State for India.

5. Despatches to 1862-1909 0.70
Secretary of State
for India
(7 volumes:
manuscript and
printed)

The following volumes are
available:-

1862-1864, 1872-1874, 1893
(July-December), 1906 (January-
June), and 1909 (July-December).

10 JUDICIAL BRANCH (1861-1884)

Prior to 1 October 1861, the papers in the Foreign Department irrespective of subjects used to be recorded under one head, viz., "Foreign Proceedings". With the increase in work in the Foreign Department, this system of recording of papers underwent a change. From 1 October 1861, six distinct branches were created in the Foreign Department, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General, and the relevant papers were dealt with in these branches. The Judicial Branch was confined to all questions relating to civil courts, criminal courts, police, cases relating to suppression of 'Thagi and Dakaiti' etc. Another Judicial Branch¹ was also functioning in the Home Department. The Judicial Branch² in the Foreign Department mainly dealt with the work relating to Judicial business, which fell outside the jurisdiction of the Home Department.

In the year 1862 all matters relating to Police and Jails in respect of the areas under the control of the Foreign Department were transferred³ to the Home Department. In 1867, all Judicial

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1. See Appendix- XXIII.
 2. See Judicial Branch (1831-1941) in the Home Department (Part II) of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957)
 3. Home (Judicial, 'B', 27 March 1862, No. 47, Home (Public), 29 May 1865, Nos. 59-64; and Home (Judicial), 'A', 4 November 1862, Nos. 1-4.

business not only of the British Non-Regulation Provinces, but also of those Princely States administered by the British Government (e.g., the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mysore), was transferred to the Home Department.⁴

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed, and the Foreign Department was again divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but the former subject headings were not abolished until August 1884. From September 1882 to August 1884, the proceedings of each branch began to be recorded separately with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above.⁵ Thus the Judicial Branch proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884 were recorded as 'A' Judicial-E (i.e., External), 'B' Judicial-E (i.e., External), 'A' Judicial-G (i.e., General), 'A' Judicial-I (i.e., Internal), and 'B' Judicial-I (i.e., Internal).

From 1 September 1884, the subject headings- Judicial, Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation,⁶ Finance, Military, and Political

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4. Foreign (General), 'B', May 1867, No. 75: and Home (Public), 'A' 14 June 1866, Nos. 26-27.
 5. See Appendix-XXIII.
 6. A Revenue-Irrigation Branch was created in January 1870. An Electric Telegraph Branch was also set up in August 1867, which existed in the Foreign Department till 30 April 1870.

were abolished, and the records in the Foreign Department were henceforth classified simply as Internal, External, Frontier, and General,⁷ until further changes were effected.

The following records of the Judicial Branch (Crown Period) are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged, i.e., (i) October 1861-August 1882, and (ii) September 1882-August 1884:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
	*	
	(i) <u>October 1861-August 1882</u>	
1. 'A' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed in 57 carton boxes)	October 1861- July 1882	11.40
	Gaps: November 1861, January, May, August, October 1862, February 1863, September 1869, December 1871, May, November 1872, March 1873, March, May-June 1874, February, December 1875, January, April, September 1876, February-April, May 1877, March, October 1878, February 1880, December 1881, and August 1882.	

7. See Appendix-XXIII.

* A few Despatches from the Secretary of State for India from July 1859 onwards are also retained with these records see no.4).

2. 'B' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 6 carton boxes)	November 1861 - July 1882	1.20
	Gaps: October-December 1862, June, March-May, September-October, December 1863, January, April, June- July, September-October, December 1864, January, April-May, August, November 1865, April, November- December 1866, January, March- December 1867, February-August, December 1868, April, June, August, October 1869, January, March, April, June-August, October-November 1870, March-April, July, August, November 1871, January 1872, April, November 1873, November 1874, April-May 1876, January, August-September, December 1877, September, November 1878, June, September 1879, January, February, May, August-December 1880, January, March, May-August, 1881 and May 1882.	
3. Indexes (12 volumes: printed)	1862-1867	0.60
4. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (One combined volume: manuscript)	July -1859- November 1863	0.10
5. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (Unbound: printed in one carton xbox)	1860-1867	0.20
	(Only a few Despatches are available)	

1	2	3
60	Despatches to Secretary of State for India (4 volumes: printed)	1855-1867 0.40

7.	Despatches to Secretary of State for India (Unbound: printed in 2 carton boxes)	1862-1879 0.40
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Gaps: 1868-1874

(ii) September 1882-August 1884

8.	'A' Judicial-E Pro- ceedings (Unbound: printed in one carton box)	September 1882- August 1884. 0.20
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Gaps: December 1882, January-April,
July, November, 1883, March-May and
July 1884.

9.	'B' Judicial -E Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript)	January 1884 -
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Only one proceeding is available, and
retained alongwith 'A' Judicial-E pro-
ceedings. The rest of the proceedings
from September 1882 to August 1884
are gaps.

1	2	3
10. 'A' Judicial-G Proceedings (Unbound: printed in one carton box)	January-February 1883	0.20
<p>Only a few proceedings are available. The rest of the proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884 are gaps.</p>		
11. 'A' Judicial-I Proceedings (Unbound: printed in 5 carton boxes)	September 1882 - August 1884	1.00
12. 'B' Judicial-I Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript)	September 1882- August 1884	

(i) These are retained along with
'A' Judicial-E proceedings.

(ii) Gaps: November 1882-December
1883, March, April, June and
July 1884.

11. REVENUE BRANCH (1861-1884)

It is noticed earlier that from 1 October 1861, six distinct branches were created¹ in the Foreign Department, viz., Revenue, Judicial, Finance, Military, Political and General, and the relevant papers were dealt with in these branches. Before October 1861, all subjects were recorded in the "Foreign Proceedings". The Revenue Branch when created, was confined to all questions relating to land tax, special cesses, sayar, transit duties, customs etc. A Revenue-Irrigation Branch was created in the Foreign Department in January 1870, and the irrigation work relating to land revenue was taken over by this branch.

Another Revenue Branch was also functioning in the Home Department, and its subjects were transferred to the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department on the latter's formation on 6 June 1871.² The subjects relating to land revenue and settlements etc., relating to the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Coorg, which were being dealt with in the

1. See Appendix-XXIII.

2. See Revenue Branch (1828-1871) in the Home Department (Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957)).

Foreign Department, were also transferred to the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department from the same date. Henceforth the Revenue Branch in the Foreign Department mainly dealt with the work relating to revenue, which fell outside the jurisdiction of the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department.⁴ For example, the business relating to land revenue in British Baluchistan, and Ajmer-Merwara remained under the purview of the Foreign Department.

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed, and the Foreign Department was again divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but the former subject headings were not abolished until August 1884. From September 1882 to August 1884, the proceedings of each branch began to be recorded separately with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above.⁵ Thus the Revenue Branch proceedings available from September 1882 to August 1884 were recorded as 'A' Revenue-E

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3. Home (Public), 10 June 1871, No. 134, pp. 107-08 (and pp. 3633-34 of the bound volume).
 4. Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department (Revenue and Agriculture Wing) was redesignated as Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department on 1 July 1879, and as Revenue and Agricultural Department on 6 July 1881.
 5. See Appendix-XXIII.

(i.e., External), 'B' Revenue-G (i.e., General), 'A' Revenue-I (i.e., Internal), and 'B' Revenue-I (i.e., Internal)

From 1 September 1884, the subject headings- Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation, Judicial, Finance, Military, and Political were abolished, and the records in the Foreign Department were henceforth classified simply as Internal, External, Frontier and General until further changes were effected.

The following records of the Revenue Branch (Crown Period) are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged, i.e., (i) October 1861-August 1882, and (ii) September 1882-August 1884:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(i) October 1861-August 1882

1. 'A' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed in 86 carton boxes)	October 1861- August 1882	17.20
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Gaps: December 1875, August-October 1876, January-February, November 1877, May, August-October 1878, March, November-December 1879, March-July, September 1880, February, November-December 1881, February, April and June-July 1882.

6. An Electric Telegraph Branch was set up in August 1867 which existed in the Foreign Department till 30 April, 1870.

* A few Despatches from the Secretary of State for India from year 1859 onwards are also retained with these records (see no.4).

1	2	3
2. 'B' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 10 carton boxes)	October 1861- June 1882	2.00
	Gaps: August 1862, April, November 1863, January, October 1865, February, November 1866, February, April, August, November- December 1867, January, September, Nov- ember 1868, September, November 1869, February, April, July, November 1870, February, July, October, December 1871, November 1872, September 1875, January, May 1876, January, September 1877, Janu- ary, July, October-December 1878, March- December 1879, January, February, August, October-November 1880, February-March, August-September, November-December 1881, January, March-May, and July- August 1882.	
3. Indexes (12 volumes: printed)	1862-1867	0.60
4. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (7 volumes: manuscript)	1859-1867	0.70
	(i) One combined volume (1859-1867) includes the Despatches from the Secretary of State for India in the Revenue-Irrigation. Six other separate volumes for each year are also available.	
5. Despatches from Secretary of State for India (Unbound: manuscript in one carton box).	1860-1867	0.20

Gap: 1864.

1.	2.	3.
6. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (6 volumes: printed)	1865-1867	0.60
7. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (Unbound: printed in 6 carton boxes)	1862-1879 Gaps: 1868-73, and 1878.	1.00

(ii) September 1882-August 1884

8. 'A' Revenue-E Proceedings (Unbound: printed in one carton box)	February 1883- August 1884	0.20
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(i) Only a few documents are available.

(ii) Gaps: September 1882-January 1883, March-April, June-October 1883, January-February, and April-July 1884.

(iii) 'B' Revenue-E proceedings (September 1882-August 1884) are also not available.

9. 'B' Revenue-S Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript)	July 1883	
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(i) This one proceeding is retained along with 'B' Revenue-I Proceedings. The rest of the proceedings (September 1882-August 1884) are not available.

(ii) 'A' Revenue-G Proceedings are also not available.

1.	2.	3.
10. 'A' Revenue -I Proceedings (Unbound: printed in 4 carton boxes)	February 1883- August 1884	0.80

Gaps: September 1882-January 1883,
August 1883, and February 1884.

11. 'B' Revenue-I Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in one carton box)	September 1882- August 1884	0.20
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Gaps: October, December 1882,
January-February 1883, and April-
July 1884.

12. REVENUE-IRRIGATION BRANCH (1868-1884)

The irrigation work relating to land revenue was taken over from the Revenue Branch, and a separate Revenue-Irrigation Branch was created in the Foreign Department in January 1870 to deal with the subject.

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed, and the Foreign Department was divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but "Revenue-Irrigation" heading was not abolished until August 1884.

From September 1882 to August 1884, the Revenue-Irrigation proceedings began to be recorded separately with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above. Thus the Revenue-Irrigation Branch proceedings available from April 1883 to March 1884 were recorded as 'A' Revenue-Irrigation-I (i.e., Internal) proceedings.

From 1 September 1884, the subject heading 'Revenue-Irrigation' was abolished, and the records in the Foreign Department were henceforth classified simply as Internal, External, Frontier and General, until further changes were effected.

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1. The Revenue proceedings relating to Revenue-Irrigation from September 1868 onwards are recorded as "Revenue-Irrigation," and preserved along with the records of the Revenue-Irrigation Branch. But the Revenue-Irrigation Branch itself came into existence in January 1870.
 2. See Appendix-V.
 3. See Appendix-XXIII.
 4. See item No.4 of the list.

The following records of the Revenue-Irrigation Branch (Crown Period) are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged, i.e., (i) September 1868-August 1882, and (ii) April 1883-March 1884:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(1) September 1868-August 1882

1. 'A' Proceedings (Unbound: printed in 6 carton boxes)	September 1868 - August. 1882	1.27
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- (i) The 'A' proceedings of the Revenue Branch relating to Revenue-Irrigation (September 1868-December 1869) are also retained along with 'A' proceedings of the Revenue-Irrigation Branch.
- (ii) The series include many folded documents.
- (iii) Gaps: October 1868, January, April, June, August-September, December 1869, February-March, May-August, October-November 1870, March-April, June, August, November-December 1871, April-June, October-November 1872, May-June, August, December 1873, January, March-April, June-September, November-December 1874, January-March, May, July-November. 1875, January-July, September-October, December, 1876, January 1877, and September 1880.

2. 'B' Proceedings April 1869-
(Unbound: March 1878
manuscript)

(i) The 'B' proceedings of the Revenue Branch relating to Revenue-Irrigation (April-December 1869) are also retained along with the 'B' proceedings of the Revenue-Irrigation Branch.

(ii) All 'B' proceedings of the Revenue Irrigation Branch are preserved in the same carton box with those of 'B'-Revenue-I (i.e., Internal) proceedings.

(iii) Only a few documents are available:

(iv) Gaps: May 1869-November 1871, January-December 1872, March-September, November 1873, January, April-July, September, December 1874, February-August, December 1875, January, March-July, September-December 1876, January, March-August, October-December 1877, and January-February 1878.

3. Despatches from and
to Secretary of State
for India

(Bound and unbound:
manuscript and printed)

The Despatches from and to Secretary of State for India in the "Revenue Irrigation Branch" are mixed up with the Despatches in the "Revenue Branch". See the Despatches in the "Revenue Branch".

1	2	3
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(ii) April 1883- March 1884

4. 'A' Revenue-Irrigation-I April 1883- 0.40
Proceedings March 1884
(Unbound:
printed in 2 carton
boxes)

(i) Gaps: September 1882-March 1883,
and April-August 1884.

(ii) 'B' Revenue-Irrigation-I proceedings
(September 1882-August 1884) are not
available.

13. FINANCE BRANCH (1861-1884)

The Finance Branch which was created on 1 October 1861 in the Foreign Department, was confined to all questions relating to the funds for support of Contingents, Pensions, Nizam Funds, reports on the financial condition (as distinguished from administration) of Princely States and British Provinces, etc. Before October 1861, these subjects were recorded in the "Foreign Proceedings."

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed, and the Foreign Department was divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but the former subject headings were not abolished until August 1884. From September 1882 to August 1884, the papers of each branch began to be recorded separately, with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above.² Thus the Finance Branch proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884 were recorded as 'A' Finance-E (i.e., External), 'B' Finance-E (i.e., External), 'A' Finance-G (i.e., General), 'B' Finance-G (i.e., General), 'A' Finance-I (i.e., Internal), and 'B' Finance-I (i.e., Internal).

From 1 September 1884, the subject headings- Finance,³ Judicial, Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation, Military, and Political

1. See Appendix- III.

2. See Appendix-XXIII.

3. A Revenue-Irrigation Branch was created in January 1870-An Electric Telegraph Branch was also set up in August 1867 which existed in the Foreign Department till 30 April 1870.

were abolished, and the records in the Foreign Department were henceforth classified as Internal, External, Frontier, and General, until further changes were effected.

The following records of the Finance Branch (Crown Period) are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged, i.e., (i) October 1861-August 1882, and (ii) September 1882-August 1884:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(i) October 1861-August 1882

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|------|
| 1. 'A' Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript and
printed in 37
carton boxes) | October 1861-
August 1882 | 7.4A |
|---|------------------------------|------|

Gaps: April 1866, November 1867, September 1869, January 1870, April and June 1871, September 1873, January and September 1874, December 1875, August, September, October and November 1876, February, March, May, September-December 1877, August, October and December 1878, March 1879, April, June and September 1880, February 1881, January, March and April 1882.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------|
| 2. 'B' Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript in
30 carton boxes) | October 1861-
December 1882 | 6.00 |
|--|--------------------------------|------|

Gaps: July 1864, November 1867 and April 1868.

1	2	3
3. Indexes (12 volumes: printed)	1862-1868	0.60
4. Despatches to Secre- tary of State for India (2 volumes: printed)	1865-1867	0.20
5. Despatches to Secre- tary of State for India (Unbound: mostly printed in 3 carton boxes).	1862-1879	0.60
<p style="text-align: center;">Gaps: 1868, 1870-1873 (Only one document is available for 1869).</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">(ii) <u>September 1882-August 1884</u></p>		
6. 'A' Finance-E Proceedings (Unbound; printed in one carton box)	April 1883- July 1884	0.20
<p style="text-align: center;">Gaps: May, July-November 1883, January, February, April and June 1884.</p>		
7. 'B' Finance-E Proceedings (Unbound; manuscript in one carton box)	November 1882- June 1884	0.20
<p style="text-align: center;">Gaps: December 1882, June, August, October-December 1883.</p>		

8. 'A' Finance-G September 1882 0.80
Proceedings August 1884
(Unbound:
printed in 4
carton boxes)

Gaps: December 1883, March and
July 1884.

(Only a few documents are available)

9. 'B' Finance-G January 1883- 0.80
Proceedings August 1884
• (Unbound:
manuscript
in 4 carton boxes)

(Only a few documents are available).

10. 'A' Finance-I April 1883- 0.80
Proceedings August 1884
(Unbound:
printed
in 4 carton boxes)

(Only a few documents are available).

11. 'B' Finance-I September 1882-
Proceedings August 1884
(Unbound:
manuscript)

(i) These are retained along with the
proceedings of 'B' Finance-E. Only
a few documents are available.

(ii) Gaps: November 1882, January-
August and December 1883.

14. MILITARY BRANCH (1861-1884)

The Military Branch which came into existence on 1 October 1861 in the Foreign Department dealt with all questions relating to the organisation and discipline of the armed forces under the jurisdiction of that Department. Before October 1861 these subjects were recorded in the "Foreign Proceedings".

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed, and the Foreign Department was divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but the former subject headings were not abolished until August 1884. From September 1882 to August 1884, the papers of each branch began to be recorded separately, with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above. Thus the Military Branch proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884 were recorded as 'A' Military-E (i.e., External), 'A' Military-G (i.e., Internal), and 'B' Military-G (i.e., General), 'A' Military-I (i.e., Internal), and 'B' Military-I (i.e., Internal).

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1. See Appendix-III. See also the records of the Military Department preserved in the National Archives of India.
 2. See Appendix- XXIII.

From 1 September 1884 the subject headings- Military, Judicial, Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation, Finance, and Political were abolished, and the records in the Foreign Department were henceforth classified as Internal, External, Frontier, and General until further changes were effected.

The following records of the Military Branch (Crown Period) are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged, i.e., (i) October 1861-August 1882, and (ii) September 1882-August 1884:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(i) October 1861-August 1882

1. 'A' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed in 12 carton boxes)	October 1861- August 1882	2.40
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" " Gaps: September-October, December
1865, May, July-August, November
1866, February, April, July, December
1867, April-May, September 1868,
April 1869, January-April, August,
October-December 1871, January, April-
June, August-December 1872, January,
March, June-September, December 1873,
March-July, September, November 1874,

3. A Revenue-Irrigation Branch was created in January 1870.
An Electric Telegraph Branch was also set up in August 1867, which existed in the Foreign Department till 30 April 1870.

1	2	3
	February 1875–November 1878, January–June, August–October 1879, February–April, June–December 1880, February–March, May–August, November–December 1881, and March–May 1882.	
2. 'B' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 6 carton boxes)	October 1861– August 1882	1.20
	Gaps: February, July, December 1862, January–May, July, October, November 1863, January, March, May, July–December 1864, March, June–October, December 1865, January–December 1866, January, February, July, November 1867, January–August, October–December 1868, January–February, April, July, October–November 1869, March–April, July, December 1870, January–April, June, August, September, November 1871, January–February, April, May, August, December 1872, April, June, November 1873, January, June, September–November 1874, February, November 1875, January, July, December 1876, January, April, October–November 1877, July, September 1878, February, September, December 1879, January and July 1881.	
3. Indexes (12 volumes: printed)	1862–1867	0.60
4. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (2 volumes: printed)	1865–1867 Gap: 1866	0.20

1	2	3
5. Despatches to Secretary of State for India (Unbound: printed in one carton box)	1862-1874	0.20
Gaps: 1866 and 1868-73.		
(ii) <u>September 1882-August 1884</u>		
6. 'A' Military-E Proceedings (Unbound: printed in one carton box)	May-December 1883	0.20
(i) Gaps: September 1882-April 1883, June-August, October-November 1883, and January-August 1884.		
(ii) 'B' Military-E proceedings (Sep- tember 1882-August 1884) are not available.		
7. 'A' Military-G Proceedings (Unbound: printed in one carton box)	September 1882 - July 1884	0.20
Gaps: December 1882, April-May, July, September, November 1883, March- June, and August 1884.		
8. 'B' Military-G Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in one carton box)	September 1882 - August 1884	0.20
Gaps: April-June and November-December 1883.		

1	2	3
9. 'A' Military-I Proceedings (Unbound: printed in 2 carton boxes)	September 1882 - August 1884	0.40
Gaps: October-November 1882, January- February 1883, January- February, and April-May 1884.		
10. 'B' Military-I Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript)	June 1883 - August 1884	
(i) Only a few documents are available These are retained along with 'B' Military-G proceedings.		
(ii) Gaps: September 1882-May 1883, Sept- tember, November-December 1883, and March-June 1884.		

15. POLITICAL BRANCH (1861-1884, 1923-1936)¹

A Political Department was created in the Secret Department on 15 May 1789, which became a Branch of the Foreign Department, when the latter came into existence on 1st May 1843. The Political Branch existed till December 1859. From January 1860 to September 1861, the records in the Foreign Department were classified as "Foreign Consultations/Proceedings". On 1 October 1861, six distinct branches were created in the Foreign Department, viz., Political, Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, and General, and the Political Branch was confined to all questions relating to the Princely States, except those entrusted to other branches.

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was changed, and the Foreign Department was again divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but the former subject headings were not abolished until August 1884. From September 1882 to August 1884, the proceedings of each branch began to be recorded separately with the initial letter of

1. The Political Branch ceased to exist from 1 September 1884, and most of its functions were taken over by the Internal Branch. It was again revived on 3 April 1923. From 1 April 1937, it was placed under the newly created Political Department.

2. See Appendix- III.

the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above.³ Thus the Political Branch proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884, were recorded as 'A' Political-E(i.e., External), 'B' Political-E(i.e., External), 'A' Political-G(i.e., General), 'B' Political-G(i.e., General), 'A' Political-I(i.e., Internal), and 'B' Political-I(i.e., Internal).

From 1 September 1884, the subject headings-Political, Judicial, Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation,⁴ Finance, and Military were abolished, and the records in the Foreign Department were, henceforth, classified simply as Internal, External, Frontier, and General.

The Political Branch, therefore, ceased to exist from 1 September 1884, and most of its functions were taken over by the Internal Branch. Some branches in the Foreign Department were reorganised in September 1902, and the Internal Branch was split up into two branches, viz., Internal-A and Internal-B.

With effect from 1 January 1914, the Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department. On 3 April 1923,⁵ the Internal-A was renamed as "Political Branch," and Internal-B

3. See Appendix-XXIII.

4. The Revenue-Irrigation Branch was created in January 1870. An Electric Telegraph Branch was also set up in August 1867, which existed in the Foreign Department till 30 April 1870.

5. Foreign and Political Department File No. 577-G/1922
(Office Order No. 128, dated 12 March 1923) p. 53

as "Internal Branch". The Political Branch was, thus revived⁶ after 39 years, to deal with the following subjects:-

Political matters not specifically classified relating to Indian States. Employment in Indian States(excluding cases of military employment). Claims against Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Finances of and loans to Indian States. Births, deaths, education, training, marriages, successions, adoptions, installations, abdications, depositions, investitures, and powers of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Nazrana and tribute. Famines, floods, mints, currency and coinage, in so far as they relate to territories other than those dealt with by Frontier, Near East, and External Branches, and Foreign Service (excluding military appointments)*.

On 1 April 1937, the Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the Political Branch was placed under the latter.

The following records of the Political Branch (Crown Period) are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged, i.e., (i) October 1861-August 1882, (ii) September 1882-August 1884, and (iii) 1923-1936. The records from 1937 onwards are preserved in the Political Department/Ministry⁷ of States.

6. Political Department File No.181-C.O/1937,p.73.

7. See Political Section (1937-1954) in the Political Department/Ministry of States.

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(1) October 1861-August 1882

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. 'A' Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript and
printed
in 568 carton boxes) | October 1861-
August 1882 | 113.60 |
|--|------------------------------|--------|

(The printed proceedings are available
from July 1863).

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|
| 2. 'B' Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript
in 64 carton boxes) | October 1861-
August 1882 | 12.80 |
|--|------------------------------|-------|

Gaps: There are various monthly and
yearly gaps in the proceedings, and
only a few documents are available
till the year 1870. There appears to
be no yearly gaps after 1870.

- | | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| 3. Indexes
(12 volumes
printed) | 1862-1867 | 0.60 |
| 4. Despatches from
Secretary of State
for India
(33 volumes:
manuscript and printed) | 1860-1880 | 3.30 |

Gap: 1879 (covered by the unbound docu-
ments (No.5 below).

* A few Despatches from and to Secretary of State for India for
the year 1860 are also retained along with these records (see
Nos.4-7).

- | | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|-------|
| 5. Despatches from 1860-1880
Secretary of State
for India
(Unbound:
manuscript and printed
in 10 carton boxes) | | 2.00 |
| 6. Despatches to 1860-1874
Secretary of State
for India
(53 volumes:
manuscript and printed) | | 5.30 |
| 7. Despatches to Secre- 1860-1883 .
tary of State for India
(Unbound:
manuscript and printed
in 77 carton boxes) | | 15.40 |

Gaps: 1868-1873, and 1881. The gaps for 1868-1873 are covered by the volumes (No. 6 above).

(ii) September 1882-August 1884

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------|
| 8. 'A' Political-E
Proceedings
(Unbound:
printed
in ⁴³ carton boxes) | September 1882-
August 1884 | 8.60 |
| 9. 'B' Political-E
Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript
in 2 carton boxes) | September 1882-
August 1884 | 0.40 |

Gaps: January-February, July-
November 1883, and July 1884.

(Unbound:
printed.
in 5 carton boxes)

Gaps: There are various monthly gaps,
and only a few documents are available.

11. 'B' Political-G September 1882
Proceedings June 1883
(Unbound:
manuscript
in one carton box)

Gaps: October 1882, March 1883, and
July 1883-August 1884.

12. 'A' Political-I September 1882-
Proceeding August 1884
(Unbound:
printed
in 35 carton boxes)

13. 'B' Political-I September 1882-
Proceedings August 1884
(Unbound:
mostly manuscript Gap: January 1884.
in 2 carton boxes)

(iii) 1923-1936

14. Files 1923-1936
(18⁵ bundles:
manuscript and printed)

- (i) The Political Branch ceased to exist
from 1 September 1884, and revived
on 3 April 1923.
- (ii) A few files of Internal-A Branch for
1922 are also retained in the bundles.
- (iii) The records include press-copies of
printed files (1922-1936) in 110
bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.
- (iv) Gaps: 1938-1940 and 1942.

16. GENERAL BRANCH (INCLUDING GENERAL I
AND II SECTIONS) (1861-1953)

It is already noticed that from 1 October 1861 ¹ six distinct branches were created in the Foreign Department, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General. The General Branch dealt with the questions relating to leave (except leave of military officers out of India), the Clergy, the Medical Department etc., and generally all correspondence (except those allotted to the other Branches mentioned above).

In September 1882, the system of recording of papers was again changed, and the Foreign Department was divided into four branches, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General, but the former subject headings were not abolished until August 1884. For these two years the proceedings of each branch began to be recorded separately with the initial letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings mentioned above. The General Branch proceedings from September 1882 to August 1884 were recorded as A-General-E (i.e., External), B-General-E (i.e., External), A-General-G (i.e., General), B-General-G (i.e., General), A-General-I (i.e., Internal), B-General-I (i.e., Internal) etc. With the abolition of the subject headings from

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1. See Appendix -III.
 2. Ibid.

1 September 1884 the papers were recorded, as previously, as 'A' or 'B' proceedings within each branch, till the filing system was introduced in 1922-23.

The General Branch again underwent changes, and in 1903 it dealt with the following subjects:-

Appointments, books and maps, cypher codes, Foreign Consuls, Foreign Office, Foreign Service, leave and furlough, pay and allowances, political pensions, residency buildings, returns and reports, service pensions, Star of India, Toshakhana, and other miscellaneous matters (which included Crown of India, Honours and Decorations etc).

On 1 January 1914, the Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department, and the General Branch was made responsible for all matters relating to:-

Political pensions (excluding the Afghan refugees, but including the allowances to State prisoners), Orders in Council, Commercial Treaties and Conventions, preparation and supply of official publications and maps, returns and reports, import and export licences for arms, Arms Act, jails, convicts, sanitation, pilgrim traffic, plague and cholera, foreign settlements, passports, Foreign Consuls, exhibitions, conferences and congresses and other miscellaneous matters.

With the increase in the volume of work in the General Branch it was bifurcated into two branches, viz., General-A and General-B,

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3. Foreign Department, General-B, February 1904, No. 133, pp. 64-65.
 4. Foreign Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos 185-186, pp. 67-68.

and the items of work relating to the 'Honours' were allotted to the latter. On 3 April 1923 the General-A Branch was renamed as General Branch,⁵ and the General-B as Honours Branch. From 10 March 1930 the subject relating to 'Examinations' was transferred from the External Branch to the General Branch.⁶ The Honours Branch took over the following functions from the General Branch:⁷-

 Birthday greeting messages to the King and others, New Year and Christmas messages, condolence messages, and flags.

On 1 April 1937 the Foreign and Political Department was split up into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department,⁸ and the items of work in the General Branch were also bifurcated into these two departments.⁹ The following subjects were allotted to the General Branch in the External Affairs Department:-

5. Foreign and Political Department File No.577-G/1922, p.53.
See also Honours Branch (1923-1937)

6. Foreign and Political Department File No.12-F.O./1930,p.11.

7. Ibid.

8. See also General Section (1937-1949) in the Political Department/ Ministry of States.

9. External Affairs Department File Nos.(i) 80-F.O./1937, p.29, and (ii) 66-F.O./1940,p.28.

Foreign Consuls in India- appointments, recognitions etc. Honours and Medals- Indian and English titles. Ceremonials for and entertainments to foreign Potentates and Notables and Indian Ruling Princes. Visits of Indian Ruling Princes, Chiefs and Notables to foreign countries (Indian States under the control of the External Affairs Department ordinarily meant, Sikkim, Kalat, Gilgit etc.). Armorial bearings. Salutes. Warrants of precedence. Flags. Messages of congratulations and condolences. Gifts or presents received or issued on behalf of the Crown. Dress Regulations. Arms Act (import and export of licences for arms). Language allowances and examinations. Government Servants Conduct Rules. Returns of state prisoners. Deportations and repatriations. Passports and Visas(excluding passports for going to Afghanistan and the questions involving matters of policy, which were assigned to Frontier Branch). Consular instructions. Procedure for publicity arrangements. Codes- classification of telegrams. Employment in Indian States. Custody and access to Government records. Treasure Trove. Maintenance of a list of Treaties for incorporation in future Treaty compilations. Earthquake cases relating to relief work previously dealt with in the Earthquake Branch. Census. Ecclesiastical matters. Petitions for mercy. Disposal of the property of foreigners dying inestate in India.

The General Branch also dealt with the following miscellaneous subjects, provided they did not fall under the headings of any other branch, and were ordinarily of a general type:

Returns and reports, maps, petitions, jails and convicts, plague, cholera, sanitation, excise, opium, salt, customs, aviation, posts and telegraphs, irrigation, forests, geology, mines and mining concessions, industrial concerns, education, agriculture, archaeology, epigraphy, zoology, Kharitas, stores, holidays, Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, etc. (From 4 February 1946 the

subjects relating to Passports, Visas, and Nationality, which were also dealt with in the General Branch, were transferred to the newly created Passport Section).¹⁰

Due to pressure of work, the General Branch was split up into two Sections¹¹ on 7 June 1948, viz., General I, and General II. The items of work distributed to these two Sections¹² are noted below:—

General I Section: Purchase and supply of books, typewriters and stationery to Consular posts abroad. National Flag. Air and Sea passages and other travel arrangements. Purchase or renting of Embassies, Consular offices. Customs. Aviation, Letters of introduction, etc.

General II Section: Messages of congratulations and condolences. Gifts or presents received or issued on behalf of the Government of India. Dress Regulations. Arms Act. Return of state prisoners. Declarations or eligibility for employment under the Government of India in respect of the subjects of Indian States. Foreign Office circulars. Rules and regulations. Amendments and corrigenda. Custody of, and access to Government Records. Treasure Trove. Census. Ecclesiastical. Petitions for mercy and correspondence for death sentences. (Other miscellaneous subjects dealt with by the General Branch in 1937, noted above, were also allotted to the General II Section.)

From 2 September 1948 the supply of publicity and cultural materials to foreign posts of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, such as supply of books, newspapers, film projectors, gramophone records, paintings etc., was taken over by the External Publicity Section from the General I Section. In return, the General I Section took over the matters relating to

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10. External Affairs Department File Nos. (i) 73-F.O./1946 (Office Order dated 4 February 1946, and (ii) 137-F.O./1945, p.6-corres.
 11. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File Nos. (i) 127-AD.III/1948, p.15, and (ii) 2-AD/1948, p.11.
 12. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp.167-168.

supply of stationery, books of references, furnitures etc. to the
 Information Offices.¹³

On 16 March 1949 the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was renamed as Ministry of External Affairs. By an order dated 29 March 1949 the General I Section took over the co-ordination work connected with the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative), while the work connected with the supply of stationery, books, publications to Missions over-
 seas was transferred to the Administration II Section.¹⁴

The following records of the General Branch are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged:-

Series	Years	space
1	2	3

A.CROWN PERIOD (1861-1946)

NON-SECRET RECORDS

(i) October 1861-August 1882

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. 'A' Proceedings
(Unbound:
manuscript and
printed in 134
carton boxes) | October 1861-
August 1882 | 26.80 |
| 2. 'B' Proceedings
(2 volumes:
manuscripts) | October-November
1861 | 0.20 |

13. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File
 No.127-AD III/1948,p.50

14. Ibid., p.162.

1	2	3
3. 'B' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed in 65 carton boxes)	October 1861- August 1882	13.00
4. Indexes (12 volumes: printed)	1862-1867 (A few duplicate copies are also available).	1.20
5. Despatches to Secre- tary of State for India (4 volumes: printed)	1865-1867	0.40
6. Despatches to Secre- tary of State for India (Unbound: printed in 7 carton boxes)	1862-1879	1.40
Gaps: 1868-1873.		
(ii) <u>September 1882-August 1884</u>		
7. 'A'-General-E Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 8 carton boxes)	September 1882- August 1884	1.60
8. 'B'-General-E Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 2 carton boxes)	September 1882- August 1884	0.40

Gaps: February-March, June, August-
December 1883.

1	2	3
9. 'A'-General-G Proceedings (Unbound: printed in 17 carton boxes)	September 1882- August 1884	3.40
10. 'B'-General-G Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 8 carton boxes)	September 1882- August 1884	1.60
11. 'A'-General-I Proceedings (Unbound: printed in 22 carton boxes)	September 1882- August 1884	4.40
Gaps: October 1882, and February 1883.		
12. 'B'-General-I Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript in 5 carton boxes)	September 1882- August 1884	1.00
(iii) <u>September 1884-1946</u>		
13. 'A' Proceedings (101 bundles: printed)	September 1884- August 1922	25.25
Gaps: December 1894, March 1897, January-February, December 1901, January 1902, May 1906, March 1908, April, August-September 1912, Septem- ber, December 1916, January 1917, March, December 1918, February- March, July-September, November 1919, January, March, May-June, September-December 1920, January- June, August, October-December 1921, and March-July 1922.		

1	2	3
14. 'B' Proceedings (383 bundles: manuscript)	September 1884 - March 1923	95.75
Gaps: May, July, September, December 1922, and January-February 1923.		
15. 'Deposit' Proceed- ings and Tables (16 bundles: manuscript)	January 1881- November 1922	4.00
(i) The 'Deposit' Proceedings from Janu- ary 1881 onwards are retained at one place. These include the 'Tables' bearing the following columns: Serial no, diary no, from and to whom, no of paper, date of paper, subject, and previous reference.		
(ii) Gaps: August-September, December 1882, January-December 1884, January-May, July-December 1921, July and September 1922.		
16. Files (189 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1922-1946	48.25
17. File Movement Registers (Volumes: manuscript in one bundle,	1922-1923	0.25
(The File Movement Registers are kept in one bundle).		

SECRET RECORDS
(1905-1937)

Prior to 1 May 1905 the Secret papers of the General Branch were recorded with those of the Internal and other Branches. This practice was discontinued, and the General Branch commenced recording its Secret papers under its own heading from 1 May 1905*

The Confidential 'A' and 'B' Proceedings (1891-1921) (Nos. 21-22) listed below, however, were not originally recorded with the Secret papers. But subsequently they were placed and retained along with these Secret records.

18.	Proceedings (Volumes-kept in 9 bundles printed)	May 1905- October 1922	2.25
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The proceedings are bound month-wise in thin volumes, each with Index.

19.	Proceedings (39 bundles: manuscript and printed)	May 1905- October 1922	9.75
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- (i) These include the press-copies of the printed proceedings (May 1905-October 1922) kept in 19 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.
- (ii) The printed proceedings in 20 other bundles include their 'Table of Contents.'

* Foreign Department, General-B, May 1909, Nos. 346-347, Office Order dated 1 May 1905, p. 83.

- (iii) The isolated copies of Secret-G Proceedings, February 1883, No. 1, (G.C. Napier's employment in England in connection with Perso-Turkoman boundary question) are also available*.
20. 'Leposit' 1913-1922 0.50
 Proceedings
 (2 bundles:
 manuscript and
 printed) (i) These include press-copies of
 printed proceedings (1913-1918)
 in one bundle, labelled as 'Originals'.
 (ii) Gap: 1921
21. Confidential-A 1906-1918 1.00
 Proceedings
 (4 bundles:
 manuscript and
 printed)
 These include press-copies of
 printed proceedings (1906-1908)
 in 2 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.
22. Confidential-B 1891-1921 1.00
 Proceedings
 (4 bundles:
 manuscript and
 printed)
 These include press-copies of
 printed proceedings (1904-1916)
 in 1 bundle, labelled as 'Originals'.

*The documents suggest that the General Branch recorded some of its Secret papers under its own head even before 1905. As no other 'Secret' paper is available in the General Branch before 1905, it appears that the practice was in vogue only for a short period. As already stated above the General Branch commenced recording its regular series of 'Secret' papers under its own head from 1 May 1905.

1	2	3
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23. Files	1922-1937	2.00
(8 bundles: manuscript)		

A few loose papers (notes and correspondence) relating to 'Passports' for the years 1918-1919 are also retained in the bundles.

24. File Movement Registers	1922-1923	0.25
(Manuscript: in one bundle)		

(The File Movement Registers are kept in one bundle).

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD
(1947-1953)

1. General Section: Files (4 bundles)	1947	1.00
2. General I Section: Files (4 bundles)	1948-1953	1.00
3. General II Section: Files (4 bundles)	1948-1950	1.00

17. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BRANCH(1867-1870)¹

Before the year 1856 the subject relating to Electric Telegraph was dealt with in the Public Branch of the Home Department. In 1856 distinct Electric Telegraph Branch was created in that department to deal with the subject. In August 1867, all business connected with the Electric Telegraph was transferred² from the Home Department to the Foreign Department. A separate Electric Telegraph Branch was created in the Foreign Department to deal with its business. The subject Electric Telegraph remained in the Foreign Department for a little less than three years, when on 30 April 1870 it was transferred³ to the Public Works Department. The records relating to "Telegraphs" in the Foreign Office, Simla, were made over to the Public Works Department, "the remaining portion being transferred at the Presidency"⁴. On 1 March 1905, the Department of Commerce and Industry was created, and the

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- J.
1. The records of the Electric Telegraph Branch(1856-1867) are preserved in the Home Department. See Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India; Home Department/ Ministry of Home Affairs(1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
 2. Home (Public), 'A', October 1867, Nos.86-91, p.3 notes, and Home (Public), 10 June 1871, Nos.131-134.
 3. Home (Public), 7 May 1870, No.156(Foreign Department, Resolution No.367-T, dated 30 April, 1870.
 4. Ibid.

subjects relating to (i) Post Office (in Finance and Commerce Department), and (ii) Telegraphs (in Public Works Department)⁵ were transferred to this newly created department.

On 1 April 1914, "Post Office" and "Telegraphs" were amalgamated under a single Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. On 3 August 1921, the work relating to "Posts and Telegraphs"⁶ was transferred from the Commerce Department to the Public Works Department, and on 16 April 1923, it was again transferred to the administrative control of the Department of Industries and Labour, and a separate Branch (viz., Posts and Telegraph Branch)⁷ was formed to deal with the subject. On 8 November 1937, the Department of Industries and Labour was bifurcated into two departments,⁸ viz., (i) Department of Labour, and (ii) Department of Communications, and "Posts and Telegraphs" was made over to the latter. During the Second World War, in July 1942, the Department of Communications was further bifurcated into two departments, viz.,

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5. Home(Public), 'A', April 1905, Nos.151-157, p.23, Statement A. The records of the Post Office Branch(1855-1867) are preserved in the Home Department. In 1867, the work relating to Post Office was transferred to the Financial Department. In 1879 the Financial Department was designated as Finance and Commerce Department.
 6. Home (Public), File No.165 of 1922, Serial Nos.1-9, p.55.
 7. Home (Public), File No.172 of 1923, Serial Nos.1-15, pp.21-22.
 8. Gazette of India ,6 November 1937.

(i) Department of War Transport, and (ii) Department of Posts and Air, and "Posts and Telegraphs" came under the latter. In 1948, the Department of Posts and Air was reorganised and redesignated as the Department of Communications.

The following records of the Electric Telegraph Branch (Crown Period) in the Foreign Department are available. For the records relating to Posts and Telegraphs before 1867, and after 1870, see the relevant branches of the other departments concerned.

Series	Years	Space.
1	2	3
1. 'A' Proceedings (Unbound: mostly printed in 8 bundles)	1868-1870	2.00
The proceedings are stitched in the printed covers entitled "Depart- ment of Commerce and Industry."		
2. 'B' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript, in one carton box)	1867-1870	0.42
3. Despatches to Secre- tary of State for India (Unbound: mostly printed, in one carton box)	1867-1869	0.42
4. Index (One combined volume)	1867-1870	0.25

(5 copies are available).

18-22. SECRET PROCEEDINGS (1868-1882)

Prior to January 1860 the regular series of records in the Foreign Department were classified as (i) Foreign Consultations, (ii) Political Consultations, and (iii) Secret Consultations. The Secret Consultations were discontinued in 1859. However, the 'Secret Proceedings' were revived from 1868, and classified under the following different heads:-

(i) Secret Home Proceedings (1868-1871), (ii) Secret India Proceedings (1869-1871), (iii) Secret Miscellaneous Proceedings (1870-1871), (iv) Secret Proceedings (1871-1882), and (v) Secret-Supplementary Proceedings (1878-1881).

The above mentioned five heads of Secret Proceedings recorded from 1868 to August 1882 deal mostly with the foreign affairs relating to Afghanistan, Central Asia and Russia.

In September 1882 the "Secret Records" were introduced in the existing branches of the Foreign Department. They were inducted in Internal and External Branches from 1882, Frontier Branch from 1884, General Branch from 1905, and Reforms Branch from 1920. Henceforth both the non-secret and secret proceedings were recorded separately under the heads of these branches. It may be noted that although the non-secret proceedings of the General Branch were recorded under its own head, its secret proceedings were recorded

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1. See Appendix-XXIII. For Secret Consultations till 1859, see under Secret Department/Branch (1763-1859).
 2. See Appendix-XXIII.

in the Internal Branch until 1 May 1905. The subjects (non-secret and secret) dealt with in the Frontier Branch were also recorded in the External Branch till the end of August 1884.

In course of time more branches were set up. Some of the branches created their non-secret and secret records simultaneously, but preserved them separately, e.g., Establishment Branch, Reforms Branch. Some treated their entire series as 'secret', e.g., Central Cypher Bureau, War Branch, Special Bureau of Information, Frontier Watch and Ward Committee. Many others retained their non-secret and secret files together, e.g., Political Branch, Near East Branch, Foreign Office Branch. Subsequently, all the secret records now in the custody of the National Archives of India were declassified and downgraded.

For Secret Despatches from and to Secretary of State for India, see under "Secret Despatches(1860-1901)".

The Secret Proceedings under the five heads: (i) Secret Home Proceedings, (ii) Secret India Proceedings, (iii) Secret Miscellaneous Proceedings, (iv) Secret Proceedings, and (v) Secret-Supplementary Proceedings, are listed below separately:-

3. Foreign Department, General-B, May, 1909, Nos. 346-347, Office Order dated 1 May 1905, p, 83.

4. See Appendix-XXIII.

18. SECRET HOME (S.H.) PROCEEDINGS(1868-1871)

The Secret Despatches from the Secretary of State for India addressed to the Foreign Department of the Government of India are retained as a separate series. These despatches were sent from the "Home Government" in England, and were, therefore, named as "Secret Home Proceedings", to distinguish from the "Secret India Proceedings". The Secret Home Proceedings, consist of printed Secret Despatches from the Secretary of State for India on various subjects without any proceedings.

The following Secret Home Proceedings(i.e., the despatches from the Secretary of State for India)(Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Proceedings (Volumes kept in one bundle: printed)	1868-1871	0.25

Although termed as "Proceedings," only the Secret Despatches from the Secretary of State for India are included in these printed papers. The despatches are bound in thin volumes year-wise, each with a 'Table of Contents'.

2. Proceedings (Unbound: printed, in 8 carton boxes)	1868-1871	1.60
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Although termed as "Proceedings", only the Secret Despatches from the Secretary of State for India are included in these unbound printed papers. The 'Proceedings' are recorded numberwise, with a list of papers in the beginning. The docket covers of the "Proceedings" bear their subjects, and are in manuscript.

1. See Secret India Proceedings(1869-1871)

19. SECRET INDIA (S. I.) PROCEEDINGS (1869-1871)

The Secret India Proceedings consist of the Secret Proceedings of the Foreign Department, and the despatches addressed from that department to the Secretary of State for India. These are retained as a separate series. The Secret India Proceedings form the counterpart of the "Secret Home Proceedings".¹

The following Secret India Proceedings (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Proceedings (Volumes kept in 2 bundles: printed)	1869-1871	0.50

The Secret Proceedings of the Foreign Department, and the despatches addressed to the Secretary of State for India are included in these printed papers. The proceedings and despatches are bound in thin volumes year-wise, each with a 'Table of Contents'.

2. Proceedings (Unbound: printed, in 11 carton boxes)	1869-1871	2.20
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These are printed unbound Secret Proceedings of the Foreign Department, and the despatches addressed to the Secretary of State for India. The proceedings are recorded with a list of papers in the beginning. The docket covers of the proceedings bear their subjects, and are in manuscript.

1. See Secret Home Proceedings (1868-1871).

20. SECRET MISCELLANEOUS (S.M.) PROCEEDINGS
(1870-1871)

The Secret Miscellaneous Proceedings consist of printed secret proceedings of the Foreign Department on miscellaneous subjects, and are retained as a separate series.

The following Secret Miscellaneous Proceedings (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Proceedings (Volumes: kept in one bundle: printed)	1870-1871	0.25
<p>The three printed volumes noted below are available, each with an annual index, and a list of papers in the beginnings-</p> <p>(i) January-December 1870(2 copies), (ii) January-June 1871(2 copies), and (iii) July-December 1871(1 copy-a bulky volume).</p>		
2. Proceedings (Unbound: printed, in 2 carton boxes)	1870-1871	0.40

21. SECRET PROCEEDINGS(1871-1882)

The recording of papers in the Foreign Department under the head "Secret Consultations" was discontinued in 1859. The Secret proceedings were again revived from 1868 under the heads (i) Secret Home Proceedings (1868-1871), (ii) Secret India Proceedings (1869-1871), and (iii) Secret Miscellaneous Proceedings (1870-1871). These heads were renamed as "Secret Proceedings" from July 1871 to August 1882. From September 1882 the papers in the Foreign Department were recorded under four heads, i.e., branches, according to their subjects, viz., Internal, External, Frontier, and General. Henceforth both the non-secret and secret proceedings were recorded separately under these branches.

The following Secret Proceedings(Crown Period)(July 1871-August 1882) are available:-

Series	Years	Space.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings (11 volumes: printed)	July 1871- December 1880	1.10
<p>These are bound printed proceedings- quarterly, half yearly etc., with index and list of papers in the beginning of each month.</p>		
2. Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 192 carton boxes and 2 small bundles)	July 1871- August 1882	38.40

These are unbound printed proceedings,
arranged month-wise and number-wise.

1	2	3
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|--|---------------------------|------|
| 3. Proceedings
(39 bundles:
printed) | July 1871-
August 1882 | 9.75 |
|--|---------------------------|------|

These are printed monthly proceedings with index and list of papers in the beginning of each month. A few manuscripts of the printed proceedings are also available. The docket covers of the printed proceedings are in manuscript.

- | | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| 4. Index
(One combined
volume:
printed) | 1876-1880 | 0.10 |
|--|-----------|------|

22. SECRET SUPPLEMENTARY (S.S.) PROCEEDINGS
(1878-1881)

The (i) Secret Home Proceedings (1868-1871), (ii) Secret India Proceedings (1869-1871), and (iii) Secret Miscellaneous Proceedings were renamed as "Secret Proceedings" from July 1871 to August 1882. Some papers which could not be included in the "Secret Proceedings" were recorded as "Secret Supplementary Proceedings" from December 1878 to December 1881, and preserved as a separate series. The "Secret Supplementary Proceedings" Mostly deal with Anglo-Afghan relations.

The following Secret Supplementary Proceedings (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space.
1. Proceedings (Volumes kept in 10 bundles: printed)	December 1878- December 1881	2.50
The volumes are bound month-wise with indexes and lists of papers in the beginning.		
2. Proceedings (Unbound: printed, in 65 carton boxes)	December 1878- December 1881	13.00

The proceedings include lists of papers in the beginnings. The docket covers of the proceedings bearing the subjects are in manuscript.

23. INTERNAL BRANCH(1882-1936)

2

The Internal Branch was created in the Foreign Department in September 1882. As the volume of work increased in the Foreign Department, its several branches were reorganised in September 1902. The Internal Branch was split up into two branches, viz., Internal-A and Internal-B, and the business relating to the following items of work was allotted to them:

3

Internal-A: Ajmer, Arms and Armament Returns, Bafoda, Bombay, Census, Delhi Durbar, Famine, Foreign Settlements, Madras, Mysore, Plague, Punjab, Rajputana, Thagi and Lakaiti, Titles, Petitions, confidential and miscellaneous matters.

Internal-B: Bengal, Berar, Central India, Central Provinces, Exhibitions, Hyderabad, Imperial Cadet Corps, Imperial Service Troops, King of Oudh, Local Corps, United Provinces, Railways, State Prisoners, Petitions, and miscellaneous matters.

On 1 July 1904, a new branch, viz., Internal-C Branch was created for a short period. The Foreign Department was designated as the Foreign and Political Department with effect from 1 January 1914, and the following subject-headings were re-distributed amongst Internal-A, B and C Branches:-

4

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1. On 1 April 1937 the Internal Branch was placed under the Political Department. See also Internal Section (1937-1949) in the Political Department/Ministry of States.
 2. See Appendix-XXIII.
 3. Foreign Department, General-B, February 1904, No.133, pp.65-66.
 4. Foreign Department, General-B, July 1904, Nos.101-102, p.31.
 5. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos 185-186, p.25.

Internal-A: Political matters not specially classified relating to Princely States in India. Imperial Service Troops. Imperial Cadet Corps. Mewar and Malwa Bhil Corps. Cantonments in Princely States. Finances of land loans to Princely States. Chiefs' Colleges. Education and training of Princely Chiefs, and their visits to England and foreign countries. Collisions between Europeans and Indians in Princely States. Boundary dispute between Princely States. Matters relating to armed forces, police, arms and ammunitions, and powers of Princely chiefs. Nazrana and tributes, famines, mints and coinage, in so far as they concerned territories other than those dealt with by the Frontier and External Branches. (Pilgrim traffic, quarantine, cholera, plague and sanitation cases were transferred from the Internal Branch to the General Branch on 1 January 1914).

Internal-B: Acquisition by Princely Chiefs and Notables of property in British India. Suits by or against Princely Chiefs. British jurisdiction in Princely States. Rights of British subjects in Princely States. Extradition. Census and Gazetteers. Archaeology and Epigraphy. Ecclesiastical. Cemeteries. Education. Visits of Military and British officials and Europeans to Princely States. Petitions for mercy. Matters relating to Land Revenue Settlements, Irrigation and Forests, Railways, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, Geology, Mines, Mining concessions and other industrial concerns, Customs, Excise, Opium and Salt, in so far as they concerned territories other than those dealt with by the Frontier and External Branches.

Internal-C: Indian, British, and Foreign Orders. Medals, Decorations and Titles. Salutes and other Honours. Precedence Warrant. Durbars. Visits and entertainments of Princely Chiefs and Notables in India. Visits of Europeans and other Notables to India, and to Princely States involving ceremonials. Keeping upto date of the Memorandum on Native States. Alqabnamah, and list of Notables in Princely States.

6. Ibid. p.18.

From May 1915, the matters relating to Nepal, other than frontier affairs were transferred from the External-B Branch to the Internal-A, Internal-B, and Internal-C Branches according to their subjects.

On 3 April 1923, the Internal-A Branch was renamed as "Political Branch", and Internal-B Branch as "Internal Branch".⁸ Earlier, the work relating to Internal-C Branch was taken over by the General-B Branch. On 3 April 1923, the General-B Branch was also renamed as "Honours Branch".⁹ In 1933 the Internal Branch (i.e., formerly Internal-B Branch) was again sub-divided into two branches, viz., Internal-A and Internal-B.¹⁰

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the Internal-A, and Internal-B Branches were placed under the latter.

The following records of the Internal Branch (Crown Period) till 1936 are preserved in the Foreign Department/Foreign and Political Department. The records are listed below as they are

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7. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, May 1915, No. 203, p. 3
 8. Foreign and Political Department File No. 577-G/1922, p. 53.
 9. Ibid.
 10. See Internal Section (1937-1949) in the Political Department, Ministry of States.

arranged. The Secret Records include papers relating to 'suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti', as well as the Intelligence Reports. The records from 1937 onwards are preserved in the Political Department/ Ministry of States:

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(1) NON-SECRET RECORDS(1883-1936)

1. Internal-A Proceedings (784 bundles: manuscript and printed)	September 1884 - October 1922.	187.00
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(i) These include press-copies of printed proceedings (January 1907-October 1922) in 123 bundles labelled as 'Originals'.

(ii) Gaps: April, and June-September 1922.

2. Internal-A Proceedings (One volume: manuscript)	September 1908	0.20
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The volume contains Internal-A proceedings, September 1908, Nos 55-56 bound in two parts (Part I and Part II). The volume includes many maps and plans of Bangalore in relation to the "Scheme for the relief and congestion in the Black-batty area of the civil and military stations of Bangalore, and proposal for an extension of the project."

11. See also Thagi and Dakaiti Department (1829-1902) in Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.

1	2	3
3. Internal-B Proceedings (720 bundles: manuscript)	September 1884- May 1923	178.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Internal-B proceedings, although discontinued from 3 April 1923, were recorded till May 1923. (ii) These include press-copies of printed proceedings (January 1900-March 1922) in 91 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'. (iii) Gaps: September, November-December 1922, and February-April 1923. 	
4. Internal-Deposit Proceedings and Tables (37 bundles: manuscript)	January 1883- June 1922	9.25
	<p>Gaps: April 1885, April -July, September-December 1920, January, March-April, June-August, and October-December 1921.</p>	
5. Internal-Files (204 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1923-1933	51.00
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Internal-B Branch was renamed as "Internal Branch" with effect from 3 April 1923. A few Internal-A and B Proceedings for 1922 are also retained in the bundles. (ii) These include press-copies of printed files (1922-1932) in 50 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'. 	

1	2	3
6. Internal-A Files (8 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1924-1936	2.00
	(i) A new Internal-A Branch was again created in 1933.	
	(ii) Gap: 1933.	
7. Internal-B Files (17 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1933-1936	4.25
	(i) A new Internal-B Branch was again created in 1933.	
	(ii) These include press-copies of printed files (1933-1936) in 10 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.	
	(ii) SECRET RECORDS (1882-1923)	
8. Secret-Internal Proceedings (Volumes: printed-kept in 41 bundles).	October 1883- May 1922	10.25
	The proceedings are bound year-wise.	
9. Secret-Internal Proceedings (96 bundles: manuscript and printed)	October 1882- May 1922	42.50
10. Secret-Internal, Confidential-A, Secret-A, Proceedings (6 bundles: printed).	1891-1915	1.50
	Gaps: 1892-1893, 1896-1898, 1900- 1905, 1911 and 1914.	

1	2	3
11. Secret-Internal, Confidential-A, Section- B Proceedings (One bundle: printed)	1891-1907 Gaps: 1892-1905	0.25
12. Secret-Internal Confidential-B, Section-A, Proceedings (2 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1891-1918 Gaps: 1901, 1904 and 1913.	0.50
13. Secret-Internal, Confidential-B, Sections B and C, Proceedings (One bundle: manuscript and printed)	1891-1920	0.25
(i)	The proceedings for Sections B and C are kept in the same bundle. The proceedings for Section C are avail- able for the years 1908 and 1914 only.	
(ii)	Gaps: 1900-1903, 1905-1906, 1912, and 1916-1917.	
14. Secret-Internal Deposit, Proceed- ings(6 bundles: manuscript)	February 1910- April 1923	1.50
15. Issue Registers (Volumes: manuscript-kept in one bundle)	1890-1905	0.25

16. Papers on (i)Gwalior and (ii) Kashmir Intrigues (Manuscript, in one carton box)	1892-1897	0.20
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These are some stray records on the intrigues in the Courts of (i) Gwalior and (ii) Kashmir, preserved in one carton box. One photograph of Mrs. Siddons is also retained with the papers.

24. INTERNAL (CORONATION DURBAR) BRANCH
(1912-1914)

The records of the Internal(Coronation Durbar) Branch in the Foreign Department relate to functions of the Coronation Durbar of King George V held at Delhi in 1911. King George V was, incidentally, the first reigning Sovereign of England to visit India.

The following records are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
1. 'A' Proceedings (One bundle: printed)	1912	0.25
2. 'B' Proceedings (23 bundles: manuscript and printed)	April 1912- June 1914	5.75

The bundle contains only four printed copies of "Acquisition of land required for the Delhi Coronation Durbar, 1911, and expenditure on the payment of compensation therefor."

Gaps: May, July-August 1912, March-September 1913, and March-May 1914.

1. See also Delhi Branch (1911-1913) in the Home Department (Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs(1748-1957)). The New capital of India was named "New Delhi", vide, Home Department Notification No.F-694/1926-Public, dated Delhi, 31 December 1926.
2. King George V (born on 3 June 1865) ascended the throne of England in 1910, celebrated his Silver Jubilee in May 1935. He died on 20 January 1936.

1	2	3
3.	'Leposit' Proceedings/ June 1912- Tables January 1914 (2 bundles: manuscript)	0.50
	Gaps: July-September 1912, January- September, and November-December, 1913.	
4.	Completion Reports 1912 on Durbar Works, P.W.D. Delhi, 1911 (36 volumes kept in 2 bundles: typescript and printed)	0.50

These are 36 ~~bound~~ volumes (typed and printed) of Internal 'Leposit' Proceedings (Coronation Durbar), November, 1912, No. 140, kept separately in 2 bundles. These 36 volumes include number of copies of a volume.

25. EXTERNAL (X) BRANCH. (1882-1948)

The External Branch was created in the Foreign Department in September 1882.¹ As the volume of work increased in the Foreign Department, its several branches were reorganised in September 1902, and the External Branch was split up into two branches, viz., External-A, and External-B. The External-A Branch dealt with the subjects relating to Aden, Baluchistan, Persia, Persian Gulf, Pilgrim Traffic, Red Sea, Somali Coast, Turkey, Turkish Arabia, Zanzibar, East Africa, as well as confidential and miscellaneous matters. The External-B Branch dealt with subjects relating to Assam, Burma, China, Coronation, Egypt, Kashmir, Nepal, Siam, Sikkim, Tibet, as well as other confidential and miscellaneous matters.² Thereafter some subjects were interchanged between these two branches.

On 1 January 1914, the Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department, and the following subjects were re-allotted to External-A, and External-B Branches:³-

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1. See also Frontier Branch (1884-1947). The Frontier Branch was created on 1 September 1884. The subjects dealt with in that branch prior to its creation were recorded in the External Branch. Besides, there had been a few exchanges of subjects between the External, and Frontier Branches subsequently.
 2. Foreign Department, General-B, February 1904, No. 133, pp. 63-64.
 3. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos. 185-186, pp. 61-62.

External-A Branch: All matters relating to Persia (exclusive of Khorasan and Seistan), Persian and Arabian sides of Persian Gulf, Turkey, Turkish Arabia (except such as were provided for in the Establishment, General, and Internal-C Branches).

External-B Branch: All matters relating to Aden and the Hinterland, Red Sea, Somali Coast, Egypt, Eastern and North Eastern Frontiers of India (including Sikkim Frontier), Nepal, Bhutan, Central Asia, Tibet, China, Siam, and Pilgrim Traffic (except such as were provided for in the Establishment, General, and Internal-C Branches).

From 5 April 1915, the External-B Branch dealt with the cases of Nepal which related to external frontier affairs. All other cases relating to Nepal were dealt with in Internal-A, B and C Branches according to their subjects.

On 3 April 1923, External-A Branch was renamed as External Branch, and External-B Branch as Mid-Asia Branch. On 1 May 1925, Mid-Asia Branch was designated as Near East Branch. From 4 February 1930, the External Branch also dealt with the postings of British Officers of Frontier Corps, while the Frontier Branch was confined to cases relating to their pay etc. under the head 'British officers of Frontier Corps'.

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4. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, May 1915, No.203, p.1.
 5. Foreign and Political Department, File No.577-G/1922, p.53.
 6. Foreign and Political Department, File No.38-F.O/1926, p.40.
 7. Foreign and Political Department, File No.12-F.O./1930, p.4.

On 1 April 1937, the Foreign and Political Department was split up into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the External Section⁸ was placed under the former. The following subjects were allotted to the External Section:-

Matters relating to Bhutan, Sikkim, Gilgit, Nepal, Tibet (including Lhasa Mission), Burma Frontier (including Burma Boundary Commission), Thailand, China, Japan, Abyssinia, North East Frontier of India, Assam Rifles, French and Portuguese Settlements in India, European situation, U.S.A., Russian refugees, visit of foreigners in India, precautionary measures against foreign agents, Indians in foreign countries (other than those dealt with by the Frontier and Near East Branches), Estates of Indians dying abroad, Treaties and Conventions, Extradition, League of Nations, Slavery, and miscellaneous matters (including measures to counteract the dissemination of incorrect press reports about India in foreign countries, visit of foreign vessels and aircrafts to British ports etc.). From 1 July 1940, all trade cases relating to Japan, China, Thailand, Netherlands, East Indies etc. were also dealt with in the External Section.

The External Branch/Section was bifurcated into two Sections¹⁰ on 31 March 1947, viz., (i) External (X) Section, and (ii) Europe (EUR) Section. The External Section was made responsible for all matters relating to Africa (except Empire countries), Somali Coast, future of the Italian colonies, Egypt (initially Egypt was excluded),

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8. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 80-F.O./1937, p.45, and (ii) 66-F.O./1940(K.W.), pp.2-6.
 9. External Affairs Department, File No. 18-F.O./1940, p.34.
 10. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-AD/1947, pp.16-18, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File No. 127-ALIII/1948, p.80; and Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.165.

South and Central America, French and Portuguese possessions in India. The Europe Section was made responsible for the whole of Europe, including the peace settlement with Germany and Austria.

The following records of the External Branch are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged:

Series	Years	Space.
1	2	3

A. CROWN PERIOD (1882-1946)

(1) NON-SECRET RECORDS (SEPTEMBER 1882-1946)

1. 'A' Proceedings (Unbound: printed, in 258 carton boxes)	September 1884 - December 1921	51.60
2. 'B' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 275 carton boxes)	September 1884- May 1923 Gap: February 1922.	55.00
3. Deposit Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript, in 16 carton boxes)	September 1882 - May 1923	3.20

(i) The 'Deposit' proceedings included various Tables of Accounts.

(ii) Gaps: October-November 1882, January-June 1883, August-October 1883, April 1886, 1894, 1897, October 1908, 1910, 1912, 1913, May-June 1919, August-September, December 1919, January, March 1920, January-November 1921, February-March, August 1922, and March 1923.

11. See Europe Section (1947-1949).

1	2	3
4. Files (266 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1922-1946	66.50
5. Issue Registers (3 bundles: manuscript)	1937-1945	0.75
The Issue Registers are kept in three bundles.		
6. File Movement Registers (One bundle: manuscript)	1922-1923	0.25
The File Movement Registers are kept in one bundle.		
(ii) SECRET RECORDS (SEPTEMBER 1882-1940)		
7. Proceedings (Volumes kept in 105 bundles: printed)	October 1883- February 1923	26.25
These are printed proceedings bound month-wise (each with Index) in thin volumes.		
8. Proceedings (823 bundles: manuscript and printed)	September 1882 - February 1923	205.75
These include:		
(i) The press-copies of the printed proceedings (September 1882-February 1923) kept in 258 bundles, labelled as 'Originals.'		
(ii) The printed proceedings (each with Table of Contents).		

1	2	3
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9. 'Deposit' Proceedings and Tables (One bundle; manuscript)	January 1908- December 1922	0.25
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Gaps: 1915-1918.

10. 'Confidential'-A B and C Proceedings (25 bundles; manuscript and printed)	1891-1922	6.25
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These include:

- (i) The printed proceedings (each with "Table of Contents") kept in 15 bundles. The A, B and C proceedings are mixed up in the bundles.
- (ii) The press-copies of the printed proceedings (1891-1921) kept in 8 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.
- (iii) A few additional printed proceedings (each with Index) duly bound month-wise in thin volumes kept in two bundles.

11. Files (287 bundles; manuscript and printed)	1923-1940	71.25
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12. Issue Registers (2 bundles; manuscript)	1885-1905	0.50
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These are diaries of letters issued kept in two bundles.

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1948)

1. Files (4 bundles)	1947-1948	1.00
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26. FRONTIER BRANCH (1884-1946)

The Frontier Branch came into existence in the Foreign Department on 1 September 1884.¹ As the volume of work increased in the Foreign Department, its several branches were reorganised in September 1902. The Frontier Branch was split up into two branches, viz., Frontier-A, and Frontier-B. The Frontier-A Branch dealt with subjects² relating to Afghanistan, Afghan refugees, Central Asia, Kashmir Frontier (including Kashgar, Leh, and Ladakh), Khyber, News Letters and Diaries, North West Frontier (including Dir, Swat, and Chitral), Petitions, and other miscellaneous matters. The Frontier-B Branch dealt with subjects relating to Baluchistan, Khorasan, and Seistan, News Letters and Diaries, Persia, and other miscellaneous matters. Subsequently the Frontier-A and B Branches were combined.

On 1 January 1914, the Foreign Department was designated as the Foreign and Political Department, and the combined Frontier Branch was made responsible³ for all matters relating to

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1. See Appendix-XXIII. The subjects dealt with in the Frontier Branch prior to its creation were the responsibility of the External Branch.
 2. Foreign Department, General-B, February 1904, No. 133, pp. 63-64.
 3. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos. 185-186, p. 61.

Afghanistan, Afghan refugees, Khorasan, Seistan, Kashmir Frontier (except such as provided for in the Establishment, General and Internal-C Branches), North-West Frontier, and classification of maps. From 4 February 1930, the External Branch dealt with the postings of the British officers of the Frontier Corps, while the Frontier Branch dealt with the cases relating to their pay under the heading 'British Officers of Frontier Corps'⁴.

On 1 April 1937, the Foreign and Political Department was split up into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the Frontier Branch was placed under the former. The functions relating to Afghanistan, and North-West Frontier Tribal Areas (except which came under the headings of General, Accounts, Establishment, and Near East Branches)⁵ were allotted to the Frontier Branch. The 'Tribal Areas' included Frontier Policy, relations with the States of Lir, Swat, Chitral, Trans-Indus Amb, and Cis-Indus portion of Amb and Phulera, as well as administration of Baluch tribal areas. From 5 January 1938, the cases regarding the disposal of property of foreigners (including the Afghans) dying intestate in India were dealt with by the General Branch, while the Frontier Branch continued to deal with the general cases of the reciprocal arrangement

4. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 12-F.O./1930, p.4.

5. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 80-F.O./1937, p.46, and (ii) 60-F.O./1940, K.W., pp.7-8.

made with the Afghan Government. From 11 December 1939, the work relating to Baluchistan was transferred from Frontier Branch to Near East Branch. The Frontier Branch was redesignated as North-West Frontier and Afghanistan (NWA) Branch on 20 June 1946.

The following records (Crown Period) of the Frontier Branch are available. The records are listed below as they are classified and arranged:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
(1) NON-SECRET RECORDS (1884-1946)		
1. 'A' Proceedings (142 bundles: printed)	September 1884- November 1922	35.50
Gaps: March 1887, December 1889, April 1900, February, April, July, September 1912, November 1913, December 1914, July 1915, December 1916, October-December 1918, Nov- ember 1919, April, June-August 1921, January and March-October 1922.		
2. 'B' Proceedings (254 bundles: manuscript)	September 1884- July 1923	63.50
Gaps: May, September 1885, January, April, August, December 1886, March 1887, June, September 1888, May-June, August-September, December 1922, and June 1923.		
6. External Affairs Department, File No.13-F.O./1938(Office Order, dated 5 January 1938).		
7. External Affairs Department, File No.66-F.O./1940, p.74.		
8. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No.127-ADIII/1948, p.104.		

1	2	3
3. 'Deposit' Proceedings and Tables (9 bundles: manuscript)	September 1884- August 1923	2.25
Gaps: January 1886, and January-December 1921.		
4. Files (276 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1922-1946	94.00
(i) These include press-copies of the printed files (1922-1941) kept in 114 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.		
(ii) File Movement Registers for 1922 and 1924 are also preserved in one bundle.		
(ii) SECRET RECORDS (1884-1942)		
5. Proceedings (Volumes kept in 83 bundles: printed)	September 1884- January 1923	20.75
These are printed proceedings bound month-wise (each with Index) in thin volumes.		
6. Proceedings (419 bundles: manuscript and printed)	September 1884- January 1923	104.75
These include press-copies of the printed proceedings (April 1905-January 1923) kept in 105 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.		

1	2	3
7. Confidential-A Proceedings (14 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1891-1921	2.50
	(i) These include press-copies of the printed proceedings (1891-1921) kept in 9 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'	
	(ii) Gaps: 1910-1915, and 1920.	
8. Confidential-B Proceedings (7 bundles: manuscript)	1891-1922 Gaps: 1898 and 1914.	1.75
9. Files (83 bundles: manuscript)	1923-1942	20.75
10. Proceedings(Con- fidential) of North- West Frontier Enquiry Committee (3 volumes kept in one bundle: printed)	1922	0.25

In 1922 the Government of India appointed an Enquiry Committee at Peshawar to consider the question of introduction of reforms in North-West Frontier Province, under the presidency of Denys Bray, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., Officiating Foreign Secretary in the Foreign and Political Department. The proceedings of the Enquiry Committee are available in the following three printed volumes:

1	2	3
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Volume I : Evidence of Witnesses
Taken at the 1st to 14th
Meetings. inclusive,

Volume II : Evidence of Witnesses
taken at the 15th to 28th
Meetings inclusive, and

Volume III : Appendices.

11. Proceedings (Confidential) of North-West Frontier Enquiry Committee (2 bundles; manuscript) 1922 0.50

These are 'original manuscripts' of the item no. 10 noted above.

12. Diary Registers (Volumes kept in one bundle; manuscript) 1909-1918 0.25

These are Registers of letters received in the Secret Frontier Branch.

13. Issue Registers (Volumes kept in one bundle; manuscript) 1891-1905 0.25

These are Registers of letters issued from the Secret Frontier Branch.

27. CENTRAL CYPHER BUREAU (CCB)(1908-1939)

The word "Cypher" denotes secret means of communication, or writing in secret language. A Cypher Branch¹ was set up in the Foreign Department in 1904 for communication through secret codes within and outside India, and for receipt and disposal of such telegrams. Earlier the subject used to be dealt with in the General Branch.² In 1925 the Cypher Branch was renamed as Cypher Bureau and in 1930 it was designated as Central Cypher Bureau.

The ' filing system' was adopted by the Government of India from the year 1923, but the same was introduced by the Central Cypher Bureau in 1933. Before 1933, the papers in the Central Cypher Bureau are recorded as 'Proceedings'.

During the World War II, communications by sea and air became slow, irregular and precarious. The state of affairs naturally led to greater use of telegraph, and as almost all war-time telegrams were of secret nature, the greater was the use of cypher system. Besides, the Central Cypher Bureau catered to the needs of whole of Government of India.

1. Foreign Department, General-B, February 1904, No. 133, pp.64 and 66.

2. Ibid.

The following 'Confidential', and 'Deposit' proceedings and files of the Cypher Bureau, which are available, relate mainly to receipt, issue, and safe custody of cypher codes. The records from 1904 to³ 1907, and from 1940 onwards are not available.

Series	Years	Space
1. 'Confidential' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript, and printed, in 17 carton boxes)	1908-1932	3.40
2. 'Confidential' Files (Unbound: manuscript in 7 carton boxes)	1933-1939	1.40
3. 'Deposit' Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 18 carton boxes)	December 1910-1932	3.60

3. See also Communications and Security Section (1947, 1949).

28. ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH (INCLUDING
ESTABLISHMENT I, II AND III SECTIONS)
(1908-1951)

The Establishment Branch was created in September 1908¹ to deal with the matters relating to establishments and accounts in the Foreign Department. It was soon divided into two branches, viz., Establishment-A and Establishment-B, and the following items of work were allotted to them:-²

Establishment-A Branch: Matters relating to political and medical, and other miscellaneous establishments, appointments, Foreign Service, employment of Europeans in Indian States, etc.

Establishment-B Branch: Matters relating to budgets, public works, service pensions, equipments, languages and language examinations, local corps (exclusive of matters of the constitution, rank and file of such corps), etc.

On 1 January 1914 the Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department, and the Establishment-A and-B Branches continued to function in that department. The Establishment-A and -B Branches were subsequently combined into one. The 'Accounts' portion of the work was separated from the Establishment Branch in 1922. However, the files

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1. See Appendix -XXIII.
 2. Foreign and Political Department, (i) General-B, February 1914, Nos.185-186, pp.66-67, and (ii) General-B, May 1915, No.203 (Revised Office Order No.33).

relating to 'Accounts' for the years 1922-1923 are preserved along with the records of the Establishment Branch, the labels on the boards of the bundles indicating them as Establishment-Accounts Branch. From the year 1924, the files relating to Establishment and Accounts are kept separated, although the two branches remained interlinked with each other.

On 1 April 1937, the Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the function of the Establishment Branch were also bifurcated under these two separate departments.

On 1 April 1940, the Establishment portion of the Establishment/Accounts Section was separated in the External Affairs Department. As the work-load in the Establishment Branch increased, it was again divided into two Sections on 18 March 1947, viz., Establishment I, and Establishment II, and the following subjects were allotted to them:-

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3. See Accounts Branch (1922-1950).
 4. See also Establishment Section (1937-1949) in the Political Department/Ministry of States.
 5. External Affairs Department, File No.66-F.U./1940, p.46
 6. External Affairs Department, File No.73-AD/1947, p.12; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File No.127-ADIII/1948, p.74; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp.164-165.

Establishment I Section: Appointments, pay and allowances, conditions of service, leave, pensions, gratuities of officers (excluding Indian Foreign Service) and establishments serving under the External Affairs Department in North West Frontier, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Gilgit, Gilgit Corps of Scouts, Zhob Militia, Chagai Levy Corps, Pishin Scouts, Khyber Rifles, Chitral State Scouts, Frontier Irregular Corps, North East Frontier, Assam, and Assam Rifles.

Establishment II Section: Appointments, pay and allowances, conditions of service, leave, pensions, gratuities of officers (excluding Indian Foreign Service) and establishments serving under the External Affairs Department in U.S.A., China, Persian Gulf, Iran, Jedda, Iraq, Kamaran, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Tibet, Pondicherry, Nova Goa, Siam, Indo-China, and Kashgar.

On 1 June 1947 the Commonwealth Relations Department was combined with the External Affairs Department, forming External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department, redesignated on 29 August 1947 as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. Soon after Independence, some of the items of work in the Establishment I and II Sections were interchanged.

On 16 March 1949 the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as the Ministry of External Affairs, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were amalgamated. From the same date the Overseas IV Section (created in November 1946 in the erstwhile Commonwealth Relations Department to deal with the work relating to budget, establishments and accounts of

the offices of the Indian Representatives abroad) was redesignated as the Establishment III Section, and was entrusted with all administrative matters concerning the staff serving abroad in all Commonwealth countries and Burma. (The budget and accounts portion of the work of the Overseas IV Section was transferred to the Accounts Section, and the work connected with passages, supply of books and publications etc., was transferred to the General Section.) The Establishment III Section, however, was short-lived, and it was designated as Foreign Service Personnel II (FSP II) Section. The work relating to non-gazetted establishment in the Establishment III Section was made over to Establishment I and II Sections.

The following records of the Establishment Branch are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

A.CROWN PERIOD (1908-1946)

(i) NON-SECRET RECORDS (1908-1946)

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Establishment -A
Proceedings
(47 bundles:
printed) | October 1908-
January 1922 | 11.75 |
|--|-------------------------------|-------|

Gaps: March 1909, January 1916,
June 1918, April, August, and
December 1921.

-
7. Ministry of External Affairs-File, Nos. (i) 26(79)-ALI/1949, p.3-corres., (ii) 21(9)-ADI /1949, p.1-corres., and (iii) 1-AD/1949(Part I), p.23.
8. Ministry of External Affairs, File No.1-AL/1949, p.24.
9. Ibid.

1	2	3
2. Establishment-B Proceedings (313 bundles: manuscript and printed)	October 1908- March 1923 Gaps: September, November 1922, and January 1923	78.25
3. Establishment-Deposit Proceedings (11 bundles: manuscript)	October 1908- February 1923	2.75
	<p>(i) The 'Deposit' proceedings include various 'Tables' relating to accounts.</p> <p>(ii) These also include press-copies of the printed proceedings (March 1913-December 1921) in one bundle labelled as 'Originals'.</p> <p>(iii) Gaps: January-July 1909 (only one 'Proceedings' for July 1909, No. 15 is available), August-December 1909, January 1910-December 1912, January-February 1917, January, March-April, July-December 1920, January-March, October-November 1921, and October-November 1922.</p>	
4. Files (198 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1922-1946	49.50
	<p>(i) The files (1922-1923) include the papers on 'Accounts' also.</p> <p>(ii) The files also include press-copies of printed files (1922-1939) in 18 bundles labelled as 'Originals'.</p>	

1	2	3
5. File Registers (2 volumes; manuscript)	1931-1933 Gap: 1932.	0.20
6. File Movement Registers (6 volumes; manuscript)	1922-1933	0.60
(ii) SECRET RECORDS (1908-1923)		"
7. Secret-Establish- ment Proceedings (25 bundles; manuscript and printed)	October 1908- February 1923	6.25
These include:		
(i) The printed proceedings(each with 'Table of Contents') in 10 bundles,		
(ii) press-copies of the printed proceed- ings labelled as 'Originals' in 12 bundles,		
(iii) some additional printed proceedings (each with Index) bound in thin volumes(October 1908-June 1921) in 3 bundles, and		
(iv) only one isolated file for 1931 (manuscript).		
8. Secret-Establish- ment-A(Confidential) Proceedings (One bundle; manuscript and printed)	1910-1917 Gap: 1912	0.25

1	2	3
9. Secret-Establishment-B(Confidential) Proceedings (4 bundles: manuscript)	1911-1922	1.00
10. Secret-Establishment-Deposit Proceedings (One bundle: manuscript)	1913-1921 Gaps: 1918-1919	0.25

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1951)

1. Establishment Branch Files (2 bundles)	1947	0.50
2. Establishment I Section: Files (3 bundles)	1947-1950	0.75
3. Establishment II Section: Files (2 bundles)	1949-1951	0.50
4. Establishment III Section: Files (One bundle)	1950	0.25

29. WAR BRANCH (1914-1920)¹

The First World War which commenced on 28 July 1914, led to great increase of work in the various departments of the Government of India. A War Branch was created in the same year in the Foreign and Political Department² to deal with the following subjects: -

Information regarding outbreak of war. Prohibition of export during the war. Arrangements for despatch of telegraphic messages. Requisition of vessels for war purposes. Disarmaments of Germans and Austrians in India and cancellation of all licences held by them, Affairs in Turkey, Abyssinia, Persia, Aden and in other countries. Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Patrolling of seas by ships. Prisoners of War. Contribution to the British Red Cross Fund. Peace Conference, and other allied topics.

The First World War lasted a little more than 4 years and 3 months, and ended on 11 November 1918. But the records of the War Branch are available till March 1920 when the branch ceased to exist.

The following records of the War Branch (Crown Period) are available:-

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1. See also War Branch (1939-1946), relating to the records during the Second World War.
 2. See also War Branch (1918-1920) in the Home Department, relating to the records during the First World War (Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957)).

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
1. Proceedings (Volumes: printed-kept in 5 bundles)	September 1914- February 1920	1.25
These proceedings are bound month-wise.		
2. Proceedings (88 bundles; manuscript and printed)	September 1914- February 1920.	22.00
(i) These include press-copies of the printed files (September 1914- February 1919) in 44 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'		
(ii) The printed proceedings are with 'Table of Contents'.		
3. 'A' Proceedings (2 bundles: manuscript and printed)	July 1914- July 1919	0.50
These include press-copies of the printed files (July 1914-July 1919) in one bundle, labelled as 'Originals'.		
4. 'B' Proceedings (21 bundles: manuscript and printed)	October 1914- March 1920	5.25
These include press-copies of the printed files (October 1914-March 1920) in 9 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.		
5. 'Deposit' Pro- ceedings (2 bundles: manuscript and printed)	April 1915- January 1918	0.50
These include press-copies of the printed files (April 1915-January 1918) in one bundle, labelled as 'Originals'.		

1	2	3
6. Persian and Urdu Correspondence connected with the War in Europe (One volume in manuscript, type-script and printed)	1914-1919	0.10

The volume mostly contains the correspondence between the Governor General and the Amir of Afghanistan. The English translation of a few letters and some press-clippings are also available. The volume does not bear any number or name of Branch.

The following collection of records of the Delhi Camp Office entitled "War(Delhi Camp)" are preserved separately. Most of the proceedings are excess printed copies of the War Branch, and were intended to be used by the Delhi Camp Office:-

7. Proceedings (27 bundles: printed)	1914-1919	6.75
8. 'A' Proceedings (4 bundles: printed)	1914-1920	1.00
9. 'B' Proceedings (20 bundles: manuscript and typescript)	1914-1919	5.00

30. SPECIAL BUREAU OF INFORMATION
(1917-1923)

During the days of Russian Revolution, a Special Bureau of Information (Secret) was set up in the Foreign and Political Department to check the possible repercussions of the revolution on the Indian scene. The Government initially took measures to suppress the news on the Bolshevik Proclamation. The first document in this group of papers is a telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated 6 December 1917. A few Intelligence Weekly Summaries only are now available in this group. For more papers on the subject, see the records of other branches in the Foreign and Political Department.

The following records of the Special Bureau of Information (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Weekly Reports (3 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1917-1923	0.75

Gaps: 1921-1922.

31. REFORMS BRANCH (1920-1922, 1928-1934)

The Government of India Act of 1919 had granted instalment of constitutional reforms to India. To deal with the matters relating to the reforms, an independent, "Reforms Office" was created on 13 December 1919.¹ This "Reforms Office" was not placed under any other controlling Department. But to deal with the work relating to reforms, and implementing the policy of Central Government's relations with the Indian States and the Chamber of Princes, a Reforms Branch was created² on 2 February 1920 in the Foreign and Political Department. The Reforms Branch was concerned with all matters connected with the reforms in the Indian States (except which came under the headings of Establishment A and B Branches). The Reforms Branch was abolished in 1922, as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee (Inchcape Committee), that the establishment should be reduced to its pre-war strength. The work in the Reforms Branch was,³ therefore, transferred to the Political and Internal Branches.

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1. Legislative Department, B, January 1920, No. 97; Reforms Office, General, A, February 1920, Nos. 27-52. See also the records of the Reforms Office (1919-1948) preserved as a separate series in the National Archives of India.
 2. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, April 1920, Nos. 8-11, p. 5.
 3. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 22-F.O./1928 (Office Order, dated 29 March 1928).

The Reforms Branch was revived again on 2 April 1928 taking over the following functions from the Political and Internal Branches to afford relief to them:-

1. From the Political Branch:

Matters connected with the reforms, the Chamber of Princes and the Standing Committee. Acquisition of property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Visits of British officials, Europeans and others to Indian States. Employment in Indian States (excluding cases of military employment).

2. From the Internal Branch:

Land Revenue, Settlements, Irrigation, Forests, Aviation, Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Geology, Mines and Mining concessions in Indian States. Industrial concerns in Indian States. Education (excluding education of Ruling Princes and Chiefs). Census, Archaeology, Epigraphy, Zoology in Indian States. Preparation of returns of births and deaths in Indian States. Execution of commissions, and service of summons issued by Indian States Courts, and by Courts in British Dominions and Colonies.

The Reforms Branch existed till 1934, when its functions were again redistributed to Political and Internal Branches.

The following Non-Secret Records (1920-1922, 1928-1934), and Secret Records (1920-1922) (Crown Period) of the Reforms Branch are available :-

4. Ibid.

(i) NON-SECRET RECORDS (1920-1922)

1. 'A' Proceedings June 1920- 1.75
(7 bundles: March 1922
manuscript and
printed)

(i) These include press-copies of the
printed proceedings (June 1920-
March 1922) in 4 bundles, labelled
as 'Originals'.

(ii) Gaps: August 1920, January, May,
October, November 1921, and
February 1922.

2. 'B' Proceedings March 1920- 2.50
(10 bundles: April 1922
manuscript and
printed)

(i) These include press-copies of the
printed proceedings (March 1920-
March 1922) in 4 bundles labelled
as 'Originals'.

(ii) Gaps: January 1921, and February
1922.

3. 'Deposit' Proceed- February 1920- 0.25
ings and Tables September 1921
(One bundle:
manuscript)

Gaps: March, May, July, October-
December 1920, January, March,
and May-August 1921.

(ii) NON-SECRET RECORDS (1928-1934)

4. Files 1928-1934 12.50
(50 bundles:
manuscript and
printed)

These include press-copies of the
printed files (1928-1934) in 7 bundles,
labelled as 'Originals'.

1	2	3
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(iii) SECRET RECORDS (1920-1922)

5. Proceedings (Volumes: printed-kept in one bundle)	February 1920- March 1922	. 0.25
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These proceedings are bound
month-wise.

6. Proceedings (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 7 bundles).	February 1920- March 1922	1.75
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These include press-copies of
the printed files (1920-1922) in
5 bundles, labelled as 'Originals'.

32. ACCOUNTS BRANCH (1922-1950)¹

The Establishment Branch was created in September 1908 in the Foreign Department. The 'Accounts' portion of the work was separated from the Establishment Branch in 1922. However, the files relating to 'Accounts' for the years 1922-1923 are preserved along with the records of the Establishment Branch, the labels on the boards of the bundles indicating them as Establishment-Accounts Branch. From the year 1924, the files relating to 'Establishment' and 'Accounts' are kept separated. The functions of the Accounts Branch were bifurcated under (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department on 1 April 1937. The Accounts Branch in the External Affairs Department was concerned with Accounts, Budgets, Equipment (not pertaining to Scouts etc.) and Public Works.

The following items of work were allotted to the Accounts Section in 1948 soon after Independence:-

1. Budget Estimates of the Ministry and of Embassies, Consulates, Legations, Assam Tribal Area and Assam Rifles.
2. Matters relating to Appropriation Accounts.

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1. See also Accounts Section (1938-1949) in the Political Department/ Ministry of States.
 2. External Affairs Department File No. 80-F.O./1937, p.1.
 3. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp. 163-164.

3. Matters relating to Standing Finance Committee.
4. References to and from Public Accounts Committee.
5. Delegation of financial powers to local officers.
6. Supply of medical stores to Government dispensaries attached to Consulates.
7. Disposal of buildings and equipment of Embassies and Consulates. Provision of funds to meet monthly expenditure at Embassies and Consulates etc.
8. Problems connected with the remittance of family allotments by Consular staff employed at foreign stations, and financial adjustments and disposal of shipping invoices for stores supplied to diplomatic stations abroad.
9. Matters relating to cost of passages and other expenditure incurred on behalf of diplomatic personnel posted abroad, and members selected to serve on delegations to the U.N.O. , or any of its auxiliary committees, inclusive of recoveries of travelling allowance from the U.N.O.
10. Departmental scrutiny of the accounts of expenditure received from Embassies and delegations to international committees and conferences. Inspection reports on Government treasuries attached to Embassies.
11. Provision of motor vehicles for Embassies, Consulates and at Headquarters. Toshakhana returns. Miscellaneous expenditure and accounting proposals connected with the celebration of important national festivals and events.
12. Administrative approval and expenditure sanctioned to project estimates of civil works for Assam Rifles and Tribal Areas.

The following records of the Accounts Branch are available:-

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1922-1946)

1. Files (177 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1922-1946	44.25
2. (i) File Registers (Volumes: manuscript)	1930-1933	0.42
(ii) File Movement Registers (Volumes: Manuscript)	1922-1924	-

(Only a Few File Registers and File Movement
Registers are kept in one carton box)

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1950)

1. Files (4 bundles: manuscript)	1947-1950	1.00
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33. MID-ASIA (M) BRANCH (1923-1924)

On 3 April 1923 the name of the External-B Branch in the Foreign and Political Department was changed to Mid-Asia Branch. The following subjects were allotted to this branch:-

Matters relating to Central Asia, Persia, Persian Gulf, Bolshevism, except such as appertained to other branches.

On 1 May 1925, the Mid-Asia Branch was again designated as Near East Branch.

The following records of the Mid-Asia Branch (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Files (36 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1923-1924	9.00
(i) These include press-copies of the printed files (1922-1924) labelled as 'Originals' in 10 bundles. The files prior to 1923 relate to External-B Branch.		
(ii) One file for the year 1921 and several files for 1922-23, originally pertaining to External-B Branch are retained along with the records of the Mid-Asia Branch. It appears that the nomenclature " External-B" was subsequently inscribed as " Mid-Asia" on the covers of these files against archival principle.		

1. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 577-G/1922, p. 53. See also External Branch (1882-1948).
2. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 38-F.O./1926, pp. 25-27.
3. Ibid., p. 40

34. HONOURS BRANCH (1923-1937)

The subject relating to honours and awards was previously dealt with by the General Branch in the Foreign Department. This subject was also being handled by the Home Department (Public, Political, and Police Branches), as well as Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy¹. The normal procedure was that the Viceroy in his individual and personal capacity as representative of the British Crown used to receive recommendations for conferment of honours to the British subjects in India and in Princely Indian States from the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners of the Provinces, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Foreign and Political Department, Home Department, etc. The Viceroy, in turn, used to forward his recommendations to the Secretary of State for India for approval of the British Crown.

On 1 January 1914, the Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department, and the 'Honours' work remained with the General Branch. With the increase in the volume of work in the General Branch, it was bifurcated into two branches, viz., General-A and General-B, and the 'Honours' work was allotted to

1. See the "Honours Records" of the Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy and its Successor Bodies (1894-1958). Some "Honours" records are also available amongst the records of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor-General (Public) (1935-1937).

the latter. On 3 April 1923, the General-A Branch was renamed² as General Branch, and the General-B Branch as Honours Branch.³ The main items of work, which were allotted to the Honours Branch are noted below:-

Armorial bearings, British, Indian and Foreign Orders. Medals. Decorations and Titles. Salutes and other Honours. Precedence Warrant. Durbars. Visits and entertainments of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, and Notables in India. Tours and visits abroad of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Visits of Europeans and other Notables to India and to Indian States involving ceremonials. Maintenance of Memorandum on Indian States. Alqabnamah. List of Notabilities in India and similar publications. Flags etc.

On 1 April 1937 the Foreign and Political Department was split up into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department. The Honours Branch ceased to exist. The honours and titles portion of the work of the Honours Branch was transferred to the Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy. The remaining items of work were made⁴ over to the General Section in the Political Department, as noted below:-

Armorial bearings. Scrutiny of recommendations for Honours received from Political Officers. Bestowal of Foreign Orders on Ruling Princes and their subjects, and British Indian subjects. Grant and enhancement of

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2. Foreign and Political Department, File No.577-G/1922, p.53.
 3. Political Department, File No.181-C.O./1937, p.74.
 4. Ibid., p.39, See also General Section (1937-1949) in the Political Department/Ministry of States.

Salutes. Firing of Salutes. Warrant of Precedence (Precedence of Ruling Princes and Chiefs). Visit and Tours abroad of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Visits of Europeans, other Notables etc. to Indian States involving ceremonials. Ceremonials in British India in which Ruling Princes take part. Viceregal visits to Indian States. Publication of (i) Memorandum on Indian States, (ii) Alqabnamah, (iii) List of Ruling Princes and Chiefs showing the style in which they dine, (iv) List showing the Provincial Order of Precedence of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Messages, e.g., New Year and Birthday Greetings. Flags. Foreign ships visiting the ports in Indian States. Recognition and assumption of titles granted by Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Creation of Orders, Titles and Decorations by Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Bestowed by Ruling Princes of their Titles and Medals on foreigners. Dress Regulations for officers in the Political Department. Uniforms for British Indian Officers on deputation to Indian States. Honorary Banks of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in the Indian Army. Selection of pages for the Viceregal Investiture.

The following records of the Honours Branch are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (50 bundles: manuscripts and printed)	1923-1937	12.50

These include press-copies of the files retained in 17 bundles labelled as 'Originals.'

35- NEAR EAST (N) BRANCH (1925-1944)

The Mid-Asia Branch, which was created on 3 April 1923 in the Foreign and Political Department was redesignated as Near East Branch on 1 May 1925. The following subjects were allotted to this branch:-

Matters relating to Egypt, Somali Coast, Red Sea, Turkey, Palestine, Aden and the Hinterland, Arabia, Iraq, Persia and the Persian Gulf, except which appertained to other Branches. Matters relating to Iran, Afghan refugees, Kamaran and Baluchistan² were subsequently added.

The Foreign and Political Department was split up into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department on 1 April 1937, and the Near East Branch was placed under the former.

The following records of the Near East Branch (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (302 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1925-1944	75.50

- (i) These include press-copies of printed files (1922-1941) labelled as 'Originals' in 51 bundles.
- (ii) Some files prior to 1925 pertaining to Mid-Asia Branch are also retained along with records of the Near East Branch.
- (iii) Seven bundles of records (1941-1944) of Near East Branch marked as 'NP' are also retained.

1. Foreign and Political Department File No.577-G/1922, pp.40 and 53. See also Mid-Asia Branch (1923-1924).
2. The work connected with Baluchistan was transferred from Frontier Branch to Near East Branch with effect from 11 December 1939 (External Affairs Department File No.66-F.O./1940, (K.W.))

35. TOSHAKHANA (1925-1946)

'Toshakhana'¹ (i.e., Store House) was created as a separate branch in the Foreign Department on 1 July 1904. Prior to that date the work relating to Toshakhana was the responsibility of the General Branch. The Toshakhana dealt with the following subjects:

Custody of presents made to the Governor General and other officers of the Government of India. Purchase of 'Khilats', and return of presents. Arrangements for transport etc. for visits of Governor General to Indian States. Arrangements of reception of the Government guests. Valuation, sale, and maintenance of presents received, etc.

The Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department on 1 January 1914. The latter was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department. After bifurcation, the Toshakhana continued to be the responsibility of both the departments. As the Political Department had more of Toshakhana work, the post of Superintendent, who was looking after the work, was retained in the cadre of the Political Department/Ministry of States. With the reorganisation of the Princely Indian States, the Toshakhana work in the Ministry of States became almost negligible. On the other hand, there had been a corresponding increase of Toshakhana work in the Ministry of External Affairs due to increa

1. Foreign Department, General-B, July 1904, Nos. 101-102, p. 31.

diplomatic relations. The Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955, and the Toshakhana was taken over by the Ministry of External Affairs² in April 1955.

The records created in the Toshakhana from 1904 to 1924, and from 1947 onwards are not transferred to the National Archives of India. The following records are now available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles: manuscript)	1925-1946	1.00

(Only one file for 1947 is also available)

Gaps: 1933-1936.

2. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 80-F.O./1937, p.40, (ii) 66-F.O./1940, p.22 (cyclostyled): Political Department, File No. 181-C.O./1937, p.47: Ministry of States, File No. 13(19)-Adm./1954, p.1-notes.

37. FOREIGN OFFICE (FO) BRANCH (1925-1946)

The Foreign Office Branch was created in 1925 in the Foreign and Political Department to deal with the following subjects:-¹

Recruitment, promotion, confirmation etc. House allotment in New Delhi and Simla. Annual moves of Foreign and Political Department from New Delhi to Simla and back. Preparation of lists containing subjects dealt with by various branches. Tour programmes of all high officials, except the Viceroy, Preparation of electoral rolls in connection with Legislative Assembly. Preparation of India Office weekly letters. Miscellaneous matters, except which came under the headings of other branches.

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department. The Foreign Office Section was placed under the External Affairs Department, and its new counterpart, viz., Crown Office Section² was created under the Political Department.

From 18 June 1946, the Foreign Office Section was renamed as Protocol Section.³

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1. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 80-F.O./1937, pp.10-13, and (ii) 219-F.Q/1945, p.9 corres.
 2. See Crown Office Section (1937-1947) in the Political Department.
 3. External Affairs Department, File No.73-F.O./1946 (Office Order, dated 18 June 1946).

The following records of the Foreign Office Branch(Crown period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (50 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1925-1946	12.50

(These include press-copies of the printed files (1926-1937) in one bundle, labelled as 'Originals').

1
38. SPECIAL BRANCH (1930-1931)

In December 1927, the Secretary of State for India appointed the 'Indian States Committee', popularly known as the Butler Committee, with Sir Harcourt Butler as its Chairman, to investigate into the nature of relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, and to make recommendations for the adjustment of economic and financial relations between the British India and the Indian States. The Committee submitted its report in 1929. A Special Branch was created in 1930 in the Foreign and Political Department to deal with the work arising from the report, and to consider the question of future economic and financial relations between the British India and the Indian States in connection with the discussion to take place at the Round Table Conference.

The following records of the Special Branch are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (14 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1930-1931	3.50

1. See also Special Section (1945). A Special Section was again created in the External Affairs Department. in 1945 for a short period. This Section, however, was unrelated to the Branch mentioned above. See also Special Branch (1927-1930) in the Home Department (Part II of the "Guide"). A Special Branch was created in the Home Department in July 1927 in connection with the special work of the "Statutory Commission" (Simon Commission) to report on the working of Reforms of 1919. The records of another Special Branch (1935-1938) relating to the Reforms, of 1935 are also available under the Reforms Office.
2. The Sessions of the Round Table Conferences:
 - (i) First Round Table Conference (16 November 1930-19 January 1931),
 - (ii) Second Round Table Conference (7 September-1 December 1931),
 - (iii) Third Round Table Conference (17 November-December 1932).

39. AITCHISON TREATIES (AT) BRANCH (1933)

The Foreign Department/Foreign and Political Department was responsible for compilation and publication of A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and the Neighbouring Countries, Volumes I-IV. The volumes give a background of the relations of the Government of India with the Indian States and adjacent foreign countries, in addition to the texts of various treaties, pledges etc., which regulated those relations.

C. U. Aitchison, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, ¹ was first entrusted with the work. The first volume, which at that time, contained only the treaties etc., relating to Bengal, Burma and the Eastern Archipelago, was submitted to Lord Canning, Governor General, just before his ² departure from India in March 1862. Lord Canning recorded the following note (dated 11 March 1862) in his own hand:-

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1. Charles Umpherson Aitchison, B.C.S. (afterward's Sir, K.C.S.I., and C.I.E.) officiated for a short period as the Foreign Secretary in 1868 during the absence of S. W. Seton-Karr on leave (Foreign Department, General-A, April 1868 Nos. 84-86). He became the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on 30 April 1878, was Member of the Supreme Council of the Government of India in charge of Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (12 July-30 December 1880), became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on 3 April 1882, and was re-appointed as Member in charge of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, which he resigned on 17 November 1888 (List of the Heads of Administrations in India and of the India Office in England (corrected up to 1 October 1938), New Delhi 1939, pp. 19, 25, 52 and 53. He was also the author of Lord Lawrence and the Reconstruction of India, Oxford, 1892 (Rulers of India Series, edited by W. W. Hunter).
 2. Foreign Department, General-A, March 1862, Nos. 45-47.

" This is the first volume of a work, the want of which in a complete and trustworthy shape has long been felt by the Government of India. So far I have been able to examine it, it appears to be admirably executed. The arrangement and the explanatory parts are very good."

The first volume was published in 1862, and 2,000 copies were printed. The volumes popularly known as Aitchison Treaties were revised in 1876, 1883, 1906, 1909, 1929, but not all volumes in the same year. The revision was made when the old volumes had become exhausted and obsolete owing to supersession of earlier treaties by new ones. For years, materials for inclusion in the new editions had been collected in the various branches to facilitate the revision. Normally on the first day of each quarter, the General Branch used to obtain from other branches an abstract in the prescribed form of all Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads recorded during the preceding quarter. These were incorporated in a supplement to the then current edition of Aitchison Treaties.

In October 1926, a special establishment by the name of Aitchison Treaties Branch was created in the Foreign and Political

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Foreign Office Rules (1909) in Foreign Department, General-B, May 1909, Nos. 346-347.

6. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 118-F.O./1927, p. 12-notes, and pp. 4, 7 and 13-corres.

Department (Simla), for revision of the Aitchison's volumes, headed by an Officer on Special Duty. The revision embraced insertion of many new treaties and war-time agreements, re-writing, supplementing much of the narrative and historical portion and re-indexing. A list of A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, compiled by C.U. Aitchison is given at Appendix -XXI.

The following records (Crown Period) of the Aitchison Treaties Branch for the year 1933 only are now available. These include the files on revision of treaties with various Indian States, as well as suggestions received for their revision. The printed volumes are available in the Library of the National Archives of India:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (5 bundles: manuscript)	1933	1.25

(The Earthquake Branch File No.52-EQ/1937 also relates to "Republication of Volume XIV of Aitchison Treaties).

40. FEDERATION BRANCH (1935-1936)

The Government of India Act, 1935 (Central Part) contemplated a Federation for India, which could have come into existence by joining together of the British Indian Provinces, and the Princely Indian States. But ultimately the introduction of Federation was dropped because it was not found acceptable to the national opinion of India.

The Federation Branch was created in the Foreign and Political Department on 1 March 1935 to deal with various problems arising out of the Government of India Act, 1935 involving a federation between the British India Provinces and the Princely Indian States.¹ The branch was created before the Act was passed. To begin with it was confined to the preliminary stages of inauguration of the Federation, consequent on the report issued by the Joint Select Committee.² It may be noted that the Reforms Office of the Government of India, a separate organisation, was also functioning independently on the implementation of the constitutional reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935.

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1. Foreign and Political Department, File Nos (i) 2(2)-F.O./1935, p. 2, and (ii) 30(8)-E/1935.
 2. See the records of the Reform Office (1919-1948) preserved as a separate series in the National Archives of India.

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department. The Federation Branch was placed under the latter, and soon after split up into two sessions viz., Federation I and II.³

The following records of the Federation Branch (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (28 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1935-1936	7.00

3. See Federation I Section (1937-1938), Federation II Section (1937-1939) and Federation Section (1939-1944) in the Political Department.

41. EARTHQUAKE BRANCH (1935-1937)

On 31 May 1935 at 3.03 A.M., a terrible earthquake shook Quetta, the capital city of Baluchistan and its surrounding areas. The earthquake caused a havoc resulting in huge loss of life and property. The Government of India took steps to meet the situation and organised relief measures. An Earthquake Branch was created in June 1935 in the Foreign and Political Department to deal with the subject. The Earthquake Branch was placed under the External Affairs Department with effect from 1 April 1937. After sometime when the branch was wound up, the cases relating to earthquake relief were taken over by the General Branch.

The following records in the Earthquake Branch(Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (11 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1935-1937	2.75

Pamphletson "Quetta Earthquake, 1935", published by the Government of India, and a few maps of quake-shaken Quetta are available in the files.

1. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 2-EQ, Nos 1-15, 1935.
2. A severe earthquake also shook many places in Bihar on 15 January 1934. The files in the Earthquake Branch do not relate to that subject. But a passing reference on comparative loss in the Bihar earthquake is mentioned in Earthquake Branch File No. 2-EQ/1937.

42. CASH SECTION (1938-1944)

1

A Cash Section was created in the External Affairs Department after the bifurcation of the Foreign and Political Department into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department and (ii) Political Department. The items of work

²
allotted to the Cash Section are noted below:-

Pay, salary, travelling allowances, and house rent bills of the members of the Department. Court attachment cases. Budget of the Department and reappropriation. Preparation of material for Public Accounts Committee. Audit objections. Annual returns, and Income Tax returns. Pension, Gratuity, and General Provident Fund cases etc.

The following records of the Cash Section (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (10 bundles: manuscript)	1938-1944	2.50

1. A Cash Section was also created in the Political Department in 1937, but its records are not transferred to the National Archives of India. The Cash Section in the External Affairs Department continued to exist in the post-Independence period but its records beyond 1944 are not transferred to this office.
2. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 80-F.O./1937, p.54, and (ii) 66-F.O./1940 (K.N., p.18).

43. ATTACHE SECTION (1939)

An Attache Section existed in the External Affairs Department in 1939 for a short period. The following two stray files only for the year 1939 are now available, which are kept in one carton box:-

File Nos.	Year	Space
(i) File No. 10/Att/1939	1939	0.20
(German blockade propaganda: Points to be used to hold out against economic blockade)		
(ii) File No: 17/Att/1939	1939	-
(Supply of publicity material to His Majesty's representatives abroad by Foreign Publicity Department. Desire of the P. I. O. that the cultural articles supplied by him to External Affairs Department should be distributed for publicity purposes in India in such a manner that it may not clash with the arrangement made by the P. I. O. for the same purpose).		

44. WAR SECTION (1939-1946)¹

The Second World War, which commenced on 3 September 1939, led to tremendous increase of work in the Central Government Secretariat, and almost all the departments were saddled with certain new responsibilities. A War Section was created in the External Affairs Department on 28 August 1939 to deal with the following subjects:-

Jurisdiction:- Application of war-time legislation and control order etc., to areas under the jurisdiction of the External Affairs Department, viz., North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Baluch Tribal Areas, Punjab Tribal Areas, Assam Tribal Areas, Gilgit and Sikkim.

Foreigners: Internment etc. of foreigners. Treatment accorded to enemy Consular Officers, their staff, and their property. Foreigners Act and Order. Conscription of foreigners in India by their Consuls, and exemption of those employed on war in India. Passage facilities to volunteers. Employment of Foreigners in India, and in neutral countries, e.g., Afghanistan.

War and War Books: Preparation of an official history of the war. Preparation of "Cease Fire (Europe) and (Japan)" Books. Notifications regarding protection of British interests in enemy countries. Declarations of

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1. See also War Branch (1914-1920) relating to the records during the First World War.
 2. External Affairs Department, File No. 105-F.O./1939, pp. 3, 9-10 corres.
 3. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 165-F.O./1944, (ii) 219-F.O./1945, pp. 1921 (Appendix to Correspondence), and (iii) 137-F.O./1945.

armistice between the Allied and enemy Government. United Nations Commission for the investigation of war crimes. Proclamations relating to war. Prize Courts. Contraband control. Ships and Shipping. War Book, India. External Affairs Department War Book. Weekly summaries for Council referencing, and supply of copies to Defence Department. Miscellaneous questions arising out of the war.

Prisoners of War: Escape and recapture of prisoners of war in India. Exchange of prisoners of war between Allied and enemy Governments. Transmission of correspondence to British prisoners of war in enemy countries.

Censorship: Restriction and suspension of unofficial telegraph and telephone traffic during war. Grant of concessions to Consular Officers in India under Postal and Telegraph censorship. Censorship of mails in transit through India. Censorship of letters etc. for French and Portuguese possessions in India. Censorship Regulations, India and United Kingdom. Issue of postal permits to Consular officers. Censorship intercepts. All questions relating to censorship.

Air Raid Precautions:- Matters relating to-.

Evacuation: Matters relating to mass evacuation from foreign countries.

Foreign Publicity: Matters relating to- .

Enemy Firms: Registration of claims of firms and individuals in India against Enemy Firms. War Trade Lists.

Export and Import Trade Control: Notifications and general circulars.

French and Portuguese Possessions in India: Impositions of lighting restrictions.

Viceroy's War Purposes Fund: Contributions to-.

Defence Loans: Investments by the Indians in foreign countries through Consular Offices.

Conscription of allied nationals: Arrangements of passages. Questions relating to exemptions. Treatment of Japanese and other enemy funds (Consular and private property in India).

The Second World War formally ended on 2 September 1945, but the War Section continued to exist till 30 June 1946, in order to wind up its affairs. However, most of the functions of the War Section had practically become defunct by that time, and a few with which it was then dealing with (viz., Export and Import Trade Control, Economic Control, Demonetisation, Intermees, Italian Armistice, Foreign Publicity, taking over of German and Japanese Consular Archives) were handed over temporarily to the Protocol Branch.

The following records (Crown Period) of the War Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (76 bundles: mostly in manuscript)	1939-1946	19.00

4. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 73-F.O./1946 (Office Order dated 28 June 1946), and (ii) 139-A.D./1946.
5. Ibid.

45. WAR PROPAGANDA SECTION (1941)

During the World War II, a War Propaganda Section was created¹ in the External Affairs Department for collection of news and printed pamphlets, etc., on war. Write-ups on the progress of war were also compiled, and printed and cyclostyled pamphlets supplied to various agencies for publicity.

The following records for the year 1941 only (Crown Period) are now available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4+2 bundles: manuscript)	1941	1.50

- (i) Printed pamphlets, e.g., "Germany's Foreign Policy as stated in 'Mein Kampf' by Adolf Hitler"; "War Speeches" by Winston Churchill, "Political Advance in India" by Alfred Watson, published from London are available in the files.
- (ii) During the Second World War, a War Publicity Section was also created. But its records are not available in the National Archives of India. A few Diaries and Despatch Registers (in manuscript) of the War Publicity Section (1942-1946) are, however, preserved in two separate bundles.

1. External Affairs Department, File No. 92-WP/1941.

46. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY (XP) SECTION (1943-1948)

The External Publicity Section was set up in the External Affairs Department in 1943 to deal with Press publicity in foreign countries. But prior to 16 June 1948, the external publicity work was also controlled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. In order to secure more effective co-ordination with free India's foreign policy, the External Publicity Wing of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was transferred with the relevant staff to the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 16 June 1948. The External Publicity Section in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was involved firstly, with a study of what was being reported in other countries about India and Indian affairs; secondly, with the formulation of a policy to encourage appreciation of the Indian point of view, or suitable refutation of adverse criticism; and thirdly, with the execution of policy thus decided upon.

The following subjects were allotted to the External Publicity Section:-

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1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 87-AD I/1948, pp. 20 and 56.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 158-AD/1948, p. 7.
 3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 2-AD/1948, p. 47.

External Publicity- Policy and General. Publicity material sent to Indian Consular posts abroad. Administration and control of Information Services abroad. External broadcasts and monitoring services. Publicity matters connected with the United Nations and allied international organisations. Publicity abroad for international conferences. Joint Co-ordination Committee and Operational Committee. Publicity through exhibitions in foreign countries. Supply of books, newspapers, periodicals, photographs, maps, etc. to external publicity posts. Magazines and pamphlets for external publicity. News and background of the news sent by cable etc. Supply of Government reports and other publications. Issue of weekly news from India. Supply of background information material to foreign posts. Publicity through files in foreign countries, etc.

From 2 September 1948, the supply of publicity and cultural materials to foreign posts of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, such as supply of books, newspapers, film-projectors, gramophone records, paintings, etc., was taken over by the External Publicity Section from the General Section. In return, the General Section took over from it all matters relating to supply of stationery, books of references, furniture etc. to the Information Offices.

The following records of the External Publicity Section are available:-

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4. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No.127-AD III/1948,p.50.

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1943-1946)

1. Files (7 bundles)	1943-1946	1.75
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B. POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1948)

1. Files (2 bundles)	1947-1948	0.50
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47. EXTERNAL PUBLICITY(PUBLICITY)(XPP)
SECTION (1949-1950)

The External Publicity(XP) Section was bifurcated into
(i) External Publicity(Publicity(XPP) Section, and (ii) External
Publicity(Administrative(XPA) Section on 28 October 1948.

The following subjects were allotted to the External Publicity
(Publicity) Section:

Press publicity matters. Libraries. Joint Co-ordination
and Operational Committees. Publicity reports from
Information Officers abroad, and diplomatic missions.
Publicity matters connected with the United Nations and
allied international organisations. Films, broadcasting
and monitoring reports. General review and reorgani-
sation of publicity.

The following records (Post-Independence Period) of the
External Publicity (Publicity) Section are available. The records
of the External Publicity(Administrative) Section are not trans-
ferred to the National Archives of India:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (2 Bundles)	1949-1950	0.50

1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations,
File No.2-AD/1948(Office Order, dated 28 October 1948).
2. Administrative Directory of the Government of India(1948
Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 169.

48. FAR EASTERN (FE) SECTION (1944-1946)

The Far Eastern Section was created in the External Affairs Department in 1914. Although geographically the Far East Region mainly signifies China and Japan, the Far Eastern

Section covered the following subjects:-

Matters relating to China and Japan. Affairs in America, Russia, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, East Indies. Correspondence with American Mission in New Delhi. Indian interests in Madagascar. Information regarding Indians in foreign countries. Measures to counteract the dissemination of incorrect press reports about India in foreign countries. Visit of foreign vessels and aircrafts to British ports. Imprisonment of British Indian subjects in Spain. Extradition of criminals and accused persons from British India to foreign countries. General administration of the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903. Remittances to enemy and enemy occupied territories. Repatriation of Indians from foreign countries other than those appertaining to other Sections. The French and the Portuguese settlements in India. Measures taken to suppress slavery in the tribal areas in Assam.

From 12 July 1946 the Far Eastern Section ceased to exist, and the subjects dealt with in that Section were distributed among the (i) Far East and America (FEA) Section, (ii) External (X) Section, (iii) Central Asian (CA) Section, and (iv) North East Frontier (NEF) Section.

The following records of the Far Eastern Section (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (14 bundles)	1944-1946	3.50

1. External Affairs Department, File No. 219-F.O./1945. pp. 16, 17-corres.
2. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946.

49. POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION (PWR) SECTION (1944-1946)

During the last phase of the Second World War¹ the Post-War Reconstruction Section was created in the External Affairs Department in July 1944 to deal with the following subjects:-²

1. Post-War Reconstruction Fund.
2. Post-War reconstruction and development Schemes in North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sikkim, Bhutan, and Tibet.
3. Post-War policy towards Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Nepal, with particular reference to Iran on the items noted below:-

Formation of Indo-Persian Cultural Committees. Inter-connection between the National Library in Iran and the libraries in India. Mutual recognition of degrees issued by the Universities of India and Iran. Mutual exchange of books, publications etc. between India and Iran. Exchange of teachers and professors between India and Iran. Scholarships for Iranian students selected for technical training and general education in India. Exchange facilities between India and Iran in respect of Archaeological Museums. Commercial publicity to Iran. Introduction of Indian technicians into Iranian industries. Indian films in Iran. Irrigation projects in Iran- Mund River Project, Kushak Dam Project, Shushtar Project, Hydro-Electric development in Shushtar.

4. Petroleum Agreement between United Kingdom and United States of America.
5. International World Organisation for peace and security. Americans United for World Organisation (AUWO). Indian Institute of International Affairs (IILA). Aeronautical Radio Conference.

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1. See War Section (1939-1946)
 2. External Affairs Department File No. 219-F.O./1945, p. 8-corres.

6. League of Nations- registra ion of treaties. United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture. United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), (The work relating to League of Nations, and United Nations Organisation was taken over from the Legislative Department).

The Post-War Reconstruction Section ceased to exist from 12 July 1946, and some of its functions relating to international meetings, tabulation of materials from the U.N.O. became the responsibility of the Co-ordination and Conferences (CC) Section. Other items of residue work were taken over by their respective Territorial Sections.

The following records of the Post-War Reconstruction Section (Crown-Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (8 bundles)	1944-1946	2.00

3. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946.
 4. See Co-ordination and Conferences (CC) Section (1946-1947).

50. CENTRAL ASIAN (CA) SECTION (1944-1948)

In order to relieve the pressure of work in the External Section, the Central Asian Section was created in the External Affairs Department in June 1944 to handle the work relating to Sinkiang, Gilgit, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Tibet, North East Frontier, Tribal Areas in Assam, Assam Rifles, and Burma, except the cases dealt with by General, War, Post-War Reconstruction, Accounts, and Establishment Sections.¹ The Central Asian Section was reorganised on 12 July 1946, and was made responsible for the work relating to China, Nepal, Gilgit, and Sinkiang, and the rest of its work was taken over by the North East Frontier Section.² On 8 January-1947 the work relating to Gilgit was transferred from the Central Asian Section to the North West Frontier and Afghanistan Section.³ From 27 December 1948 the work concerning Japan and Far Eastern Commission dealt with by the Far East and America Section was made over to the Central Asian Section.⁴ On 16 March 1949 the

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1. External Affairs Department, File No. 219-F.O./1945, p. 17.
 2. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946.
 3. External Affairs Department, File No. 10-AD/1947, pp. 1-8. (Corres.).
 4. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File Nos. (i) 10-AD/1947, pp. 1-4 (corres.), and (ii) 2-AD/1948.

Central Asian Section was renamed as China, Japan and Korea
5
Section.

The following records of the Central Asian Section are
available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1944-1946)		
Files (11 bundles)	1944-1946	2.75
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1948)		
Files (7 bundles)	1947-1948	1.75

5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, p. 16-
corres.

51. MIDDLE EAST (ME) SECTION (1944-1949)

Earlier, geographically sometime a distinction was made between the countries in the Near East and the Middle East, making a line of demarcation among them. But subsequently it was no longer valid. The countries from Afghanistan in the East and Egypt and Turkey in the West formed what came to be called the Middle East region. It was on this concept that the Near East Section was redesignated as Middle East Section in 1944 in the External Affairs Department. The following items of work were allotted¹ to this branch:-

Matters relating to Persia, Persian Gulf, Baluchistan, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Somali Coast, Red Sea, Abyssinia, Arabia, and Kamaran, except such as matters as fell under the headings of other Sections.

On 20 June 1946 the subjects concerning Baluchistan and Persian Gulf were taken over by the newly created Baluchistan and Persian Gulf (B.P.G.) Section.² The following records of the Middle East Section are available:-

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1. External Affairs Department, File No. 219-F.O./ 1945, p. 19-Corres.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-ADIII/1948, p. 104; External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946 (Office Order dated 19 June 1946).

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1944-1946)

1. Files (9 bundles: mostly manuscript)	1944-1946	2.25
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B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)

1. Files (One bundle)	1948-1949	0.25
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Gap: 1949

52. SPECIAL SECTION (1945)¹

A Special Section again existed in the External Affairs Department in 1945 for a short period. The following two files only for 1945 are now available, which are kept in one carton box:-

Files	Year	Space
(i) File No. 1/Sp 1/1945	1945	0.20

(Inclusion of the new Cypher Service in the Schedule to the F.P.S.C. (consultation by the Governor General Regulations)

(ii) File No. 5/Sp 1/1945	1945	-
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(Formation of a Central Cypher Service providing for interchangeability of staff between the Headquarters of the Government of India and the outposts including as far as possible Provincial Government)

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1. See also Special Branch (1930-31). This Special Branch was created in the Foreign and Political Department in 1930 to deal with the work arising from the report submitted by the Indian States Committee (Butler Committee).

53. PASSPORT SECTION (1946)

54. PASSPORT AND VISA I SECTION (1947-1950)

55. PASSPORT AND VISA II SECTION (1947-1950)

Prior to the year 1946, the business relating to issue of passports was the concern of the General Section. But owing to army demobilisation after the Second World War, appointment of Indians as delegates to various conferences abroad, sending of large number of Indian students to the U.K., the U.S.A. and other countries for advanced courses of study, it became too great a task for the General Section to cope with the work. A separate Passport Section, was, therefore, created in the External Affairs Department on 4 February 1946, to deal with all matters relating to passports, visas, and nationality.

The Passport Section was bifurcated into two separate Sections on 5 May 1947, viz., Passport and Visa I, and Passport and Visa II.

The Passport and Visa I Section was concerned mainly with: Policy matters. Arrangements for the introduction of the New Indian Passport. Revision and compilation of passport and visa rules and regulations.

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1. External Affairs Department, File Nos. (i) 137-F.O./1945, p.6-corres., and (ii) 73-F.O./1946.
 2. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-AD/1947; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-ADIII/1948.

The Passport and Visa II Section dealt mainly with:

The actual preparation and issue of passports and visas. Printing and distribution of passport booklets, forms of applications, sets of rules, regulations, circulars to India diplomatic and consular offices abroad, and passport issuing authorities in India. References from foreign Embassies and Consulates in Delhi for the grant of visas on foreign passports. Health requirements.

The following records of the (i) Passport Section, (ii) Passport and Visa I Section, and (iii) Passport and Visa II Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)		
1. Passport Section Files (One bundle)	1946	0.25
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1950)		
1. Passport and Visa I Section Files (7 bundles)	1947-1950	1.75
A few files for the Passport Section and Passport and Visa I Section (Crown Period) are also retained in the bundles.		
2. Passport and Visa II Section Files (3 bundles)	1947-1950	0.75
<hr/>		
3. <u>Ibid.</u> , Administrative Directory of the Government of India. 1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp. 165-66.		

56, CO-ORDINATION AND CONFEDERATION (CC) SECTION
(1946-1947)

The Co-ordination and Conferences Section was created in the
External Affairs Department on 3 July 1946 to deal with the follow-
ing subjects:-

Consideration of references from delegations to Inter-
national Meetings. Co-ordination of directives. Pre-
digestion and tabulation of materials from U.N.O.
bodies etc. Assumption of charge of delegates, and
arrangements for their movements etc.

The Co-ordination and Conferences Section was split into two
Sections on 25 March 1947, viz., (i) United Nations Organisation I
(UNO I) Section, and (ii) United Nations Organisation II (UNO II)
Section.

The following records (Crown Period) of the Co-ordination and
Conferences Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space.
Files (10 bundles)	1946-1947	2.50

1. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946 (Office Order dated 2 July 1946), and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948 (Office Order dated 2 July 1946).
2. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946 (Office Order dated 2 July 1946).
3. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-AD/1947, pp. 9-10, and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 77.

57. NORTH WEST FRONTIER AND AFGHANISTAN (NWA)
SECTION (1946-1947)

The Frontier Branch was designated as North West Frontier and Afghanistan Section on 20 June 1946, and the work relating to North West Frontier and Afghanistan (including Afghan refugees living in India) was assigned to this Section. From 8 January 1947 the work relating to Gilgit was also added to this Section. The North West Frontier and Afghanistan Section was abolished on 27 August 1947, and its work was taken over by the newly created Iran and Afghanistan Section, and Pakistan Section.

The following records of the North West Frontier and Afghanistan Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (One bundle)	1946-1947	0.25

The files for 1946 of the North West Frontier and Afghanistan Section are kept along with the last four bundles of files of the Frontier Branch. The files for 1947 are kept in one bundle separately.

1. See Frontier Branch (1884-1946).
2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 104.
3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 10-AD/1947, pp. 1-8 corres.
4. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 73-AD/1947, p. 72.

58. NORTH EAST FRONTIER (NEF) SECTION (1946-1949)

The North East Frontier Section was created in the External Affairs Department on 12 July 1946 to deal with the subjects concerning Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, and North East Frontier Tribal Areas, which were taken over from the Central Asian Section. Subsequently the work relating to North America was added to it. From 16 March 1949, the North East Frontier Section (i) took over the work connected with Nepal from the Central Asian Section, and (ii) handed over the work relating to North America to the Americas Section.

The following records of the North East Frontier Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)		
Files (3 bundles)	1946	0.75
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)		
Files (9 bundles)	1947-1949	2.25
<hr/> 1. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946; <u>Administrative Directory of the Government of India</u> (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 165.		
2. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, p. 16-corres.		
3. <u>Ibid.</u> , p. 17-corres.		

59. BALUCHISTAN AND PERSIAN GULF (EPG) SECTION
(1946-1947)

The Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Section was set up in the External Affairs Department on 20 June 1946, taking over the work relating to Baluchistan and Persian Gulf from the Middle East Section. On 27 August 1947 the functions assigned to this Section were again taken over by the Arab World and Turkey Section, and the Pakistan Section.

The following records of the Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Files (3 bundles)	1946-1947	0.75

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1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 104.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 73-AD/1947, p. 72. For the records of the Pakistan Section, see under Commonwealth Relations Department/ Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (CR Wing).

60. ADMINISTRATION SECTION (1946-1948)
61. ADMINISTRATION I SECTION (1949-1952)
62. ADMINISTRATION II SECTION (1949-1952)
63. ADMINISTRATION III SECTION (1949)

The Administration (spelt in the beginning as 'Administrative')
Section was created in 1946 in the External Affairs Department to
deal with the following subjects:-
1

Recruitment, promotion, transfer, leave, seniority etc. of the Staff in the External Affairs Department, Allotment of Government accommodation. Communal returns. Supply of information to the publishers of Directories regarding the establishment. Supervision and maintenance of telephones, stationery, furniture etc. Maintenance of Office staff cars. Renewal of arms-licences for the officers. Preparation of budget for temporary ministerial staff. Securing official documents from U.N. organisations, commissions and conferences.

On 1 June 1947 the (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Department were combined into one department, viz., External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department, and on 29 August 1947 the same was designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. On 16 March 1949, it was designated as Ministry of External Affairs, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Administration Section was renamed as Administration I Section

1. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp. 168-169.

to deal with all matters pertaining to office establishment. ² The General Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was renamed as Administration II Section, to deal with stationery, furniture, office accommodation, advance for purchase of cycles, staff cars, medical treatment, public holidays, Rules and Regulations Codes, telephones, trunk calls etc. for the whole of the amalgamated ³ Ministry. On 29 March 1949 the work connected with the supply of stationery, books, publications to various overseas Missions was also transferred from General I Section to Administration II ⁴ Section. On 2 August 1949 the existing Cash Section was renamed ⁵ as Administration III Section to deal with preparation of budget, pension and gratuity cases, preparation of pay bills, bills for travelling allowances etc.

The following records of Administration, Administration I, Administration II, and Administration III Sections are available:-

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2. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-D I/1949, P. I-Corres.
 3. Ibid.
 4. Ibid., p. 22-corres.
 5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-D/1949-Part I (Office Order No. 49, dated 2 August 1949)

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)

1.	Administration Section (Files: one bundle)	1946	0.25
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B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1952)

1.	Administration Section (Files: 2 bundles)	1947-1949	0.50
2.	Administration I Section (Files: 5 bundles)	1949-1952	1.25
3.	Administration II Section (Files)	1949-1952	-
4.	Administration III Section (Files: one bundle)	1949	0.25

The files of Administration I and II Sections are kept together in the same bundles. Most of these files include various office orders. Although Administration I, II and III Sections were officially created in 1949, a few files of these Sections bear the year 1948 on their file covers, e.g., File Nos. 27 (103-AD I/1948, 27 (105)-AD I/1948, 87-AD I/1948, 127-AD III/1948.

64. FAR EAST AND AMERICA (FEA) SECTION (1946-1949)

The Far Eastern Section ceased to exist on 12 July 1946, and some of its work were taken over by the newly created Far East and America Section. This Section was made responsible for the following items of work:-

Matters relating to Japan, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Siam, U.S.A., Korea, Portuguese Tomor, Portuguese Macao, and Far Eastern Commission.

From 27 December 1948, the work relating to Japan and Far Eastern Commission was transferred to the Central Asian Section, and the work concerning America was made over to the North East Frontier Section. The Far East and America Section was re-named as Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand Section on 16 March 1949.

The following records of the Far East and America Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)		
Files (12 bundles: Manuscript)	1946	3.00

1. See Far Eastern (FE) Section (1944-1946).
2. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 165.
3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File Nos. (i) 127-AD III/1948, and (ii) 2 -AD/1948 (Office Order dated 30 December 1948).
4. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, p. 10-corres.

1	2	3
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B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)

Files (18 bundles)	1947-1948	4.50
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65. PROTOCOL(P.T) SECTION (1946-1949)

66. PROTOCOL II (PT II) SECTION (1950)¹

The Protocol Section was created on 18 June 1946 in the External Affairs Department. The following items of work were assigned to this Section:-²³

Appointment of foreign Consular Officers in India. Facilities for foreign Diplomatic and Consular representatives in India. Compilation of general instructions covering diplomatic procedure. Accommodation for foreign diplomatic representatives. Ceremonials. Visits of foreign personages to India (from the procedural aspect only; actual organisation was dealt with by the Territorial Section concerned, and the General Section. Salutes, Warrant of Procedure. Honours, titles, and decorations.

The following subjects which were also allotted to the Protocol Section were transferred to other Sections in February 1947 as mentioned under:-⁴

Books, maps and publications (to Research and Intelligence Section). Purchase of newspapers etc.,; air and sea passages, and other travel arrangements; controls (to Administrative Section). Applications of Ordinances to areas under the

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1. The records of the Protocol I (PTI) Branch are not yet transferred to the National Archives of India.
 2. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-F.O./1946 (Office Order dated 18 June 1946); Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 106.
 3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, pp. 86-87.
 4. Ibid.

Administrative control of the External Affairs Department; locusts; temporary accommodation for foreign representatives as V.I.Ps (to Territorial Sections concerned). Publicity Co-ordination Committee (to Co-ordination and Conferences Section). Controls (to Administrative Section).

On the attainment of Independence, the Protocol Section also
5
became responsible for the following:-

All work connected with recognition of Heads of foreign Diplomatic Missions in India, their receptions on arrival and presentation of credentials. All work connected with the presentation of credentials by Indian Ambassadors and Ministers to Heads of foreign countries. Forms of treaties, agreements, and other formal documents, e.g., credentials. (The Protocol Section was also made responsible for ensuring co-ordination between the other Sections concerned.)⁶

The (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Department were combined on 1 June 1947, and designated as External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department. The same was redesignated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947. The Ministry was again renamed as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, when the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Protocol and Liaison work of the

5. Ibid., p.79

6. Administrative Director of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 166.

Overseas III Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was
 taken over by the Protocol Section.

The Protocol Section was bifurcated into two separate Section viz., Protocol I, and Protocol II in 1949. The records of the Protocol I Section are not yet transferred to the National Archive of India. The Protocol II Section dealt mainly with the subject relating to immunities granted to the foreign diplomatic staff in India. On 15 November 1949 the Protocol II Section took over the consular work from the Consular Section.

The following records of the Protocol Section , and Protocol I Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A . CROWN PERIOD (1946)		
1. Protocol Section (Files: One bundle)	1946	0.25
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1950)		
1. Protocol Section (Files: 11 bundles)	1947-1949	2.75
2. Protocol II Section (Files: one bundle)	1950	0.25
<hr/>		
7. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, p.11-corres.		
8. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949, Part I, p.231. See also Consular Section (1947).		

67. CONSULAR SECTION (1947)

In order to relieve pressure of work in the External Branch, the Consular Section was created in the External Affairs Department in the beginning of 1947¹ to deal with matters relating to compilation of instructions for the guidance of Indian Consular Offices abroad,² ultimately embodied in the book entitled "Consular Instructions, India."³ The consular work was transferred to the Protocol II Section on 15 November 1949.

However, later on it was found necessary to bring together all consular work handled in different Territorial Sections into a self-contained Consular Section. As an experimental measure, a separate Consular Section was formed in August 1951. The Consular Section was reorganised in June 1954, and was made responsible for guiding the Indian Missions and posts abroad on consular work, and offering assistance and advice on consular matters to foreign Missions in India. On 1 May 1955 the Consular Section⁴ was split up into two Consular I and Consular II Sections.

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1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 21(9)-AD I/1949 (Routine Papers, p. 10).
 2. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 164.
 3. Ministry of External Affairs File, No. 1-AD/1949, Part I, p. 231.
 4. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 3(3)-O&M/1954, p. 16-corres.

The following records of the Consular Section are available

Series	Year	Space
Files (One bundle)	1947	0.25

68. UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION I (UNO I) SECTION
(1947-1948)

69. UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION II (UNO II) SECTION
(1947-1948)

70. UNITED NATIONS I (UN I) SECTION (1949-1950)

71. UNITED NATIONS II (UN II) SECTION (1948)

Prior to the year 1947 the work concerning the United Nations Organisation was the responsibility of the Post-War Reconstruction Section, and the Co-ordination and Conferences Section. The Post-War Reconstruction Section ceased to exist from 12 July 1946, and the Co-ordination and Conference Section was split up into two sections on 25 March 1947, viz., (i) United Nations Organisation I Section, and (ii) United Nations Organisation II Section. The following items of work were allotted to the UNO I and UNO II Sections:-

UNO I Section: General policy questions relating to UNO (except General Assembly). Special Agencies and International Organisations in relation to UN International Conference (except Peace Conferences). The UNO I Section, however, was not responsible for any accounts, budgetary, and establishment work relating to UN, Indian delegations, travel arrangements for delegations to

See Post-War Reconstruction (PNR) Section (1944-1946), and Co-ordination and Conferences (CC) Section (1946-1947).

External Affairs Department, File No. 73-AD/1947, pp. 9-10, and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 77.

Ibid.

International Conferences. The terms for delegations were dealt with by Establishment Section, accounts of delegations by Accounts Section, and travel arrangements by General Section.

UNO II Section: Preparation of briefs and connected work in regard to the General Assembly of the UN. Classification and distribution of UNO documents to various Sections of the office, all Departments of the Government of India, as well as specialised agencies.

In conformity with the United Nations Charter and international practice, the "United Nations Organisation" was referred to simply as "United Nations." Therefore, from 16 June 1948 UNO I and UNO II Sections were renamed as United Nations I (UN I), and United Nations II (UN II) Sections respectively. The work relating to United Nations General Assembly was transferred⁵ from UN I Section to UN II Section with effect from 29 July 1948.

The following records of UNO I, UNO II, UN I, and UN II Sections are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
1. UNO I Section (Files: 13 bundles)	1947-1948	3.25
2. UNO II Section (Files: 3 bundles)	1947-1948	0.75
4. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 2-AD/1948, pp. 9-10.		
5. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 44.		

1.	2.	3.
3. UN I Section (Files: 13 Bundles)	1949-1950	3.25
4. UN II Section (Files: One bundle)	1948	0.25

72. COMMUNICATIONS AND SECURITY (C & S) SECTION
(1947, 1949)

The Communications and Security Section was created¹
in the External Affairs Department by an order dated 8 January
1947. This Section included the Central Cypher Bureau,² and was
responsible for all forms of communications with foreign posts,
including communications by diplomatic bags, and for security at
Headquarters and in Missions abroad.

The following two files of the Communications and Security
Section are now available in one carton box:-

Files	Year	Space
(i) File No.14/C&S/ 1947 (Treatment of private mail and parcels re- ceived for onward transmission through Diplomatic Bags)	1947	0.20
(ii) File No.32/C&S/ 1949 (Establishment of a courier service bet- ween London and Moscow, via Prague)	1949	- .

1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations,
File No.10-AD/1947, p.2-corres.
2. See also Central Cypher Bureau(1908-1939).

73. RESEARCH AND INTERLLIGENCE (R&I) SECTION
(1947-1949)

The Research and Intelligence Section was created in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations in 1947.

The Section was concerned with the following items of work:-

Preparation of briefs on the political background in various territories. Preparation of general briefs on international affairs. Compilation of Fortnightly Intelligence Summaries based on materials received from the Indian Missions abroad. (The summaries were intended to keep the Indian Missions abroad informed of the trend of international events.)

The following records of the Research and Intelligence Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (11 bundles)	1947-1949	2.75

1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949-Part I, p.95; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.166.

74. ARAB WORLD AND TURKEY (AWT) SECTION
(1947-1949)
75. ARAB WORLD AND TURKEY I(AWAT I) SECTION
(1949)
76. ARAB WORLD AND TURKEY II (AWT II) SECTION
(1949)

The Arab World and Turkey Section was set up¹ in the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department on 27 August 1947. The following items of work² were allotted to this Section

Matters relating to Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Transjordan, Red Sea, and Persian Gulf(except for the Persian littoral) of the Persian Gulf). (Most of the subjects were taken over from the Middle East Section.)

On 16 March 1949, the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was redesignated as Ministry of External Affairs, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Arab World and Turkey Section was renamed as Arab World and Turkey I Section, and the Hajj Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was renamed as Arab World and Turkey II³ Section. The Arab World and Turkey I Section remained responsible for all work previously dealt with by the Arab World and

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1. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-AD/1947, p. 72
 2. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 165.
 3. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, pp. 7 and 39-40-corres.

Turkey Section, while the work connected with Saudi Arabia Hajj⁴ and Aden was taken over by the Arab World and Turkey II Section. However, in 1949 the work pertaining to the Italian colonies in Africa was also transferred from the Africa Section to the Arab World and Turkey I Section.⁵

The following records (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Arab World and Turkey Section (Files: 8 bundles)	1947-1949	2.00
2. Arab World and Turkey I Section (Files: 3 bundles)	1949	0.75
3. Arab World and Turkey II Section (Files: one bundle)	1949	0.25

4. Ibid., p. 13-corres.

5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1. -AD/1949-Part I, p. 125.

77. EUROPE (EUR) SECTION (1947-1949)

78. EUROPE I (EUR I) SECTION (1949)

79. EUROPE II (EUR II) SECTION (1949)

The External Branch¹ in the External Affairs Department was bifurcated into two Sections on 31 March 1947, viz., (i) External² Section, and (ii) Europe Section. The Europe Section was made responsible for the whole of Europe, including the peace settlement with Germany and Austria,³ while the External Section continued to deal with rest of the subjects.

The External Affairs Department was designated as (i) External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department on 1 June 1947, (ii) Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947, and (iii) Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and the two wings, viz., External Affairs Wing, and Commonwealth Relations Wing combined. From the same date (i.e., 16 March 1949) the Europe Section was renamed as Europe I Section,⁴ and the External Section as Europe II Section.

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1. See External Branch (1882-1948)
 2. External Affairs Department, File No. 73-AD/1947, pp. 16-18; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, File No. 127-AD III/1948, p. 80.
 3. Ibid: Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 165.
 4. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26(79 -AD I/1949, pp. 5-6 corres.

The Europe I Section was made responsible for the matters relating to Western Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), Gibraltar (taken over from the Overseas III section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing), and foreign possessions in India (taken over from the External Section).

6

The Europe II Section was made responsible for the matters relating to Central and Eastern Europe (including Russia). The work dealt with in the External Section relating to Ethiopia, French Colonies in North Africa, Belgian Congo, and Portuguese Possessions in India was transferred to the Africa Section. The work relating to Madagascar was made over to the United Kingdom Section. The work in connection with Central and South America was transferred to the Americas Section. From 29 March 1949, the co-ordination work relating to Territorial Sections was transferred from the Europe II to the United Kingdom Section. From 4 October 1954, Europe I and Europe II Sections were renamed as Europe (EUR) and Goa & Pondicherry (GP) Sections respectively.

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5. Ibid
 6. Ibid.
 7. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949-Part I, p. 33.
 8. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 3(1)-O&M/1954, p. 1 corres.

The following records of the (i) Europe Section, (ii) Europe I Section, and (iii) Europe II Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Europe Section (Files: 0 bundles)	1947-1949	2.00
2. Europe I Section (Files: 5 bundles)	1949	1.25
3. Europe II Section (Files: 5 bundles)	1949	1.25

80. IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN (IA) SECTION (1947-1950)

1

The Iran and Afghanistan Section was set up in the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department on 27 August 1947 to deal with the matters concerning Iran, Afghanistan and Afghan Refugees living in India. The work relating to Iran taken over from the Middle East Section, and that of Afghanistan and Afghan Refugees living in India from the North West Frontier and Afghanistan Section, when the latter was abolished.

The following records of the Iran and Afghanistan Section (Post - Independence Period) are available:

Series	Years	Space
Files (14 bundles)	1947-1950	3.50

The two isolated files noted below for the years 1939 and 1944 which do not belong to the Iran and Afghanistan Section are kept along with these records in a separate bundle:-

(i) F.No. I/39:A note on the situation in India, by Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa.

and (ii) F.No. I/A/44: Situation reports of Indians in South Africa.

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1. External Affairs Department, File No.73-AD/1947,p.72
Administrative Directory of the Government of India(1948 Edition),New Delhi,1949,p.165.

01. FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL (FSP) SECTION
(1947-1950)

The Indian Foreign Service was created as a specialised service for the conduct of the whole range of India's foreign relations by a decision of the Cabinet of the Interim Government in October 1946. In order to deal with matters connected with the formation and administration of, and recruitment to that service, the Foreign Service Personnel Section was set up in 1947.

The following records of the Foreign Service Personnel Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (8 bundles)	1947-1950	2.00

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1. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 165; Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949, Part I, p. 23.

82. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (EA) SECTION (1947-1950)

The Economic Affairs Section was created in the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department in July 1947 to deal with all economic issues affecting foreign policy of the Government of India. This included review of the action of other Ministries in the foreign economic field, in order to ensure that such action was in accord with India's foreign policy. The following subjects were allotted to this Section:-

Matters relating to economic foreign policy. Briefing of delegations to Economic Commissions and Conferences and International bodies functioning under the United Nations. Economic aspect of treaty making from the view point of foreign policy. General matters of foreign policy involving economic issues, e.g. Marshall Plan and its application to Asia, economic sanctions against South Africa. Foreign investment policy. Co-ordination of economic policies of other Ministries concerned with economic affairs in relation to foreign policy.

The Economic Affairs Section continued to function till 1950, when it went out of existence for a whole decade until it was revived in July 1961 as Economic and Co-ordination Division.

The following records of the Economic Affairs Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (8 bundles)	1947-1950	2.00

1. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 168; External Affairs Department, File No. 129-AD/1947, pp. 3-4.

83. CEYLON AND ABDUCTED PERSONS (CAP) SECTION
(1948)

The Ceylon and Abducted Persons Section was created in 1948 to deal with the following subject:-

Political and diplomatic relations between India and Ceylon. Citizenship, immigration, and exchange control facilities for Indians in Ceylon. Welfare of Indian labour in Ceylon, and review of labour legislation there. Repatriation cases of Indians from Ceylon, and Ceylonese from India. Provision of trade facilities to Ceylon and training of Ceylonese students in different institutions in India. Maldivé Islands. All questions and legislation in regard to the recovery of abducted persons, including finance and accounts.

In June 1954 the Ceylon and Abducted Persons Section was renamed as Abducted Persons Section, and the subject relating to
1
Ceylon was taken over by Burma and Ceylon Section.

The following records of the Ceylon and Abducted Persons Section (Post - Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (One bundle)	1948	0.25

The files are not indexed.

1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 3(3)-O&M/1954, p.1-notes.

84. CHINA, JAPAN AND KOREA (CJK) SECTION (1949)

The Central Asian Section¹ was renamed as China, Japan and Korea² Section in the Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949. The matters relating to China, Sinkiang, HongKong, Japan, Far Eastern Commission, and Korea were allotted to this Section. The work connected with Nepal, which was dealt with by the Central Asian Section³ was taken over by the North East Frontier Section. On the other hand the China, Japan and Korea Section itself took over the work relating to Korea from the North East Frontier Section, and that of Hongkong from the Overseas III Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing.⁴ On 3 August 1949 the work relating to the Philippines was also added to the China, Japan and Korea⁵ Section from the Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand Section.

The following records of the China, Japan and Korea Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (5 bundles)	1949	1.25

1. See Central Asian (CA) Section (1944-1949)
2. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79) -AD I/1949, p. 16-corres.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949, Part I, p. 192.

85. AMERICAS (AMS) SECTION (1949)

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date, the Overseas III Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was re-named as Americas Section.¹ Some of the subjects earlier dealt with by the Overseas III Section were distributed to other Sections a few other chunks of territories withdrawn from the North East Frontier Section (viz., North America), External Section (viz., Central and South America)² were assigned to the Americas Section. The Americas Section, therefore dealt with the work relating to North America (including Canada), Central America, and South America (excluding British West Indies, and British Honduras).³

The following records (Post-Independence Period) of the Americas Section are available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (2 bundles)	1949	0.50

1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26(79)-AD I/1949, pp. 11 and 39-corres.
2. Ibid., pp. 5, 11, 17 and 39 (corres.); 21(9)-AD I/1949, p. 66-corres.
3. Ibid., p. 39 corres.

86. AFRICA (AFR) SECTION (1949)

87. AFRICA I (AFR I) SECTION (1949)

88. AFRICA II (AFR II) SECTION (1949)

On 16 March 1949 the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Overseas I Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was re-named as Africa Branch,¹ to deal with the work connected with the following:²

South Africa, East Africa (including Zanzibar, Rhodesias, Nyasaland and West Africa). Reciprocity Act and Rules framed thereunder. Somaliland (taken over from the Overseas III Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing). Ethiopia, French Colonies in North Africa, Belgian Congo, and Portuguese possessions in Africa (taken over from the External Section).

Shortly afterwards in 1949 the Africa Section was split up into two Sections, viz., (i) Africa I, and (ii) Africa II

The following records of Africa, Africa I and Africa II Sections (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

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1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, pp. 8, and 39-40 (corres).
 2. Ibid; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 178.

Series	Year	Space
1. Africa Section (Files: One bundle)	1949	0.25
2. Africa I Section (Files: 2 bundles)	1949	0.50
3. Africa II Section (Files: 3 bundles)	1949	0.75

89. BURMA AND CEYLON I SECTION (1949)

90. BURMA AND CEYLON II SECTION (1949)

91. BURMA I SECTION (1949)

92. BURMA II SECTION (1950)

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March, 1949, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Overseas II Section and the Evacuation Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing were renamed as Burma and Ceylon I, and Burma and Ceylon II Section respectively. The Burma and Ceylon I Section¹ was made responsible for the work connected with Burma, Ceylon and Maldiv²e Islands. The Burma and Ceylon II Section³ was saddled with the work concerning evacuation from Burma, and emigration. There were then rapid changes. Shortly after nine days (i.e., from 25 March 1949) the emigration work was transferred to Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section.⁴ But from 4 May 1949, the work pertaining to Siam and Indo-China itself was taken over by Burma and Ceylon II Section⁵ from Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section.

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1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, pp. 9, 14 and 39 (corres.).
 2. Ibid., p. 14-corres.
 3. Ibid., pp. 9 and 39 (corres)
 4. Ibid., p. 21 corres.
 5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949-Part I, p. 88.

It appears that soon after (i.e., in 1949), Burma and Ceylon I and II Sections were renamed as Burma I and II Sections respectively to deal with the following items of work. The affairs concerning Ceylon became the exclusive responsibility of Ceylon and Abducted Persons Section:-

Burma I Section:

All work concerning Burma, except relating to establishment, protocol, accounts and recovery of advances given to war-time evacuees from Burma. Evacuation and re-settlement of destitute Indians from Burma. Alternative employment of, and all service questions relating to, ex-Burma employees of Indian nationality. Legal matters such as, service of summons, letters of request. Extradition of offenders to and from Burma. Inter-Government and other regulations. War damage and claims arising from injuries suffered during the war.

Burma II Section:

Residual work relating to the scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from Burma, Malaya etc. Work connected with the case against S.K. Ghosh, I.C.S. and others. Settlement of pre-partition claims of the ex-contractors and payment of gratuity etc. to ex-employees of the Refugee Organisation, which were under the control of the External Affairs Department before partition. Long term scheme for the maintenance of refugees orphans who came to India from Burma, Malaya etc. Evacuee identity certificates.

In June 1954 Burma I and II Sections were combined. The new Section took over the work concerning Ceylon from Ceylon and

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6. Ministry of External Affairs, File No, 29(2)-AD I /1951, p. 16, (Descriptive Memoir of the Ministry of External Affairs, 1950)
 7. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 3(3)-O&M/1954, p. 1- notes.

Abducted Persons Section, and was renamed as Burma and Ceylon
 8
 Section. The Ceylon and Abducted Persons Section changed its
 name as Abducted Persons Section.

The following records of Burma and Ceylon I, Burma and
 Ceylon II, Burma I and Burma II Sections are available. The
 files of these Sections are indexed under their respective heads:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Burma and Ceylon I Section. (Files: 3 bundles)	1949	0.75
Two files for 1947, and one file for 1948 of Overseas II Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing are retained in one bundle.		
2. Burma and Ceylon II Section (Files: One bundle)	1949	0.25
3. Burma I Section (Files: 2 bundles)	1949	0.50
4. Burma II Section (Files: 2 bundles)	1950	-
Only one file of Burma II Section for 1950 (No.31-1/1950-B.II) has so far been transferred, and retained with the files of Burma I Section).		

5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No.3(1)-O &M/1954,
 p.1-corres.

93. SIAM, INDO-CHINA AND MALAYA (SIM) SECTION
(1949)

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and from the same date Emigration Section in the Commonwealth Relations Wing of the former was renamed¹ as Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section. The work connected with the following was entrusted to this Section:²

- (i) Siam and Indo-China- taken over from Far East and America Section, and then transferred to Burma and Ceylon II Section³ with effect from 4 May 1949,
- (ii) Malaya - taken over from Overseas II Section.
- (iii) Emigration - taken over from Emigration Section.

The Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section soon became defunct, and its subjects were transferred to other sections. The following records of the Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (One bundle)	1949	0.25

(Only a few files are available at present).

1. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, pp. 18 and 21-corres.
2. Ibid.
3. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949, Part I, p. 88.

94. EXTERNAL SERVICES (XS) SECTION (1949-1950)

The External Services Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of External Affairs to deal with the following subjects on foreign publicity :-

Cable Service. Wireless Service (administrative matters). Press releases. News from India. Political appreciation. Bi-weekly round-up of Press reactions and economic round-ups. Supply of 'Indian Information' (3 editions) Food Bulletins, Government reports, and publications, newspapers, periodicals, maps, charts, paintings, and private publications to diplomatic and consular posts.

The following records of the External Services Section (Post-Independence Period) are available :-

Series	Years	Space
Files (2 bundles)	1949-1950	0.50

-
1. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949.

95. UNITED KINGDOM (UK) SECTION¹ (1949-1950)

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and the two wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Overseas V Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing was re-named² as the United Kingdom Section. The Overseas V Section earlier used to deal mainly with the subject relating to United Kingdom and Ceylon. The work relating to Ceylon and Maldive Islands was transferred from the Overseas V Section to the Burma and Ceylon I Section³. The United Kingdom Section took⁴ over the work in connection with :-

- (i) United Kingdom (from Overseas V Section),
- (ii) Mauritius, Seychelles, Fiji, and British West Indies (from Overseas III Section), and
- (iii) Madagascar (from External Section).

-
1. With effect from 16 March 1949 the Overseas V Section was renamed as the United Kingdom Section. A few files of Overseas V Section for the year 1948 (Pinned through as UK Section) are also retained along with the records of the United Kingdom Section.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26 (79)-AD I/1949, p. 15-corres.
 3. Ibid.
 4. Ibid.

5

Besides, the work relating to Ireland, British Honduras, Deportation, Repatriation, Preventive Detention was added to the United Kingdom Section. From 29 March 1949 the co-ordination work relating to Territorial Sections was also transferred from the Europe II Section to the UK Section⁶.

The following records of the United Kingdom Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
File (4 bundles)	1949-1950	1.00

5. Ibid., pp. 11 and 39

6. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949-Part I, p. 33.

96. INDONESIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND
(IANZ) SECTION (1949-1950)

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and the two wings viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing were combined. From the same date the Far East and America Section¹ was renamed as Indonesia, Australia and Newzealand Section. The work relating to the following was assigned to this Section:²-

Indonesia, Philippines, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Australia, and Newzealand.

The Indonesia, Australia and Newzealand Section took over³ the work in connection with British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Australia and Newzealand from the Overseas III Section of the Commonwealth Relations Wing. The work dealt with in the Far East and America Section relating to (i) Siam, and Indo-China⁴ was transferred to the "Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section", and (ii) Korea to the "China, Japan, and Korea Section". From

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1. See Far East and America Section (1946-1949).
 2. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 26(79)-AD I/1949, p. 39-corres.
 3. Ibid., p. 10-corres.
 4. Ibid.

3 August 1949 the work relating to the Philippines was also transferred⁵ to the "China, Japan and Korea Section".

The following records of the Indonesia, Australia and New-zealand Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1949-1950	1.00

5. Ministry of External Affairs, File No. 1-AD/1949, Part I, p.182.

(11) OTHER SERIES/GROUPS OF RECORDS
(1825-1960)

97-100. BENGAL GOVERNMENT PAPERS (1830-1905)

97.. TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PAPERS
(1830-1859)

After the First Burmese War, Burma ceded Arakan and the
Tenasserim provinces to the British by the Treaties of Yandaboo¹
concluded on 24 February 1826. By the end of the Second Burmese
War (14 April 1852)² Pegu was also ceded, and the whole of Lower
Burma passed into the hands of the British. Arakan and Tenasserim
remained part of the Bengal Presidency, and in 1862 these were³
included in the new province of British Burma with Sir (Lieutenant
Colonel) Arthur Phayre as its Chief Commissioner. Until the
appointment of Chief Commissioner, Pegu and Tenasserim were
administered by two separate Commissioners.

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1. A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, Vol. XII, Calcutta, 1931, pp. 199, 201 and 230.
 2. Ibid., p. 202
 3. Foreign, General, A, January 1862, Nos. 108-112. On 1 January 1886 Upper Burma was annexed by the British. Shortly afterwards the districts of Upper Burma were brought under regular administration, and Upper and Lower Burma were formed into a single province of Burma under a Chief Commissioner, whose designation was changed in 1897 to that of Lieutenant Governor. In 1923 Burma became a Governor's Province (Aitchison, op.cit., pp. 207 and 209).

The Tenasserim Papers (items nos. 1-7 of the list mentioned below) are the original consultations of the Government of Bengal in various branches relating to the affairs of Tenasserim. The papers consist mainly of letters to and from the Commissioner, Tenasserim Province, his chief correspondents being the Government of Bengal. The topic that predominates in these letters is "convicts". Tenasserim, at the time the letters were written, was mainly a convict settlement. From 1833 onwards there is a mention of a large number of "Thuggee" convicts coming into Tenasserim. The convicts had a large hand in developing the country. They built roads, worked in tin mines, cut canals, erected buildings, and also worked in pearl fisheries. Their services were hired to private individuals, but this practice was stopped under the orders of the Government of Bengal. These papers appear to be partly incomplete.

The abstracts of weekly proceedings of the Commissioner, "Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces" (item no. 9 of the list) consisting of letters reports, consultations etc., throw light on the administration of the provinces, specially on marine, medical, judicial, and revenue matters. Some of the abstracts also relate to some Indo-Burma border disputes, and the transfer of officers in the various Departments of the Commissioner. The Tenasserim and Martaban Papers were evidently

transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, when the latter took over the administration of the places.

The research workers are advised to consult the other records of the Foreign Department relating to Tenasserim. They may also consult the following papers: (i) on Tenasserim: Home Department (Miscellaneous Records) No. 519; Foreign Department (Miscellaneous Records) Nos. 196-197; and Foreign Department (Bengal Political Papers); (ii) on Pegu: Foreign Department (Miscellaneous Records Nos. 369 and 385; and (iii) on Upper Burma: Home Department (Upper Burma Branch : 1886-1888).

The following Tenasserim and Martaban Papers are preserved in the National Archives of India. No subject-list of the papers is available at present :-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

<u>Consultations:</u> (Unbound: manuscripts) (Item nos. 1-7)	21.00
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- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Judicial | 19 January 1830-9 November 1854 |
| 2. Revenue | 16 December 1833-15 June 1854 |
| 3. General | 9 December 1834-28 September 1854. |

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4. Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part II: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
 5. Ibid.

1	2	3
4. Marine	9 May 1838-29 April 1854	
5. Marine-Steam	4 January 1838-12 January 1854	
6. Ecclesiastical	13 April 1842-22 September 1853	
	The following Consultations are available only:-	
	(i) 13 April 1842: 1 document,	
	(ii) 2 June 1850: 3 documents,	
	(iii) 29 April 1852: 3 documents,	
	and (iv) 6 January: 5, 24 March: 1,	
	19 May: 2, 14 July: 1 and	
	22 September 1853: 2 documents.	
7. Customs	1835, 1842 and 1844-1848.	
	The following Consultations are available only:-	
	(i) 10 June-19 August-1835:	
	4 documents,	
	(ii) 6 August-26 October 1842	
	10 documents,	
	and (iii) 16 October 1844-8 November	
	1848: 66 documents, i.e.,	
	1844: 10, 1845: 32, 1846: 11,	
	1847: 2 and 1848: 11 documents.	
	(Item nos. 1-7 are kept in 63 carton boxes)	
8. Index (One volume: manuscript)	1830-1854	0.10

The volume relates to item nos. 1-7 above, but does not show the division of the Branches clearly.

1	2	3
9. Abstracts of Proceedings of Commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces (5 volumes: manuscript)	1855-1859	0.50

The abstracts of weekly proceedings begin from 1 May 1855 and the following volumes are available:-

Vol. I (1855), Vol. II (1856),
Vol. III (1857), Vol. IV (1858),
Vol. V (1859).

98. BENGAL POLITICAL PAPERS (1834-1905)

This group of papers of the Government of Bengal comprise

- (a) Original Political Consultations relating to North-East Frontier of India, South-West Frontier of India (later Sambalpur),¹ Tenasserim Provinces,² Khasia Hills, affairs of the Nawabs of Murshidabad and Dacca, and the Princes of Tipu Sultan's family of Mysore, (b) Original Foreign Consultations, with Body Sheets, with regard to transactions with the foreign powers, and (c) Original Political Proceedings on varied subjects.

Under the Charter Act of 1833, which came into force in 1834, the Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India. On 1 May 1843 the Secretariat of the Government of India was completely separated from that of Bengal. These Political and Foreign papers of the Government of Bengal were transferred to the Government of India in October 1843, when the business with which³ they dealt with was assigned to the latter Government.

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1. See also Sambalpur Papers (1849-1860).
 2. See also Tenassarim and Martaban Papers (1830-1859).
 3. The Political Consultations of the Government of Bengal from 21 November 1834 onwards are preserved in the State Archives, West Bengal, Calcutta. From that date, separate series of proceedings were recorded for Government of Bengal and Government of India, and the term 'Council' for the latter was replaced by 'Supreme Council of India.'

The following papers are preserved in the National Archives of India. No index or subject-list of these papers is now available:

Series	Years	Space
A COMPANY PERIOD (1834-1843)		
(a) Political, and (b) Foreign Consultations (6 outsize bundles: manuscript)	1834-1843	3.96
<p>(i) The (a) Political, and (b) Foreign Consultations totalling 233 in number, are retained together, These are available from 3 December 1834 (No. 2) to 5 April (No. 6).</p> <p>(ii) Many Body Sheets (1834-43) of the Foreign Consultations are also retained along with the papers.</p>		
B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1905)		
(c) Political Proceedings (manuscript and printed: in 28 carton boxes)	1860-1905	5.88
<p>Some of the proceedings are folded documents.</p>		

99. BHUTAN, SIKKIM AND TIBET PAPERS (1845-1905)

The Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet Papers (1845-1905) in the National Archives of India are preserved in two groups, viz., (i) 1845-1859 and (ii) 1860-1905.

The papers (1845-1859) represent a number of original consultations and copies recorded by the Government of Bengal in the General, Judicial and Political Departments from time to time relating to the British diplomatic relations with Bhutan and Sikkim. The documents give a glimpse of Anglo-Bhutanese relations after the isolation of Bhutan was broken by the impact of powerful forces, represented by the British Government of India, and the unsatisfactory nature of Bengal Duars frontier drew the attention of the Indian Government. A British cantonment was posted on the frontier of Jalpaiguri. A few documents also throw side-lights on Anglo-Sikkim relations and the question of opening of Sikkim to traders.

The collection is not complete, and apparently many documents, including those of the earlier period (1834-1844) relating to Bhutan Sikkim, as well as Tibet, were lost. In all, 64 items of documents in 210 shell-covers (1845-1859) are now preserved in one big-size carton box. Four typed copies of subject-list of this collection are available.

A few notable documents in the collection (1845-1905) are mentioned below:-

1. Report on the breach of peace committed in Cooch Behar Frontier by the Bhutias (24 January 1849, Nos.62-63).
2. Boundary line between Bhutan and Cooch Behar (10 April 1850, Nos.92-93, 19 June 1850, Nos.85-86, 8 January 1851, Nos.64-67, 5 February 1851, No.84).
3. Report regarding the State of affairs on the Bhutan frontier (19 June 1850, Nos.96, 98-102, 10 November 1853, Nos.88-89).
4. Instructions given to the Raja of Sikkim to correspond with the Government of Bengal in all matters connected with the civil and military affairs (3 December 1857, Nos.81-85).
5. Opening out Sikkim to traders (25 March 1858, Nos.113-115, 17 March 1859, No.16, 7 April, 1859, Nos.1-3).

The collection of Bengal Government Political Proceedings relating to Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet (1860-1905) also deal with the British relation with these States during the period. The Bengal Government (Political Department) compiled two printed lists of these papers (with subjects) entitled (i) List A and B Papers relating to Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet (1860-1905), Calcutta, 1908, and (ii) List of A and B Papers relating to Bhutan (1864-1866), Calcutta, 1909. A few copies of these printed lists are available.

Some notable documents in the collection (1860-1905) are mentioned below:-

1. Aggression of the Bhutias in the British Frontier (5 January 1860, Nos.10-12 (No.11 is wanting)).
2. Occupation of the Bhutia Mahal to the west of Teesta river (26 April 1860, Nos.58-59).
3. Movement of troops into Sikkim (November 1860, Nos.21-23).

4. Building a house for Bhutan Agent at Darjeeling (December 1861, No.91). 5. Bhutan Mission (April 1862, No.22; November 1863, Nos.49-50; November 1863, Nos.92-94). 6. Proposal for the opening out of a road through Sikkim and Tibet (March 1863, Nos.25-26; April 1863, Nos.26-29; August 1863, Nos.15-17; September 1863, No.44). 7. Annexation to the British dominions of the tract of country ceded by the Bhutan Government (December 1866, Nos.1-2). 8. Journey of Roman Catholic Missionaries in Tibet (May 1868, Nos.10-12). 9. Heir to the throne of Sikkim (June 1869, Nos.21-27). 10. Bhutan affairs (November 1869, Nos 21-24). 11. Boundary between Bhutan and British territory (April 1872, Nos.32-35 and K.W.; July 1872, Nos.58-75 and K.W.; September 1872, Nos.25-28; October 1872, No.37; December 1872, No.8; March 1873, Nos 58-68 (No.68 wanting); August 1873, Nos.91-116 and K.W., Nos.117-126 and K.W.); B, October 1903, Nos.7-11; A, December 1903, Nos.10-16, A, January 1904, Nos.5-6. 12. New Dev Raja of Bhutan (October 1873, Nos.7-8). 13. Trade with Tibet and Central Asia (July 1873, Nos.87-88 and K.W.) October 1873, Nos.10-13 and K.W.). 14. Decline of Chinese influence in Tibet (September 1874, Nos.31-34, File No.48A). 15. Trade route from Darjeeling through Sikkim to Tibet frontier (January 1876, No.3, File No.97). 16. Civil War in Bhutan (July 1877, Nos.24-25, File No.55; August 1877, No,39, File No.55). 17. Visit of certain officers to Chumbi in Tibet (B, May 1905, Nos. 271-274, File No.T/52).

The Government of Bengal (Political Department) transferred these papers (1845-1859) and (1860-1905) to the Government of India (Foreign Department), when the subjects dealing with these areas were assumed by the latter. The papers were subsequently transferred to the Imperial Record Department (now National Archives of India) in separate instalments for custody. The following papers are available :-

Series	Years	Space
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A. COMPANY PERIOD (1845-1859)

Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet Papers (Unbound: manuscript, in one outside carton box)	1845-1859	0.62
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(i) Most of the papers are out-size documents and kept in an out-size carton box.

(ii) Gaps: 1846-47 and 1856.

There are many monthly gaps in between. In some cases, for example, only one document for 1845, four documents for 1852, and three documents for 1854 are available.

B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1905)

Bhutan, Sikkim and Tibet Papers (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 10 carton boxes)	1860-1905	2.10
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Some of the 'A' and 'B' Proceedings are folded, and a few papers relating to Bhutan are very brittle.

100. SAMBALPUR PAPERS (1849-1862)

Sambalpur, now a district in Orissa, was under the dominion of the Marathas from 1755 to 1803, when it was ceded to the British Government. In 1806, it was restored to the Bhonsle Chief of Nagpur, but in 1818 on the deposition of Appa Sabib, it reverted to the British Government, and was finally ceded to the latter by the Treaty of 1826.

In 1833 Sambalpur was placed under the control of the Agent to the Governor General for South-West Frontier. It was placed under the control of the Bengal Government in 1849, the area being directly administered by the Principal Assistant to the Agent for the South-West Frontier till 1854, and later by the Principal Assistant to the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Chotanagpur. In 1860 Sambalpur was transferred to the Orissa Division of Bengal, and in 1862 it was made over to the newly constituted Central Provinces. In 1905 the bulk of the district was re-transferred to the Bengal Province, and in 1912 to the newly created province of Bihar and Orissa.¹ Under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935, Orissa was separated from Bihar in 1937, and Sambalpur formed a district in the former.

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1. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Sambalpur District, by F. Dewar, Patna, 1906; Bengal District Gazetteers, Sambalpur, by L. S. S. O'Mally, Calcutta, 1909; Orissa District Gazetteers, Sambalpur, by Nilmani Senapati (Chief Editor) and Bhabakrushna Mahanti (State Editor), Cuttack, 1971; A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, Volume II (The Treaties and c, relating to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces), by C. U. Aitchison, Calcutta, 1930.

The Sambalpur Papers preserved in the National Archives of India, consist of two sub-groups of Original Consultations of the Bengal Government in the (i) General Department(1849-1850, 1857), and (ii) Judicial Department (1857-1862). These are artificial collections having been formed by means of isolated documents taken away from the two parent series of the Bengal Government. The Bengal Government itself did not create a separate series of Sambalpur Papers.

The Papers mainly relate to correspondence of the Bengal Government with the Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for the South-West Frontier, and the Principal Assistant to the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Chotanagpur on matters relating to Sambalpur, and other connected papers of the same period.² The records were evidently transferred to the Government of India on the incorporation of the area in 1862 to the Central Provinces, which was then a centrally administered territory.

Being selections from Bengal Original Consultations, the consultation now preserved in the National Archives of India are not continuous. The State Archives, West Bengal, Calcutta, has in its custody the Bengal Government, Political Department as well

2. For other records relating to Sambalpur for 1803-1848, see also the records of Political Branch (1789-1859), and Bengal Political Papers(1834-1905).

as General Department Consultations from 1834 onwards. The Political Consultations are separately recorded there upto March 1844, and from April 1844, to July 1858 (except 1852), they are included in the General Department.

The following "Sambalpur Papers" are preserved in the National Archives of India. No subject-list of these papers is available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. COMPANY PERIOD (1849-1859)		
1. Bengal Original Consultations (General Department, Foreign Branch) (Unbound: manuscript, in one carton box)	1849-1850, 1857	0.42
<p style="text-align: center;">The consultations are available from 2 May 1849 (No. 50) to 3 July 1850 (No. 152), and 10 August 1857 (Nos. 965-970), totalling 53 consultations.</p>		
2. Bengal Original Consultations (Judicial Department) (Unbound: manuscript in 5 carton boxes)	1857-1859	2.10
<p style="text-align: center;">The consultations are available from 7 January 1857 (No. 150) to 29 December 1859 (No. 114), totalling 637 consultations.</p>		
<hr/>		
3. <u>Catalogue of the English Records (1758-1858) preserved in the Historical Record Room of the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, 1922, pp. 19-20 and 22-23; Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal, Part I: 1758-1858, Calcutta, 1977, pp. 131-134.</u>		

1	2	3
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B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1862)

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|------|
| 1. | Bengal Original
Proceedings
(Judicial Department)
(Unbound:
manuscript, in one
Carton box) | 1860-1862 | 0.42 |
|----|---|-----------|------|

The proceedings are available from
26 September 1860 (No. 354) to 6
June 1862 (No. 123), totalling about
150 folded documents.

161. DEPARTMENT/ BOARD OF COMMISSIONS
OF CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES
PAPERS (1803-1825)

Sadret Ali, the Nawab Vazir of Oudh ceded part of his territories, i.e., tracts of Rohilkhand and the Lower Doab to the East India Company by a treaty concluded on 10 November 1801, in return for a guarantee of protection. These territories were termed as "Ceded Provinces". Lord Wellesley provisionally appointed his brother Henry Wellesley as Lieutenant Governor of these provinces, aided by a Board of Commissioners- Ceded Provinces. The territories ceded by the Nawab of Oudh were divided into seven districts, viz., Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Etawa, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Farrukhabad, the last one being ceded by the Nawab of Farrukhabad.¹

On 18 January 1803 Henry Wellesley resigned from his post.² In February 1803 the Board was dissolved, and the "Ceded Provinces" became part of Bengal, and were placed under the administration of a special department of the Board of Revenue at Fort William.³ The Board of Revenue dealt with matters of revenue and justice

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1. The Central Administration of the East India Company (1773-1834), by B. B. Misra, Bombay, 1959, p. 200.
 2. Ibid., p. 81
 3. The Board of Revenue at Fort William in Bengal, Calcutta, was constituted earlier on 1 June 1786.

relating to these territories. The other heads of business pertaining to them were conducted through other departments of the Supreme Government.

After Lord Lake's campaigns of 1803, the "Conquered Provinces" consisting of the present Meerut Division, the rest of the Agra Division, the districts around Delhi, and the districts of Banda and Haripur were added to the "Ceded Provinces", and⁴ Cuttack was also added. The name of the special department of the Board of Revenue under which the administration of these provinces were placed was accordingly changed to Board of Revenue- Ceded and Conquered Provinces. On 27 November⁵ 1804 the Board was also styled as Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The proceedings of this department were recorded under three heads-- Revenue, Judicial, and Public, the subject embraced by them being respectively Revenue proper, Judicial, and Separate Revenue (i.e., Customs, Salt and Opium). On Wellesley's recall, the Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces was abolished in August 1805, and its functions were then distributed among the regular Secretariats, viz., Revenue, Judicial, and Public Departments.

4. Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal, Part I, (1758-1858), Calcutta, 1977, P. 80.

5. B. B. Misra, op.cit., p. #1

Two years after on 11 June 1807, a Board of Commissioners-Ceded and Conquered Provinces was appointed and was vested with all the duties and powers hitherto exercised by the Board of Revenue -Ceded and Conquered Provinces, with the exception of Cuttack, which continued to be administered by the Board of Revenue at Fort William.⁶ Next year the Board was reconstituted. In 1809 'Benares', which had been previously under the administration of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, was added to its jurisdiction. The Board of Commissioners- Ceded and Conquered Provinces⁷ was then re-named as Board of Commissioners-Upper Provinces (again re-designated as Board of Revenue-Western Provinces from 1 May⁸ 1822).

Meanwhile during the years 1807-1810, when the Board of Commissioners-Ceded and Conquered Provinces was engaged in its work, the Board of Revenue at Fort William continued to transact other business relating to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

6. Ibid., pp. 142 -143.

7. The Ceded and Conquered Provinces were given a new name "Upper Provinces". Except for some minor internal matters, the Upper Provinces continued to be directly governed by the Supreme Government up to 1834, when the Upper Provinces were separated from the Presidency of Bengal and given the name of Presidency of Agra. The Ceded and Conquered Provinces formed the foundation on which the North-Western Provinces was built. (History and Administration of the North-Western Provinces (1803-1858), by Dharma Bhanu, Agra, 1957, pp. 30-31).

8. On 1 May 1822 the division of the revenue administration was revised, and three new Boards were constituted, viz., (i) Board of Revenue-Lower Provinces (1822-1829), (ii) Board of Revenue-Central Provinces (1822-1829), and (iii) Board of Revenue-Western Provinces (1822-1829). The three Boards existed till 1829, when the revenue administration was again revised.

(I). The following records (1803-1825) are available in the National Archives of India, but they are retained under different series noted below. The papers are not indexed (except item nos. 9 and 11):-

Series	Years	Retained under
1.	2.	3.

(A). DEPARTMENT OF CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES (1803-1805)

1. Proceedings (5 volumes: manuscript)	1804-1805	Separate Revenue Branch (1788-1863) of the Home Depart ment
2. Original Consultations (5 bundles: manuscript)	1803-1804	-do-
3. Original Revenue Consultations (One bound volume: manuscript)	1804	"Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department (1630-1947) (Serial No. 115-A)

These papers which number fifteen, were submitted by Major J.G. Graham, Acting Controller of Ahmadnagar, and were enclosed with Major-General M.G. Wellesley's letter, dated 11 November 1804.

4. One Judicial Consultation (Unbound: manuscript)	1805	-do - (Serial No. 115-B)
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It contains a plan of the fortifications round the jail at Bareilly, enclosed with a letter dated 17 January 1805 from the Acting Magistrate of that place.

1	2	3
(Item Nos.3 and 4 were transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India- Foreign Department).		
5. General Letters(copies 1803-1805 of Ceded Provinces from Bengal to Court of Directors (One volume: manuscript)		"Miscellaneous Records" of the Home Department (1680-1932) (Serial No.210: Bound Volumes)
6. General Letters(copies) 1806 (Public and Ceded Provinces) from Court of Directors to Bengal (One volume: manuscript)		-do-(Serial No.221: Bound Volumes)
7. Judicial Regulations of 1802 Ceded Provinces (One volume: manuscript)		-do-(Serial No.277: Bound Volumes)
(Item Nos.5-7 did not originate in the Department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces).		
(B). BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS-CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES (1807-1825)		
8. Customs Proceedings (Volumes: manuscript) 1807-1825		Separate Revenue Branch (1788-1863) of the Home Department.
9. Index to Customs Proceedings (Volumes: manuscript) 1811-1824		-do-

1.	2.	3.
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(C) BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS-BIHAR AND BENARES
(1816-1826)

(In 1822 renamed as Board of Revenue-Central Provinces)

10. Customs Proceedings (Volumes: manuscript)	1816-1826 Gap: 1825	Separate Revenue Branch (1788-1863) of the Home Depart- ment
11. Index to Customs Proceedings (Volumes: manuscript)	1817-1826	-do-

(II) The following records (1802-1822) are available in the West Bengal State Archives, Calcutta :-

1. Board of Commissioners-Ceded Provinces
(March 1802-February 1803)
2. Board of Revenue-Ceded and Conquered Provinces
(March 1803-December 1807)
3. Board of Revenue-Ceded and Conquered Provinces
(October 1807-March 1810)
4. Commissioner-Bihar and Benares
(February 1816-December 1817)
5. Board of Commissioners-Bihar and Benares
(16 January 1818-April 1822).

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9. Catalogue of the English Records (1758-1858) preserved in the Historical Record Room of the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, 1922, pp.71-74; Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal, Part I(1758-1858), Calcutta, 1977, pp. 60-82.

(III). The following records (1803-1822) are available in the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow:¹⁰

1. Board of Revenue at Fort William in Bengal
(1803-1807)
2. Board of Commissioners- Ceded and Conquered
Provinces (1807-1822)
3. Board of Commissioners-Bihar and Benares
(1816-1822).

10. A Hand Book to the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow, 1975,
p.10.

102. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES PAPERS (1837-1858)

The Charter Act of 1833 divided the Government of Fort William in Bengal into two distinct Presidencies—the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and that lying to its north-west as Presidency of Agra. Bengal proper remained under the direct administration of the Governor-General-in-Council, and a separate Governor was appointed for the Presidency of Agra. The Act became a law on 28 August 1833 and came into force from 22 April 1834. But the scheme was not fully carried out, and the Section 38 of the Act, which had created Agra as a separate Presidency was suspended. From 29 February 1836 a new administrative unit was constituted as "North-Western Provinces"² to include the Presidency of Agra and Delhi territories under the administrative jurisdiction of a Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor was also entrusted with the superintendence of Political Agencies in Rajputana (including Ajmer, to which Merwara was added later on).

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1. William Bentinck's Minute dated 20 January 1834 (Foreign, Secret, 29 January 1834, Nos. 1-3).
 2. (i) Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1908, p. 31; (ii) Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers, Agra, Lucknow, 1965, p. 67; (iii) A Guide to the India Office Records (1800-1858), by William Foster, London, 1919, pp. 37 and 67-68 (Reprinted in 1966); and (iv) History and Administration of the North-Western Provinces (1803-1858), by Dharma Bhanu, Agra, 1937, pp. 104, 123-124.

From 29 February 1836 Alexander Ross acted as the Lieute-
nant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. Sir Charles
I. Metcalfe assumed the charge on 13 April 1836, and remained
in office till 31 December 1837.

"Saugor and Nerbudda Territories" which were being adminis-
tered by an Agent to the Governor-General since 1820, were in-
cluded in the North-Western Provinces in 1836, taken away in
1843, restored again in 1853, and remained part of the North-
Western Provinces until the creation of the Central Provinces in
1861. Between 1840 and 1853 Jhansi and parts of Jalaun and
Hamirpur were also added to the North-Western Provinces.
Immediately after the Great Revolt of 1857, the Delhi territories
were transferred to the Punjab in 1858, and Ajmer-Merwara was
taken over by the Central Government in 1871.

Oudh was annexed by the East India Company by a treaty
signed in February 1856. From February 1856 to January 1877
Oudh was maintained a separate Chief Commissionership.

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3. Dharma Bhanu, op.cit., p.129.
 4. Foreign (Political), 2 May 1836, Nos. 46-47.
 5. (i) Home, Public, 10 January 1838, No. 7; (ii) Dharma Bhanu,
op.cit., p.135.

On 17 January 1877 it was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces with headquarters at Allahabad. Sir George Couper, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh was appointed as the Lieutenant-Governor of the new administrative unit. It was, however, a tentative arrangement, and Oudh maintained a separate identity for some time more, with its headquarters at Lucknow. To avoid confusion the combined Province was given the name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, when the North-West Frontier Province was created in 1901 on the north-western frontier of India.

The majority of records of the North-Western Provinces are Political Consultations of the Government of North-Western Provinces, and some are Judicial, Revenue, and General Department Consultations on the affairs of certain principalities, e.g., Bundelkhand, "Saugar and Nerbudda Territories" etc., which were at one time within the administrative jurisdiction of the Government of North-Western Provinces, but subsequently came under the control of the Government of India. Necessarily the papers represent only portions of the series to which they belong. These records were transferred to the Government of India presumably when the change of jurisdiction took place.

The following records (in all 636 unbound documents and 2 bound volumes) of the North-Western Provinces (Company Period) are preserved in the Foreign Department as a separate series. The figures in brackets indicate the number of documents. For other papers relating to the North-Western Provinces, the research workers may consult the records of the Home Department (Public, Revenue, Judicial Branches), as well as the "Miscellaneous Records" of the Home Department: Nos. 486-508, 553-556 (Bound Volumes), and "Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department: Nos. 7, 46-47, 110, 181-185, 190, 205, 236, and 381-382:-

Series	Space
1.	2.
I. <u>Consultations:</u>	2.94
<u>Box No. 1:</u>	
12 December 1838	(1)
7 January-31 December 1840	(56)
<u>Box No. 2:</u>	
5 January-30 April 1842	(135)

7. (i) See Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part II: Home Department (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
(ii) The records of Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P. (1832-1855), Abstracts of Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P. (1854-1874), Oudh Records (1858-1890), the District Records of Agra (1814-1874), Ajmer (1858-1871), Hamirpur (1857-1873), Jalaun (1859-1873), Jhansi (1859-1874), as well as Collectorate and Mutiny Records of some of these series are preserved in the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow, (A Hand-Book to the U.P. State Archives, Lucknow, 1975), pp. 10-13, 16, 18-19.

1.

2.

Box No. 3:

3 May-30 May 1842 (134)

Box No. 4:

2 August-28 September 1842 (86)

Box No. 5:

5 October-28 October 1842 (102)

Box No. 6:

3 November-31 December 1842 (101)

Box No. 7:

25 January 1843 (1)

10 February 1843 (1)

6 August 1845 (2)

3 December 1845 (5)

6 December 1845 (1)

5 April 1846 (1)

25 April 1846 (1)

5 May 1846 (1)

8 May 1846 (1)

2 June 1846 (1)

22 August 1846 (1)

29 October 1846 (1)

28 September 1849 (1)

15 July 1850 (1)

21 May 1853 (1)

15 July 1858 (1)

(Gaps: 1839, 1841, 1844, 1847-48, and 1851-52).

(Consultations in item No. I are kept in 7 carton boxes).

	1.	2.
II. Political Department, Abstract of Proceedings of Sir Charles I. Metcalfe, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces	1837	0.10

(One volume:
manuscript)

Sir Charles Metcalfe assumed charge of Lieutenant-Governorship of North-Western Provinces on 13 April 1836. He resigned his office on 8 August 1837, but was relieved by Lord Auckland, Governor-General, with effect from 1 January 1838. (Home, Public, 10 January 1838, No. 7).

III. Abstract of Proceedings North-Western Provinces	1837	0.10
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(One volume:
manuscript)

103. MANIPUR PAPERS (1825-1834)

The Burmese had conquered Manipur in 1813. But after the First Burmese War (1824-26), Burma had agreed to abstain from interference there by the Treaty of Yandaboo¹ concluded on 24 February 1826, and Manipur practically became a British Protectorate.

The "Manipur Papers" preserved in the National Archives of India consist of several printed copies of Appendix I (extracts from correspondence regarding the Kubbo Valley upto the time of its cession to Burma in 1833), and Appendix II (extracts from correspondence regarding the cession of the Kubbo Valley to the Burmese, and the laying down of the Manipur-Burma boundary: 1833-34). Each printed copy of the two combined Appendices contain 65 pages, and covers relevant extracts from notes, correspondence, secret consultations, minutes, memoranda etc. of the Governor-General, Chief Secretary, Commissioners, Residents etc., since the final phase of the First Burmese War to the Manipur-Burma boundary question (1833-34). See also Miscellaneous Records of the Foreign Department (Nos 247-249).

1. A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, compiled by C. U. Aitchison, Vol. XII, Calcutta, 1931 (pp. 199, 201 and 230).

The following papers (Company Period) are preserved. No subject-list of these papers is available:-

Series	Years	Space
Manipur Papers (Unbound: printed copies, in 2 carton boxes)	1825-1834	0.42

Each printed copy is retained in a shell-cover, totally 38 covers..

104. DURBAR CEREMONIAL PROCEEDINGS (1826-1914)

The Durbar Ceremonial Proceedings, or the journals of the Durbars held by Governors General during their tours in various places in India and Indian States are maintained as a separate series in the Foreign Department. The papers (manuscript and printed) are divided into two groups; (I) Journals of the Durbar Proceedings preserved in 19 bound volumes (Nos. L-XVIII: 1826-1880), and (II) Collection of printed copies of relevant Foreign (Secret I) Proceedings on Durbar Ceremonials (1883-1914) preserved in 8 unbound volumes (kept in 5 bundles) (Nos. XX-XXVII: 1883-1914). (These printed proceedings are also available amongst the Secret Records of Internal Branch.) Volume No. XIX is not available. Volume Nos. XV and XV-A relate to the visit of Prince of Wales in various places in India 1875-76, and Volume No. XVII concerns the ceremonial of the Delhi Assemblage in 1876.

No consolidated index, or subject-list of these papers is available, but a few volumes include their indexes. The following records are available, which occupy 2.20 metres of shelf-space:-

Series	Years
1.	2.
I. <u>Journals of the Durbar Proceedings (1826-1880)</u> <u>(19 Bound Volumes)</u>	
1. Volume I (Upper Provinces)	1826-1827
2. Volume II (Patna)	1837-1838
3. Volume III (Bundi)	1838-1840

4.	Volume IV (Allahabad)	1842-1844
5.	Volume V (Various Durbars)	1845-1847
6.	Volume VI (Various Durbars)	1854-1857
7.	Volume VII (Lucknow)	1859-1860
8.	Volume VIII (Various Durbars in Bihar)	1860-1861
9.	Volume IX (Oudh, Calcutta and Other neighbouring places)	1861-1863
10.	Volume X (Benares)	1863
11.	Volume XI (Punjab)	1864-1867
12.	Volume XII (Ambala)	1868-1869
13.	Volume XIII (Jaipur and other neighbouring places)	1869-1872 (with a list of Durbars)
14.	Volume XIV (Various Durbars)	1872-1873
15.	Volume XV (Visit of Prince of Wales)	1875-1876
16.	Volume XV-A (Visit of Prince of Wales)	1875-1876 (with Index for Volume Nos. XV and XV-A)
17.	Volume XVI (Various Durbars)	1876-1877
18.	Volume XVII (Ceremonial of the Delhi Assemblage)	1876 (with Table of Contents)
19.	Volume XVIII (Various Durbars)	1876-1880 (with Index for Volume Nos. XV-XXII)

(Volume XIX is not available).

II. Collection of printed copies of relevant Foreign (Secret I) Proceedings on Durbar Ceremonials (1883-1914)
(5 Unbound Volumes-kept in 5 bundles)

20.	Volume XX (Various Durbars)	1883-1886 (with Index)
21.	Volume XXI (Various Durbars)	1886-1889 (with Index)

(Volume Nos. XX and XXI are kept in one bundle)

1.	2.
22. Volume XXII (Various Durbars)	1890-1893 (with Index)
23. Volume XXIII (Various Durbars)	1891-1893 (with List of Papers)
(Volume Nos. XXII and XXIII are kept in one bundle)	
24. Volume XXIV (Various Durbars)	1894-1896 (with List of Papers)
25. Volume XXV (Various Durbars)	1896 (with List of Papers)
(Volume Nos. XXIV and XXV are kept in one bundle)	
26. Volume XXVI (Various Durbars)	1899-1907 (with List of Papers)
(Volume No. XXVI is kept in one bundle)	
27. Volume XXVII (Various Durbars)	1908-1914 (with List of Papers)
(Volume No. XXVII is kept in one bundle).	

105. PERSIA DESPATCHES (1834-1867)

This group of papers is a collection of copies of letters (i) from the British Envoy in Persia addressed to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, the Secretary of State for India and others, as well as (ii) the letters received by the British Envoy from the Persians. The despatches mainly relate to political, commercial, and military situation in Persia and the Middle East. The papers also throw light on international disputes, agreements, abolition of slave trade, Russian interests in Persia, and other varied subjects. Extracts from letters, gazette notifications, English translations of letters in Persian, German, French and Russian are also included in this collection.

No index or subject-list of these papers is available. The subjects of a few letters are mentioned below to get a glimpse of the nature of records preserved in this collection:-

1. Letter (copy) dated 22 April 1846 (No. 42) from Lt. Col. J. Sheil, British Envoy regarding the treaty between Persia and Turkey (Vol. No. 14).
2. Letter (copy) dated 16 November 1846 from Lt. Col. J. Sheil to Haji Mirza Aghassee regarding traffic of slaves in the coast of Africa (Vol. No. 14).
3. Letter (copy) dated 27 July 1849 from the British Envoy addressed to Viscount Palmerston regarding the complaint of the Russian Minister against the Persian Government (Vol. No. 22).
4. Letter (copy) dated 25 January 1851 (No. 140) from Lt. Col. J. Sheil to Viscount Palmerston regarding the Boundary Commission between Persia and Turkey (Vol. No. 26).
5. Letter (copy) dated 23 June 1859 from Ronald J. Thomson to Lord Stanley regarding the disturbed situation in Sulimanieh and refusal of some tribes to pay tribute to Persia (Vol. No. 40).

The following papers are available in the National Archives of India¹:-

Series	Years	Space
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A. COMPANY PERIOD (1834-1859)

Persia Despatches (40 volumes: manuscripts	1834-1859	4.00
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Combined volumes:
1834-38, 1837-38, 1839-41,
1841-42, and 1850-51.

B. CROWN PERIOD (1860-1867)

Persia Despatches (8 volumes: manuscript)	1860-1867	0.80
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(i) The series include one Volume of Telegraphic Despatches (1862-1867).

(ii) The despatches are mostly in brittle condition.

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1. The India Office Library and Records, London, has in its custody the (i) Factory Records of Persia and the Persian Gulf (1620-1829) (No. G/29 Series), and (ii) Correspondence relating to areas outside India (1793-1911) (L/P&S/9, Series) which include letters from Envoys, Agents etc. in Persia and Persian Gulf.

106. CORRESPONDENCE (1837-1863)

This group of papers entitled "Correspondence", consists mostly of letters exchanged between the Secretary to the Governor General on tour at Ootacamund, Mysore, Allahabad, Simla, Ferozepur and other places, and the Secretaries in the Home, Foreign, Finance, Military Departments etc., the Commissioners of the Punjab, Tenasserim Provinces, and Residents and Agents in the various Princely Indian States. The letters mainly relates to diplomatic and commercial relations with China, Tibet, Siam, Thailand, Burma, etc. The documents relating to the affairs in Kashmir, Manipur, Darjeeling and other places, are also included in this collection.

No separate index or subject-list of these papers is available. The docket covers of the documents are not numbered. The subjects of a few letters are mentioned below to get a glimpse of the nature of documents preserved in this collection:-

1. Letter (copy) dated 24 July 1839 from the Secretary, Secret and Separate Department (H. T. Prinsep) to the Commissioner in the Tenasserim Province (E. A. Blundell) regarding Indo-Burma boundary, and the state of affairs in Siam and Ava.
2. Letter dated 17 January 1842 from the Governor, Danish Possessions in India to the Governor General (Lord Auckland) regarding transfer of Danish Settlements in India.
3. Letter dated 20 October 1842 from the Commissioner, Tenasserim Provinces (E. A. Blundell) to the Secretary, Secret and Political Department, suggesting strengthening of relation with Siam.
4. Letter (copy) dated 30 May 1849 from Jewan Singh to the Secretary, Foreign Department, requesting for his recognition as the Vakeel of Chanda Kaur, Maharani of Jind.
5. Letter dated 21 December 1849 from the Superintendent, Darjeeling (C. A. Lushington) to the Secretary,

Foreign Department (F.Halliday) regarding seizure and imprisonment of some British subjects (with the list of persons) by the Raja of Sikkim. 6. Extracts from letter dated 19 March 1860 (Military Department, No. 874) regarding the cases of a number of men convicted and sentenced during the Great Revolt of 1857.

The following papers are available:

Series	Years	Space.
1. One Bound volume (Manuscript)	1837-1839	0.12

The volume includes letters relating to the affairs in Sind, as well as other information transmitted to Residents and Political Agents posted at various places in India and neighbouring countries.

2. Unbound Manuscripts (in 6 carton boxes)	1839-1863	1.26
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(i) The unbound manuscripts consist of 637 documents preserved in 6 carton boxes.

(ii) Gaps: 1841, 1853-54, 1856, 1859, and 1861-62.

107. CHINA PAPERS (1839-1850, 1855)

The China Papers comprise original correspondence, copies of letters and accounts of the Government of India in the Foreign Department in connection with the "China Expedition" (Anglo-Chinese War, 1839-42), otherwise known as the Opium War, and subsequent events). These, however, are not the only papers relating to China, or British expedition against that country among the holdings of the National Archives of India. There are many more in other series of the Foreign Department, as is only natural, since during the last quarter of the 18th and the first half of the 19th century, it was the China trade which sustained the expensive political and military establishment of the East India Company in India. Yet this small series was distinguished by that title. This series of records bears evidence to the part played by India under the East India Company in those momentous happenings which, by the Treaty of Nanking (1842), gave Hong Kong to Britain and opened out commerce of China to the World.

The documents reveal that India became the main source of supplies to the British expeditionary force, and the supplies ranged from stores of almost all kinds. The Governor General of India was personally placed in charge of conducting the expedition. Thus it was that the Governor-General, in his personal

capacity had the direction of the China War,¹ and he drew upon the Indian sources at his command for conducting the war successfully for Britain. The documents describe the conduct of the war, the policy followed from time to time by the British Government in London, the reaction of the Chinese Government as well as other connected events.

The records are not complete, and apparently many documents in the series were lost, it is not known, when or how. The Chinese affairs having been handled personally by the Governor General of India, the records relating to it automatically found their way among the other records of the Central Government. And yet since the Governor General in this case was not acting as the Governor-General-in-Council, but in his individual capacity, and entirely on behalf of, and other instructions direct from the British Government, these documents were not recorded along with the regular series of records of the Foreign Department. These were transferred to the National Archives of India (then Imperial Record Department) by the Foreign and Political Department along with the bulk of their non-current records. According to the then prevailing practice, these records were folded and tied up in bundles. After transfer, these papers were

1. Foreign, Secret Despatch from Court of Directors, 4 November 1841, Cons. Nos. 798 and 800.

given expert treatment in the National Archives of India for better preservation, unfolded, flattened and kept inside shell covers.

The China Papers cover the years from 1839 to 1850. Most of the papers are in manuscript and very few are printed. Among the notable documents, mention may be made of a draft (copy) of the treaty containing 13 articles dated, Nanking, 29 August 1842 (enclosure to Despatch no. 39 of 1842). The year 1855 has only one lengthy document, which is a copy of a treaty relating to the British trade with Siam.

The China Papers are not indexed, and they are preserved in 13 carton boxes in the following order:-

Carton Box Nos.	Years	Space
Nos. 1-2	1839-1840	2.94
No. 3	1841	
Nos. 4-8	1842	
Nos. 9-11	1843	
No. 12	1843-1844	
No. 13	1845-1850, 1855	

(i) Gaps: 1845, 1849, and 1851-54.

(ii) Although a few letters for the year 1839 are available amongst the China Papers in the National Archives of India, many more letters for that year are preserved in the India Office Library and Records, London, Volume No. L/P&S/9/193 (China-Foreign Office Instructions and Correspondence, 1839-40; Volume 1, Secret Department). Similarly, the letters for the years 1846, 1849, 1851-54, are preserved in the India Office Library and Records Volume No. L/P&S/9/201 (China-Home Correspondence Miscellaneous, 1844-54, Volume 9, Secret Department-Instructions to Lord Ellenborough).

108. KABUL PAPERS (1839-1859)¹

The collection known as the "Kabul Papers" are printed copies of letters (Secret and Political) received and issued from the Foreign Department of the Government of India during the years 1839 to 1859. The papers relate to the British relations with Afghanistan. The period of twenty years was eventful in the Anglo-Afghan relations, which witnessed the beginning and end of First Afghan War (1839-1842), revolts of Afghans against the British officials in Afghanistan, British annexation of the Punjab in 1849 bringing the northern frontier of British India right upto the borders of Afghanistan, British concern over the gradual expansion of Russian sphere of influence in Central Asia, etc. These printed papers have their original manuscripts preserved in the Foreign Department along with their indexes. The relevant Foreign (Secret and Political) documents were printed from their original manuscripts at a time when a joint Boundary Commission of British and

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1. See also Kabul Mission Papers (1920-1923).
 2. In 1884 a joint Boundary Commission was set up by Britain and Russia for fixing the line of demarcation between Afghan and Russian frontiers. Major-General Sir Peter Lumsden and Brigadier-General Zelenoe were appointed to the Commission as British and Russian Commissioners respectively (Foreign, Secret, E, August 1884, Nos. 74-110). The 'Panjdeh Incident' (1885) stalled the progress of the Commission for some time. After prolonged negotiations, the Russo-Afghan boundary from Oxus to Zulfikar Pass was amicably settled and a protocol was signed in 1887.

Russian officers was appointed in 1884 to fix the northern boundary of Afghanistan. These printed papers were termed as "Kabul Papers, and later on transferred to the National Archives of India (then Imperial Record Department) from the Foreign Department as a separate collection.

The collection consists of 132 unbound documents (Secret and Political Consultations), 18 unbound documents (Letters from Secret Committee of the Court of Directors), and 29 unbound documents (Letters to Secret Committee of the Court of Directors) preserved in 8 carton boxes. In addition, 3 bound volumes (in duplicate) of the above mentioned printed papers are also retained separately. No subject-list of these papers is available but each unbound document bears its brief subject in the beginning. The printed papers in the bound volumes, however, do not bear such subject. The research workers may consult the indexes of the "Secret and Political Department" (1839-1842) and "Foreign Department (1842-1859) for these records. The Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, published a booklet entitled Kabul Papers (1839-59)- Jagir Settlements (1847-57) in 1919. The list of "Kabul Papers" (without subject) is printed in that booklet. The subject-list of the papers is not yet prepared. The following papers (Company period) are available:-

1. Original Consultation 1839-1859 1.68
(Unbound:
printed)

Gaps: 1842-50, and 1853.

(There are numerous monthly gaps in the collection, e.g., the year 1839 has only one document, dated 21 August. The years 1851 and 1852 have two documents each and so on. The Foreign (Secret and Political) documents needed in connection with the work of Boundary Commission, were only printed and termed as "Kabul Papers").

2. Letters from Secret 1840-1857 -
Committee of the
Court of Directors
(Unbound:
printed)

Gaps: 1842-53, and 1855.

3. Letters to Secret 1839-1859
Committee of the
Court of Directors
(Unbound:
printed) Gaps: 1842-53.

(Unbound papers of item nos. 1-3 are retained in 8 carton boxes one above another).

4. Volumes 1839-1859 0.60
(6 printed volumes)

These are printed papers of item Nos. 1-3 mentioned above, bound in three separate volumes (each in duplicate) as stated below:-

- (a) Volume I: 1839-1859, Nos. 1-60 (2 copies)
(b) Volume II: 1839-1859, Nos. 61-117 (2 copies)
(c) Volume III: 1839-1859, Nos. 118-179
(2 copies).

109. JAGIR PAPERS (1847-1858)

The word 'Jagir' is Persian, which means 'place-holding'. The Mughal Government used to set apart portions of lands for assignment to Court-favourites etc., and when offices or titles were conferred upon individuals, a fixed grant went with them as an appanage. Such grants, were called 'Jagirs'. The officer who kept the 'Jagir' account was called the 'Dewan-i-Jagir', and the person who held it was called 'Jagirdar'.

The East India Company continued the practice of granting 'Jagirs' to the Indians. After the First and Second Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845-46, 1848-49) many old 'Jagirs' were confiscated, and new 'Jagirs' granted to individuals, institutions etc. in the Punjab. The conferment of 'Jagirs' in the Punjab were dealt with in the Foreign Department of the Government of India. The Foreign Consultations bearing on 'Jagirs' granted during the years 1847 to 1858, were taken out by the Foreign Department from their original series at a subsequent period, and preserved as a separate collection. The consultation numbers, however, were not changed, but the docket cover of each consultation, or a group of consultations was given an additional serial number from 1 to 224. The Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, published a booklet entitled Kabul Papers (1839-59)-Jagir Statements (1847-57) in 1919. The list of Jagir Papers (without subject) is

printed in that booklet. It appears that the additional serial numbers on the docket covers of the papers were given by the Imperial Record Department, when the booklet was printed, for the sake of re-arrangement of this collection. The reason for segregation of the original consultations from their parent series is not known. Their copies, however, are available in the relevant proceedings volume of Foreign Department. Besides the Jagir Papers, a few Registers of Rent-Free Investigations/ Holdings, and a few Pension Statements of the members of the Royal Family of Oudh are also preserved in the collection.

No subject-list of the papers is available, but the consultations are indexed in the Foreign Department Decennial Indexes. The subjects of a few papers are given below to get a glimpse of the nature of records preserved in this collection:-

No.1: Letter dated 17 August 1847 from the Commissioner and Superintendent, Sutlej States, to Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General, regarding grant of some Jagirs (31 December 1847, No.1839). No.90: Statement of Jagirs held by officers and men in the army of the Lahore Durbar (7 January 1853, No.228). No.91: Statement of Jagirs and cash allowances enjoyed by certain servants borne on the household establishment of the Maharajas of Lahore (7 January 1853, No.231). No.96: Statement of Jagirs in Dharmarth grant to Bedees (lineal descendants) of Guru Nanak Dev (14 January 1853, No.213-printed, pp.1-77). No.102: Statement of Jagirs held by the relations and families of men of rank or distinction for their support (14 January 1853, No.232). No.105: Statement of endowments in land in religious grant for the support of institutions of a monastic and charitable nature, founded in honour of Guru Nanak Dev (14 January 1853, No.241). No.114: Statement of religious

endowments in land to Sadees, the descendants of Guru Ramdas (27 May 1853, No.196). No.116: Statement of endowments held in religious grant for the support of institutions of Fakirs and Sadhus of a monastic and charitable nature (27 May 1853, No.202). No.134: Endowment for a Dharmashala at Rashidpur (23 June 1854, No.205). No.198: Register of Rent-Free Investigations of Sialkot District (Lahore Division) (9 January 1857, No.221). No.224: Memorandum, dated 5 March 1858 of individuals recommended for reward in the Kangra District (15 October 1858, Nos.444-47).

The papers noted below (Company Period) are preserved in this collection. These are kept in a steel almirah occupying 3.60 metres of shelf-space:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
Jagir Papers (Bound and unbound: manuscript and printed, 219 documents)	1847-1858	3.60

- (i) The Jagir Papers (letters and statements-original and copies) are available from 31 December 1847 to 15 October 1858, totalling 219 in number. These are serially arranged (Serial Nos.1-224) in the following manner:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Serial Numbers</u>
1847:	Nos.1-34
1849:	No.35
1850:	Nos.36-45
1851:	Nos.46-58 and 64-67 (Nos.59-63 were removed from this collection and restored to their parent series)

1	2	3
<u>Years</u>	<u>Serial Numbers</u>	
1852:	Nos. 68-86	
1853:	Nos. 87-131	
1854:	Nos. 132-134 (No. 135 is renumbered as 210 A)	
1856:	Nos. 136-137, and 139- 197 (No. 138 is renumbered as 218 A).	
1857:	Nos. 198-223 (including Nos. 210A and 218A)	
1858:	No. 224.	

- (ii) The additional copies of the papers bear the serial numbers of their originals. For example, Serial No. 35 (29 December 1849, No. 49A) has one additional manuscript copy, and Serial No. 96 (14 January 1853, No. 213) has 12 printed copies.
- (iii) Serial No. 198 (9 January 1857, No. 221), No. 210A (17 April 1857, No. 603), and No. 218A (12 June 1857, No. 288) are Registers of Rent-Free Investigations/ Holdings.
- (iv) Serial Nos. 219-223 (20 November 1857, Nos. 79-83) are Pension Statements of the members of the Royal Family of Oudh.
- (v) A few bound volumes and out-size documents are included in the collection.

110. MALACCA PAPERS (1851-1860)

As early as 1786 the island of Penang was acquired by the English. Malacca was taken by the English from the Dutch in 1795. In 1805 Penang was constituted as a separate Presidency with a Governor and Council. Malacca was restored to the Dutch in 1818. A settlement was established at Singapore in 1819. It was for sometime subordinate to Beneoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal. By virtue of a treaty concluded on 17 March 1824, all the British possessions in Sumatra were made over to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca, and the Dutch settlements in India.

Malacca and Singapore were added to the Penang Presidency in 1826, the seat of the Government remaining at Penang until ten years later, when it was transferred to Singapore. The Straits Settlements were finally made over to the Colonial Office on 1 April 1867.

The Malacca papers in the National Archives of India consist of narratives of the proceedings of Government of the Strait of Malacca (latterly Straits Settlements). The two volumes (item no. 1 of the list mentioned below) are quarterly narratives mainly relating to the conduct of Raja of Sarang Coast, Pedier Island of Sumatra. The papers also relate to the development of education amongst the Malayan youth at Singapore, and grants-in-aid to several institutions for spread of female education, etc.

The three other volumes (item no. 2 of the list) written in beautiful hand, consist of abstracts of proceedings of the Governor of the Strait of Malacca, and his correspondence with Resident Counsellor at Malacca, and the Chiefs of various islands, e.g., Somgheyiyong, Lancat, Sarang, and others. The papers relate to the subjects like the seizure of the ship "Schooner Dolphine", murder of the Captain by the pirates, trade relations with the foreign countries such as China, Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Afghanistan, etc.

The following Malacca Papers are preserved in the National Archives of India. No index or subject-list of the papers is now available:-

Space	Years	Space
1	2	3

1.	Narratives of Quarterly Proceedings of Government of Strait of Malacca (2 volumes: manuscript)	1851-1860	0.20
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(i) Vol. I: 1851-55, and Vol. II: 1855-60.

(ii) The first and the last letters are dated 27 August 1851, and 11 September 1860) respectively. The table of contents is given in the beginning of Vol. I.

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1. In the India Office Library and Records, London, 200 volumes of Factory and other Records (1769-1830) under the title "Straits Settlements" (Series No. G/34), relating to Penang (Prince of Wales Island), Singapore and Malacca are preserved (A Guide to the India Office Records, 1600-1858, by William Foster, London 1919, pp. 103-104, Reprinted in 1966).

1	2	3
2.	Abstracts of Monthly Proceedings of Governor (E. A. Blundell) of the Strait of Malacca (3 volumes: manuscript)	1852-1859 0.30

(Vol. I: 1852-55, Vol. II: 1856-58, and Vol. III: 1859).

(See also "Miscellaneous Records of the Home Department";* and "Miscellaneous Records of the Foreign Department")

* Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India, Part II: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.

111. DIARIES OF LETTERS RECEIVED AND ISSUED
(1859*-1880)

The diaries of letters received in, and issued from various Branches and establishments of the Foreign Department are preserved in bound volumes. Most of the volumes are available in more than one part. Some of the diaries include letters received from the camps.

The following diaries (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Diaries of Letters Received (26 volumes: manuscript)	1859-1872 Combined volume : 1859-1860.	2.60
2. Diaries of Letters Issued (36 volumes: manuscript)	1859-1872 Combined volumes: 1859-1860, and 1860-1861.	3.60
3. Miscellaneous Diaries of Letters Received and Issued (316 volumes: manuscript)	1872-1880	31.60

(i) The Miscellaneous Diaries of Letters include various headings, e.g., Aden, Ajmere, Baluchistan, Benares, Bengal, British Burmah, China, Constantinople, King of Oudh, Military, Persia, Punjab, Rajputana, Thagi and Dakaiti, etc.

(ii) A list of the volumes is available for official use.

* The Diaries of 1859 are combined with those of 1860.

112.NOTES (1860-1905)

The term "Notes" assigned to this collection of papers in the Foreign Department appears to be a misnomer. The collection of sixty bundles consists mostly of duplicate copies of important printed notes, memoranda, reports, minutes, narratives, telegrams etc. on various subjects, which form part of the proceedings of the Foreign Department. The duplicate copies of the proceedings of the Foreign Department, however, are not available in this collection, nor the numbers and dates of the proceedings are printed on these papers. The excess printed copies (in some cases more than one) of these notes etc. are grouped together and formed into an artificial collection. Major portion of these notes etc. are kept under docket covers, and an artificial serial number is allotted in ink to each cover, e.g., Nos. C-8, C-11, C-13, C-14/ 351, C-26, C-27-54, C-48A/284, C-500, C-501/444 and so on. The alphabet 'C' refers to "Collection". The collection is not chronologically arranged. The serial numbers on the docket covers are also not continuous and some documents still remain undocketed. Very few manuscripts are also available in this collection, e.g., No. C-461A/378.

No Subject-List on this collection is available. However, the Transfer-List (Register No. 38, pp. 1-268), which is for official use only, bears the subjects of the records in brief, but mostly

without dates. The collection contains many important documents, and a detailed subject-list, when prepared, will prove useful for the research workers and others interested in these documents. A few subjects are given below.

1. Relations between the Rao of Kutch and his Bhyad, the feudal chiefs of the State, 1873 (No.C-8).
2. Memorandum by J. Talboys Wheeler on "Our Political Relations with Manipur". The historical narrative was drawn up from the records in the Foreign Department, when Dr. Dillon, the Political Agent at Manipur (1862-1863) was recalled. The Memorandum does not bear date (No.C-11).
3. Punjab Frontier Policy for preventing or punishing the frontier raids, January 1870 (No.C-13).
4. Memorandum on Khelat Affairs (from A.D. 1750 to 1869), by Charles Girdlestone, dated September 1870. The 90-page Memorandum contains a List of Contents in the beginning and two Appendices at the end (No.C-23).
5. Memorandum on Northern Boundaries of Afghanistan—a narrative from 1751 to 1869. The Memorandum does not bear date (No.C-25).
6. Minutes by Sir W.R. Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in India, dated 31 January 1867 on the proposed occupation of Quetta (No.C-27/54).
7. Memorandum on under-tenures in the permanently settled districts of Bengal, by C.U. Aitchison, dated 30 September 1864. The 23-page Memorandum contains a List of Contents in the beginning and divided into 3 parts:

I. Hindoo and Mahomedan Revenue System.

II. The Permanent Settlement.

III. Legislation after the Permanent Settlement (No.C-38).

8. Narrative of "Our connection with Bhootan", compiled from official correspondence, commencing from the date of the signing of the Treaty in 1865 to 1866 (No.C-45).
9. Note on Korasan from 1719, by H. Grey, dated 16 November 1870 (No.C-48/282).
10. Memorandum on the private affairs of the EX-King of Oudh (from 1856), by J. Talboys Wheeler, dated 23 April 1866 (No.C-95/424).
11. Russian advances in Asia (from 1581 to 1865). The 73-page note (p. 73 is brittle) was compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Cooke, C.B.R.E., at the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office. Colonel Sir

H. James, R. E., F. R. S., was its Director (No.C-112/81).
 12. Perso-Belooch Boundary. The 13-Page note was compiled by C.U. Aitchison, dated 1 April 1871 (No.C-119).
 13. The Seistan Arbitration (1870-1873). The 46-page note was compiled by C.U. Aitchison, dated 12 May 1873 (No.C 150).
 14. Minute by Lord Lawrence, Governor-General, on land tenures in Oude, dated 20 June 1864 (No.C-216/418).
 15. Note on Beloochistan, by H. Grey, dated 13 February 1870 (No.C-224).
 16. Memorandum on the position of Russia in Central Asia (1847-1864)-note by Gortchakof, St. Petersburg, dated 21 November 1864 (No.C-318A).
 16. Proceedings connected with Sir B. Frere's report on his mission at Zanzibar, Mozambique, Shuhur, Macullah, and the measures taken by the Government of India for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf etc. (1872-1873) (No.C-386/460).
 17. Memorandum on Afghanistan Affairs from A.D. 1700 to 1863, by J. Talboys Wheeler, dated 22 March 1869. The 163-page Memorandum includes a list of 'Contents' in the beginning (No.C-457/553).
 18. Punjab Tenant Right Bill-a note by Sir R. Temple, dated 4 April 1868 (No.C-490).
 19. Memorandum on Persian Affairs (from A.D. 1772 to 1868). The 190-page Memorandum was compiled by C.U. Aitchison, dated 14 February 1870 (No.C-500).

Besides, there are many other reports on Bhutan, Muscat, Bahrein, Kandahar, Quetta, Teheran, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Central Asia, Persia etc., and on other territories in India under the control of the Foreign Department.

The following records of the "Notes" (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Notes, Memoranda, Reports, Minutes, Narratives, Telegrams, etc. on various subjects (60 bundles: Printed).	1860-1905	15.00

113. STAR OF INDIA PAPERS (1861-1890)¹

The title "knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India" was instituted by Queen Victoria by an order dated 23 February 1861, and proclaimed and published by the Viceroy in a notification in the Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary, dated 5 July 1861. The title used to be conferred by the Crown to the British Indian subjects in recognition of services they rendered. It was customary to make use of the title in full. However, "K.S.I." was its abbreviated form. At the time of the institution of the title in 1861, there was only one class of holders, but the designation of the Knight was subsequently changed, and additional classes were added to it, e.g., G.C.S.I., K.C.S.I., C.S.I. The Statutes of the 'Star of India', 'Indian Empire' and 'Crown of

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1. See also Honours Branch (1923-1937), Indian Empire Papers (1876-1890) in this Guide, and Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy and Its Successor Bodies (Honours Records: 1894-1958).
 2. Foreign Department, Part-A, July 1861, No. 94.
 3. Foreign (Political), December 1861, Nos. 131-133. The printed Lists of Members (1915-1946: with some gaps) of the Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India are also preserved amongst the "Honours Records" of the Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy.
 4. Foreign Department (Star of India), Nos. 23-24/1883, p. 10.

India' were also published in the Gazette of India, dated 12 June 1866, 5 January 1878, and 16 February 1878 respectively.

The papers on the Order of the Star of India are retained as a separate series under the head 'Foreign Department (Star of India)'. These papers mostly relate to the appointments to the insignia, investiture ceremonies, news of death of the title holders, as well as other connected topics. The papers are not indexed. No subject-list of the papers is also available. The subjects of a few documents are mentioned as concrete specimens:-

1. Appointments to be made to the Order on 24 May 1883 on Queen's birthday (Star of India, No. 27/1883). 2. Permission given to Raja Sourindra Mohan Tagore of Calcutta to use information contained in the Statutes of the Orders of the Star of India, Indian Empire, and Crown of India in the book entitled The Orders of the Knighthood which he published. (Some printed pages of the book published by Sourindra Mohan Tagore, viz., chapters on Introduction, British Orders, and The Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, are included in these papers. The letters from the author bear his signatures.) (Star of India, Nos. 9-14/1883). 3. Appointments to be made to the Order on 24 May 1884 on Queen's birthday (Star of India, Nos. 2-4/1884). 4. Death of Nawab Sir Salar Jang Bahadur: recovery

5. Foreign Department (Star of India), Nos. 9-14/1883, p. 3. The Statutes of the Orders of the 'Indian Empire' and 'Crown of India' were published in toto in the Gazette of India. The 'Star of India' Statutes themselves, however, were not published, but the Letters Patent, which contained more or less the same information, but in different words, were published.

of his insignia (Nos. 18-22/1883). 5. Death of Sir Henry Maine, K.C.S.I. on 3 February 1888 (Star of India, No. 18/1888). 6. Delivery of the Star of India insignia etc. to the members appointed on 2 January 1888 (Star of India, Nos. 129-144/1888). 7 Decision that the Earl of Dufferin will take with him, on leaving India, the insignia of the first class of the Orders of the Star of India, and Indian Empire (Star of India, Nos. 159-164/1888). 8. Investiture of the Orders of the Star of India, and Indian Empire held at Calcutta in March 1889 (Star of India, Nos. 8-33/1889).

The following Star of India papers (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Papers on the Order of the Star of India (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 19 carton boxes)	1861-1890	3.80

Some folded documents, and some documents bound in thin volumes are also preserved.

114. SEISTAN PAPERS (1870)

1

Seistan is situated in the South East corner of Persia, where the western boundaries of Afghanistan and Baluchistan meet. During 1870s the political boundaries of Seistan were uncertain and undefined. Britain had vital interests in the Middle East, and especially in the Persian Gulf for political as well as commercial reasons.

There had been occasional boundary disputes between Afghanistan and Persia, and the Seistan Papers of 1870 noted below reflect the British offer of arbitration between the two countries. The documents of 1870 are a collection of printed copies of letters and telegrams on the Seistan Arbitration, from the (i) Secretary of

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1. 'Persia' was renamed as 'Iran' from 21 March 1935 (Foreign and Political Department File No. 40-N/1935).
 2. See also (i) Notes (1860-1905) on 'The Seistan Arbitration (1870-1873)', and (ii) "Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. CIV: Record of the March of the Mission to Seistan under the command of Major General F.R. Pollock, C. S. I., by Surgeon H. W. Bell, Personal Assistant, Calcutta, 1873 (Appendix-XXII).

Seistan came to lime light in the beginning of 20th century, when Seistan Mission (1903-1905) under the leadership of Sir Henry McMahon brought to a completion the work of boundary delimitation by deciding that the water of the river Helmund and the territory of Seistan were divided between Afghanistan and Persia. These papers are available in the Foreign (Political) and Foreign (Secret) series.

State for India, and (ii) Secretary in the Political and Secret Department, London, recorded in the Foreign (Political) and the Foreign (Secret) series in the Foreign Department of the Government of India. The documents (folded) are gradually becoming brittle, and are preserved in one carton box. These are indexed along with other papers of the Foreign (Political) and Foreign (Secret) series, but are without any subject-list.

Series	Year	Space
Seistan Papers (Unbound: ... printed, in one carton box)	1870	0.42

The papers relating to the Order of the Indian Empire conferred by the Crown on the British Indian subjects, are retained as a separate series under the head 'Foreign Department (Indian Empire)'. The decoration styled as the "Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire"² was instituted on 31 December 1877. The insignia was open to all classes of professions, in recognition of services rendered.³ It was ranked one class below that of the Star of India (instituted) by an order of the Crown, dated 23 February 1861, and published in the Calcutta Gazette, Extraordinary,⁴ 5 July 1861), and above that of the Order of the British India (instituted)⁵ with the sanction of the Court of Directors in 1837).

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1. See also Honours Branch (1923-1937), Star of India Papers (1861-1890) in this Guide, and Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy and Its Successor Bodies (Honours Records: 1894-1958).
 2. The printed Lists of Members (1937-1946) with some gaps) of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, instituted on 31 December 1877 are also preserved amongst the "Honours Records" of the Office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy.
 3. Foreign (Political), A, December, 1877, Nos. 286-496, p. 19,
 4. Foreign Department, Part A, July 1861, No. 94.
 5. Foreign (Political), A, December 1877, Nos. 286-496, p. 12.

The Statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire were published in the Gazette of India, dated 5 January 1878. The papers mostly consist of the applications received, recommendations made, appointments announced to the Order of the Indian Empire, and the news of death of the decoration-holders. The papers are not indexed. No subject-list of the papers is also available. The subjects of a few documents are mentioned below:-

1. Appointments to the Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the celebration in India of the Jubilee of H.M. the Queen (Nos. 5-27/1887).
2. List of the Members of the M.E.O. of the Indian Empire (corrected upto 16 February 1887) with a nominal index (Nos. 41-42/1887).
3. Investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire held at Calcutta on 4 February 1888 (Nos. 24-41/1888).
4. Delivery of insignia etc. to certain members of the M.E.O. of the Indian Empire (Nos. 147-202/1888).
5. Raja Sir Sourindra Mohan Tagore, a companion of the M.E.O. of the Indian Empire reprimanded for non-attendance at the investiture ceremony held on 1 March 1889. (Sir Sourindra Mohan could not attend the ceremony due to attack of cold. His letter addressed to the Government bears his signature) (Nos. 32-35/1889).
6. Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, Sir Benjamin Simpson and Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar excused from attending the ceremony held on 1 March 1889 for illness. (The letters addressed by them to the Government bear their signatures) (Nos. 40-45/1889).
7. Delivery of the Indian Empire insignia to the members appointed on 1 June 1888. (Nos. 51-104/1889).

The following Indian Empire Papers (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Papers on the Order of the Indian Empire (Unbound: manuscript and printed, in 7 carton boxes)	1876-1890	1.40

Some folded documents and some documents bound in thin volumes are also preserved.

116. THAGI AND DAKAITI DEPARTMENT PAPERS
(1889-1897)¹

The problem of brigandage existed almost all over India during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A "Thagi Department" was set up in the Political Department in 1829 under F.C. Smith,² and Captain W.H. Sleeman (afterwards Major General Sir William H. Sleeman) was appointed as his coadjutor and assistant. Since then systematic operations for the suppression of "thagi" began. On 24 April 1839 Sleeman (then Major) was appointed as "Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity", in addition to his existing³ duties. By 1863, the Thagi and Dakaiti Department became defunct as a special agency in British territory, but maintained exclusively by the Government of India in the Princely Indian States.⁴ From 1883 the operations, however, were confined to the limits of Hyderabad, Rajputana and Central India. On 1 October 1887 a Central Special Branch and Local Special Branches were

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1. The records of Thagi and Dakaiti Department (1829-1902) are also available in the Home Department. See Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
 2. Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official (Vol. I), by Major General Sir William H. Sleeman. Edited by V.A. Smith, pp. 109-110; Foreign (Political), 7 January 1835, Nos. 109-112.
 3. Foreign (Political), 24 April 1839, Nos. 55-56.
 4. Foreign (Judicial), 'A', G.G., September 1863, No. 6; Home (Police), 'A', June 1904, Nos. 136-155, pp. 56, 69 and 121.

set up under the "General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti" for collecting and comparing intelligence on organised crimes. Modifications in the working of the Department, however, were made from time to time.

The subject on suppression of 'thagi' and dacoity was the concern of Judicial and Internal Branches of the Foreign Department. The group of Thagi and Dakaiti Department Papers (1889-1897) under reference consists of a few isolated reports, memoranda in manuscript and print, and negative photo-copies of documents, without bearing the name of any branch.

The following stray records in this group are kept separately. No subject-list of these papers is available:-

Series	Years	Space
Papers consisting of Reports, Memoranda etc. (Manuscript and printed: one carton box)	1889-1897	0.42

(See also Appendix-XXII: Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department: Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and "Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department, No. 321).

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5. Home (Police), 'A', June 1904, Nos. 136-155, pp. 67-122.
 6. See Judicial (Branch (1861-1884) and Internal Branch (1882-1936), especially the latter's Secret Records.

117. MUSSOORIE AND RAWALPINDI CONFERENCES
PAPERS (1919-1920)

The Third Anglo-Afghan War (April-May 1919) led to the signing of the treaty of peace at Rawalpindi on 8 August 1919, which was confirmed by another treaty concluded on 22 November 1921. The Indo-Afghan Peace Conferences were held at Rawalpindi and Mussoorie.

The official proceedings of the peace conferences are not available in this collection. For the papers on the subject, see the records of the Frontier Branch. The following miscellaneous papers only (Crown Period) are available in this collection:-

Series	Years	Space
Salary Bills of the Indian Staff at the Conferences, Cash Book, Contingent Bills and Stamp Account Register (in one carton box)	1919-1920	0.20

118. KABUL MISSION PAPERS (1920-1923)¹

The Article (4) of the Duran Agreement of 1893 provided that a frontier line between India and Afghanistan should be laid down in detail and demarcated, wherever practicable for Joint British and Afghan Commissioners.² Accordingly, the demarcation of the frontier in the vicinity of Dokhalim (or Alim Dok)³ was effected in 1895 by British and Afghan Commissioners.³ The question of boundary line between Chitral and Afghanistan still remained to be settled. A British Mission for Kabul⁴ started functioning from 18 December 1920. The Mission headed by Sir Henry Dobbs, Chief British Representative, arrived in Kabul in January 1921, worked till 6 December 1921, and submitted a report⁵ on the negotiations on 9 February 1922.

The following Kabul Mission Papers (Dobbs Mission) (Secret Records) mostly loose, relate to pay and allowances of the staff

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1. See also Kabul Papers (1839-1859) .
 2. Foreign and Political Department Secret Memorandum No.607-2F, dated Simla, 26 May 1922.
 3. Ibid.
 4. The duration of Sir Mortimer Durand, Sir Louis William Dane and Sir Henry Dobbs Missions in Kabul:-
 - (i) Durand Mission (18 September-22 November 1893)
2 months and 5 Days).
 - (ii) Dane Mission (26 November 1904-10 April 1905:
4 Months and 16 days).
 - (iii) Dobbs Mission (18 December 1920-6 December 1921:
11 months and 19 days).
 5. Foreign and Political Department, File No.224-F(Secret), 1922, Nos.1-22.

in Kabul Mission Office, discussion on boundary line between India and Afghanistan etc. Some printed papers of the Frontier Branch (Secret Records) on the related subjects are also preserved along with the papers. For Indexes, see Foreign and Political Department Indexes (Frontier Secret):-

Series	Years	Space
Kabul Mission Papers (3 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1920-1923	0.75

119 BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION (KABUL) PAPERS
(1922-1923)

The Anglo-Afghan Trade Conference was held at Kabul during the years 1922-23. A British Trade Delegation headed by Major J.A. Brett visited Kabul to attend the Conference.

The British Trade Delegation Papers consist of (i) some correspondence and telegrams, and (ii) salary, daily and travelling allowance bills of the staff of delegation, and (iii) other statements on the expenditure incurred in connection with the conference. The papers are arranged month-wise in files inside 15 hard covers, and are serially numbered as File Nos. 1, 2 and so on. No index or subject-list of the papers is available. The following is the bulk of the papers (Crown Period):-

Series	Years	Space
British Trade Delegation (Kabul) Papers (One bundle: manuscript)	1922-23	0.25

In all 10 files for 1922, and 5 files for 1923 (with gaps in their serial numbers) are available.

120. FRONTIER WATCH AND WARD COMMITTEE PAPERS
(1936)

The Frontier Watch and Ward Committee was appointed in March 1936 to examine and report as to what extent the recommendations of the Holwell Committee had been carried out by the North West Frontier Administration with particular regard to the incidence of Watch and Ward expenditure. The scope of the enquiries included North West Frontier Province, as well as Baluchistan. The Committee consisting of three Members (A. E. B. Parsons, B. M. Staig and A. B. Haig, Major General) commenced its work on 1 November 1936, and submitted a report on 5 December 1936. The following Secret Records relating to the activities of the Frontier Watch and Ward Committee are available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (One bundle: manuscript)	1936	0.25

- (i) Only a few files (manuscript) alongwith 3 copies of the Report of the Frontier Watch and Ward Committee, 1936 (printed) are available in one bundle.
- (ii) The papers are not indexed.

121-125. TOUR OFFICES PAPERS (1920-1927)

During the years 1920-1927, the Government of India played host to some Royal Visitors from England, Belgium and Sweden. For each visit, a separate office was created to deal with the Royal Visitors' tour programme in various places in India. The Prince of Wales (who later became Edward VIII¹ in 1936) arrived in India on 21 December 1920, and stayed till April 1921. Months before his arrival an office, viz., "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Tour Office"² was created. The Duke of Connaught arrived in February 1920, and an office, viz., "His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's Tour Office" was likewise set up.³ The Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught landed at Bombay on 6 December 1924, and an office, viz., "Office of the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught" was again set up. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden toured India from 3 December 1926 to 15 January 1927, and an office, viz., "Office of the Military Secretary, Swedish Royal

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1. Edward VIII (born on 23 June 1894) ascended the throne of England on 20 January 1936, abdicated the throne on 11 December 1936, and then was made the Duke of Windsor. He died on 28 May 1972.
 2. Arthur, Third son of Queen Victoria, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. He died in 1942.
 3. Son of Duke of Connaught. He died in 1938.

Tour" was similarly set up. The King and Queen of Belgium visited India from 11 September to 18 October 1925, and an office, viz., " Office of the Military Secretary, Belgian Royal Tour" was as usual, also set up.

The Viceroy and the Foreign and Political Department were directly concerned with the Royal Visitors' tours in India. The files on these tour programmes were, therefore, preserved along with the records of the Foreign and Political Department in separate groups. The files bear their subjects on the covers, and are serially numbered in each group, as A/1, A/2, A/3...., B/1, B/2, B/3...., C/1, C/2, C/3 and so on. All serial numbers in the groups, however, are not preserved. The files are neither indexed, nor listed with subjects.

The following records of five separate Tour Offices are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
121. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Tour Office* (4 bundles: manuscript and printed)	1920-1922	1.00

* See also the papers relating to the Prince of Wales' Tour in India (1905-06), in the "Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department (No. 408).

1	2	3
122. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's Tour Office (3 bundles: manuscript)	1920-1921	0.75
123. Office of the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught (3 bundles: manuscript)	1924-1925	0.75
124. Office of the Military Secretary, Belgian Royal Tour (2 bundles: manuscript)	1925	0.50

A few printed copies of the "Report on the Tour in India of Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians" (Published from Delhi, 1925) giving the itinerary are also preserved.

125. Office of the Military Secretary, Swedish Royal Tour (2 bundles: manuscript)	1926-1927	0.50
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- (i) A bound Diary in red-cover of the "Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden to India (1926-1927) is preserved. The Diary mentions the composition of the Royal Entourage, their baggage numbers, etc.
- (ii) A few printed copies of the "Report on the Tour in India of Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess" (published from Simla, 1927) giving the itinerary are also preserved.

126. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PAPERS (1920-1946)

The Legislative Department (Council and General Branch) used to send its relevant printed proceedings mostly relating to League of Nations to the Foreign Department/Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs Department for reference and official use. These printed proceedings/files accumulated in the External Affairs Department from 1920 to 1945 were finally transferred to the National Archives of India. These are not yet amalgamated with their parent series in the Legislative Department. The records are indexed under the "Legislative Department."

The following records are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Proceedings/Files (13 bundles: printed)	1920-1945	3.25

The files for 1920 of Council and General Branch are changed in ink as "Peace Treaty Branch."

1. The records of the Legislative Department (Council and General Branch) (parent series) are transferred to the National Archives of India till 1946. From 1943 to 1946 only a few files are available in one bundle. The indexes to the records of the Legislative Department beyond 1937 are not yet transferred.

127. STRAY PAPERS

Title and Year,	1	Space
1. Foreign Department Proceedings, 1889 (bear no number) (One volume)		0.10

" Publication in the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika', Calcutta, of what purported to be notes by Lord Dufferin and H.M. Durand on the Gilgit question."

The proceedings include correspondence, printed copy of the speech by the Viceroy on 17 October 1889, and relevant newspaper cuttings from Amrita Bazar Patrika, Indian Nation, Tribune, India's Mirror, etc.

2. Foreign Department Proceedings (1881-1883) (bear no number) (One volume)		0.10
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"Seditious publication of the Nawab Consort of Bhopal: Case of C. Stuart, late Deputy Registrar in the Far East."

(Item Nos. 1 & 2 are kept in one carton box).

128-134, CONSULATES, LEGATIONS ETC. PAPERS
(1924-1960)

128. SOUTH AFRICA PAPERS (1924-1953)¹

The collection of papers on South Africa was received from the High Commission of India in the Union of South Africa (through the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India). No index or subject-list of the files is now available. A few subjects from the files are quoted below:

1. Monthly appreciation: From E. Baring, I.C. Secretary to the Agent of the Government of South Africa, Cape Town, 27 July 1929 (F.No. 109-Misc/S.A./1924-26). 2. Proceedings of Conference between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa, Cape Town, December 1926- February 1932 (F.No. 26-A/H.C./S.A./1926). 3. Documents relating to condonation of Indians who have illicitly entered the Union of South Africa (published by the South African Indian Congress, Kimberley, 6 June 1928 F.No. 155-27-28/Misc/S.A./1927). 4. Round Table Conference on the Indian Question in South Africa (F.No. 24-A/H.C./S.A./1927). 5. Agent's Fortnightly Demi Official Letters (F.No. 48-Misc/1927-31). 6. Annual Reports (1927-34) of the High Commission of India in South Africa (F.No. 2-A/H.C./SA/1927-34). 7. Appointment of Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi, as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa (F.No. 8-O.R./1929).. 8. Visit of Ali Brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali) to the Union of South Africa (F.No. 128-Misc/1929). 9. The Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Bill commonly known as "The Transvaal Asiatic Bill, 1930 (F.No. 111/Misc/1930). 10. Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act Commission (F.No. 229/Misc/SA/1934). 11 South African Indian Congress Miscellaneous Papers (mixed marriages, white women's employment, Indian employees

1. See also Cape Town Papers (1949-1950), and Africa Section (1949).

in South African Railways, Marketing Bill, Slums Bill etc.)
 (F.No.1-A/H.C./SA/1937), 12. Broome Commission:
 Alleged penetration by Indians into European areas. Maps
 (photostats), memos and statements) (F.No.244/1940-43) etc.

The following bulk of South Africa Papers (manuscripts and
 typescripts) is preserved:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1924-1946)		
Files (30 bundles)	1924-1946	7.50
Gap: 1925		
B. POST - INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1953)		
Files (8 bundles)	1947-1953	2.00

129. BRITISH LEGATION, KABUL (1927-1937)¹

On the conclusion of the Third Anglo-Afghan War (April-May 1919), the British Government expressed their desire to give a free hand to Afghanistan to regulate its foreign relations. By another treaty made in 1921, both parties agreed to respect each other's independence. In January 1922, an accredited British Minister was appointed to reside, henceforth, in Kabul and the British Legation was established there.²

The files of the British Legation in Kabul (1927-37) transferred to the National Archives of India mainly relate to some aspects of Anglo-Afghan relations, and the internal situation in Afghanistan during the period. The files are not indexed, but a rough subject-list in pencil mostly without indicating the years of the files, is available for official use. Some of the subjects are quoted below:-

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1. One solitary file (F.No.695/1944) on the disposal of property of Uttam Chand is also preserved in bundle No.13. Uttam Chand helped Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to ~~escape~~ from Afghanistan during the World War II. The file which was preserved in the British Legation, Kabul, was sent by the Embassy of India, Kabul to the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, on 22 September 1957, for onward transmission to the National Archives of India. (Ref. NAI File No. 2-4/1957-R1.).
 2. Foreign and Political Department, File No. 56-FO/1926

1. Anglo-Afghan relations-complaint by Afghan Government against British policy towards Afghanistan (F.No. 115-R). 2. Internal situation in Afghanistan (F.No.97, Parts I-XII). 3. Summaries of events in Afghanistan (1923-26) (F.No.85-R). 4. The Afghan Revolution (1928-29) (F.Nos. 305-R, 306-R, 307-R). 5. Working of the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention (F.No.170, Part II). 6. Proposals for minting of Afghan coins and printing of Afghan currency notes (F.No.34/1930). 7. Negotiations for a new Anglo-Persian Treaty (F.No.90/1934, Part II). 8. Dokhalim boundary dispute-exchange of notes (F.Nos. 137-R/1934, 138-R/1934, 139-R/1934, Parts I-III, 189-R/1934, Part IV). 9. Settlement of dispute between Afghanistan and Russia over the island of Urtatagal (F.No.162-R). 10. Supply of arms and ammunitions by Russian emissaries to hostile tribes of Waziristan (F.No.165-R). 11. Final report by Dane on his mission to Kabul (F.No.625-R) etc. (See also Kabul Mission Papers:1920-1923).

The following records of the British Legation, Kabul (Crown Period) are available in the National Archives of India:

Series	Years	Space
Files (13 bundles: manuscript)	1927-1937	3.25

(In all 274 files are available)

3. In India Office Library and Records, London, 179 files and some lists and indexes of the Afghanistan: Kabul Legation Records (Afghanistan Residency) (1930-1947) are preserved (R/12/1 Series). The files were received in the India Office Library and Records through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office between 1965-1975. Most of these files are not available in the National Archives of India.

130. CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA IN GOA (1937-1950)

Goa, Daman and Diu were the Portuguese colonies before they were liberated by India on 19 December 1961. After liberation these territories were integrated with the Indian Union, and a civil administration was installed there on 8 June 1962. The work relating to Goa which was being handled by the Ministry of External Affairs was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 1 September 1964.

A British Consulate General was operating in Goa during the British rule in India. After achievement of Indian Independence on 15 August 1947, the name of the British Consulate General was changed to Consulate General of India. A few files of the Consulate General of India in Goa, which are available in the National Archives of India mainly relate to India's relation with the Portuguese Government in Goa, Daman and Diu, safeguarding of the interests, of the British citizens in Goa, measures taken for checking of smuggling, question of currency, reports about the state of affairs in Goa etc.

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1. The records on India-Portuguese relations from the mid-18th century are mostly available amongst the records of the Foreign Department, and its predecessor and successor bodies, as well as Home (Public) Department.

The following records are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1937-1946)		
Files (19 carton boxes)	1937-1946	3.00
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1950)		
Files (21 carton boxes)	1947-1950	4.20

The files are not indexed. No subject-list of the papers is available.

131. DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSION (DHC), LAHORE
(1947-1958)

After attainment of Indian Independence, the Deputy High Commission (D.H.C.) was set up at Lahore, and a Deputy High Commissioner (Sardar Sampuran Singh) was appointed on 26 August 1947. A few files created in the Deputy High Commission are now available in the National Archives of India. The files are not indexed. A few subjects of the files are given below:-

Creation of a post of Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore. Draft agreement on evacuee property between India and Pakistan at Inter Dominion Conference. Short report on D.A.V. College Refugee Camp. Conference between India and Commonwealth Governments. Creation of a Publicity Section in the Mission. Exchange of prisoners and abducted women between East and West Punjab.

The following records of the Deputy High Commission, Lahore are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (2 bundles and 6 carton boxes)	1947-1958	1.70

(A list of non-Muslim abducted women and children is also preserved separately)

1. Deputy High Commission, Lahore, File No. 155-H.C./1947.

132. CONSULATE GENERAL OF INDIA, SHANGHAI
(1948-1960)

A Consulate General of India has been operating at Shanghai in China since Independence under the administrative control of the Indian Embassy in China at Peking.

The records of the Consulate General now available in the National Archives of India mainly consist of weekly analysis of foreign broadcasts at Shanghai, circulars from Swiss Chamber of Commerce in India, trade enquiries from local firms, war claims etc.

The following records are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (5 carton boxes)	1948-1950	1.00

(i) Gaps: 1949-52

(ii) Only a few files are transferred. These are not indexed. No subject-list of the papers is available.

133. CAPE TOWN PAPERS (1949-1950)

Cape Town in South Africa witnessed many anti-Indian activities and riots. The collection of papers of the High Commission of India in the Union of South Africa mainly consist of press-cuttings from local newspapers (like 'Cape Times', 'Cape Argus' etc.), cyclostyled materials, printed brochures, and typescripts on the anti-Indian activities, and anti-Indian riots in South Africa. (These subjects are also dealt with in the Africa I Branch.) The papers are preserved within file covers, each cover bearing a file number and subject. No index, or subject-list of these papers is available. A few subjects of these papers are given below:-

1. Anti-Indian activities in South Africa, Protection Movement in Transvaal, 1949. Incitement to violence against the Indians (F.No. 19-2/1949-Cape Town, Vol. I).
2. Durban Riots, 1949 (F.Nos. 19-2/1949-Cape Town, Vol. II, and 19-5/1949-Cape Town).
3. Commission of enquiry into the riots of Durban, 1949 (F.No. 19-3/1949-Pt. II/Cape Town).
4. Problem of housing on account of occupation by Africans, of Indian houses in Cato Manor Area (F.No. 19-6/1949-Cape Town).
5. Economic condition of the Union of South Africa (F.No. 20-1/1949-Cape Town).
6. Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act, 1949 (F.No. 23-1/1949-Cape Town).
7. South African Indian Congress Conference, 19th Sessions, 15th to 17th September 1950, at Gandhi Hall, Fox Street, Johannesburg (F.No. 83-7/1950-Cape Town).
8. Group Areas Act, 1950 (F.No. 88-4/1950-Cape Town).
9. Inter-Provincial Restrictions on Indians (F.No. 89-1/1950-Cape Town).

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1. See also South Africa Papers (1924-1953), and Africa Section (1949).

The following bulk of Cape Town Papers (Post-Independence Period) is preserved:

Series	Years	Space
Files (3 bundles)	1949-1950	0.75.

134. LEGATION OF INDIA, LISBON (1949-1953)

The Legation of India in Portugal was opened at Lisbon on 17 November 1949¹ by the Minister-in-Charge of the Legation, with a skeleton staff of ten members. The Legation was closed² down on 11 June 1953.

The files of the Legation mainly relate to India's trade with Portugal, reports on the political and economic affairs in Portugal, Portuguese propaganda in Goa, shipping, acquisition of Indian art and treasure etc.

The following records are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (3 carton boxes)	1949-1953	0.60

Only a few files are transferred. These are not indexed. No subject-list of the papers is available.

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1. File No. LIL/24/1949
 2. File No. ADM/28/1953.

(iii). 135. " MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS" OF THE
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (1630-1953)

The Miscellaneous Records (1630-1953), a separate series of heterogenous records, fall outside the regular series of records of the Foreign Department, although occasionally these include papers, or copies of papers, which are mentioned or embodied in the regular series. Like the Miscellaneous Records of the Home Department,² these records are also not grouped with the records of any particular branch or branches in the Foreign Department, and are kept separately for convenience of reference.

The Miscellaneous Records are of varied nature. Besides the usual correspondence, the records include³ precis (No. 4), diaries (No. 6), general letters from the Court of Directors (No. 13), minutes (No. 40), reports (Nos. 55-58A), orders (No. 61), consultations (No. 115A), indexes (Nos. 132-134), demi-official letters

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1. The "Foreign Department" came into existence on 1 May 1943, and its nomenclature underwent changes a number of times since 1 January 1914. But the entire series of Miscellaneous Records (1630-1953) are retained under the nomenclature "Foreign Department".
 2. See Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
 3. The Nos. within brackets indicate the Serial Nos. of the Miscellaneous Records listed in the following pages, and are cited here as instances.

(No.170), memoirs (No.269), journals (Nos.270-271), genealogical trees (No.321), treaties (No.329), survey maps (No.336A), narrative or treatise (No.348), political intelligence (No.349), route-books (No.369), trial papers (No.376) etc. The earliest document now available in this series is precis of information, dated 1630, on East India Company's first connection with Cambay, and some neighbouring Princely States (No.4).

The records cover wide range of subjects like, the East India Company's first connection with Turkish Arabia (1646-1846) (No.5), peace made by Job Charnock with the Moors (1687-1688) (No.5A), diary of Patna Massacre (1763) (No.6), letter (in Latin) from the enlightened despot Emperor Joseph II of Austria to Haider Ali (1782) (No.41), report of the Malabar Commission (1792-1794) (Nos.55-58A), papers relating to the origin and progress of the Pindaris (and the Marathas 1811-1821) (No.124) papers on the claims of Mirza Ghalib, the famous Persian and Urdu poet for certain jagirs (1830) (No.208), papers relating to the trial of Bahadur Shah Zafar (1858) (No.376), history of the Princely States Railways (1870-1883) (Nos.400-400A) etc. The records also throw

4. The earliest documents, dated 1596, preserved in the Miscellaneous Records was transferred to the Madras Record Office (now Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research), Madras, decades ago. See Nos.1-3 of the list and the foot note.

light on the affairs of Carnatic (1793-1855) (Nos. 59, 90-91, 166, 186, 372), Delhi (1810-1833) (Nos. 225-229), Hyderabad (1827-1843) (Nos. 201, 230-233, 348), Indore (1826-1853) (Nos. 191-193, 327), Jaipur (1831-1832) (Nos. 283-285), Malwa (1819-1821) (Nos. 168-169), Manipur (1830-1832) (Nos. 247-249), Murshidabad (1788-1870) (Nos. 48-51, 122, 155, 172, 175, 368), Mysore (1800-1858) (Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 298-303, 306-309, 377, 392), Nagpur (1788-1832) (Nos. 52-53), Oudh (1786-1859) (Nos. 7, 46-47, 110, 181-185, 236, 276, 381-382), Punjab (1814-1859) (Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-353, 356-359, 362-365, 367-368, 370, 384), Rajputana States (1794-1833) (Nos. 125, 256, 286-287), Sind (1831-1834) (Nos. 290-295, 317A) and so on. A large bulk of records relate to Central Asia and Middle East, as for many years British diplomacy was suspicious of Russia. Mention maybe made of William Moorcroft's report on the Russian trade on the North-Western Frontier of India (1812), and Captain Henry Willock's account of Persia (1825) both in the same volume (No. 125), Alexander Burnes' survey of the countries between India and Russia (1833) (No. 305), Captain James Abbott's report of a mission to Khiva (1840) (No. 338), Captain Arthur Conolly's journal on his journey between Kabul and Merve (1840) (No. 339) etc. The records relating to Further India, Eastern Archipelago and China are also available in equal abundance. Some instances are: Major Michael Symes' report on the embassy to Ava (1803) (No. 109),

report on the Emperor of Ava's embassy to Cochin-China headed by George Gibson (1822) (No. 174), John Anderson's history of the East coast of Sumatra (1823) (No. 177), the Canton Correspondence (1831-32) (No. 289) etc.

The Miscellaneous Records of the Foreign Department are listed below, with brief description. The records are serially numbered ⁵ (Nos. 1-3 and 126 are, however, left with blank entries, as explained in the relevant foot notes). No separate subject-list in detail of these records is available at present. Except for a few unbound papers, all the serial numbers are in bound folio volumes. The records (Nos. 3-388) are chronologically arranged. From No. 389 onwards, however, a departure is made from the chronological arrangement. Nos. 403-408 (including their sub-numbers) are out-size bound volumes. For additional information see also Appendix- XXII of this "Guide" (" Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department"⁶):-

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5. While requisitioning for the "Miscellaneous Records", their serial numbers and years, as mentioned in the list, should be quoted in the requisition slips, e.g., Foreign Department (Miscellaneous Records), No. 6 (1763), No. 40A (1776), No. 187 (1825), No. 397 (Part I) (1821-76), and so on.
 6. For example, on Jaipur State (Nos. 283-285 of the list), see also No. 37, as well as many other reports on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States in Appendix-XXII. Similarly, on Punjab Roads (Nos. 367-368 of the list), see also No. 5, as well as other reports on the Administration of the Punjab in the same Appendix, and so on.

LIST OF " MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS"

(Shelf-space occupied: 40.00 linear metres approximately)

Serial Nos.	Brief Description	Years
1	2.	3
*1-3.	(See foot note)	
4.	CAMBAY. Precis of information regarding the first connection of the East India Company with Cambay. The precis also contains information about the territorial boundaries of some neighbouring Princely Rulers and their relations with the East India Company. (Compiled from the records of the Government of Bombay, by A. Malet, Political Secretary, Printed in Calcutta in 1865).	1630-1847
5.	TURKISH ARABIA. Precis of information regarding the first connection of the East India Company with Turkish Arabia, together with the names of British Residents and Political Agents at Bagdad and Basra. (Compiled from the records of the Government of Bombay, K. W. to Political Consultation, 26 January 1847, No. 17).	1646-1846

*Nos. 1-3. The three volumes (1596-1796), (1607-1771), and (1732-1766) containing the Dutch Treaties with the Princes of Eastern Archipelago, were transferred to the Madras Record Office (now Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research), Madras, decades ago. The first volume (1596-1796) includes English abstracts of the treaties, and an introduction giving a summary of the Dutch commercial transactions in the East. The second volume (1607-1771) is partly, and the third volume (1732-1766) is entirely in Dutch language containing details of the aforesaid treaties.

The Serial numbers of the remaining volumes, however, remained unchanged.

1	2	3
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5A. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S EARLY INCIDENTS.
Papers relating to the East India Company's early incidents, on the following subjects:-

(i) Peace made by Job Charnock with the Moors.

(ii) Privileges of the East India Company in India.

(iii) Disputes between the English and the French East India Companies.

(These are copies obtained from the India Office, London, and printed by G. W. Forrest. The papers are kept inside a folder).

1687-1688

6. DIARY OF PATNA MASSACRE. It contains copies of journals of the proceedings at Patna kept by Surgeons Peter Campbell and William Anderson, both of whom suffered in the general massacre of the English carried out by the order of Mir Qasim, together with copy of a narrative drawn up by Surgeon William Fullarton by order of the Council. (Printed in Memorandum on the Records in the Foreign Department, Appendix-II, by J. Talboys Wheeler, Calcutta, 1864, and Diaries of three Surgeons at Patna, edited by W. K. Firminger, Calcutta, 1909).

1763

7. OUDH. Abstract of information regarding the political relations between the Company's Government with Oudh. (Compiled from the Residency Records, by Captain J. Paton, First Assistant Resident, Lucknow. (See also Nos. 46-47, 110, 181-185, 236, and 381-382).

1764-1836

- 8-12. MINUTES AND DESPATCHES. Memoranda containing minutes and despatches by Governors General and other Officers on various matters e.g., grant of stipends or jagirs to the descendants of Muhammadan chiefs and nobles, British relation with Nepal, information about Assam, Cooch-Bihar, and Sind. The contents of these five volumes are given in the Memorandum on the Records in the Foreign Department, Appendix-III, by J. Talboys Wheeler, Calcutta, 1864. 1767-181
13. BALAMBANGAN. Public General Letter (copy) dated 12 June 1771 from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay regarding Balambangan, Manila and Sulu, together with various connected papers, 1761-71. The letter gives directions for the establishment of a settlement at Balambangan or some other convenient place in the neighbourhood. (See also No. 39). 1771
- 14-38. RESIDENTS. Letters (copies) written by Persian Secretary to Residents and others regarding political questions, trade, commerce etc. between the East India Company and the Princely Rulers. (See also Nos. 78, 95-108, 202-203, 256, 258-260, and 286). 1774-1825
39. BALAMBANGAN. Proceedings of the Chief and Council at Balambangan in Labuan Island (25 February to 3 May 1775). The volume contains copy of a General Letter to the Court of Directors, dated 12 May 1775, reporting the loss of the settlement which had been taken by surprise on 26 February by a party of Suluans (incomplete). (See also No. 13). 1775

1	2	3
40.	<p>BENGAL FINANCES. Minutes by Warren Hastings, Governor General and the Members of his Council (1775) on the finances of Bengal, with two letters from Sir Philip Francis, Member of Council, to Lord North, dated 17 September 1777, on the future settlement of the revenues of Bengal.</p> <p>(Portion of the volume is press-listed in Secret Department, Volume I, page 273. Portion is printed in <u>Original Minutes of the Governor General and Council of Fort William on the settlement of revenue of Bengal</u>, by Philip Francis, London, 1782).</p> <p>(See also No. 44).</p>	1775-1777
40A.	<p>BENGAL. A Bill brought by Warren Hastings for better Government of Bengal.</p>	1776
41.	<p>JOSEPH II OF AUSTRIA AND HAIDAR ALI. Letter (in Latin), dated 8 August 1782 from Emperor Joseph II of Austria, to Haidar Ali of Mysore, regarding the appointment of W. Bolts as Consul, and Lieutenant W. Imeus as Inspector. (Autograph bears the signature of the Emperor).</p> <p>The document seems to have come into the Company's possession on the fall of Seringapatam in 1799.</p>	1782
41A.	<p>INDIAN PRINCES. Letters from Major J. Browne to Warren Hastings regarding the Indian Princes (August 1782-February 1785).</p>	1782-1785
42-43.	<p>OATHS OF SECRECY. taken by the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Sub-Secretaries in the Secret Department.</p>	1783-1840

1	2	3
44.	<p>BENGAL FINANCES. J. Grant's Historical and comparative analysis of the finances of Bengal since the Mughal conquest, 1784 (incomplete). Complete analysis was published as an appendix to the <u>Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, 1812</u>. This was also published in W.K. Firminger's edition of above report, Vol. III, Calcutta, 1917. (See also No. 40).</p>	1784
45.	<p>SINDHIA. Letters (copies) from Lord Cornwallis, Governor General, to the Resident with Sindhia. (These letters are also recorded in the Secret and Political Consultations). (See also No. 366).</p>	1786-179
46-47.	<p>ODDH. Letters (copies) written by the Governor General and his Secretaries to the Residents at Lucknow.</p>	1786-179
	<p>These letters illustrate a broad range of policy, with reference to Delhi, Nepal, Afghanistan and the Marathas. (The letters are also recorded in the Secret and Political Consultations).</p>	
	<p>(See also Nos. 7, 110, 181-185, 236 and 381-382).</p>	
48-51.	<p>MURSHIDABAD. Letters (copies) to and from the Superintendent, Nizamat Affairs at Murshidabad.</p>	1788-182
	<p>Gaps: 1813-21 (See also Nos. 122, 155, 172, 175 and 388).</p>	

1	2	3
52-53.	NAGPUR, Letters to and from the Resident at Nagpur on varied subjects, Gaps: 1814-29	1788-1832
54.	TIPU SULTAN. Diary (copy) of conference of Sir John Kennaway, Resident at Hyderabad, with the Vakil of Tipu Sultan (14 February-9 April 1792). The Diary contains among other things the preliminary and final treaty with Tipu Sultan dated 22 February and 18 March 1792 respectively, and 'Jamabandi' of the countries ceded by Tipu Sultan to the East India Company, the Nizam, and the Peshwa.	1792
55-58.	MALABAR COMMISSION. Report of the Malabar Commission with connected papers and a supplementary report.	1792-1794
	The papers exhibit the state of Malabar when it came into the hands of the English on the conclusion of peace with Tipu Sultan in 1792.	
59.	CARNATIC. Report by R. Wolf and L. Place dated 1 July 1793 on the accounts of the Nawab of the Carnatic in connection with the expenses of the troops given to him by the East India Company in order to defend his territories against the invasion of Haider Ali. (See also Nos. 90-91, 166, 186 and 372).	1793
60.	VIZIANAGRAM. Correspondence (copies) between the Government of Madras and the Chief and Council at Vizagapatam, and Viziarama Raju, Raja of Vizianagram regarding the sequestration of his estate.	1794

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61.	STANDING ORDERS For the Secret, Military, Political and Foreign Departments. (See also Nos. 214-216).	1796
62.	MAURITIUS, BATAVIA ETC. Governor General's correspondence regarding secret expeditions against Mauritius, Batavia etc.	1798-1805
	(i) Nos. 62, 63, 66-70 and 74 contain correspondence with Vice-Admiral P. Rainier, Commanding the Indian Seas (1798-1805).	
	(ii) Nos. 64 and 71 contain letters from Samuel Manesty, British Resident at Bussorah (1798- 1804),	
	(iii) No. 65 contains letters to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope (1799-1801),	
	(iv) No. 72 contains letters from Lord William Bentinck, Governor of Fort St. George (1803-1805), and	
	(v) No. 73 contains letters from the Governor of St. Helena (1804).	
75.	FORT ST. GEORGE. Diary of tran- sactions at Fort St. George (December 1798-April 1799).	1798-1799
	The volume contains merely a note of letters and other postal articles despatched from day to day during the period men- tioned.	
	(See also Nos. 160-164)	

76. BENARES. Letters (copies) from the Agent at Benares to the Persian Secretary (with index). 1798-1813
- The communications deal mainly, with the affairs of (i) Wazir Ali, the deposed Nawab of Oudh, (ii) the family of Raja Chait Singh, and (iii) some members of the royal family of Delhi residing at Banares.
(See also No. 245).
77. MILITARY GENERAL LETTERS (copies) exchanged between the Court of Directors and the Governments of Madras and Bombay. 1798-1813
(See No. 386).
78. RESIDENTS AND OTHERS. Letters (copies) written from Madras by N. B. Edmonstone, Persian Secretary, to Residents and others by order of the Governor General. A few significant documents are mentioned below: 1799
- (i) Memorandum of the Governor General's remarks on a memorial delivered by Mutamun-ud-daula on behalf of the Nizam's Government claiming an equal share of the acquisitions made in the Mysore War, and of the treasure taken in Seringapatam, and
- (ii) Report by N. B. Edmonstone on an examination of a selection of papers found at Seringapatam.
- (See also Nos. 14-38, 95-108, 202-203, 256, 258-260, and 286).

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79- 83-	PERSIA, Letters (copies) from J. Duncan, Governor of Bombay to Lord Wellesley, Governor General, regarding political events in Persia and its neighbouring countries.	1800-1801
84- 89	CARNATIC, HYDERABAD, MYSORE. Letters (copies) from Governor of Madras to Lord Wellesley, Governor General regarding the affairs in the Carnatic, Hyderabad, Mysore etc.	1800-1801
90-91	CARNATIC. Papers regarding the question of succession in the Carnatic. (see also Nos. 59, 166, 186 and 372).	1800-1801
92.	MYSORE. Memoirs of Captain C. Mackenzie on the Northern Parganas of Mysore. (See also Nos. 93-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 298-303, 306-309, 377 and 392).	1800-1801
93.	MYSORE. Memoirs of Lieutenant J. Warren on certain parganas of Mysore.	1800-1802
94.	MYSORE. Reports of B. Hayn on survey in Mysore.	1802
95- 108.	RESIDENTS. Abstracts of letters written to the Residents. Gaps: 1810 and 1815 (See also Nos. 14-38, 78, 202-203, 256, 258-260 and 286).	1802-1824
109.	AVA. Report and Journal of Major Michael Symes regarding his embassy to Ava, with appendices. This embassy was sent out by Lord Wellesley in 1803. The object of the mission was to counteract any attempt which might be made by the French after the Peace of Amiens to secure a footing in Burma.	1803

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	Major Symes undertook a previous embassy in 1795 under the instructions of Sir John Shore, a report of which was published in London in 1800.	
	(See also Nos. 200, 210-213 and 322).	
110.	<p>OUDH. Treasury accounts of the Resident at Lucknow.</p> <p>(See also Nos. 7, 46-47, 181-185, 236 and 381-382).</p>	1803-1805
111.	<p>MARATHA WAR. Letters (copies) from Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) and others about the Maratha War.</p>	1804-1805
112.	<p>CENTRAL INDIA. Letters (copies) exchanged between M. S. Elphinstone, Resident at Nagpur, and Lord Wellesley, Governor General (December 1804-October 1805) regarding the affairs of Central India.</p>	1804-1805
113.- 115.	<p>PESHWA AND GAIKWAR. Reports by Colonel A. Walker on the resources of the East India Company's acquisitions in Gujarat from the Peshwa and the Gaikwar.</p> <p>(No. 113 was printed in the "Selections from the Records of the Government of Bombay, No. 39, 1856; also K. W. to Political Consultation, 14 July 1854, Nos. 15-16).</p>	1804-1808
115A.	<p>CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES. Original Revenue Consultations of Ceded and Conquered Provinces.</p> <p>These papers, which number fifteen were submitted by Major J. G. Graham, Acting Collector of Ahmednagar, and</p>	1804

were enclosed with Major General
M.G. Wellesley's letter, dated
11 November 1804.

(See also Department/Board of Com-
missioners of Ceded and Conquered
Provinces Papers: 1803-1825).

- 115B. CEDED AND CONQUERED PROVINCES.
One judicial Consultation of Ceded and
Conquered Provinces containing a plan
of the fortifications round the jail at
Bareilly, enclosed with a letter, dated
17 January 1805, from the Acting
Magistrate of that place. 1805
(See also Department/Board of Commis-
sioners of Ceded and Conquered Provinces
Papers: 1803-1825).
- 116- PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND Proceedings
119. (Secret and Political Departments). 1806-1814

Gaps: January-December 1811,
January-March, August-December
1812, January-December 1813,
and January-June 1814.
120. GAIKWAR, MYSORE ETC. Memoranda
containing accounts of the ruling families
of the Gaikwar, Mysore, and some notes
on Cuttack etc. 1806-1813
(See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275,
298-303, 306, 307-309 and 377).
121. MYSORE PRINCES. Minute by Lord
Minto, Governor General, on the mainte-
nance of the Mysore Princes belonging
to Tipu Sultan's family residing in
Calcutta. 1807
(See also Nos. 92-94, 127, 274-275, 298-
303, 306-309, 377 and 392).

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122.	MURSHIDABAD. Correspondence between Murshidabad Nizam and Political Department. (See also Nos. 48-51, 155, 172, 175 and 388).	1808-1813
123.	DELHI. Letters from the Residents at Delhi to the Persian Secretary on varied subjects, and also forwarding letters from different Ruling Princes in Rajputana. (See also Nos. 225-229).	1810-1814
124.	PINDARIS AND MARATHAS. Papers relating to the origin and progress of Pindaris and Marathas. This volume contains several papers on the Pindaries, sketches of some Maratha States, and what may be called the first draft of the descriptive and statistical chapters of Lt. Col. James Tod's <u>Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan.</u>	1811-1821
125.	REVENUES IN RAJPUTANA, RUSSIAN TRADE, NEPAL ARMY, PERSIAN AFFAIRS ETC. This volume contains the following miscellaneous papers: (i) Translation of a statement made by one Ghulam Sarwar on the revenues of several States of Rajputana carried down to the year 1209 Hijra (1794-1795 A.D.) with an account of those States. (ii) Report by William Moorcroft, Superintendent of the Company's Stud, on the Russian trade with the countries lying North and North-West of India, being copy of a letter, dated 7 September 1812 addressed to the Secretary, Political Department.	

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<p>(iii) Copy of a Memorandum by B. W. Hodgson, Assistant to the Resident (afterwards Resident) in Nepal, relating to Gurkha Army of Nepal, dated 14 February 1825.</p>		
<p>(iv) Copy of a letter, dated 19 December 1825, from Captain Henry Willock (afterwards Sir Charge d' Affaires at Teheran) to George Canning, Secretary, of State for Foreign Affairs, on the state of affairs in Persia.</p>		1812-1825
<p>(See also No. 287).</p>		
<p>126.* (See foot note).</p>		
<p>127. MYSORE. Correspondence (copies) between A. H. Cole, Resident in Mysore and the Government of Fort St. George.</p>		1813-1815

This volume contains information about revenues and other statistics of Mysore.

(See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 274-275, 298-303, 306-309, 377 and 392).

* No. 126 containing extracts from letters (August 1813) of the Military Department was shifted to the "Miscellaneous Records of the Military Department" as item No. 12A. The volume includes (i) Memoranda on the succession to the Gaikwar principality, (ii) state of affairs in Cutch and Cuttack, and (iii) history of the Ruling Princes of Mysore and Bundi.

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128.	PUNJAB AND MAHARAJA RANJIT SINGH. C.M. Wade's report of the Punjab and adjacent Provinces forming the territories of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, together with a historical sketch of that Chief. (See also Nos. 206, 349, 351-353, 356-359; 362-365, 367-368, 370 and 389).	1814
129-	NOMENCLATURE. These three volumes (1814, 1822 and 1831) which are styled "Nomenclature" contain family accounts of the noblemen of the Punjab, the Deccan, Poona, and various other places.	1814-1831
132-	INDEXES. Up-country Indexes (1814-15, 1817-18, and 1826-27) of letters received in and issued from the camp of the Governor General while on tour in the Upper Provinces.	1814-1827
135.	INDIANS AND INDIAN PRINCES. Lists and other particulars of Indians and Indian Princes who had dealings with the Government.	1814-1818.
136-	CORRESPONDENCE. Miscellaneous demi-official correspondence from different officials and private persons.	1816-1840
The letters written by Indian administrators and officials afford valuable material for a study of the political history of the Company of the period.		
The volumes include Parts I and II each of Nos. 137, 142, 147, 150 and 152.		
155.	MURSHIDABAD. Reports on the accounts of the Murshidabad Nizamat Stipend Fund (Manuscript and printed).	1816-1868
This volume contains Government orders, correspondence, and notes on the subject.		
(See also Nos. 48-51, 122, 172, 175 and 388).		

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156.	DUTCH AND FRENCH. Letters (original) from the Governor General at Batavia to Lord Hastings, and from the French and the Dutch authorities at Chandernagore and Chinsura.	1817-1820
	The Dutch portion of this volume was transferred to the Madras Record Office (now Tamil Nadu Archives and Historical Research), Madras.	
157-	CORRESPONDENCE. The three volumes (1817-21, 1825-31 and 1833-40) contain demi-official letters written by the Persian Secretary to different persons on various subjects.	1817-1840
159.		
160-	FORT ST. GEORGE. Copies of routine correspondence of the Government of Madras (1818-22).	1818-1822
164.		
	The volumes also contain the monthly diaries of letters received and issued by the Resident in Mussorie (Public Department) (October 1817-September 1822) which were regularly forwarded to that Government.	
165.	ARABIA. Papers relating to Captain G. F. Sadleir's mission to Arabia.	1819
	A long account of Captain G. F. Sadleir's mission to Arabia, undertaken in 1819 with a route from El Katif in the Persian Gulf to Yamba in the Red Sea. Captain Sadleir was entrusted with the charge of a confidential despatch from the Government of Bombay to Ibrahim Pasha, Commanding the Turkish Army employed in Arabia against the Wahabis, with a view to complete the reduction of that power. (Printed in Bombay, 1866).	

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166.	CARNATIC. Papers regarding the accession of Nawab Azim Jah to the 'masnad' of the Carnatic. (See also Nos. 59, 90-91, 186 and 372).	1819
167.	ACHIN. Proceedings (copies) of Sir T. S. Raffle and Captain J. M. Coombs on their mission to Achin in 1819. (Incomplete).	1819
168.	MALWA. Major-General Sir John Malcolm's history of Malwa (1819-21). This appears to be an early draft of Chapters 1-5 of Malcolm's "Report on Malwa and the Adjoining Countries." (See also No. 169).	1819-1821
169.	MALWA. General Sir John Malcolm's "Report on Malwa and the Adjoining Countries". (Printed in Calcutta, 1822) (Political Consultation, 7 July 1821, No. 27). (See also No. 168).	1821
169A- 169B.	PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL (extracts) in the Commercial, Foreign, General, Judicial, Military, Political, Secret and Territorial Departments. These papers contain information on varied subjects which were apparently brought together for ready reference in the office. Among the subjects mention may be made of the following:	

Military Orphan Press; acquisition of the houses belonging to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal for the construction of Clive Street in Calcutta; affairs of the States of Datia, Kotah, Malwa, and Bundelkhand; various transactions with Siam, Cochin-China, Tipperah, Cachar, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and Maharaja of Burdwan; establishment of a Government Lithographic press; rules for the printing and publishing of newspapers in Calcutta; sanction for the issue of certain Bengali, Hindustani, and Persian newspapers.

1821-1823

170. CORRESPONDENCE. Demi-Official letters from Henry Boileau, Registrar, Persian Office, to different traders, agents etc. (e.g. M/s. H. Mathews, M/s R. B. Middleton and Co., M/s. Rowland etc.) regarding the sale of articles like watches, diamonds, rings, pistols, guns, horses, on commission basis.

1820-1827

171. NOTES AND MEMORANDA. The volume includes the following:

- (i) Two Minutes by Lord Hastings, Governor General, one regarding the disposal of the stipend award to the late 'Faujdar' of Hooghly (holograph), and the other regarding the grant of pension to Rao. Kissenjit Rai of Patna.
- (ii) A note by Rowland, Burmese Interpreter of the Persian Office, regarding hostility existing between the Siamese and the Burmese.

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	(iii) Twenty-three other papers by H. T. Princep, Persian Secretary regarding (a) the mode of reception of the Raja of Tanjore in Calcutta, (b) number of applications and representations from the Indians for pension, subsistence allowance, etc., including certain claims of Raja Udit Narain Singh of Benares.	1821
172.	MURSHIDABAD. Correspondence with the Agent to the Governor General at Murshidabad regarding the 'Nizamat' affairs. (See also Nos. 48-51, 122, 155, 175 and 388).	1821
173.	PALMER & CO. Correspondence (copies) between Charles T. Metcalfe, Resident at Hyderabad, and John Adam, Member of the Governor General's Council, concerning the affairs of Palmer and Co., who carried on mercantile business in the Nizam's dominions and purchased agricultural debts. (See also No. 176). The transactions in Nos. 173 and 176 reveal the sad story of a British firm exploiting the difficulties of an Indian State in league with the officials of the British Residency.	1822
174.	COCHIN-CHINA. An account of an Embassy to Cochin-China sent by the order of the Emperor of Ava. This volume contains information regarding the movements of the French in that quarter. The Embassy was composed of George Gibson, as the head, and a number of local men.	1822

George Gibson, the leader of the Embassy was, however, not of Burmese origin, and was a Eurasian from South India. Besides being a storehouse of information for the social, cultural and political history of Cochin-China, Gibson's report provides valuable account of the early French adventurers in that country.

175. MURSHIDABAD. Correspondence (copies) with the Agent to the Governor General at Murshidabad regarding the 'Nizamats' affairs.
(See also Nos. 48-51, 122, 155, 172 and 388). 1822-1825
176. PALMER & CO. Certain accounts of Palmer & Co., forwarded by the Resident at Hyderabad.
(KW to Political Consultation, 31 July 1823, Nos. 99-103).
(See also No. 173). 1823
177. SUMATRA.
This volume contains a history of the East Coast of Sumatra between Diamond Point and Siak by John Anderson, Agent to the Government of the Prince of Wales Island (incomplete). Published in Mission to Sumatra, by J. Anderson, London, 1826, pp. 191-347. 1823
178. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Report of the Committee by the Government for public instruction in India. 1823.

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179.	BURMA. Correspondence (copies) between J. Canning, Political Agent at Rangoon, and G. Swinton, Political Secretary.	1824
	This volume contains information regarding the contemporary political events of Burma (incomplete).	
180.	PERSIAN FRONTIER. Correspondence (copies) with Major G. Willock about the Persian Frontier (Secret Consultation, 2 January 1824, Nos. 1-10).	1824
181-	OUDH. Correspondence (copies) with the Resident at Lucknow relating to the affairs of Oudh.	
185.	(Each of Nos. 182, 183 and 185 contains Parts I and II).	
	(See also Nos. 7, 46-47, 110, 236 and 381-382).	1824-1834
186.	CARNATIC. Papers regarding the accession of Nawab Muhammad Ghaus to the 'masnad' of the Carnatic. (See also Nos. 59, 90-91, 166 and 372).	1825
187-	BAJI RAO. Correspondence (copies) between the Commissioners with Baji Rao, and the Secretary, Secret and Political Department (29 October 1825-6 July 1827, and 27 October 1830-15 October 1832) regarding the pensions of Baji Rao and his adherents, and other routine matters.	1825-1832
188.		
189.	BHARATPUR. Letters (copies) from Lord Colborne, Commander-in-Chief, to Lord Amherst, Governor General, regarding the Bharatpur expedition. (See also Nos. 195 and 257).	1825-1826

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190.	RAMPUR. Papers relating to the disputes among the members of the family of the Nawab of Rampur.	1825-1832
191-193.	INDORE. Letters (copies) to and from the Resident at Indore.	
	(i) The letters relate to the internal affairs of Indore State.	
	(ii) No. 192 contains Parts I and II.	
	(iii) Gaps: 1827-29.	
	(See also No. 327).	1826-1832
194.	ARAKAN. Letters (copies) from J. Crawford and Special Commissioners in Arakan about the former's mission to Burma and Arakan, and various administrative matters. (See also No. 252).	1826-1827
195.	BHARATPUR. Correspondence (copies) between G. Swinton, Political Secretary and the Bharatpur Prize Agents regarding the jewels, treasures etc. captured at Bharatpur in 1826. (See also Nos. 189 and 257).	1826-1827
196-197.	TENASSERIM. Correspondence (copies) with the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Province 1826-27, 1830-32.	
	(i) The letters throw light on the early administration in Tenasserim.	
	(ii) Gaps: 1828-29.	1826-1832
197A-197B.	NEPAL: Papers relating to Nepal War. (See also Nos. 198-199, and 360).	1814-1817

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198- 199.	NEPAL. Correspondence (copies) between the Resident in Nepal and the Secretary to the Governor General regarding the affairs in Nepal. Gaps: 1828-29 (See also Nos. 197A-197B and 360).	1826-1832
200.	AVA. J. Crawford's Journal of a mission to the court of Ava with a supplementary note explaining the objections urged against the conduct of the mission. (See also Nos. 109, 210-213 and 322).	1827
201.	HYDERABAD. Letters (copies) from the Resident at Hyderabad regarding (i) the experimental revenue operations which were being carried on in the dominions of the Nizam, (ii) mutiny by the 3rd Regiment of Native Cavalry in the Nizam's army which had resulted in the death of the English Officers who commanded it, and (iii) some differences between the Resident and his first assistant. (See also Nos. 230-233 and 348).	1827
202.	RESIDENTS. Diary of letters written from the Government of Fort William to Residents and others on varied subjects. (See also Nos. 14-38, 78, 95-108, 203, 256, 258-260 and 286).	1827
203.	RESIDENTS. Diary of letters written from the Government of Fort William to the Residents and others. (See also Nos. 14-38, 78, 95-108, 202, 256, 258-260 and 286).	1828

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204.	MARATHAS. Major-General Sir J. Malcolm's minute on the administration of the Maratha country and the genealogy of the Maratha Chiefs.	1829
205.	NORTH-WEST FRONTIER. Captain J. Bonamy's memoranda on the North-West Frontier of British India and on the importance of the river Indus. (Published in <u>Tracts, Asian Topography</u> , 1850-71, Calcutta, 1839, pp. 1-32).	1830
206.	PUNJAB. A geographical sketch of the Punjab together with a narrative on the growth of power of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (See also Nos. 128, 349, 351-353, 356-359, 362-365, 367-368, 370 and 389).	1830
207.	POONA PENSIONERS. Statements submitted by the Government of Bombay concerning Poona Pensioners. (The volume contains Parts I and II).	1830
208.	MIRZA GHALIB. Papers regarding the claims of Asadullah Khan of Delhi for certain jagirs. Asadullah was the famous Persian and Urdu poet who wrote under the poetical name of Ghalib.	1830
209.	RUSSIAN INVASION. Major-General Sir J. Malcolm's note on the possibility of an invasion of India by Russia.	1830
210- 213.	AVA. Correspondence between the Resident at Ava and the Government of Fort William on trade relations boundary Affairs etc. (No. 213 contains Parts I and II). (See also Nos. 109, 200 and 322).	1830-1832

214- POLITICAL DEPARTMENT ORDERS

- 216 The volumes contain copies of letters written by Secretary to different officials by order of the Council. The names of the officials are arranged alphabetically. (See also No.61). 1830-1832
217. RAJPUTANA. Correspondence (copies) between the Residents/Political Agents at Haroti, Kota, Bundi etc. and the Government of Fort William on boundary and other disputes in certain areas. (See also Nos.123, and 279). 1830-1832
- 218- SAUGOR AND GWALIOR. Correspondence
224. between the Agent at Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, the Resident at Gwalior, and the Government of Fort William on suppression of thagi and dacoity, as well as trade relations. (No. 218 is in duplicate). (See also No.355). 1830-1833
- 225- DELHI AND RAJPUTANA. Correspondence
229. ence between the Resident at Delhi, Agent at Ajmer, and the Government of Fort William on boundary disputes among the Rajputana States and their relations with Delhi. (See also Nos.123,217 and 279). 1830-1833
- 230- HYDERABAD. Correspondence between
233. the Resident at Hyderabad and the Government of Fort William regarding some treaties between the East India Company and Hyderabad, and certain 'nazranas' from the Nizam to the Mughal Emperor at Delhi. (No 233 contains two parts). (See also Nos.201 and 348). 1830-1833

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234- 235.	<p>GWALIOR, Correspondence between the Resident at Gwalior and the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort William and the Secretary to the Governor General regarding exchange of some districts, and monetary transactions between the East India Company and the Gwalior State. (No. 234 contains two parts). (See also No. 273).</p>	1830-1832
236.	<p>OUDH, Correspondence (copies) between the Resident at Lucknow and the Chief Secretary, Government of Fort William and the Secretary to the Governor General on Oudh affairs. (See also Nos. 7, 46-47, 110, 181-185 and 381-382).</p>	1830-1831
237.	<p>CIVIL FINANCE COMMITTEE. Report of the Civil Finance Committee regarding the constitution of the Indian Government.</p>	
	<p>The volume contains a collection of papers comprising the report of the Civil Finance Committee, together with minutes by each member, as well as of Sir Charles T. Metcalfe and William B. Bayley. The papers also contain the minutes of the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.</p>	1830-1831
238.	<p>MINUTES By the Vice-President and Members of the Governor General's Council.</p>	
	<p>These cover a broad range of subjects, like the affairs of Jaipur, Oudh and Travancore, trial of the Chief of Unchahra (Nagod), survey of the Indus etc.</p>	1830-1832

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239.	MAGISTRATES. Correspondence between the Magistrates at Cawnpore, Patna, Rangpur, Saran, and Sylhet on varied subjects (December 1830-April 1832).	1830-1832
240.	COMMISSIONERS. Correspondence between the Commissioners of Agra, Ali-pore, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Dacca, Farrukhabad, Kumaun, and Moradabad and the Government of Fort William on various subjects, like the increase of stipends to the Nawab of Furrukhabad and Hazrat Begum, etc.	1830-1832
241-	NORTH-EAST FRONTIER. Correspondence between the Agent in the North-East Frontier and the Government of Fort William regarding some acts of violence and disturbance in Garo and Khasia Hills, and invasion on some areas in the South-East Assam by outsiders (October 1830-September 1832). (No. 241 contains two parts).	1830-1832
244.		
245.	BENARES. Correspondence between the Agent at Benares and the Government of Fort William regarding the proposal for sending a deputation to the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Agent at Benares was asked to send the richest articles like 'Kinkhabs', 'Dakhni Dupattas', etc. from Benares for presentation at the court. The letters also deal with the payment of debts of certain nobles in Oudh (November 1830-October 1832). (See also No. 76).	1830-1832
246.	BUNDELKHAND. Correspondence between the Agent at Bundelkhand at Hamirpur and the Government of Fort William, regarding suppression of thagi there. The letters also deal with the pilgrimage of some nobles at Allahabad (November 1830-August 1832).	1830-1832

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247- 249.	<p>MANIPUR. Correspondence between the Agent in the North-East Frontier and the Government of Fort William regarding Manipur affairs, and the arrival of a tribal deputation with complaints against the Raja of Manipur. The volumes also include survey report of the Eastern Frontier, and the report on the boundary lines between Manipur and Ava by Major Jenkinson and Captain Pemberton (October 1830-July 1832). (See also, under Manipur Papers: 1825-1834).</p>	1830-1832
250- 251.	<p>SINGAPORE. Correspondence between the Resident of Singapore and the Government of Fort William on a few Princely Rulers, aggression of some European vessels, judicial cases against certain persons etc.</p>	1830-1832
252.	<p>ARAKAN. Correspondence between the Commissioner of Arakan at Chittagong and the Government of Fort William, regarding establishment of a dak communication with Ava and other areas of Arakan, survey reports of certain areas, and repairs of roads and bridges etc. in Arakan. (See also No. 194).</p>	1830-1832
253.	<p>KHASIA HILLS AND MILITARY TRANSACTIONS. Correspondence between the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Secretary to the Governor General on tour relating to some military transactions.</p> <p>The volume includes the reports sent by Captain J. Broadhurst, the Commanding Officer, from Cherrapunji on the state of the troops employed on an expedition to the Khasia Hills. Other papers include a number of memorials and representations from military officers.</p>	1830-1832

254. TOURING ESTABLISHMENTS OF GOVERNOR GENERAL ETC.

Correspondence between the Secretary to the Governor General on tour and the Secretary to the Government of Fort William on the one hand, and the Accountant-General and Collectors on the other.

The letters deal with various subjects like payment of the expense of the touring establishments of the Governor General, remission of the pilgrims' duties in favour of Baji Rao and Vinayak Rao and their followers, petition of Rani Dhan Kunwar and Rani Lad Kunwar of Landour in respect of the redemption of certain Government Promissory Notes, a statement of the gold and silver coins struck off out of the bullion received from the Government of Ava under the terms of their treaty with the English Government.

1830-1832

255. SIMLA. Correspondence between the Resident at Delhi, Principal Assistant at subathu, Adjutant-General of the Army and others and the Government of Fort William relating mainly to the question of establishment of a Court of Justice at Simla, and the improvement of that place.

1830-1833

256. BIKANER. Correspondence between the Resident at Delhi, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Government of Fort William and others regarding the affairs of Bikaner (October 1830-January 1833).

1830-1833

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257.	<p>BHARATPUR. Correspondence between the Resident at Bharatpur and the Government of Fort William, regarding the progress of study of English by the Maharaja of Bharatpur and the selection of books for his personal library. The letters also contain reports on suppression of thagi and dacoity in Delhi and Bharatpur, and irrigation plan etc. for Bharatpur (December 1830-February 1833). (See also Nos. 189 and 195).</p>	1830-183
258- 260.	<p>RESIDENTS. Correspondence between Resident/Political Officer at Delhi, Ambala, Ludhiana and other places and the Government of Fort William, regarding construction of iron bridges over certain rivers, arrival of an envoy from Prince of Herat to his uncle Shah Shuja (October 1830-January 1833).</p> <p>Nos. 258 -259 mostly contain papers about Ambala, Ludhiana and Subathu, and No. 260 those about Sind. In these volumes there are numerous references to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and his mission received by the Governor General.</p> <p>(See also Nos. 14-38, 78, 95-108, 202-203, 256 and 286).</p>	1830-183
261- 262.	<p>LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S MINUTES.</p> <p>These two volumes include copies of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck's Calcutta and Simla minutes on varied subjects, like posting of personnel in various departments of the Government, use of good offices of Princely Rulers by the Residents, etc. No. 261 also includes a memorandum on Afghanistan and Central</p>	

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	Asia, by E.C. Ravenshaw, Deputy Secretary, Secret and Political Departments, dated May 1831.	1830-1833
263- 268.	BOUNDARY QUESTION OF PRINCELY STATES. Correspondence (copies) between G. Swinton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort William and H. T. Princep, Secretary to the Governor General on tour, on boundary question of Jaipur, Kathiawar, Satara and other Princely States. These volumes also include correspondence of the Residents at various Princely States and the Government of Bombay (Political Department) (October 1830-January 1833).	1830-1833
269.	THE INDUS. A geographical and military memoir on the Indus and its tributary rivers 'from the sea to Lahore, by Lieutenant A. Burnes, Assistant Resident in Cutch.	1831
270- 271.	SHEKHAWATI. Journal of a tour through Shekhawati, a district in Jaipur State (Rajputana), drawn up by Lieutenant, A. H. E. Boileau of the Engineer Corps, Surveyor for Agra and Muttra Frontier in attendance on the Political Agent on special duty in the North-Western Provinces (April-June 1831) (2 copies). (See also No. 272).	1831
272.	BHASAWAR TO AJMER. Narrative of a journey from Bhasawar in the Bharatpur territory to Ajmer, with particulars of the predatory associations located in the surrounding Rajputana States, specially in the Shekhawati tract, by Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lockett, Superintendent and Political Agent on Special Duty in the North-Western Provinces (April-June 1831). (See also No. 271).	1831

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273.	SINDHIA. Correspondence (copies) with the Resident at Gwalior regarding the Sindhia's contingent, and the jagir belonging to the Khichi Chief. (See also Nos. 234-235).	1831
274- 275.	MYSORE. Correspondence between the Resident at Mysore and the Government of Fort William on the finances of Mysore State, possession of a fort at Anantpur from the insurgents by the English army, and restoration of the fort to the Raja of Mysore. (No. 274 contains Parts I and II). (See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 298-303, 306-309, 377 and 392).	1831-1832
276.	PRESENTS TO THE KING OF OUDH. Correspondence (copies) between the Secretary to the Governor General on tour in the Upper Provinces and the Secretary to the Government of Fort William, other officials and private individuals on various subjects. The volume includes letters relating to the purchase of articles from certain English jewellery firms at Calcutta for the purpose of being given away as presents at Durbars, assistance afforded to the Hungarian traveller Alexander Csoma de Koros for studying the Tibetan language and literature and collecting Tibetan manuscripts on behalf of the East India Company etc. Among the articles for presentation, special mention may be made of "a very handsome 'pandan' (i.e., a box in which betel and its apparatus are kept) and stand of jade stone richly inlaid of gold, set with rubies, emeralds and diamonds in flowers	

and clusters, fitted into an octagon box and shifting tray lined inside with white satin and velvet and outside with green velvet, the whole fitted into a mahogany box lined with blue velvet, lock and key and brass lifting handles"- valued at 8,000 sicca rupees, presented to the King of Oudh on his parting visit to the Governor General.

1831-1832

277- NAVAL OPERATIONS. Correspondence

278. (copies) between the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Rear-Admiral Sir E. W. C. R. Owen) and his successor (Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore), and the Government of Fort William.

These volumes which are illustrative of the English naval activities of those days in the Eastern seas, chiefly contain information about the operations in China and the Eastern Archipelago.

1831-1832

279. ALWAR'S INTRIGUE WITH JAIPUR.

Correspondence (copies) between the Resident at Delhi and the Agent to the Governor General at Ajmer and the Government of Fort William, concerning the Raja of Alwar's intrigue with Jaipur State and his hostility towards certain chiefs (May 1831-December 1832).

(See also Nos. 123 and 225-229).

1831-1832

280. STATE PRISONERS IN ALLAHABAD

Port. Correspondence relating to the State prisoners, with special reference to the release of the impostor Chitur Singh, an insurgent leader, describing himself as a brother of late Raja of Satara and of Durjan Sal, late Raja of Bharatpur, both of whom were state

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prisoners in the Allahabad Fort, and the confinement of Balbhadra Singh, late Raja of Unehahra (Nagod) in that fort.		1831-1832
281. LEAVE RULES FOR MILITARY OFFICERS. Correspondence (copies) between the Agent to the Governor General in Malwa, and the Political Agent in Bhopal and the Government of Fort William, relating to the case of Lieutenant-Colonel W.G. Mackenzie and Major N. Alves, and revision of the leave rules governing military officers in political or civil employment (December 1831-July 1832).		1831-1832.
282. BALLABHGARH. Correspondence (copies) between the Resident at Delhi and the Government of Fort William relating to the affairs of Ballabgharh State in Delhi District.		1831-1832
283-285. JAIPUR. Correspondence (copies) between the Political Agents at Delhi and Ajmer, with the Government of Fort William, relating to Jaipur State (Rajputana).		1831-1832
286. RESIDENTS. Correspondence (copies) between the Resident/Political Officer, Delhi, Sirahi and Rajputana, and the Government of Fort William on varied subjects (December 1831-July 1832).		1831-1832
287. RAJPUTANA. Correspondence between the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort William and the Secretary to the Governor General regarding establishment of a new office of Agent in the Rajputana States and other subjects. The correspondence also include letters of		

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	the Agent, Vakil of Jaipur State, and Adjutant-General of the Army (November 1831-August 1832).	
	(The volume contains Parts I and II).	1831-1832.
288.	SOUTH WEST FRONTIER. Papers relating to the affairs in the South West Frontier (January 1831-September 1832). This volume contains information about the South West Frontier of India and its early relations with the English.	1831-1832
289.	CANTON. Correspondence (copies) between the Select Committee at Canton and the Government of Fort William with reference to their troubles with the Chinese. The Canton Correspondence contains interesting letters, official notices, proclamations, cuttings from the <u>Canton Register</u> , and sundry other documents, which throw light on the political, social and commercial history of the period.	1831-1832
290-292.	MISSION TO SIND. Correspondence connected with Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger's mission to Sind. (See also Nos. 293-295, 317A and 345).	1831-1833
293-294.	MEMOIR ON SIND. Memoirs, survey reports, correspondence on Sind by Lieutenant E.P. de L'Hosta, Surveyor to the Sind Mission, No. 293 includes sketches and illustrations in water colours, e.g., drawings of beautiful plants in Sind, sketches of tomb stones in Kutch, sketch of a view of Sind from a river, portraits of some persons etc. (See also Nos. 290-292, 295, 317A and 345).	1832

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295.	MEMOIR ON SIND: Memoir on Sind by Lieutenant W. Pottinger, Assistant to Sind Mission. (See also Nos. 290-294, 317A and 345).	1832
296.	LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BRIGGS. Correspondence (copies) between the Political Agent in Khandesh, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Commissioner of Deccan at Poonah, and the Government of Fort William relating to the official conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Briggs, while employed as Political Agent in Khandesh. The papers, which are dated from 1821 to 1827, refer to administrative and revenue matters, and measures taken to suppress the predatory occupations of the local Bhils. These were forwarded to the Supreme Government by the Government of Bombay in 1832. (The volume contains Parts I and II).	1821-18 1832
297.	LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. LOCKETT. Correspondence between the Resident at Delhi, Political Agent at Ajmer and the Government of Fort William regarding certain charges preferred against Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lockett, while Agent at Bharatpur, by some local men.	1832
298- 303.	MYSORE. Proceedings (copies) of the Board of Commissioners for the Government of Mysore. Mysore State was sequestered by the East India Company's Government in 1831, but was restored to its lawful ruler by the British Government in 1881, asserting the latter's paramountcy over the State. (See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 306-309, 377 and 392).	1832

304. HARDA CASE.

The volume which is styled as the "Harda Case", contains correspondence between the Residents at Gwalior and Indore, the Agent to the Governor General, Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and the Government of Fort William, relating to boundary disputes and other diplomatic questions subsisting between the East India Company's Government and the Gwalior State. The bulk of the papers refer to the undue interference of the Principal Assistant at Hoshangabad and the Political Agent at Bhopal with the jurisdiction of the above state in the case of a respectable person of Harda named Keshab Narain, who was accused of a sordid offence by the State Government. There are some references about the suppression of the thugs residing within the Gwalior territory.

1832-1833

305. INDIA, AFGHAN ISTAN, PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Lieutenant Alexander Burns' political dissertation on the Punjab, historical sketch of events in Afghanistan since 1809, report on the commerce of the upper part of India, Kabul, Tartary and Persia, military memoir on the countries between India and Russia, and an account of the travels of the writer in Bokhara.

Burnes, the noted Central Asian explorer, who later lost his life during the Afghan rising at Kabul (1841), submitted a detailed survey of the countries between India and Asiatic Russia in which commercial, political and military questions were treated with emphasis.

(The volume contains Parts I and II).

1833

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306.	MYSORE. Proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry on the Mysore State. (See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 298-303, 307-309, 377 and 392).	1833
307-309.	MYSORE. Report of the Special Committee for the affairs of Mysore, Volumes I, III and IV (Volume II is not available). (See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 298-303, 306, 377 and 392).	1833
310-317.	PESHAWAR. Correspondence (copies) to and from Captain F. Mackison, Political Agent at Peshawar, Agent to the Governor General in Sind, Resident at Kutch, Political Agent at Ludhiana etc. regarding trade of some merchants from Marwar, recovery of some stolen goods, supply of rations to the British troops at Peshawar.	1833-184
317(a).	SIND. Captain J. Mc Murdo's memoir on Sind. Some portions of the memoir were printed in the <u>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</u> , Volume I, pp. 223-57. (See also Nos. 290-295 and 345).	1834
318.	SHEKHAWATI. M. Blake's report on Shekhawati, a district in Jaipur State (Rajputana). The writer was appointed to enquire into certain outrages committed by the neighbouring freebooters on the Turawati Frontier. The report is prefaced by a long commendatory demi-official letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan to Sir William Macnaughten. (See also Nos. 270-272).	1834

319. ROBBERY AT REWARY AND HANSI.

This volume contains copies of correspondence with quite a large number of officials, mostly political, which cover a wide range of topics and vary in size and importance. Some of the subjects treated are as follows: particulars of a robbery committed in the town of Rewary by the subjects of the Raja of Khetri; looting in the village of Hansi (Hissar District) by the subjects of Jaipur State; other matters relating to the affairs of Jaipur State; inroad into the British territory near Allahabad by an officer of the Oudh Government in pursuit of certain refugees etc.

1834

320. FRASER MURDER CASE. Proceedings on the trial of Nawab Shamsuddin Khan of Ferrozepore for the murder of W. Fraser, Agent and Commissioner at Delhi.

1835

321. THUGS. Statements of genealogical trees of the thugs (Political Consultation, 10 August 1835, No. 55). (See also "Thagi and Dakaiti Department: 1829-1902" in Part II, and "Thagi and Dakaiti Department Papers: 1889-1997" in Part III of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India).

1835

322. AVA. Captain S. F. Hannay's Journal of a mission to the North of Ava and a geographical sketch of the route to the amber mines. (Political Consultation, 5 December 1836, No. 82). (See also Nos. 109, 200 and 210-213).

1835-1836

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323.	<p>MAJOR-GENERAL CLAUDE MARTIN'S WILL. Copy of short-hand writer's notes of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered by Lord Brougham on 22 February 1837 in the matter of the Mayor of Lyons and others, appellants, versus the East India Com- pany and the Attorney General, respond- ents, regarding the will of Major-General Claude Martin, the French Officer in the Company's service, on whose benefactions the La Martiniere Colleges at Calcutta and Lucknow and other public institutions in India and France were founded. (Some portion is printed).</p>	1837
324.	<p>SATARA. Report of the enquiry into the intrigues of the Raja of Satara. (See also Nos. 325 and 326).</p>	1837
325.	<p>SATARA. Correspondence between the Resident at Satara and the Government of Fort William regarding the intrigues of the Raja of Satara with Madhoji Bhonsla, the ex-Raja of Nagpur. (See also Nos. 324 and 326).</p>	1837-1838
326.	<p>SATARA. Correspondence between the Resident at Satara etc. and the Govern- ment of Fort William regarding the intrigues of the Raja of Satara with the Portuguese authorities in Goa. (See also Nos. 324 and 325).</p>	1838
327.	<p>INDORE. Sir Robert Hamilton's narra- tive of the principal events of the Holker State.</p>	
	<p>Hamilton was Agent to the Governor General in Central India from 1854 to 1859.</p>	
	(See also Nos. 191-193).	1837-1853

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328.	JALALABAD. Captain G. H. Mac Gregor's fiscal, geographical, historical and statistical statement of the valley of Jalalabad.	1838
329.	BAHAWALPUR. Treaty concluded between the East India Company and Nawab Rukn-ud-daulah of Bahawalpur (original in Persian, with English translation).	1838
330.	SAWANTWARI. Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in connection with the administration of the small states of Sawantwari (Political Consultation, 3 July 1839, No. 23).	1838-1839
331- 335.	WESTERN INDIA. News Letters, being precis of intelligence received from various quarters about the state of the countries in the Western part of India and Kabul (April 1839, March 1842), compiled in the camp of the Governor General during his tour in Upper Provinces.	1839-1842
336.	AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA. A geographical memoir relating to Afghanistan and Persia. (The author is unknown).	1839
336A.	MAPS. The volume contains survey maps, in connection with No. 336 above.	
337.	HERAT. Account of expenditure on buildings, roads, etc. in Herat.	1839-1840
338.	KHIVA. Report of a mission to Khiva by Captain James Abbott (Published in the Appendix to Volume II of Abbott's <u>Journey to Khiva</u> , London, 1843, pp. III-LVIII).	1840

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339.	<p>KABUL AND MERVE. Captain Arthur Conolly's journal and notes on his journey between Kabul and Marve. The volume contains information about Bokhara. (Secret Consultation, 15 March 1841, No. 19, para 7).</p> <p>Conolly was one of the Company's Officers well known for Central Asian travels, and had brought out the experience of his overland journey from England to India in 1834. He subsequently took part in the Afghan Campaign (1840), and went to Khiva as British Envoy. This might be his last journal of his travels as he was executed in captivity in Khiva in 1842.</p>	1840
340.	<p>COURTS. List of various Courts throughout India with the names of the officials.</p>	1840
341- 342.	<p>KALAT. Major R. Leech's history of Kalat including a description of the routes in Sind and Afghanistan.</p> <p>Major R. Leech was the Political Assistant on a mission to Kabul. The volume also includes a report on the Bolan Pass, by James Nock, the accompanying draughtsman. (Nos. 341 and 342 are two copies).</p> <p>(Secret Consultation, 30 September 1843, No. 49).</p> <p>(Published in the <u>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal</u>, Volume XII, Part I, January-June 1843, Calcutta, pp. 473-512).</p>	
343.	<p>SIRSA TO BAHAWALPUR. Lieutenant E. Robinson's report regarding a proposed route from Sirsa to Bahawalpur.</p>	1841

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| 344. | CHARTER PARTY AGREEMENT with the managing owner and the Captain of the ship <u>Mermaid</u> , lying at the port of Hong-kong, regarding the employment of the vessel in the East India Company's service for a period of three months. (Some portions are printed). | 1841 |
| 345. | SIND AND BALUCHISTAN. Correspondence (copies) of Major-General Sir Charles Napier, Commanding in Sind and Baluchistan (14 to 20 November 1842), on contemporary political events in those Provinces. (See also Nos. 290-295 and 317A). | 1842 |
| 346. | ALEXANDER'S EXPEDITION. Narrative of Henry T. Prinsep (in his own hand, and a copy of it) on Alexander's expedition (331-325 B.C.) to India (incomplete). (Published in the <u>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal</u> , volume XI, 1842, Calcutta, pp. 561-72). | 1842 |
| 347. | CAMP NOTIFICATIONS.
These notifications were issued from the camp of the Governor General while on tour in the Upper Provinces. With the exception of a few relating to routine matters connected with the Military and Political Departments, they deal with one or other of the following events: the First Afghan war, Second China Expedition, conquest of Sind and Baluchistan, and give publicity to certain correspondence and despatches bearing on them. The papers include extracts from the Government Gazette and are all printed. | 1842-1843 |

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348.	NIZAM. D.A. Malcolm's history of the dynasty of the Nizams of Hyderabad founded by Asaf Jah (Some portions are printed, Hyderabad, 1843). (See also Nos. 201 and 230-233).	1843
349.	PUNJAB INTELLIGENCE. This volume contains abstracts of political intelligence regularly forwarded by the Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier, during the period from 31 December 1843 to 31 October 1844. Each abstract is devoted to the events of two or three days, which are grouped separately under the respective dates. (See also Nos. 128, 206, 351-353, 356-359, 362-365, 367-368, 370 and 389).	1843-1844
350.	HINDUI DIALECT. Major R. Leech's notes on vocabulary of the Hindui dialect of Bundelkhand.	1844
350A- 350M.	LIST OF PACKETS. The packets are despatches from the Court of Directors addressed to the Governor General in Council in the various departments (13 volumes). The despatches relating to the departments other than Foreign Department are also kept in this group. (See also Nos. 441-462 under the Miscellaneous Records of the Home Department, in Part II of the <u>Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India</u>).	1844-185

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351- PUNJAB. H.M. Elliot's note on the 352 revenues and resources of the Punjab. (See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 353, 356-359, 362-365, 367-368, 370 and 389).		1847 and 1849
353. PUNJAB. Abstract of weekly proceed- ings of the Chief Commissioner, Cis and Trans-Sutlej States (December 1848-April 1849). (See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-352, 356-359, 362-365, 367-368, 370 and 389).		1848-1849
354. MEWAR. Political diary of the Mewar Agency of letters received and issued.		1849
355. SAUGOR. Proceedings connected with the charges of corruption and mal- practice preferred against Srinivas Rao, ex-Amildar of the Saugor taluk and others (in Kanarese) (K. W. to Political Consultation, 27 February 1852, Nos 250-254). (See also Nos. 218-224).		1849
356- PUNJAB. Report of the Board of Adminis- 359 tration at Lahore, including the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, Nos. 358 (printed) and 359 are accompaniments to the above report. (Political Consultation 29 December 1852, Nos. 141-44). (See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-353, 362-365, 367-368, 370 and 389).		1849-1851
360. NEPAL. Report on Nepal, its Government, army and resources by Captain O. Cavenagh, late in political charge of a mission from the Court at Kath- mandu to Queen Victoria. (Printed, Calcutta, 1851). (See also Nos. 197A-197B and 198-199).		1851

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| 361. | KING OF DELHI. | |
| | <p>This volume which is entitled "Delhi Palace Intelligence" contains precis of information forwarded weekly by the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, regarding every day life and movement of the Mughal King and covers the period from January 1851-January 1854. (See also No. 376).</p> | 1851-1854 |
| 362- | PUNJAB AND DELHI, General Report | |
| 365. | on the administration of the Punjab. | |
| | <p>No. 365 also contains an account of the administration of Delhi. These are the first reports since the annexation of the Punjab. (Political Consultations, 22 December 1854, Nos. 296-97, and 31 December 1858, No. 3227).</p> | |
| | <p>(See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-353, 356-359, 367-368, 370 and 389).</p> | 1852-185 |
| 366. | <p>SINDHIA, Correspondence between the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, Resident at Gwalior, Government of Fort William etc. on Sindhia's claims to certain territories in the Deccan. (K. W. to Political Consultation, 29 April 1853, No. 4).</p> | |
| | (See also No. 45). | 1853 |
| 367- | PUNJAB ROADS, Lieutenant-Colonel | |
| 368 | <p>R. Napier's report regarding the construction of various roads in the Punjab, both in the plains as well as in the hills, such as the Lahore and Peshawar roads, road from Rawalpindi to Murree, Frontier Military roads etc. (Political Consultation, 22 December 1854, Nos. 299-300).</p> | |
| | <p>(See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-353, 356-359, 362-365, 370 and 389).</p> | 1853-18 |

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369.	TOUNGOO TO PEGU. Lieutenant S.H.J.Parry's route-book from Toungoo to Pegu. (Political Consultation, 29 September 1854, No. 114).	1854
370.	PUNJAB POLICE. Correspondence (copies) from the Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab in connection with the Punjab Police. (See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-353, 356-359, 362-365 and 367-368, and 389).	1854-1858
371.	SUPPLIES FOR AFGHAN MISSION. Papers regarding Munshi Ram Mohan Lal's claims to compensation for supplies said to have been provided for the British Army at Kabul. (Political Consultation, 28 December 1855, Nos. 263-266).	
	Munshi Ram Mohan Lal was a Kashmiri Pandit, educated in English School at Delhi. An adventurous youth, he was an indispensable element in the Central Asian explorations undertaken by the Company's officials. He was an attache to the British Agency during the First Afghan War, and was responsible for rescuing a number of English officials after the debacle of 1841. His books in English rank along with those of Alexander Burnes and Arthur Conolly as authorities on Central Asia in the mid-nineteenth century.	
	The papers bear out the shabby treatment meted out to him by the company's officials.	1855

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372.	<p>CARNATIC. Correspondence (copies) from Fort St. George on the measures to be adopted consequent on the death of Nawab Muhammad Ghaus of the Carnatic (No. 327 contains Parts I and II).</p> <p>(See also Nos. 59, 90-91, 166 and 186).</p>	1855
372A.	<p>PAPERS SUBMITTED. List of papers submitted for consideration and orders of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.</p> <p>The papers relate to varied subjects, such as death of certain Princely Rulers, arm resistance by some chiefs etc.</p>	1855-1857
373.	<p>BAY OF BENGAL MURDER CASE. Judgments (copies) and other papers connected with the case of Nga Hoong and others who were convicted by the Supreme Court at Calcutta on a charge of murder in an island in the Bay of Bengal and their appeal to the Privy Council against that decision.</p> <p>The documents contain discussions concerning the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at that time. The conviction was set aside by the Privy Council on the ground of absence of such jurisdiction. (Some portions are printed).</p>	1857
374-	TANJORE RAJ CASE. Papers (copies)	
375.	<p>connected with the appeal of the Secretary of State for India to the Privy Council against the judgment given by the Madras Supreme Court in favour of Rani Kamakshiamba Rai Shaheba, the senior widow of the Raja of Tanjore, with regard to the inheritance of the properties of that estate.</p>	

The Raja who was without any male heir, died intestate in 1855, and the Company's Government claimed the estate as having lapsed to them. The appeal was allowed. Lord Canning, Governor General, however, caused the whole asset of the Raj to be restored to the family of the deceased Raja, retaining for the British Government only a few articles which were strictly insignia of royalty. (Some portions are printed).

1857-1859

376. BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR'S TRIAL.

Papers regarding the trial of Muhammad Bahadur Shah, the last King of Delhi for his association with the Great Revolt of 1857. (Published in the "Selections from the Records of the Government of the Punjab", No. 7, 1870). (K.W. to Secret Consultation, 31 December 1858, Nos. 75-76).

(See also No. 361). (Also see "Persian Department: Mutiny Papers, 1857", in this Guide).

1858

377. MYSORE. Proceedings of the trial of a Munshi of the Bangalore Cantonment Police for gross corruption and abuse of authority. (Political Consultation, 8 July 1859, No. 190).

(See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 298-303, 306-309 and 392).

1858

378-379. ISSUE REGISTERS. The registers contain brief abstracts of the letters issued from the Foreign Department from day to day, and are styled "Number Book".

1858-1859

380. LUCKNOW AND BITHUR JEWELS:
List of jewels and valuable articles saved from the Lucknow Residency and those taken at Bithur, the residence of Nana Sahib, during the Great Revolt of 1857. (Political Consultation, 15 April 1859, No. 274 A).
The list was revised and corrected in 1859. 1859
- 381- OUDH. General Administration Report.
382 This is the first General Administration Report of Oudh since the annexation of that Province in 1856. (Political Consultation, 27 May 1859, No. 366 A). (2 copies, Published). 1859
(See also Nos. 7, 46-47, 110, 181-185, and 236).
383. GREAT REVOLT OF 1857. List of names of the Indians who sided with, as well as who became hostile to the rule of the East India Company's Government during the Great Revolt of 1857, with brief statements of their action. (Political Consultation, Supplementary, 30 December 1859, Nos. 1354-55). 1859
384. ADDRESSES TO LORD CANNING.
Addresses (original in Persian with English translation) presented to Lord Canning, Governor General, by the Rajas of the Punjab and the Chiefs of Peshawar on the occasion of his visit to those places. (The volume is kept along with the Treaties etc. in a separate almirah). 1859.

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385.	PEGU. Statistical statements of the villages in Pegu, by Captain H. A. Browne, Revenue Settlement Officer, (Political Consultation, 30 December 1859, Nos. 1135-46).	1859
386.	GENERAL LETTERS (copies) from the Secretary of State for India to the Governments of Bombay and Madras in various departments. (Some portions are printed).	1859-1863
387.	CENTRAL PROVINCES Circular Book.	1863-1864
388.	MURSHIDABAD. Papers relating to the affairs of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with brief particulars of some earlier documents (mostly printed). (See also Nos. 48-51, 122, 155, 172 and 175).	1864-1870
389.	GENERAL VENTURA'S JAGIRS: Correspondence between the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territories, and the Commissioner and Superintendent, Cis-Sutlej Territories relating to the jagir of General Ventura in the Punjab granted by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (See also Nos. 128, 206, 349, 351-353, 356-359, 362-365, 367-368 and 370).	1848-1849
390A-	SINGHPHOO CHIEFS' TRIAL. Proceedings in Bengali (depositions and other documents) of the trial of Singhphoo Chiefs of North-East Frontier for treason and rebellion at the Court of Captain T. Brodie, Principal Assistant to Agent, Governor General, Dibrugarh. (See also Political Consultations, 9 March 1844, Nos. 140-145, 160-162; 12 August 1847, Nos 90-106).	390F.

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The papers relate to the trial of the following:-

No. 390 (A): Bom Beesu Gaum.
 No. 390 (B): Ningroola and his son Samun.
 No. 390 (C) : Let Jawman and his son Let Mungaloo.
 No. 390 (D): Other Singhphoo Chiefs (in Bengali and other languages),
 Nos. 390 (E) and 390 (F): Singhphoos, for burglary and murder at the Criminal Court of Durrang.

1840-1843

391A- MAYURBHANJ. Selections from Official Letters and Records relating to History of Mayurbhanj, Volume I (1761-1817), and Volume II (1821-1861). (Printed at Baripada, Mayurbhani State, 1942 and 1943).

(The printed volumes are kept in a small carton box).

1761-1861

392. MYSORE. Papers relating to a claim by Gosains for the amount due from the Raja of Mysore. (See also Nos. 92-94, 121, 127, 274-275, 298-303, 306-309 and 377).

1844-1847

393. CHANDERNAGORE AND CHINSURA. Correspondence (copies) between the Government of Fort William, and Chandernagore and Chinsura (July-December 1807) regarding repairs of roads, purchase of bullocks etc.

1807

394. LUSHAI RAIDS. The papers relating to Lushai raids, Volume II (Volume I is not available).

The volume contains correspondence of the various departments of the Government of Bengal, Princely Rulers etc. relating to Lushai raids in Hill Tipperah, Cachar, and Manipur, and the repulsion of the raiders. (Printed volume).

1871-1872

1	2	3
395.	HYDERABAD. Foreign Office (Government of India) correspondence relating to the subsidiary and contingent forces of Hyderabad. A note by Frederick Henvey (with the assistance of H.M. Durand, (Printed).	1874
396- 396A.	NAZIR IBRAHIM'S NARRATIVE. English translation of Nazir Ibrahim's narrative of his tour from Peshawar to Kabul, Bokhara, Khiva etc. under official instruction from D.C. Macnabb, Commissioner and Superintendent, Peshawar. (2 printed unbound copies) (The papers are brittle).	1873
397.	PORTUGUESE TRADE AND PRIVILEGES. Papers relating to the Portuguese trade and privileges in India. The papers consist of the following:- (i) No. 397 (Part I) (1821-1876): 2 copies (Unbound-printed) (ii) No. 397 (Part II) (1876-1877): 2 copies (with maps) (Unbound-printed) (iii) No. 397 (Part III) (1877-1878): 1 bound volume (manuscript). (The unbound printed papers are brittle).	1821-1878
398.	CARWAR AND MARMAGAO. Note on the ports of Carwar and Marmagao, with appendices, by T.C. Hope, and Memorandum by Captain Bythesea, Consulting Naval Officer with the Government of India on the same subject. The unbound printed papers were meant to accompany the report of the delegates appointed to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Portugal, dated 11 August 1877.	1877

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399. LAND DISPUTE. Despatch dated 21 August 1877 from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, enclosing an appeal from Zalla Verabhai Narsungjee, a girassia and inhabitant of Kattywar against the order of the Government of Bombay relating to the division of land in three villages between co-shares.

The small printed volume also contains appendices.

1877

400- PRINCELY STATES RAILWAYS. "Precis
400A. of Correspondence regarding Railways in Native States, Part II, down to the year 1883, by J. A. Crawford, Attache. (2 printed bound copies). (Part I is not available).

The precis contains 13 chapters with appendices on the following Princely States Railways (1870-1883):-

- I. The Gaekwar's State Railway
- II. The Nizam's State Railway
- III. The Indus Valley State Railway
- IV. The Rewari-Ferozpur Railway
- V. The Mysore Railway.
- VI. The Kathiawar Extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
- VII. The Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway
- VIII. The Sindhia State Railway
- IX. The Rajputana-Malwa Railway System
- X. The Jodhpur Railway
- XI. The Bhopal State Railway
- XII. The Kandahar State Railway
- XIII. Royalties.

1870-

- | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| 401. | <p>INDIAN UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA.
Despatch dated 9 January 1897 from the Governor of Natal to Lord Elgin II, Governor General and Viceroy of India (with enclosures, including a copy of the despatch of the same date to the Secretary of State for Colonies, London, about the Indians in Natal. The volume also includes in the beginning and end a large number of newspaper-clippings (31 December 1896-16 January 1897) from "The Times of Natal", "The Natal Witness", "The Natal Mercury", etc. regarding the migration of Indians to Natal, and the Indian unrest there, with reference to the activities of M.K. Gandhi. (One bound volume).</p> | 1896-1897 |
| 402. | <p>ROLL OF PERSONS. Some documents (manuscripts), on roll of persons are retained in an isolated bundle. The documents consist mostly of the lists of heirs of deceased persons since the demise of some Princely Rulers, lists of Shastries, Pandits and Gosains in some States, lists of recipients of Nagpur Political Stipends, etc.</p> | 1862 |
| 403A-
403B. | <p>BURMA EVACUEE REGISTERS. The following big-size registers (Part I and Part II) contain alphabetical lists (printed) of Indian evacuees from Burma. The lists were compiled by Eileen Sharpe at the request of the Indians Overseas Department at the Evacuee Enquiry Bureau, 12 Wood Street, Calcutta:-</p> <p><u>Part I:</u> List of European, Anglo-Burman, Anglo-Indian and other non-Indian evacuees, who stayed at or registered with the European and Anglo-Indian Evacuee Reception Committee's Hostel at Loreto House, Calcutta (July 1943). (2 copies).</p> | |

Part III: List of Indian evacuees who passed through the three exits of Margherita, Dima-pur and Calcutta (October 1943). (1 copy).

1942-1943

404- THE BRITISH EVACUEE CAMP,
405. COIMBATORE.

The Contingent Register (Volume II) of the British Evacuee Camp (Maltese Wing), Coimbatore (June 1945-May 1948), and the Acquittance Roll (Volume V) of the British Evacuee Camp (Main Camp and the Combined Camp), Coimbatore (August 1946-August 1947). (Big-size volumes in manuscript). (Volumes I, III and IV are not available).

1945-1948

406(1)- DEMAND REGISTERS OF THE INDIAN
406(2). EVACUEES TO BURMA.

These are twenty big-size Demand Registers (in manuscript) containing name, occupation, age, date of embarkation from India, address in Burma, and the total amount due from the Indian evacuees to Burma from the Indian evacuees to Burma from Bihar, Bombay, C.P., and Berar, Madras, Mysore, NWFP, Orissa, U.P., Western Indian States etc.

1946-1948

407(1)- AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS OF CHINESE
407(10) SIGNATORIES.

These are ten big-size autograph registers (in Chinese) signed by 10,08,149 people of the Republic of China expressing ardent support to the Chinese prisoners of war in Korea in their struggle for freedom.

The signatories presented a petition, dated 19 December 1953, to the delegates on the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, that all prisoners of war refusing repatriation should be released by 22 January 1954.

1953

408(1)- THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA.

408(23). Collection of cards relating to the tour in India of the Prince of Wales in 1905-06.

These are twenty-three big-size volumes containing "cards" (i. e., typed and printed programmes of the tour of India of the Prince of Wales. The volumes contain the tour programmes of the following places:-

- (1) Agra, (2), Aligarh, (3) Amritsar, (4) Benares, (5) Bombay, (6) Bikaner, (7) Calcutta, (8) Delhi (9) Gwalior, (10) Hyderabad, (11) Indore, (12) Jaipur, (13) Jammu, (14) Karachi, (15) Lahore, (16) Lucknow, (17) Mysore and Bangalore, (18) Madras, (19) Peshawar, (20) Quetta, (21) Rawalpindi, (22) Rangoon and Mandalay, and (23) Udaipur.

(See also Prince of Wales' Tour Office Papers, under "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Tour Office (1920-1922).

1905-1906

(B) PERSIAN DEPARTMENT (1755-1888)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR
FINDING AIDS

(B) PERSIAN DEPARTMENT (1755-1888)¹

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Persian continued to be the court language in India during 18th and early 19th centuries, and the East India Company's political and diplomatic transactions with the Indian Powers, land owners, notables and the neighbouring potentates were conducted mainly in that language. Although the major bulk of the official archives of the East India Company is in English, the Persian correspondence comes next in volume and in importance. The Persian correspondence takes a definite shape after the victory of the English over Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah at Plassey in 1757, which gave them defacto political status in the country. The part of the Secretariat, where this class of work used to be done was known as the Persian Department. In the beginning this department was looked after by a Persian Translator, who had his Deputy and Assistant attached to his office. This department was mainly engaged in English-Persian translation of letters and documents received and issued. There was also a French and Dutch Translator for translation of French and Dutch communications into English. Subsequently a

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1. Farnans (1633-1712) (No. 28 of the list) preserved in the Persian Department are photo-copies obtained from the British Museum, London. The Original Persian Letters Received (No. 2 of the list) include one isolated document for the year 1755.

translator for the Marathi language was added to this department on a temporary basis.² In course of time the Persian Department had in its establishment translators also for other oriental languages.

The Secret Department came into existence on 1 January 1764, and was entrusted with all matters relating to diplomatic and political. The recording of the Company's consultations on foreign nations commenced in a distinct "Foreign" series from 10 December 1783, and a Foreign Department was created from that date. (This department was also known as Secret and Foreign Department from 31 May 1786.) Nearly six years later, the recording of consultations on the political affairs of the Princely Indian States started in a separate "Political" series from 15 May 1789, and a Political Department was constituted from that date. The Persian Department, therefore, became an adjunct or subordinate office of the Secret, Foreign and Political Departments.³

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2. The Central Administration of the East India Company (1773-1774), by B. B. Misra, Bombay 1959, p. 104.
 3. The Secret, Foreign and Political Departments formed into branches of a new Foreign Department, when the latter was formed on 1 May 1843.

With the expansion of British dominion in the country, the Persian Department gained importance. Lord Wellesley founded the College of Fort William at Calcutta on 4 May 1800 for instruction of the Junior Civil Servants of the Company in various subjects, including oriental languages, to qualify them for the discharge of their administrative duties. The first examination in the college was held in July 1801⁴, and significantly it was about that time the office of the Persian Translator and his establishment of writers, munshis etc. were annexed to the office of the Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments⁵. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, who was appointed as the Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments on 1 January 1801⁶, and a member of the Fort William College Council on 24 April, 1801⁷, also acted as the Persian Translator under the designation of Persian Secretary with effect from 20 July 1801⁸.

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4. The Annals of the College of Fort William (1800-1819), by Thomas Roebuck, Calcutta, 1819, p. 19.
 5. Home (Public), 23 July 1801, No. 59.
 6. Home (Public), 15 January 1801, No. 6.
 7. Home (Miscellaneous Records), Volume No. 559 (Company Period).
 8. Home (Public), 23 July 1801, No. 59; Foreign (Political), 23 July, No. 39, Volume No. 174, pp. 512-513 (Governor General's Minutes dated 19 March 1801); Foreign (Miscellaneous Records), No. 9, p. 19.

Thus Edmonstone became the first Persian Secretary to the Government of Fort William. In the conduct of Persian correspondence, Claud Russel and M. I. Monckton were appointed as Senior and Second Assistants respectively to the Persian Secretary. The Persian Secretary had a number of other European and Indian Assistants, the chief among the latter was called Mir Munshi.

On account of great amount of business in the Secret, Political, Foreign, as well as Persian Departments, Sir George Barlow, the officiating Governor General separated the office of the Persian Secretary from the office of the Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments on 10 July 1806. The Persian Secretary, henceforth, was exclusively engaged "to attend to the concerns, and interests of the class of natives who by rank and situation should be placed in direct communication with Government to conduct the Governor General's Persian correspondence".¹⁰ Apart from the political and diplomatic correspondence, the Persian Secretary also carried on correspondence on the subject of

9. Home (Public), 23 July 1801, No. 59.

10. Political Proceedings, 5 June-31 July 1806, No. 39, Volume No. 210, pp. 252-258 (Governor General's Minute, dated 10 July 1806); Foreign (Miscellaneous Records), No. 9, pp. 316, 357-365.

education from July 1823 to August 1830.¹¹ For sometime the issue of Passports was also included among the duties of the Persian Department. On 27 August 1830 the post of the Persian Secretary was abolished¹² and his establishment became a branch of the Political Department under the name of the Persian Office. On 1 June 1833 an office of the "Native Correspondence" was set up¹³ under the Political Department, which used to deal with the correspondence in all oriental languages. Subsequently, the nomenclature "Persian Office" was revived in the Foreign Department. On 1 January 1914 the Foreign Department was designated as Foreign and Political Department. When the Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, the Persian Office was also split up into two sections under these two departments. In the External Affairs Department, its nomenclature remained as "Persian Office", while in the Political Department it was known as "Vernacular Office."

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11. See "Education Branch (1854-1910)" in the Home Department (Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
 12. Political Proceedings, 13-27 August 1830, No. 54, Volume No. 630, pp. 408-409.
 13. Foreign (Political), 6 June 1833, No. 133.

After the Imperial Record Department came into existence on 11 March, 1891 (renamed as National Archives of India from 30 August 1947), the records received here from the Foreign Department for preservation included a large collection of Persian letters received and issued, farmans, sanads, treaties, newspapers etc. From March 1902 it was found desirable of treating the Persian papers as a separate whole, and steps were taken to have them arranged and classified. Thus, though the Persian papers are part of the Foreign Department records, they are arranged, classified and preserved as a distinct series under the nomenclature "Persian Department".

The majority of the Persian letters preserved in the National Archives of India are in the Shikastah or 'broken style', and a few are in the nasta'liq or 'regular script'. The language gradually degenerated from a classical standard as Persian fell into disuse and local vernaculars took its place in the law courts. The change is most marked during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Besides Persian, fairly a large number of Arabic, Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Gurumukhi, Oriya, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Sikkimese, Bhutanese, Siamese, Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese documents are also available amongst the records of the Persian Department. 14

Many documents are artistically illuminated.

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14. The Treaties, Conventions etc. in the Foreign Department, also contain documents in other European languages. Specimens of letters in Persian and other oriental languages are noted in Item No. 1: Correspondence (1753-1882).

The records in the Persian Department and the list of publications of the National Archives of India on oriental records can be conveniently divided into eight main groups, viz., 1. Correspondence (1755-1882), 2. Proceedings (1790-1877), 3. Farmanas, Treaties and Sanads (1633-1890), 4. Persian and Urdu Newspapers (1824-1862), 5. Alqabnamas (1798-1888), 6. Mutiny Papers (1857), 7. Miscellaneous Records (1769-1877), and 8. Publications on Persian and other Oriental Records and their Reference Media.

The India Office Library and Records, London, has in its custody the "Bengal Secret Persian Correspondence" (1788-1824) (V/P & S Series). This consists of translation of letters to and from Indian and certain other Asian rulers. The following two series are available there:-

- (i) Letters Received (1 January 1788-31 December 1824, and stray papers upto 1880), and
- (ii) Letters Sent (1 January 1788-31 December 1824).

The Home Miscellaneous Series (1600-1900) (H Series) in the India Office Library and Records contains a number of letters to and from the Indian Princes in the time of Lord Clive, Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis (Volumes 193-194, 201-203, and 252-253).

15. A Guide to the India Office Records, 1600-1858, by William Foster, London, 1919, p. 60 (Reprinted in 1966).

The private papers, farmans, parwanas, collections, etc. acquired by the National Archives of India from other sources, will be covered in a separate part of the Guide. These include:-

- (i) Inayat Jung Collection relating to the Mughal Viceroyalty in the Deccan from the time of Emperors Aurangzeb to Shah Alam II (1685-1774 A.D.) numbering 1,37,777 documents, and
- (ii) Farmans, parwanas and other papers in Persian and Urdu ranging from 15th to 20th century.

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

1. CORRESPONDENCE (1755-1882)

The Correspondence with Fort William (Nos. 1-14 of the list) consists of letters written mostly in Persian, as well as in other oriental languages, e.g., Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu etc. between the East India Company's officials, viz., Governors, Political Residents, Secretaries to the Persian and Foreign Departments on the one hand, and the Princely Indian Rulers, chiefs, nobles, notables etc. on the other. The correspondence includes letters addressed to and received from the Rajas of Nepal, the Amirs of Afghanistan, the **Shahs of Persia**, the Imams of Muscat, the Pashas of Egypt, the Amirs of Jeddah and Baghdad, the Chief of Kashgar, the rulers of Bhutan and Sikkim, the Lamas of Tibet, the King of Siam, the chiefs of Malaya- Archipelago etc. The bulk of the correspondence contains material on political and administrative matters, although quite a number of letters are of complimentary nature. The English translation of Persian letters received and issued are also in abundance in this series. The English translation (typescripts) of Persian letters from the Princely Indian Rulers, chiefs etc. addressed to Lord Minto I, the Governor General (No. 8 of the list), were acquired from the Minto family in England.

The Correspondence with Fort St. George (Nos. 15-17 of the list) consists of copies of letters exchanged between the Governor of Fort St. George, other officials, and the Princely Rulers, nobles, jagirdars, etc.

The Correspondence-Miscellaneous (Nos 18-23 of the list) consists mostly of complimentary letters from the chiefs of the Princely States and private individuals, petitions from various persons, etc.

A few specimens of the letters contained in these records are given below:-

Original Persian Letters Received (1755-1882) (No. 2 of the List):

- (i) From the gentry of Calcutta to the Governor General, praying for the establishment of a Madrasah in Calcutta, (1781, no. 51).
(The Minute of Warren Hastings, dated 27 April 1781 on the establishment of the Calcutta Madrasah is available in Home (Public) Consultations, 18 April 1781, No. 6).
- (ii) From Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah of Oudh, complaining of Bristow's uncalled for interference in his affairs (1783, no. 6).
- (iii) From the Lama of Tibet, thanking the Governor General for the presents he sent through Turner and asking him to keep their mutual correspondence secret in view of the writer being prohibited by the Chinese Government from having any dealings with foreigners (1784, no. 15).
- (iv) From Nana Farnavis, asking the Governor General to send military assistance to the Peshwa and the Nizam with a view to checking Tipu Sultan. Bears the seal of the writer (1785, no. 94).

- (v) From Nawab Mubarak-ud-daulah of Murshidabad, requesting the Governor General to take steps for preventing an increase in the price of grain, particularly rice which from 40 seers a rupee has come down to 20 seers (1778, no.81).
- (vi) From Ali Ibrahim Khan, Judge at Benares, reporting that the Marathas have released Shah Alam from the room in which he was confined by Ghulam Qadir Khan after having been blinded by him (1788, no.501).
- (vii) From the Nawab of Arcot, reporting that the English authorities took no steps to prevent Tipu Sultan's attack upon Poonamalle though they were informed of the danger beforehand (1792, no. 49).
- (viii) From Nawab Saadat Ali Khan of Oudh (1799, no. 25; 1799, no. 435), Raja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur (1799, no. 174), Raja Partab Singh of Jaipur (1799, no. 260), relating to the murder of G. Cherry, Agent to the Governor General at Benares, by Vazir Ali Khan, the deposed Nawab of Oudh. All bear the seals of the writers.
- (ix) From Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar of Mysore, expressing gratitude on being released and restored to the kingdom of his ancestors which had been usurped by Tipu Sultan's father, Haidar Ali (1799, no. 198).
- (x) From Muhammad Abbas Quli Khan, son of Munir-ud-daulah, praying for a jagir in consideration of the services he rendered to the English by defeating the object of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who tried to buy the assistance of Shuja-ul-Mulk, the King of Kabul, when the latter projected a campaign against Multan (1812, no. 411).

Persian Letters (copies) Received (1769-1861) (No. 4 of the list):

- (i) From Amat-uz-Zahra (Bahu Begam), mother of Nawab Asaf-ud-daulah, sending a copy of a will executed by her on 14 April 1810 in respect of all her property and requesting the Governor General to see that it is duly honoured after her death (1816, no. 183).

- (ii) From Zeb-un-Nisa (Begam Samru), intimating that by a will dated 16 December 1831 she deposited Rs. 7,42,000 in the Company's treasury at Meerut to be used for charitable purposes (1832, no. 39).
- (iii) From the Amirs of Sind, requesting the Governor General either to restore them to their country which Sir Charles Napier seized from them, or help them to represent their case to the Court of Directors (1848, no. 352).
- (iv) From Shahzada Shapur stating that on the death of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk he ascended the throne of Kabul with the assistance of General Pollock and other English officers, but had to flee to Hindustan when the minister conspired against him after the release of Dost Muhammad Khan, and requesting Governor General's help for recovering the lost throne (1849, no. 22).
- (v) From Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, stating that he intends to send a deputation consisting of his mother, son and brother to wait upon Queen Victoria, and requesting the Governor General's assistance in this respect (1854-56, no. 11).

Persian Letters (Copies) Issued (Bahi-i-Huzuri) (1766-1874)
(No. 5 of the list);

- (i) To Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah of Oudh, requesting him to oppose Ahmad Shah Abdali with the help of the English, should he venture to advance eastwards from Delhi (1766-77, no. 52).
- (ii) To Muhammad Riza Khan, regarding the appointment of Englishmen as Amins in all the important districts to supervise revenue administration (1769-70, no. 70).
- (iii) To the King of Delhi, advising him not to go to Delhi at the invitation of the Marathas as no reliance can be placed upon their words (1770, no. 20).
- (iv) To the Raja of Nepal, asking him to surrender those refractory zamindars who took refuge in his dominion on the fall of Oudh, and assuring him that they will be pardoned if they submit. Also stating that the Company will show Begam Hazarat Mahal, wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, every consideration befitting her rank, except the restoration of her territories (1859, no. 3).

English Translation of Persian Letters Received
(1763-1832) (No. 7 of the list):

- (i) From Nawab Mir Kasim, requesting the Governor General to observe certain restrictions in regard to the inland trade of the country (January-September 1763, no. 1).
- (ii) From Nawab Mir Kasim to Major Adams, declaring that he will kill all the English prisoners unless the Major refrains from devastating the King's country (January-September 1763, no. 53).
- (iii) From Nawab Najm-ud-daulah, protesting against Nanda Kumar's arrest by the Board (1765, no. 75).
- (iv) From the King Shah Alam, urging the necessity of an alliance with the Rohillas and the Marathas (1765, no. 129).
- (v) From Raja Manuji, Madhu Rao's Vakil, to the Vazir, offering the Peshwa's help to the latter in his war with the English on condition of his assigning Bengal to the Marathas (1767-68, no. 428A).
- (vi) From Nawab Shuja-ud-daulah, intimating that Najib-ud-daulah has joined the Marathas who are attempting to take possession of Etawa and other dependencies belonging to Hafiz Rahmat Khan, and suggesting that the Governor should send a large army under an able officer to drive the Marathas from Hindustan (1770, no. 118).
- (vii) From Raja Shitab Ray, reporting the capture of Delhi by the Marathas (1771, no. 59).
- (viii) From Udepuri Gosain, communicating Raja Janoji Bhonsla's demand on the English for immediate payment of the debts of the Bengal chauth (1771, no. 103).

English Translation of Persian Letters Issued
(1761-1839) (No. 10 of the list):

- (i) Proclamation regarding the deposition of Mir Kasim, and reinstatement of Mir Jafar as Nawab of Bengal (1762-63, no. 60).

- (ii) To Nawab Najm-ud-daulah, asking him to send Nanda Kumar to Calcutta to take his trial for corresponding with Balwant Singh (1765, no. 15).
- (iii) To Munir-ud-daulah, forming a plan for the regular payment of the Bengal tribute to the King of Delhi, and ratifying a treaty with the King presented by Munir-ud-daulah (1766-67, No. 207).

A few specimens of the letters in oriental languages other than Persian are also noted below (Nos. i-xiii are mentioned with, and Nos. xiv-xvii without their subjects):-

- (i) Arabic: Letter from Warren Hastings to Ali Beg, Governor of Egypt, suggesting that the import duty in Egypt may be reduced from 8% to 5%, as in Bengal, to promote trade between the two countries. (Persian, Copy of Issue, Volume 6, 1 December 1773).
- (ii) Sanskrit: General Ochterlony forwards for consideration of Lord Hastings a letter in Sanskrit from Amar Singh Thappa. (Persian, O.R., 4 January 1815).
- (iii) Bengali: Letter from Rani Marich Mati, the aunt of Nazir Deo to Lord Cornwallis, complaining against various oppressions committed by Sarban Gosain, the Raj-guru of Cooch-Bihar Raj family on Nazir Deo's family. (Persian, O.R., 9 March 1787, No. 134).
- (iv) Hindi: Copy of a letter sent to four jagirdars of Sarguja desiring them not to render assistance to Surgram Singh, but to Lala Juggar Nath Singh. (Persian, Letter Received, 20 July 1833).
- (v) Gurumukhi: Letter dated Jath 10 Sam 1835 from Bhai Atma Singh and others to all Sikhs residing in Calcutta. (Persian, Letter Received, dated Nil).
- (vi) Oriya: Letter from Raja of Band (in Orissa) to the Commissioner at Cuttack, received on 23 April 1804, saying that he would acknowledge no authority other than the English as his overlord. (Persian, O.R., 1804, No. 218).

- (vii) Marathi: Letter from Appaji Sobaji, Agent of Mahadji Sindhia to Warren Hastings. Says that William Hornby, the Governor of Bombay has been guilty of violating the treaty concluded between the English and the Peshwa. Prays that in general interest of the parties concerned the Governor should be directed to abide by the treaty and to consider its observance a sacred obligation. (Persian, Letter Received, 12 May 1799, No. 83).
- (viii) Tamil: Petition from Lota Meer Sangita, Meer Rauattan of District Madura, stating that he has been deprived of his ancestral lands through the intrigues of Baba Sahib Rauattan and Muhammad Meer Rauattan, and praying that the Supreme Government may be pleased to issue an order directing the Madras Court to try his case and do him justice. (Persian, O.R., 27 March 1857).
- (ix) Kanarase: Letter from Vir Rajendra Wodeyar, Raja of Coorg to Lord Minto I, received on 11 October 1807, conveying his views on the subject of a successor to his Kingdom after his demise. (Persian, 1807, No. 7).
- (x) Malayalam: A petition dated 5 Karkitakam 1009 from Puncha Parambil Kunjitti Memon and children to the Resident for Travancore and Cochin regarding some allegations against the Dewan of Cochin. (Persian, O.R., 18 August 1834).
- (xi) Burmese: Letter dated Rangoon, 2 February 1809 from the Viceroy of Pegu informs that a vessel of Padao Miozage which sailed from Pegu with a bad weather at sea and lost its mast, yards etc., and then got the damages repaired. Requests that the cargo in the vessel may be sold at the current price of Bengal for the purpose of defraying the repair charges. If, however, the proceeds of the sale be insufficient for the purpose, the vessel may be allowed to return to Pegu. The balance due shall be paid by the Viceroy of Pegu himself. (Persian, O.R., 6 March 1809, No. 180).
- (xii) Tibetan: Letter from Dharmaraja of Bhutan, received on 6 April 1837. The letter with artistically illuminated borders contains the figures of dragons, conchshells, Naga couple, and floral decorative motifs. (Persian, O.R., 6 April 1837).

- (xiii) Chinese: Letter from Teshu Lama to Lord Cornwallis, received on 28 June 1793. Narrates the particulars of campaign against Nepal and notifies the subsequent conclusion of peace. Desires that the Chinese language of Lhasa may be the medium of communication between them. Bears a seal. (Persian, O.R., 28 June 1793, No.305).
- (xiv) Telugu: Persian, 14 May 1857, No. 257.
- (xv) Sikkimese: Persian, 4 April 1815, No. 335.
- (xvi) Bhutanese: Persian, 14 April 1837.
- (xvii) Siamese: Persian, 28 June 1810.

The following series of "Correspondence" are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3

(a) Correspondence with Fort William (1755-1882) *

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|------|
| 1. | Original Persian Letters Received
(One volume: manuscript) | 1764-1769 | 0.05 |
|----|---|-----------|------|

These are stray letters originally tied up in bundles, but subsequently pasted on white sheets of papers and bound into a volume.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|-------|
| 2. | Original Persian Letters Received
(Unbound: manuscript, in 335 carton boxes) | 1755-1882 | 70.60 |
|----|---|-----------|-------|

(i) Only one documents is available each for the years 1755, 1757, 1763 and 1764.

(ii) Gaps: 1756, 1758-63, 1765-77, 1873-76 and 1879.

* Persian Indexes (No.14 of the list) are available till 1884.

1	2	3
3. Original Persian Letters Issued (Unbound: manuscript, in 83 carton boxes)	1810-1872 Gap: 1841	18.48
4. Persian Letters (Copies) Received (<u>Bani-i-Kutut Amadani</u>) (125 volumes: manuscript)	1769-1861	12.05

(i) Some of the documents are in Urdu, Bengali, Nagri and Arabic scripts.

(ii) Gaps: 1770-74, 1778-84, 1787-1800, and 1833-34.

(iii) Combined volumes: 1775-77, 1827-29, 1841-42, 1844-45, 1854-57, 1860-61.

(iv) Volume No. 44 (September to December 1814) also contains some letters for 1839. Volume No. 80 (October 1827-December 1829) contains letters from the King of Oudh to the Resident. Volume No. 87 (January-December 1831) contains an index. Volume No. 96 also contains Receipts for January 1839, Issues for 1831 and Receipts for October-December 1854. Some of the volumes (1814-74) also contain letters from the Secretary.

1	2	3
5.	Persian Letters (Copies) Issued <u>(Bah-i-i-Huzuri)</u> (123 volumes: manuscript)	December 1766-1874 6.15

- (i) These contain letters mostly issued in the name of the Governor-General, and some issued in the name of the Secretary.
- (ii) Gaps: 1768, 1794, October-December 1863, October-December 1866, and January-May 1873.
- (iii) Combined volumes: December 1766-July 1767, March 1769-March 1770, December 1770-September 1771, September 1771-March 1772, April 1772-July 1774, April 1774-March 1782, January 1775-January 1776, September 1779-May 1784, February 1778-May 1779, May 1779-August 1780, October 1783-October 1784, October 1784-March 1785, January 1785-September 1786, September 1786-November 1787, January 1788-December 1789, January 1791-July 1792, January 1796-December 1797, January 1827-December 1837, November 1830-December 1831, January 1841-December 1842, January 1843-December 1845, January 1846-December 1848, February 1850-December 1851, May 1850-November 1853, January 1852-October 1855, January 1854-December 1855, January 1856-December 1858, January 1862-September 1863, January 1864-October 1866, January 1867-December 1869, January 1870-December 1872, June 1873-December 1874.

1	2	3
6. Persian Letters (Copies) Issued from Secretary (<u>Bahi-i-Secretary</u>) (32 volumes: manuscript)	December 1804-1846	3.20
(i) These letters were issued in the name of the Secretary.		
(ii) Gaps: 1842-43.		
(iii) Combined volumes: December 1804-December 1807, January 1808-November 1811, December 1811-December 1812, July 1814- September 1815, January 1814- August 1816, March 1817-Janu- ary 1818, November 1820-Dec- ember 1821, January 1822-July 1823, July 1823-April 1824, May 1824-February 1825, Febru- ary 1825-July 1826, August 1826- September 1827, August 1826- March 1828, January 1830-Janu- ary 1832, December 1830-Dec- ember 1831, January 1831-Dec- ember 1833, January 1833-Dec- ember 1835, January 1837-Nov- ember 1838 and January 1844- December 1846.		
7. English Translation of Persian Letters Received (17 volumes: manuscript)	1763-1832	7.70
(i) Some volumes contain indexes or abstracts. Volume No. 9 (January- December 1770) and No. 75 (Octo- ber 1830-November 1832) also contain letters Issued. Volume No. 24 (January-December 1785) also contains letters Issued for 1786.		

(ii) Gaps: 1766, 1772, 1775-77, 1787,
1796-97, July-December 1800,
1808-11, July-December 1813,
1826-29 and July-September 1830.

(iii) Combined volumes: December
1763-December 1764, 1767-68,
1773-74, March 1778-February
1780, October 1830-November
1832 and November 1830-Sep-
tember 1831.

8. Minto Papers: 1807-1813 1.00
English Translations
of Persian Letters
Received
(10 volumes:
typescript).

The typescripts are English transla-
tion of some of the political corres-
pondence in Persian from the chiefs,
nobles and magnates of Indian addressed
to Lord Minto I, the Governor General.

During 1907-19 a large number of re-
cords were received in India from the
Minto family in England. These were
compared with those in the National
Archives of India (then Imperial Record
Department) and copies were made of
all such as were wanting amongst the
records of the Government of India
(see also I. R. D. Proceedings, August
1918, No. 26). The following ten vol-
umes, each with an Index are avail-
able: Volume I (January-June 1808),
Volume -II (July-December 1808), Vol-
ume III (January-June 1809), Volume
IV (July-December 1809), Volume V
(January-June 1810), Volume VI (July-
December 1810), Volume VII (January-
June 1811), Volume VIII (July-December
1811), Volume IX (January-October 1813),
and Volume X (English Abstracts and Ex-
tracts of Letters Received and Issued)
(with Index) (1807-13).

1	2	3
9. English Translation of Persian Letters Received (Unbound: manuscript, in 44 carton boxes)	October 1765-1859	9.24
	(i) Some of the records are very brittle and are to be handled carefully.	
	(ii) Gaps: 1835-36.	
10. English Translation of Persian Letters Issued (80 volumes: Manuscript)	1761-1839	4.00
	(i) Most of the volumes are of big sizes.	
	(ii) Some volumes contain abstracts of letters as well. Volume No. 46 (August 1802-November 1815) and Volume No. 47 (September 1802- November 1815) contain letters to Daulat Rao Sindhia and Nizam of Hyderabad respectively. Volume No. 48 (December 1802-December 1803) and Volume No. 52 (August 1806-December 1807) also contain letters received for the same years.	
	(iii) Gaps: December 1765-November 1766 1768-70, 1772-73, 1788, 1796, 1800, 1821, 1826, 1828-32, October 1827- February 1833, 1834 and 1836.	
	(iv) Combined volumes: December 1766- December 1767, January 1798-Dec- ember 1799, August 1802-November 1815, September 1802-September 1815, December 1802-December 1803, August 1806-December 1807, and January 1811-December 1812.	

1	2	3
11. English Translations of Persian Letters Issued (Unbound: manuscript, in 12 carton boxes)	April 1778- January 1859	2.52
12. English Abstracts of Persian Letters Received (38 volumes: manuscript)	1759-1853	3.80
(i) Volume Nos. 4-7(1778-91), Nos. 10-14(1794-98), Nos 16- 21(1800-06), Nos. 23-38 (1809-1853) also contain abstracts of letters issued for the same period.		
(ii) Gaps: 1766, 1772, 1790, 1804, 1808, 1819, and 1825-52.		
(iii) Combined volumes: 1759-65, 1773-77, 1778-88 and July 1806-December 1807.		
13. English Abstracts of Persian Letters Issued (5 volumes: manuscript)	1759-1819	0.25
The following five volumes are available: (i) 1759-63, (ii) De - cember 1766-December 1771, (iii) 1773-77, (iv) 1793, and (v) 1819.		
Gaps: 1772, 1778-92, and 1794- 1818.		

1	2	3
14. Persian Indexes (<u>Fihrist-i-Bahi</u>) (27 volumes: manuscript)	1801-1884	1,35

(i) These are registers of Receipts and Issues.

(ii) Combined volumes: January 1801-December 1804, April 1801-March 1815, January 1801-July 1839, December 1804-November 1824, January 1805-December 1807, January 1808-December 1810, January 1811-December 1813, January 1814-December 1817, January 1818-December 1821, January 1822-December 1824, January 1825-July 1827, June 1839-December 1871, January 1845-December 1847, January 1845-January 1872, January 1848-December 1851, January 1848-March 1860, January 1852-December 1855, January 1856-May 1871, January 1859-December 1860, April 1860-February 1868 and January 1872-August 1884.

N. B.: Some unidentified Persian Letters (Issues) without dates and numbers in loose covers are placed on shelves in 12 bundles. These are yet to be identified and arranged. These appear to be rough drafts of the letters issued by the Governors General and other officials addressed to the Princely Rulers and chiefs.

3.00

1	2	3
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(b) Correspondence with Fort St. George (1789-1838)

- | | | |
|--|--|------|
| 15. Letters (Copies)
Received from
Madras (in Persian)
(8 volumes:
manuscript) | 1790-1838

Gaps: 1802, 1805-09
and 1822. | 0.80 |
| 16. Letters (Copies)
Issued to Madras
(in Persian)
(8 volumes:
manuscript) | 1790-1834 | 0.80 |
| | (i) The volume (January 1790-November 1793) also contains letters received for the year 1791, and the volumes (January 1828-December 1829 and March 1830-March 1834) also contain letters received for the same period. | |
| | (ii) Gaps: 1802, 1805-09 and 1822. | |
| 17. Letters to and
from Governor of
Madras
(English Translation)
(20 volumes:
manuscript) | 1789-1827 | 2.00 |
| | (i) Gaps: April 1793-August 1799, 1800, 1802-04, 1807-13, January 1815, 1817, October-December 1819, 1824, January-June 1826, and January-June 1827. | |
| | (ii) Combined volumes: January 1789-April 1791, December 1792-March 1793, December 1805-December 1806, December 1815-December 1816, October 1818-September 1819, December 1820-October 1821, December 1821-December 1822, and December 1822-December 1823. | |

1	2	3
(c) <u>Correspondence-Miscellaneous (1827-1868)</u>		
18. Correspondence (Official) (in Persian) (Unbound: manuscript, in one carton box)	1828-1862	0.
(i) 8 documents (copies of complimentary letters from the Chiefs of the Princely States and private individuals (1828-75), and (ii) 4 illuminated documents (Sanads granted to private individuals) (1861-62) are preserved in one carton box),		
19. Petitions (in English and Persian) (Unbound: manuscript, in one big-size and 2 usual-size carton boxes)	1827-1868	1.
These are original petitions from various persons and on various subjects, with English abstracts.		
20. Registers of Petitions and Reports Received in Persian Office (in English and Persian) (34 volumes: manuscript)	1847-1879	1.
(i) The registers include the names of the petitions, subjects of the petitions and orders passed on them.		
* Registers of Letters are available from 1803 (No. 22) to 1879 (No. 20).		

(ii) Volume No. 26 (May 1857-January 1858) is a collection of reports submitted during the Revolt of 1857 by Sham Bihari Lal, Nazir, Civil and Criminal Court of Etawah on the local affairs, and the movements of the neighbouring Nawabs and Zamindars.

(iii) Combined volumes: April 1847-April 1856, July 1849-December 1854, March 1855-December 1862, May 1857-January 1858, December 1859-December 1860, January 1861-October 1865, October 1865-August 1867, April 1868-December 1869, 1870-1872, November 1870-March 1872, 1856-1858, 1859-1860, 1861-1862, 1863-1864, and 1868-1870.

21. Index to Petitions (in Persian) (2 volumes: manuscript)	1847-1862	0.10
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The following two volumes are available:-

(i) 1847-59 and (ii) 1855-62.

22. Register of Congratulatory and Condolatory Letters (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	June 1803- December 1844	0.05
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This is a register of letters issued in the name of the Governors General to Indian nobles, with a short precis of each letter.

1	2	3
23. Correspondence with Superintendent, Mysore Princes (One volume: manuscript)	1830	0.05

2. PROCEEDINGS (1790-1877)

These proceedings are of two categories viz., (i) Persian Department Proceedings and Consultations (in English) (Nos. 24-25 of the list), and (ii) Durbar Proceedings (in Persian and a few in Urdu) (Nos. 26-27 of the list). There is slight difference between the Persian Department Proceedings and the proceedings in other departments. While in other departments, the proceedings are those of the regular meetings of the Council, these proceedings are generally the record of the work done in the Persian Department. The correspondence with the General Committee of Public Instruction, and on educational matters are also available in them, The Government of the day was still wedded to the oriental idea of education, with its emphasis on Sanskrit and Persian learning. The educational matters, therefore, from 18 July 1823 were

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1. The General Committee of Public Instruction was appointed on 31 July 1823, which was entrusted mainly with the duties of ascertaining the state of education in the Bengal Presidency (Foreign, Political, 15 August 1823, No. 65). (See also "Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department, No. 178).

placed under the administrative control of the Persian Branch of the Political Department, the correspondence being conducted through the Persian Secretary. The control on education remained under the Political Department till 27 August 1830, when consequent on the abolition of the post of Persian Secretary, the subject was transferred to the General Department.

2

The Durbar Proceedings are the diaries of the Durbars and levees held by the Governors General during their tours in Upper India. They contain accounts of the presents exchanged between the Government, the Princely Chiefs and other notables, and the interviews of the Governors General with them.

The following illustrate the nature of the contents available in these proceedings:-

Persian Department Proceedings (1823-1829)
No. 24 of the list):

- (i) Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction regarding the working of the Calcutta Madrasah. The Governor-General-in-Council regrets the total failure of the plan for establishing an English class in that institution, but desires the Committee to make an endeavour to introduce it in the course of education (Proc. February-December 1826, pp. 297-312).
- (ii) The Governor General-in-Council desires the Resident at Lucknow to present a horse and saddlery received from King George IV of England to Ghazi-ul-din Haidar, King of Oudh. Also transmits a copy of the pedigree of the horse. (Proc. October-December 1828, pp. 567-74).

2. See also " Durbar Ceremonial Proceedings (1826-1914)" in the Foreign Department.

Durbar Proceedings(1790-1868) (No.26 of the list):

- (i) Account of the Governor General's Durbar held at Delhi in November 1832. The representatives of the King of Delhi and his heir apparent were present on the occasion (Proc. 1830-34, pp. 106-108).
- (ii) Account of the return visits of the Governor General to the Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur and others. It includes lists of presents engaged on each occasion (1843) (Proc. 1842-44, pp. 149-57).

The following "Proceedings" are available:-

1	2	3
<p>24. Persian Department Proceedings (in English) (16 volumes: manuscript)</p>	<p>1823-1829</p>	<p>1.60</p>
	<p>(i) Volume No. 15 (January-December 1823) contains copies of letters issued by the Secretary, Persian Department to the English Officials.</p> <p>(ii) Gaps: 1824-25.</p>	
<p>25. Persian Department Consultations (in English) (Unbound: manuscript, in 5 big-size bundles)</p>	<p>1826-1829</p>	<p>2.40</p>
	<p>(One Consultation No. 30 for 1830 is also available. A few Body Sheets are also retained).</p>	

1	2	3
26. Durbar Proceedings (in Persian) (11 volumes:	1790-1868	0.55
	(i) The volume also include (a) an account of the Durbar of the Governor General held at Delhi in November 1832. The representatives of the King of Delhi and his heir-apparent were present on the occasion (Progs. 1830-34, pp. 106-08), (b) an account of the return visits of the Governor General to the Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur and others and (c) lists of presents exchanged on each occasion (Progs. 1842-44, pp. 149-57).	
	(ii) Gaps: 1841-56.	
	(iii) Combined volumes: March 1790-May 1839, October 1810-February 1861, November 1830-February 1834, November 1847-January 1840, January 1842-August 1844, October 1844-March 1845, September 1846-October 1847, September 1848-December 1854, February 1857-January 1862 and June 1864-October 1868.	
27. Durbar Proceedings (in Persian) (Unbound: printed, in 3 carton boxes).	1791-1877	0.84
	(i) These are printed copies of proclamations and programmes.	
	(ii) Gaps: 1848-56 and 1861-62.	

3. FARMANS, TREATIES AND SANADS (1633-1890)

Ever since the introduction of the English commerce in India, the English East India Company's officials had repeatedly attempted to secure favourable trading privileges, both from the Mughal Emperors and other Provincial Governors. The other European Companies also did not lag behind in similar efforts. The commodities produced in India had lucrative market. The Mughal Emperors and the Provincial Governors conferred various trading privileges to the merchants by granting 'farmans' or charters, and 'nishans' or letter patents. After the English East India Company acquired territorial rights in India, they concluded various political and commercial treaties with the Princely Rulers and the other European powers in India. The English also bestowed 'sanads' or diplomas carrying rewards of different kinds on Rajas, Zamindars, subordinate officials and others in recognition of their services. The process continued after the British Crown took over the Indian Administration from the East India Company, and treaties were also concluded with the neighbouring countries of India.

The farmans (1633-1712) (No. 28 of the list) of Shah Jahan, Shah Suja, and others are photo-copies obtained from the British Museum, London. These are bound in one volume. The original treaties (1759-1890) (No. 29 of the list) are in loose sheets, or are mounted on cloth and rollers. These treaties belong to the Foreign and Political Departments, although many of them are

in Persian language and are, therefore, retained in a separate almirah. No. 30 of the list is their printed catalogue. The texts and translations of most of these treaties have been published in "A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries", Vols. I-XIV, by C.U. Aitchison, Other treaties and sanads and some of their lists, which belong to the Persian Department are mentioned at Nos. 31-35 of the list. The treaties, conventions and other allied documents in various languages (1880-1946), which do not belong to the Persian Department, are also retained in another separate almirah (see Appendix-XX).

The following "Farmans, Treaties and Sanads" are available:-

1	2	3
28. Farmans (One volume) (in Persian: photograph)	1633-1712	0.05

The volume (1633-1712) contains photo-copies of Farmans in Persian relating to the English trade, particularly in Bengal and Orissa, with their English translations in type-scripts. These Farmans of Shah Jahan, Shah Suja and others are available in the British Museum, London (Additional Manuscript No. 24039). The photo-copies of the Farmans along with their English translations were received from William Foster, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office, London with his letter dated 26 August 1915 addressed to A. F. Scholfield, Officer-in-Charge of the Records of the Government of India.

1	2	3
29. Original Treaties* (in English and Persian) (Unbound: manuscript, in one Godrej Almirah)	1759-1890	4.50

The Treaties from 1 December 1759 to 17 March 1890 are preserved in one Godrej Almirah. These Treaties belong to the Foreign Department, but all of them whether in English, Persian or any other language are retained at one place.

30. List of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads in the Custody of the Imperial Record Department (Published by the Imperial Record Department, New Delhi, 1941)	1759-1890	-
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This is a consolidated printed catalogue of the original Treaties, Engagements and Sanads from 1 December 1759 to 30 August 1880, and one Convention with China relating to Sikkim and Tibet dated 17 March 1890. The texts and translations

* The Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955. A fresh batch of Treaties, Conventions and other allied documents in various languages (1880-1946) comprising 25 bundles (in 517 covers and 2 rolls) which had remained in the custody of the Ministry of States, was received in the National Archives of India from the Ministry of Home Affairs in February 1955 (see Appendix -XX).

1	2	3
	<p>of most of the Treaties have been published in <u>A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries</u>, Vols. I-XIV, by C.U. Aitchison. References with regard to the entries of these Treaties in Aitchison's volumes are indicated in the catalogue (see also <u>Appendix-XX</u>).</p>	
<p>31. Treaties and Sanads (Copies) (in English and Persian) (Unbound and bound volumes: manuscript, in 3 carton boxes)</p>	1760-1885	0.84
<p>32. Sanads to Indian Princely Chiefs (in Persian and Nagri) (2 volumes: manuscript)</p>	(i) January 1821-December 1838 and (ii) June 1821-December 1838	0.10
<p>33. Sanad Book (in Persian and Nagri) (One volume: manuscript)</p>	1810-1820	0.10
<p>34. List of Treaties and Sanads (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)</p>	March 1776-August 1832	0.05
<p>35. List of Sanads (One volume: manuscript)</p>	October 1784-May 1875	0.05

4. PERSIAN AND URDU NEWSPAPERS (1824-1862)

Some of the copies of Persian and Urdu Newspapers published in between December 1824 and December 1845 (No. 36 of the list), one volume of Government Gazette of Newspapers (in Persian and Urdu) (No. 37 of the list), and a register of newspapers (in Persian) (No. 38 of the list) are retained in the Persian Department. The journals have their lacunae. For example, Jam-i-Jahan Numa,¹ the first Hindusthani or Urdu news weekly in India commenced its publication at Calcutta from 8 March 1822. From its eighth number (16 May 1822) it was converted into a Persian-Urdu bi-lingual periodical. But its numbers are available only from December 1824 onwards, and they are also not continuous. Similarly, Mah-i-Alam Afroz² started its publication from 1833, but its numbers are available only from January 1836.

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1. An application from Hari Har Dutt of Calcutta for a licence for the publication of Jam-i-Jahan Numa. Lala Sada Sukh was the editor, and William Hopkins Pearce was the printer of the journal. Hari Har Dutt, who was its owner, was connected with a mercantile firm at Calcutta. The scope and object of the journal were declared to be "the promulgation of articles on news from the English papers etc., the procuring and making known of intelligence of all that passed in the principal cities of Hindusthan, whether within the Company's territories or outside". (Home, Public, 8 May 1823, Nos. 48-51).
 2. Permission was granted to Wahaj-ud-deen Muhammad of Calcutta to print and publish Mah-i-Alam Afroz (Home, Public, 22 March 1833, Nos. 33-35).

The news from various places covered by some of the numbers of these journals are mentioned below:-

- (i) Jam-i-Jahan Numa:
News from Martaban (Burma); and Poona and Jaipur (12 January 1825, No. 83; and 12 June 1825, No. 135).
- (ii) Aina-i-Sikandar:
News from England, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Rangoon (26 August 1838, No. 130).
- (iii) Sultan-ul-Akhbar:
News from Lahore and Calcutta; and Mysore (25 October 1835, No. 12, p. 5; and p. 4).
- (iv) Mah-i-Alam Afroz:
News from Peshawar and Kabul (15 November 1836, No. 178).
- (v) Akhbar-i-Ludhiana:
News from Lahore and Burma (27 May 1837, No. 126).
- (vi) Delhi-Urdu Akhbar:
News about the Mughal Emperor and the English (31 May 1840, No. 171).
- (vii) Mihr-i-Munir:
News from Calcutta and Ferozepur (22 May 1841, No. 10).
- The following copies of newspapers etc. are available:-

1	2	3
36. Persian and Urdu Newspapers (29 volumes: printed)	1824-1845	2.90
(i) <u>Jam-i-Jahan Numa</u> (Persian): (December 1824-December 1845)		
Gaps: January 1830-February 1834, January 1835-December 1835, January 1839-December 1840 and January 1840-December 1844.		
(ii) <u>Aina-i-Sikandar</u> (Persian): (January 1833-December 1840)		
Gaps: January 1834-February 1835, December 1835, and January 1838-December 1839.		
(iii) <u>Sultan-ul-Akhbar</u> (Persian): (August 1835-December 1841)		
Gaps: January 1835-May 1836, and January 1838-March 1839.		
(iv) <u>Mah-i-Alam Afroz</u> (Persian): (January 1836-April 1841).		
Gaps: October 1837-December 1839.		
(v) <u>Akhbar-i-Ludhiana</u> (Persian): (September 1836-December 1840).		
(vi) <u>Delhi Urdu Akhbar</u> (Urdu) (January 1840-December 1841).		
(vii) <u>Mihr-i-Munir</u> (Persian): (May-November 1841).		
37. Government Gazette of Newspapers (in Persian and Urdu) (One volume: printed)	January 1840- April 1849	0.10
38. Register of News- papers (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	April 1849-December 1862	0.10

5. ALQABNAMAS (1798-1888)

The Alqabnamas contain titles and forms of address observed by the East India Company's servants and British officials in their day-to-day correspondence with the Princes and notables of India and the neighbouring countries during 18th and 19th centuries. The history of the titles or forms of address throw light indirectly on the development of the concept of sovereignty and the status of nobility. The earliest entry in the Alqabnamas is dated 27 June 1798 (Vol. 69, p.275).

The following Alqabnamas are preserved:-

1.	2.	3.
39. Alqabnamas (in Persian) (10 volumes: manuscript)	1798-1888	1.00
The following volumes are available:-		
1798-1832, 1810-20, 1811-25, 1814-59, 1819-43, 1832-61, 1834-45, 1837-58, 1879 and 1888.		
40. Index to Titles (1798-1885), as Recorded in the Alqabnamas or Books of Titles and Forms of Address (National Archives of India, New Delhi) (In the Press)		

6. MUTINY PAPERS (1857)

The Mutiny Papers are a collection of the correspondence between those who took part in the Great Revolt of 1857 at Delhi and the Mughal Emperor, his Commander-in-Chief, and other Princes, as well as other miscellaneous papers connected with the Rebellion. The papers were in the custody of the Commission of Delhi and were transferred to the National Archives of India (then Imperial Record Department) by the Punjab Government in 1899.

Some of the papers are in Persian, but majority are in Urdu some are in English, mostly translation of the Persian and Urdu papers. A few are letters from the English spies. One paper contains the defence of Bahadur Shah. The Persian and Urdu newspapers of the time, and their extracts are also preserved in the collection. There are, however, some private letters, including a few pre-Mutiny papers, having no bearing on the Revolt. Certain post-Mutiny papers are also available in the collection.

Most of these papers are found either in the palace, or in the camp of the rebel army, by the British troops after the capture of Delhi. These were brought together for the purpose of trial of Bahadur Shah, which lasted from 27 January to 9 March 1858. (see also No.376 of the "Miscellaneous Records" in the Foreign Department).

The following papers are available:-

1.	2.	3.
41. Mutiny Papers (Unbound: manuscript, in 68 usual-size carton boxes)	1857	15.00
42. Press List of 'Mutiny Papers' (1857), Being a Collection of the Corres- pondence of the Mutineers at Delhi, Reports of Spies to English Officials and other Miscellaneous Papers (Published by the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, 1921)		

7. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS (1769-1877)

In addition to the records listed in the previous pages, the following "Miscellaneous Records" are preserved in the Persian Department. These are in Persian as well as in English, bound in folio volumes and unbound. Nos. 56-58 of the list relate to seal - inscriptions and are useful material for sigilligraphy, i.e., the study of seals. It may be noted that the National Archives of India has taken up a project of cataloguing the seals found on original documents lying in its custody:-

1.	2.	3.
43. Departmental Papers (in English and Persian) (Unbound: Manuscript, in one carton box)	1860	0.42
44. Ceremonial Papers (In English and Persian) (Unbound: manuscript)	1861-1877	

The Departmental Papers (No.43) and Ceremonial Papers (No.44) consist of a few documents preserved in one carton box. The Departmental Papers mainly relate to the applications and letters received from various individuals for jobs etc. The Ceremonial Papers contain some illuminated documents.

45. Papers relating to tour in the Punjab and Afghanistan by Agha Abbas Shirazi (in English) (One volume: manuscript)	1837	0.10
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The volume contains English translation of Agha Abbas Shirazi's original account in Persian of his "Tour in the Punjab and Afghanistan etc." The English translation was made by Major Robert Leech, under whose instructions and patronage this political tour was made. (The account was published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, N.S. Volume XII, pages 564-621, July-December 1843).

1.	2.	3.
46. Papers relating to tour through Balu- chistan by Abdun Nabi Haji (in English) (One volume: manuscript)	1838-1839	0.10
<p>The volume contains English translation of Abdun Nabi Haji's original account of his "Tour through Baluchistan, etc." The English Translation was made by Major Rebert Leech, under whose patronage this political tour was made. (The account was published in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, N.S. Volume XIII, Part II, pages 667-706 and 786-826, January 1844).</p>		
47. Proclamations and Legal Papers (in Persian) (Unbound: manuscript, in one carton box)	1846-1876	0.42
<p>The Proclamations and Legal Papers are preserved in one carton box. Only a few documents are available.</p>		
48. Murshidabad Nizamat Court Papers (in Persian) (2 volumes: manuscript)	(i) 1796-1797 and (ii) May-August 1822	0.10
<p>The volumes contain proceedings of the Murshidabad Nizamat Courts, i.e., the law courts appointed under the Government of the Nawabs of Murshidabad.</p>		

1.	2.	3.
49. Diary of News of Ranjit Singh (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	January-December 1825	0.05
This is a diary of the daily routine of Ranjit Singh's life. Presumably this came into the possession of the English at the time of annexation of the Punjab in 1849.		
50. Punjab Akhbar (in English) (One volume: manuscript)	1839-1841	0.05
The volume contains the confidential reports in English of the Governor General's Political Agent at Lahore on important events, the movements of the Princely Chiefs, etc.		
51. Newswriters Reports (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	1769-1772	0.05
The volume also contains a list of the reports.		
52. List of Indian Princely Chiefs subordinate to British Government (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	1860	0.05

1.	2.	3.
53. Nominal Roll of Princely Courts (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	June 1790- November 1826	0.10
This is a list of the agents and representatives of Indian Princely States, who attended the Durbars of the Governors General, and of the recipients of awards (<u>khilats</u>).		
54. Register of Pass-ports (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	February 1776- June 1779	0.10
The volume also contains a copy of the treaty between the East India Company and the Marathas concluded at Purandhar, in March 1776.		
55. List of Munshi Huzuri Letters (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	1839-1871	0.05
56. Impression of Seals of Governors General (from Lord Cornwallis to Lord Elgin I) (in Persian) (Big size documents in one folder)		
57. Descriptive List of Seals (in Persian) (One volume: manuscript)	July 1819- August 1920 (Some documents are partly faded)	0.05

1.	2.	3.
58. One Wax Seal Inscription (with documents in Kanarese Language preserved inside one big-size volume) (O.R.1833, No.15)	1833	0.10

**8. PUBLICATIONS ON PERSIAN AND
OTHER ORIENTAL RECORDS AND
THEIR REFERENCE MEDIA**

The following volumes (Nos.59-63) have been published by the Imperial Record Department/National Archives of India:-

59. Calendar of Persian Correspondence:

- (i) Vol. I (1749-1767), Calcutta, 1911
- (ii) Vol. II (1767-1769), Calcutta, 1914
- (iii) Vol. III (1770-1772), Calcutta, 1919
- (iv) Vol. IV (1772-1775), Calcutta, 1925
- (v) Vol. V (1776-1780), Calcutta, 1930
- (vi) Vol. VI (1781-1785), New Delhi, 1938
- (vii) Vol. VII (1785-1787), New Delhi, 1940
- (viii) Vol. VIII (1788-1789), New Delhi, 1953
- (ix) Vol. IX (1790-1891), New Delhi, 1949
- (x) Vol. X (1792-1793), New Delhi, 1959
- (xi) Vol. XI (1794-1795), New Delhi, 1969
- (xii) Vol. XII (1796-1800) is under compilation.

These printed volumes contain summaries in English of the letters mainly in Persian exchanged between the Governors General and other Agents of the East India Company on the one hand and Princely Indian Rulers, chiefs and notables on the other.

60. Descriptive List of Persian Correspondence:

Vol. I (1801), New Delhi, 1974.

This cyclostyled series is successor to the previous printed series of the "Calendar of Persian Correspondence",

compilation of which was discontinued after the year 1800 in favour of 'Descriptive Listing' as recommended in the "Report of the Committee on Archival Legislation" (1960). The subsequent volumes are under preparation.

61. List of Foreign Department Records in the Imperial Record Office, Calcutta, Part III (Persian Records from 1759 to 1878), Calcutta, 1909.

(The printed list, which is popularly known as 'Octavo List', is for official use only, and does not bear the subjects of the documents).

62. Descriptive List of "Mutiny Papers" in the National Archives of India, Bhopal:

- (i) Vol. I (16 May 1857-9 April 1859), New Delhi, 1960
- (ii) Vol. II (6 July 1857-27 June 1858), New Delhi, 1963
- (iii) Vol. III (18 July 1857-17 August 1861), New Delhi, 1871
- (iv) Vol. IV (13 January 1857-6 July 1859), New Delhi, 1973.

The documents described in the printed volumes of this series throw light on the happenings in Central India (present Madhya Pradesh) in general and the erstwhile Bhopal State in particular, during the Revolt of 1857 and sometime thereafter. The records of this series are preserved in the National Archives of India, Bhopal. The subsequent volumes are under preparation.

63. The following oriental records have been published by the Imperial Record Department/National Archives of India under Scheme III(A) of its publication programme, in collaboration with the Universities and Learned Institutions in India:-

- (i) Prachin Bangla Patra Sankalan (1779-1820)
(Bengali Letters), edited by S.N. Sen, and published by Calcutta University, Calcutta, 1942.
- (ii) Sanskrit Documents (1778-1855),
edited by S.N. Sen and Umesha Misra, and published by Ganganatha Jha Research Institute, Allahabad, 1951.

- (iii) Persian Documents (1773-1803 - Text),
edited by P. Saran, and published by
Delhi University, Delhi, 1966.

Part II of the Persian Documents is pro-
posed to contain the English summary
of the above letters together with the
apparatus criticus.

- (iv) Telegu Documents (1810-1859),
edited by C.J. Somayaji, and published
by Andhra University, Waltair, 1957.

- (v) Prachin Hindi Patra Sangrah (Vol.I: 1793-1814),
edited by Dharendra Verma and Luxmi Sagar
Varshneya, and published by Allahabad Univer-
sity, Allahabad, 1959. (Vol.II: 1815-1920, is
proposed to be compiled).

It is also proposed to publish letters in other oriental
languages.

(C) INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT
(1941-1944)

- I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES
- II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR
FINDING AIDS

(C. INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT (1941-1944))

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

A large number of British Indian subjects and subjects of the Indian States used to proceed to countries overseas for the purpose of engaging themselves in skilled and unskilled work. But very little is known of the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the Indian colonists before the abolition of slavery in the British colonies in 1834.¹ That year perhaps gave the first impetus to Indian emigration to the British and French colonies. The Government of India passed Act V of 1837, which was the first general law regulating emigration. The Act applied only to the Presidency of Fort William. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, however, urged the extension of the measure to their territories, and accordingly the Act XXXII of 1837 was passed on 20 November 1837. It repealed the Act V of 1837, and re-enacted it for the whole of the territories of the East India Company.²

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1. Education, Health and Lands, File No.62-4/1935-L&O, p.34 (Council of State Debates, Vol.II, No.3, Simla, 18 September 1935; Commerce Department, Emigration, Filed, January 1921, No.26, p.5.
 2. Royal Commission on Decentralisation (Note on Emigration) by G. Rainy, Simla, 1907, pp.1-2.

Thereafter years rolled, and many Acts were passed subsequently. But owing to the absence of a permanent and satisfactory departmental arrangement at the headquarters of the Government of India, the interests of the Indians abroad suffered greatly. The Indians were scattered throughout, Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, Fiji, Ceylon, British Malaya, East Indies, West Indies, British Guiana, Brazil etc. as well as other countries in Europe, America, and Asia. When, in consequence of the Government of India Act of 1935, Burma was separated from India, a few million Indians were left in that country.

The subject connected with Indians in overseas countries under the heading 'Emigration' came within the jurisdiction of various departments of the Government of India from time to time. The subject was dealt with in Home Department (Public Branch, and Legislative Branch), from 1830 to 1871. The subject moved to Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department (Emigration Branch), when it was created on 6 June³ 1871, to Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration Branch) on its constitution on 1 July 1879,⁴ to Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration Branch) on its formation on 6 July⁵ 1881,

3. Home (Public), 'A', 10 June 1871, Nos. 131-134, pp.131-134.

4. Home (Public), 'A', July 1879, Nos.398-405, pp.21-23 and 27-29.

5. Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Public), 'A', 4 July 1881, No.95, pp.28-30.

and to Commerce and Industry Department (Emigration Branch) on its creation on 1 March 1905⁶ (Commerce and Industry Department was designated as Commerce Department on 1 March 1920)⁷. On 5 July 1920 the control of 'Emigration' was divided between (i) Commerce Department (Emigration Branch), and (ii) Foreign and Political Department (mainly in General and External Branches, and in a few cases in other Territorial Branches).⁸ The Foreign and Political Department was made responsible for emigration to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and foreign countries other than Surinam, while the Commerce Department continued to deal with emigration except to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and foreign countries other than Surinam.⁹ On 3 August 1921 the subject on emigration dealt with in Commerce Department was transferred back to Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration Branch).¹⁰

6. Home (Public), 'A', April 1905, Nos.151-157, p.25.

7. Commerce Department, General, Filed, March 1920, Nos.53-55.

8. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, August 1920, Nos.837-840, pp.10-11.

9. Ibid.

10. Commerce Department, General, Filed, September 1921, Nos.29-41, p.8-corres.

But the inter-provincial migration continued to be dealt with in Commerce Department till November 1921¹¹, when it was transferred to Industries Department (redesignated as Industries and Labour Department on 16 April 1923)¹².

The (i) Education and Health Department, and (ii) Revenue and Agricultural Department were amalgamated to form a combined Department of Education, Health and Lands¹³ with effect from 16 April 1923. The subject on emigration dealt with in (i) Revenue and Agricultural Department, and (ii) Industries and Labour Department was placed under the charge of the Education, Health and Lands Department, and the nomenclature of the Branch dealing with the subject was changed to Overseas Branch. In 1932 the work connected with 'Lands' (in Education, Health and Lands Department: Land Revenue Branch) was transferred to Overseas Branch, designating the latter as Lands and Overseas (L & O) Branch. The subject on 'Lands' was again shifted to the Forests Branch (in Education, Health and Lands Department) in 1938, and the Lands and Overseas Branch was reverted to its earlier name as Overseas Branch.

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11. Education, Health and Lands, File No.62-4/1935-L & O, pp.18-19 (notes).
 12. Industries and Labour Department, General, Filed, August 1923, Nos.9-10 (File No.G-55/1923).
 13. Home (Public), File No.172 of 1923, Serial Nos.1-15; Education, Health and Lands Department, General-B, August 1923, Nos.19-21, p.10-corres.

The question relating to the protection of Indians domiciled in other parts of the world (notably in British dominions), or seeking admittance into these territories against local laws, or unfairly discriminatory, or oppressive administrative action, had loomed largely on the political horizon in India. The Indian public opinion, both inside and outside the country, had long been urging the necessity of creating a separate portfolio, or department (other than Education, Health and Lands Department) in the Government of India, to deal with the affairs concerning the Indians abroad, and to keep the Government and the people of India in close touch with their general condition, political, social and economic well-being.¹⁴ A new Indians Overseas Department was, therefore, created on 14 October 1941 to deal with the following heads of business (see Appendix-XI), with C.S. Bozman as its Secretary:-

1. Regulation of emigration from India to other parts of the British Commonwealth (including questions relating to rights and status of such emigrants), and of the entry into India of immigrants from such parts.

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14. Commerce and Industry, Emigration, C & E Branch, 1916, Deposit No.44 (Bears the signature of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, dated 27 September 1916 on introducing a Bill to abolish the system of emigration under an indentured labour; Commerce and Industry, Emigration, Filed, March 1921, Nos.16-24; Education, Health and Lands File No.62-4/1935-L&O (contains press-clippings from various Foreign and Indian newspapers, e.g., Tanganyika Opinion (Dar-es-Salaam), Zanzibar Voice (Zanzibar), Kenya Daily Mail (Mombasa), Indian Opinion (Natal), Colonial Times (Nairobi), Fiji Samachar (Fiji), Pioneer (Lucknow), Daily Gazette (Karachi), Bombay Chronicle (Bombay), Hindu (Madras), Daily News (Nagpur) etc.

2. Pilgrimage to Hejaz, other than pilgrimage to Hejaz, via Iraq.
3. Repatriation of Indians from other parts of the British Commonwealth and of Indian Pilgrims stranded at Jedda.

The Indians Overseas Department dealt with the above mentioned subjects in the following Sections: (i) Overseas, (ii) Evacuation I, (iii) Evacuation II, (iv) Political (Evacuation), and (v) Hajj and General. The Overseas Section was inherited from the Education, Health and Lands Department from 14 October 1941. The Evacuation I and II Sections were created in April 1942. The Political (Evacuation) Section with its staff, was transferred from the Home Department on 1 October 1943. The affairs concerning the Hajj Pilgrimage were inherited from the Education, Health and Lands Department, and came under the jurisdiction of Hajj and General Section.

The records of the Overseas Section (1941-1944), and Hajj and General Section (1941-1944) created in the Indians Overseas Department are available. The records of the Evacuation I and Evacuation II Sections (1942-1944) are retained and indexed along with the records of the Overseas Section. The records of the Political (Evacuation) Section 1941-1943) originated in the Home Department, and were transferred to the National Archives of India along with the other records of the Indians Overseas Department.

The Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department with effect from 30 March 1944 (see Appendix-XII), and all these Sections, viz., (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), continued to function as separate sections under the latter.

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

1. OVERSEAS SECTION (1941-1944)

Prior to the formation of the Indians Overseas Department on 14 October 1941 (see (Appendix-XI), the affairs concerning the Indians in foreign countries, and emigration of the Indians were dealt with in the Overseas Section of the Education, Health and Lands Department. The Overseas Section continued to function under the Indian Overseas Department with effect from 14 October 1941, and was responsible for the following matters:-

1. Regulation of emigration from India to other parts of the British Commonwealth, and the rights and status of such emigrants.
2. Immigration to India from the British Commonwealth countries.
3. Repatriation of Indians from other parts of the British Commonwealth.

The subject on emigration of Indians from 1830 to 1949, especially the emigration of Indian labour to colonial plantations, came within the purview of various departments of the Government of India from time to time in the following chronological order. The indexes to the documents during this period are available under their respective creating departments. Even the earlier papers of the Council of Fort William preserved in the Home (Public) Department from 1755 onwards provide instances of Indian slaves being exploited outside the country:-

1. Home Department (Public Branch) (1830-1871) (and also in Legislative Branch, but the records of the Legislative Branch are preserved in Legislative Department).
2. Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department (Emigration Branch) (1871-1879).
3. Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration Branch) (1879-1881).
4. Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration Branch) (1881-1905).
5. Commerce and Industry Department (Emigration Branch) (1905-1920).
6. Commerce Department (Emigration Branch) (1920-1921).
7. In 1920, a portion of emigration work was transferred from Commerce Department to Foreign and Political Department (General, External and other Territorial Branches). The rest of the work remained with Commerce Department.
8. Revenue and Agricultural Department (Emigration Branch) (1921-1923).

(From August to November 1921; the work relating to inter-provincial migration continued to be dealt with in Commerce Department, when it was transferred to Industries Department, redesignated as Industries and Labour Department in 1923).
9. Education, Health and Lands Department (Overseas Branch)(1923-1932) (Lands and Overseas Branch) (1932-1938); Overseas Section (1938-1941).
10. Indians Overseas Department (Overseas Section) (1941-1944).
11. Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) (Overseas Sections) (1944-1949), and (Emigration Section) (1944-1949).
12. Ministry of External Affairs (SIM Section, and other Territorial Sections (1949 -).

(In 1954, an Emigration Section was functioning under the African Division in the Ministry of External Affairs).

The records relating to legislation and various Acts passed on emigration by the Government of India, are available in the Legislative Department. The cases relating to immigrants and entry into India of individuals from Commonwealth countries were also dealt with in Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (Political-External, and Foreigners Sections), except immigrants, and individuals from Commonwealth countries to which the Reciprocity Act applied.

Besides, a large number of records on emigration are also preserved in the Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal State Archives.

The Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944 (see Appendix-XII), and the Overseas Section continued to function under the latter. Subsequently the Overseas Section was split up into Overseas I, II, III, IV and V Sections.

The following records of Overseas Section in the Indians Overseas Department (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1.	2.	3.

Overseas Section (including Evacuation I and II Sections): (17 bundles)	1941-1944	4.25
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(i) See also Overseas Sections (1944-1949), and Emigration Section (1944-1948) in the Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing).

- (ii) The files of the Overseas, Evacuation I and Evacuation II Sections are indexed as "Overseas (OS)".
- (iii) See also the following Nos. in the "Miscellaneous Records" of the Foreign Department: -
- Nos.403A-403B: Burma Evacuee Registers (1942-43),
- Nos.404-405: Contingent Register of the British Evacuee Camp, Coimbatore (1945-48),
- Nos.406(1)-406(2): Demand Registers of the Indian Evacuees to Burma (1946-48).

2. HAJJ AND GENERAL (H & G) SECTION (1941-1944)

The performance of the Hajj as a religious duty by all Muslims, who are able to do it, is enjoined by the Holy Quran.¹ The scene of the pilgrimage is Mecca and localities nearby, Mina, Arafat, and Muzdalifa. But the pilgrims usually confine to Hajj with a visit to the city of Medina, dear to the Muslims by its association with the life of the Holy Prophet, and the early history of Islam. By far the greatest number of Indians who go on Hajj, travel to the port of Jedda in the Hejaz on authorised pilgrim ships.²

1. Report of the Special Hajj Inquiry, by J.A. Rahim, I.C.S., June 1941 (Education, Health and Lands Department: Overseas Section File No.145-103/1941-Haj; & General).

2. Ibid.

Pilgrimages to places beyond India is the responsibility of the Central Government, vide Article 17 of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935.³ However, in the pre-Second World War years, the Government of India took no direct responsibility either for the provision of shipping for pilgrims to the Hajaz, or for booking of passages etc. The interest of the pilgrims was looked after by the Port Hajj Committees⁴ set up at Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, under the Port Hajj Committees Act No. XX of 1932, and came into operation in the first half of 1934. The Government of India paid subsidies at Calcutta and Bombay on "cover the deficit basis", while the Committee at Karachi was self-sufficient. Besides the above statutory bodies, there were also Provincial Hajj Committees of Malabar, U.P., N.W.F.P., and Assam. In 1938, for administrative reasons the statutory functions relating to the Port Hajj Committees exercised by the Central Government were delegated to the Provincial Governments. The Government of India prepared the estimate of

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3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing), File No.21-44/1948-Hajj.
 4. Education, Health and Lands Department, Overseas Section File No.145-103/1941-Hajj & General; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.21-44/1948-Hajj.

costs of Hajj pilgrimage, approved the sailing programmes of pilgrim ships, and determined the fares from different ports in India to Jedda, in case of competitive fares between different companies. The Central Government was responsible for the administration of Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 relating to pilgrim ships, the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, the Port Hajj Committees Act, 1932 and the rules framed thereunder. Special arrangement was also made for the vaccination and inoculation of Hajj pilgrims at the ports of embarkation. Besides, the Government of India also incurred expenditure on police guards provided for pilgrim duty at the ports, and repatriation of destitute pilgrims from Jedda. Under the Anglo-Dutch Agreement of 1926, the Government of India was also responsible for the administration of the Kamaran Quarantine Station set up under the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. The statutory functions delegated to the Provincial Governments, however, were resumed by the Central Government in June 1945, and the Port Hajj Committees were directly placed under the Government of India.⁵

The pilgrimage to places beyond India was dealt with by the Education, Health and Lands Department (Overseas Section)

5. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing), File No.21-44/1948-Hajj.

till 13 October 1941. The subject relating to pilgrimage to Hejaz, other than pilgrimage to Hejaz via Iraq, and repatriation of Indian pilgrims stranded at Jeddah, was taken over by the Indians Overseas Department,⁶ when it was constituted on 14 October 1941, and was assigned to its Hajj and General Section. The External Affairs Department on the other hand, dealt with the work connected with the pilgrimage from India to Iraq and Iran, and that portion of the Hajj pilgrimage which related to the travel of foreign pilgrims to Mecca, via India.⁷

The following records of the Hajj and General Section in the Indians Overseas Department (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1941-1944	1.00

See also Hajj Section (1944-1948) in the Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing).

(The files are indexed).

6. Home Department, File No.208/1941-Public.

7. Commonwealth Relations Department, File No.17-1/1947--Hajj I.

3. POLITICAL (EVACUATION) SECTION (1941-1943)

The subject relating to evacuation of European and non-European political refugees in India during the Second World War was the responsibility of the Political (Evacuation) Section of the Home Department. A post of Officer-on-Special Duty was created in the Home Department for dealing with the evacuation work¹ with effect from 1 December 1941. The Political (Evacuation) Section along with its staff and records was taken over by the Indians Overseas Department² on 1 October 1943. The records of the Political (Evacuation) Section created in the Indians Overseas Department from 1943 are not, however, transferred but those from 1944 onwards are available in the Commonwealth Relations Department.

The following records of the Political (Evacuation) Section preserved in the Indians Overseas Department originated in the Home Department. These were transferred to the National Archives of India along with other records of the Indians Overseas Department:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (6 bundles)	1941-1943 (The files are indexed under Home Department).	1.50
1. Home Department, File No.1/41/1941-Establishment(s), p.10-corres.		
2. Home Department, File No.1/65/1943-Establishments(s), p.2-notes, and p.1-corres.		

(D) COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT/
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (C.R. WING)
(1944-1949)

- I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES
- II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR
FINDING AIDS

(D) COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT/
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND
COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS (C.R. WING)
(1944-1949)

I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

The Indians Overseas Department which was created on 14 October 1941 mainly to regulate the emigration and immigration between India and British Commonwealth countries, and pilgrimage to Hedjaz was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department with effect from 30 March 1944 (see Appendix-XII). So long India's relations with the Empire countries were conducted partly by the Indians Overseas Department and partly by the Commerce Department. Henceforth the Commonwealth Relations Department was entrusted with the conduct of relations between India and the Dominions (which included British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories), in addition to the functions which were inherited from the Indians Overseas Department. The External Affairs Department for all practical purposes was an Agent of the British Government in the United Kingdom responsible for conducting the foreign relations of the British Empire with countries on India's frontiers. That department also had a special responsibility for the Tribal Areas both on the North-West Frontier (including Baluchistan) and the North-East Frontier of India. With the formation of the Commonwealth Relations Department, the responsibility of the External Affairs

Department for the conduct of relations with these countries and areas, and of the Commerce Department for the conduct of commercial relations with all countries, however, remained unchanged.

The Commonwealth Relations Department was made responsible for the following subjects:¹

- (1) Conduct of relations between India and the Dominions.
- (2) Welfare and safeguarding of interests of Indians proceeding to or domiciled in other parts of the British Commonwealth.
- (3) Administration of the Indians Emigration Act and the rules framed thereunder.
- (4) Regulation of emigration from India to other parts of the British Commonwealth.
- (5) Administration of the Reciprocity Act, 1943 and the Reciprocity (South Africa) rules, 1944, framed thereunder.
- (6) Enquiries in respect of relatives in India of Indians domiciled in South Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesias for purposes of their entry into those countries.
- (7) Miscellaneous enquiries in respect of Dominions and Colonies within British Commonwealth.
- (8) Repatriation of indigent Indians from Dominions and Colonies.
- (9) Pilgrimage to Hedjaz, other than pilgrimage to Hedjaz via Iraq.
- (10) Repatriation of Indian pilgrims stranded at Jedda.

1. Administrative Directory of the Government of India,
New Delhi, 1946, p.66.

- (11) Whereabouts and welfare of British subjects stranded in Japanese occupied territories within or, without the Empire.
- (12) Maintenance of evacuees in India, including questions relating to employment of evacuees other than Government servants and European British subjects.
- (13) Repatriation from India of evacuees of their homes and questions connected therewith.
- (14) Immigration into India in relation to Reciprocity Act, 1943.

(From 26 August 1946 some functions were redistributed amongst the Home, External Affairs, and Commonwealth Relations Department, see Appendix XIII).

The Indians Overseas Department had under its control Government of India's Representatives in South Africa, Malaya, Ceylon and Burma. With the formation of the Commonwealth Relations Department, more representatives were appointed from time to time in other Commonwealth countries.

The Interim Government in India was formed on 2 September 1946, and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Vice-President of the Interim Government took over the charge of the External Affairs Department and the Commonwealth Relations Department. The actual overseas work of the two departments differed in technique by reason of the fact that while the former was concerned with India's relations with foreign countries, the latter dealt with areas in the British Commonwealth. Furthermore, while the former discharged a special responsibility for the Tribal Areas

both on the North West Frontier and the North-East Frontier, the latter dealt with the special problems arising out of large number of Indians in Commonwealth countries. Both the departments were concerned with a growing number of activities which were at least parallel and frequently identical, and in these the highest possible degree of co-ordination was desirable. Such activities were factual research, historical, political, economic, protocol, preparation of treaties, issue of passports and permits of all kinds for the movement of Indians abroad and for their protection, service and establishment cases arising particularly, from the creation of the new Foreign Service in October 1946. Administrative convenience needed for a single department to conduct India's foreign relations, whether with Commonwealth countries or others.² The Commonwealth Relations Department, therefore, combined with the External Affairs Department on 1 June 1947 forming into one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations with two distinct wings, viz., (i) External Affairs Wing, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Wing (see Appendix XV). On 29 August 1947 the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department was designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations,³ and Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime

2. External Affairs Department File No.78-AD/1947.

3. Ministry of Home Affairs File No.60/119/1950-Establishment, p.3-corres. (Home Department Memorandum No.74/9/1947-Public(B), dated 29 August 1947).

Minister of India, remained in charge of the portfolio. To co-ordinate and supervise the work of both the wings of the Ministry, a post of Secretary General⁴ (Girija Shankar Bajpai) was created earlier on 27 June 1947. The Foreign Secretary (Secretary in the former External Affairs Department: K.P.S. Menon) was placed in charge of External relations in general, while the relations with the Commonwealth countries were entrusted to an Additional Secretary (S. Dutt), who became in course of time the Commonwealth Secretary. (For the functions in the External Affairs Wing and the Commonwealth Relations Wing in 1948 soon after Independence, see Appendix-XVI).

During the years 1948-49 (till 16 March 1949), the C.R. Wing functioned through the following sections:⁵

- (1) Overseas I, (2) Overseas II, (3) Overseas III,
- (4) Overseas IV, (5) Overseas V, (6) Evacuation I,
- (7) Evacuation II, (8) Political (Evacuation),
- (9) Evacuees Repatriation, (10) Emigration,
- (11) Hajj, (12) Pakistan, (13) Pakistan I, (14) Pakistan II,
- (15) Pakistan (Agreements), 16) Pakistan III, and
- (17) General.

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4. External Affairs Department File No.78(1)-AD/1947; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File No.21(5)-AD/1948, p.1-corres.
 5. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.36.

The Hajj Pilgrimage was conducted by the C.R. Wing through the Port Hajj Committees, Bombay and Calcutta, Provincial Hajj Committees, Lucknow, Patna, and Calicut, and the Divisional Hajj Committee, Dhubri.⁶

Luring the same period, the following foreign offices remained under the administrative control of the C.R. Wing⁷:-

(i) High Commissioners for India in U.K. (London),⁸ Australia (Canberra), Union of South Africa (Johannesburg), Canada (Ottawa), Ceylon (Colombo), and Pakistan (Karachi), (ii) Ambassador for India in Burma (Rangoon), (iii) Commissioners for India in British West Indies (Port of Spain), British East Africa, (Nairobi, Kenya), Mauritius (Port Louis), and Fiji (Suva) and (iv) Representatives of the Government of India in Malaya (Kuala Lumpur) and Singapore. However, the offices of the (i) Commercial General for Economic and Commercial Affairs for India in Europe (Paris), (ii) Commercial Adviser to the High Commission in U.K. (London), (iii) Indian Trade Commissioners, and Commercial Counsellors in various Countries remained under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce.⁹

6. Ibid., p.182.

7. Ibid., p.36

8. Before World War I, the Indian Stores Department used to conduct purchasing of operations in London for the Government of India. Later on the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission, the Indian Stores Department was replaced by the High Commission for India. The High Commissioner in London, whose main function at that time was to look after India's interest in the U.K. was under the administrative control of the Commerce Department (Industry and Labour File No.S-183(36), June 1923).

9. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.37.

On 16 March 1949 the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was renamed as "Ministry of External Affairs", and its two Wings, viz., the E.A. Wing and the C.R. Wing merged (see Appendix-XVII). With effect from the same date the names of the following sections of the C.R. Wing were changed¹⁰ and their functions re-allocated in the Ministry of External Affairs:-

Overseas I - to Africa,
Overseas II - to Burma and Ceylon I,
Overseas III - to Americas,
Overseas IV - to Establishment III,
Overseas V - to United Kingdom,
Evacuation - to Burma and Ceylon II,
Hajj - to Arab World and Turkey II,
Emigration - to Siam, Indo-China and Malaya.

(The Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section soon became defunct, and its subjects were transferred to other sections. The Emigration Section was subsequently revived in the Ministry of External Affairs).

The records of the (i) External Affairs Department/ Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (E.A. Wing), and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Department/ Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) till 1949 are preserved separately in the National Archives of India.

10. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ALI/1949, pp.39-40.

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

1. OVERSEAS SECTION (1944-1946)

The Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department with effect from 30 March 1944¹, and was entrusted to deal with the conduct of relations between India and the Dominions (including British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories), in addition to the heads of business earlier allotted to Indians Overseas Department. The Overseas Section in Indians Overseas Department continued to function in Commonwealth Relations Department from April 1944. (For the earlier records on 'Overseas' and 'Emigration', see the note on Overseas Section (1941-1944) in Indians Overseas Department). As the volume of work increased, the Overseas Section was split up into Overseas I, II, III, IV and V Sections during the years from 1946 to 1947.

On 1 June 1947, the Commonwealth Relations Department combined with the External Affairs Department to form into one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (again designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947), and the Overseas Sections continued to function under its C.R. Wing. On 16 March 1949 the Ministry was designated as Ministry of External Affairs,

1. Home Department File No.114/1944-Public (C).

and the two wings, viz., E.A. Wing and C.R. Wing merged. From the same date the Overseas I, II, III, IV and V Sections were renamed as Africa, Burma and Ceylon I, Americas, Establishment III, and United Kingdom Sections respectively² in the Ministry of External Affairs.

The following records of the Overseas Section in the Commonwealth Relations Department (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (18 bundles)	1944-1946	4.50

The files are indexed. Discrepancies are sometimes noticed in the Annual Indexes. For example, F.No.41-7/44-OS is indexed in the Index volume for the year 1946 (p.313, last entry).

2. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ALI/1949, pp.39-40.

2. OVERSEAS I SECTION (1947¹-1949)

The Overseas I Section was created in 1946 in the Commonwealth Relations Department to deal with the following;²

- (1) Conduct of relations with the Union of South Africa and to look after the interests of Indians there.
- (2) To look after the rights of Indians in
 - (i) East Africa comprising Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar Protectorate.
 - (ii) Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland,
 - (iii) West Africa.
- (3) Administration of the Reciprocity Act and the rules made thereunder:-
 - (i) Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944, for Governing the entry and residence of South Africans (non-Indians) in India,
 - (ii) Reciprocity (Natal and Transvaal) Rules, 1944, for governing the occupation and acquisition of property by South Africans in India.
 - (iii) Reciprocity (South Africa - Local Franchise) Rules, 1944.
- (4) Reservation of seats for Indian students from Commonwealth countries in Indian educational institutions and nomination of candidates thereto. Provision of scholarships for studies in India for students (including Indians) from Commonwealth countries.

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1. The Overseas I Section was created in 1946, but the records for 1946 are not available now.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, p.6; Administrative Directory of the Government of India, New Delhi, 1948, p.70; Administrative Directory of the Government of India 1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.178.

- (5) Collection and maintenance of statistics relating to Indians in the Commonwealth countries, including colonies and other British possessions.
- (6) International Conferences of Commonwealth countries, U.N.O. work relating to Trust Territories and Non-Self Governing Territories, and Human Rights Commission of United Nations.

On 16 March 1949 the Overseas I Section was renamed as Africa Section³ in the Ministry of External Affairs. The work connected with UN Conferences was transferred from Overseas I Section to United Nations I (UN I) Section.

The following records of the Overseas I Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (8 bundles)	1947-1949	2.00

(i) Some files of Overseas Section, a predecessor body, for the year 1945 are also retained (in one bundle) along with the files of Overseas I Section.

(ii) Gap: 1946.

3. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ALI/1949, pp.8 and 40-corres.

3. OVERSEAS II SECTION (1946-1949)

The Overseas II Section was created in 1946 in the Commonwealth Relations Department to deal with the work concerning the welfare of Indians proceeding to, or settled in Burma, Malaya, Singapore, Ceylon, Hong King, British North Borneo, West Indies, and Canada. The work relating to West Indies, and Canada was transferred to Overseas III Section in 1946, and that of Ceylon to Overseas V Section¹ in 1947 for administrative convenience.

²

The following items of work were allotted to Overseas II Section:-

- (1) Examination of important legislations enacted or contemplated by the Governments of the territories, which were likely to affect Indian interests adversely, viz., the land legislations in Burma, the legislations contemplated by the Governments of Malaya and Singapore, to regulate transactions relating to debts and mortgages of land which affected Indian interests adversely.
- (2) Question of acquisition of nationality and citizenship of territories concerned by Indians.
- (3) Procedure for entry into the territories concerned by Indians. The question of an Immigration Agreement to facilitate entry and re-entry of Indians into Burma for the pursuit of their legislative avocations.
- (4) Repatriation of Indian destitutes from the territories concerned.

1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing), File No.20-1/1948-Hajj, p.15-corres.

2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing), File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, pp.8-9; Administrative Directory of the Government of India, New Delhi, 1946, p.70; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.178.

- (5) Labour problems, wages, conditions of living for Indians in the territories concerned.
- (6) Question of compensation to Indians who suffered damage, or loss of property during the Second World War, as also personal injuries, in the territories concerned.
- (7) Question of providing alternative employment to Indian employees of the Government of Burma whose services were terminated on grounds of alien nationality.
- (8) Enquiries from the public (individuals and bodies) for information regarding persons, property, claims etc., in the territories concerned. Enquiries from Indians in those territories for similar information from India.
- (9) Coordination of correspondence between various Provincial Governments, Ministries etc., with the Governments of the territories concerned.
- (10) Examination of political situation in Burma and Malaya.
- (11) Requests and enquiries received from the Governments of territories relating to trade, supply of goods etc.

On 16 March 1949 the Overseas II Section was renamed as Burma and Ceylon I Section³ in the Ministry of External Affairs. The work concerning Malaya in the Overseas II Section was taken over by the Siam, Indo-China and Malaya Section⁴ in the same Ministry.

The following records of the Overseas II Section are available:-

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3. Ministry of External Affairs, File No.26(79)-ADI/1949, p.14-corres.
 4. Ibid.

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)

Files (8 bundles)	1946	2.00
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The files are indexed, but it is interesting to note that the two files noted below for the year 1944 retained in the series are also marked OS II, (when OS II Section was not created). These two files, however, are not indexed:-

- (i) F.No.22/1944-OSII (Annual Report of the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon for 1943), and
- (ii) F.No.59/1944-OSII (Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement representations).

The file covers of these two files are also stamped as Burma and Ceylon I Section. It may be noted that the OSII Section was renamed as B.C.I Section only on 16 March 1949.

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)

Files (11 bundles)	1947-1949	2.75
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(The files are indexed).

4. OVERSEAS III SECTION (1947¹-1949)

The Overseas III Section was created² on 1 November 1946 in the Commonwealth Relations Department. The following main items of work were allotted to this section³:-

- (1) To look after the interests of Indians in Canada, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the West Indies.
- (2) Repatriation of Indians.
- (3) Passages of Indians to and from Dominions and Colonies.
- (4) Co-ordination.
- (5) U.N.O.

(The work relating to U.K. was subsequently transferred to Overseas V Section in 1947).

After attainment of Independence, the Overseas III Section also dealt with the following subjects:-

- (1) Protocol and Liaison work relating to Ambassador of Burma, and High Commissioners and Representatives of other Commonwealth countries in India.
- (2) The work concerning Mauritius, Gibraltar, Aden, Seychelles, Somaliland, Fiji, British Honduras, British West Indies, and other British possessions not assigned to other Sections.
- (3) The work concerning Hongkong, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

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1. The Overseas III Section was created in 1946, but the records for 1946 are not available.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. (C.R. Wing) File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, p.10.
 3. Ibid.
 4. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, pp.178-179.

On 16 March 1949, the Overseas III Section was renamed as Americas (AMS) Section⁵ in the Ministry of External Affairs. The work connected with the following, however, was transferred from Overseas III Section to other Sections⁶ in that Ministry:-

- (1) Protocol and Liaison - to Protocol Section.
- (2) Australia, New Zealand, British North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei - to Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand Section.
- (3) Mauritius, Seychelles, Fiji, British West Indies, Deportation, Repatriation, and Preventive Detention - to United Kingdom Section.
- (4) Gibraltar - to Europe I Section.
- (5) Aden - to Arab World and Turkey II Section.
- (6) Somaliland - to Africa Section.
- (7) Co-ordination and UNO - to United Nations I Section.
- (8) Hongkong - to China, Japan and Korea Section.

The following records of the Overseas III Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

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5. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ALI/1949, pp.11 and 39 (corres.).
 6. Ibid., p.11-corres.

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1947-1949	1.00

The files are indexed. No file for 1946 is available. Only one file for the year 1944 is retained in the series.

The file bears No.78-68/1944-OS III/U.K. (when neither OS III, nor U.K. Section was created). The subject of the file is: "Indians domiciled in the British Commonwealth and other countries - eligibility for Central and Provincial Services in India".

5. OVERSEAS IV SECTION (1946-1949)

The Overseas IV Section was created in 1946 in the Commonwealth Relations Department to deal with the matters relating to establishment, budget and accounts of Indian Overseas Offices.¹ After attainment of Independence, all matters relating to establishment, budget and accounts in respect of Indian Embassy in Burma and Indian High Commissions etc. in Commonwealth countries (including U.K. and Pakistan) were allotted to this Section.²

On 16 March 1949, the Overseas IV Section was renamed as Establishment III Section³ in the Ministry of External Affairs. The Establishment III Section was made responsible to deal with pay and allowances of the Indian staff posted in all Commonwealth countries, and Burma. The budget work in the Overseas IV Section was made over to the Accounts Section, and the work connected with passages, supply of books and publications etc. was taken over by the General Section⁴ in the same Ministry.

The following records of the Overseas IV Section are available:-

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1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing), File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, pp.10-11.
 2. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.179.
 3. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-AD I/1949, p.3-corres.
 4. Ibid.

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)

Files (One bundle)	1946	0.25
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The two files noted below for the year 1946 are only available:-

- (i) F.No.5-2/1946-OS IV (Appointment of a Labour Officer in Indian Embassy in Burma),
- (ii) F.No.242/1946-OS IV (Creation of the post of Agent in Malaya).

Although the file covers bear the name of OSIV Section, the letters inside were issued from OS II Section.

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)

Files (8 bundles)	1947-1949 (The files are indexed).	2.00
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6. OVERSEAS V SECTION (1947-1949)

The Overseas V Section was created in 1947 in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) to deal with the matters¹ relating to the United Kingdom (taken over from Overseas III Section), and Ceylon (taken over from Overseas II Section). Overseas V Section was also responsible for dealing with the British destitutes and their repatriation from India.

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was designated as Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and from the same date Overseas V Section was renamed as United Kingdom Section². The work connected with Ceylon and Maldive Islands, however, was transferred from the Overseas V Section to the Burma and Ceylon Section³ in the Ministry of External Affairs.

The following records of the Overseas V Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1947-1949	1.00

(The files are indexed).

1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, pp.11-12; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.179.
2. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ADI/1949, p.15-corres.
3. Ibid.

7. EVACUATION I SECTION¹ (1944-1946)
8. EVACUATION II SECTION (1944-1945)
9. POLITICAL (EVACUATION) SECTION (1944-1946)

During the World War II, many Indians were stranded in Burma, Malaya, and other territories. The Evacuation I and Evacuation II Sections were created in the Indians Overseas Department in April 1942,² mainly to render financial assistance to Indian evacuees from these places, and the organisations connected with their evacuation. The records of the Evacuation I and II Sections in the Indians Overseas Department are not preserved as separate series, but are numbered along with the files of Overseas (OS)³ Section. The Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944, and the two sections continued to function under the latter, maintaining, however, their separate identity.

The following items of work were allotted to these sections:-

EVACUATION I SECTION:

- (1) Financial assistance to Indian evacuees and their dependants from Burma, Malaya, and other territories.

(The scheme was wound up from 1 March 1948, but the residuary work continued).

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1. The records of Evacuation I, Evacuation II, and Political (Evacuation) Sections are still being arranged. The office orders relating to creation of the sections are not yet available amongst the records transferred to the National Archives of India. The three sections combined to form into one Evacuation Section in 1947, but the records of the latter (1947-1949) are not yet available.
 2. Indians Overseas Department File No.41-10/1942-H&G, Part III, pp.1-3 (notes).
 3. For example, Indians Overseas Department (Evacuation II Section) two file nos. are numbered as 144-5/1942-OS, and 144-16/1942-OS, and indexed accordingly.
 4. Administrative Directory of the Government of India, New Delhi 1946, pp.69-70; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.20-1/1948-Hajj, pp.6-8.

- (2) Reception and maintenance of refugees in camps of the Burma Refugee Organisations in Assam and Bengal. (The administration in Assam was closed down in 1946, and that in Bengal was taken over by the Government of Pakistan from 15 August 1947, but their residuary work continued).
- (3) Relief and rehabilitation of Nagas and Manipuris, who were driven from their villages during military operations in 1944.
- (4) General welfare of Indian evacuees, working through the Provincial authorities, and the Central Refugee Officers Organisation. (The Central Refugee Officers Organisation was closed down from 1 March 1948, but the work relating to claims for arrears of pay etc. continued).
- (5) Administration of the Indians Overseas Evacuation Relief Fund.
- (6) Reception and maintenance of Indian civilian internees.
- (7) Scheme for the long term maintenance of refugee orphans in India.
- (8) Cases against S.K. Ghosh, I.C.S. and others.

EVACUATION II SECTION:

- (1) Enquiries regarding welfare and whereabouts of Indians stranded in the Far East.
- (2) Claims for compensation on account of losses in Burma and Malaya etc.
- (3) Settlement of claims of Hongkong police and dockyard employees, whose services were terminated by the Government of India during the World War II. Recovery of the cost of air passages from Indian refugees from Hongkong.
- (4) Scholarships under the Evacuee Students University Education Scheme. Recovery of Burma Governments' share of the cost of working the scheme of financial assistance to Evacuee University Students.

- (5) Registration of applications from civilians for passages to the Far East, except Burma and allotment of priorities
- (6) Recovery of cash advances to Indian evacuees in China.

POLITICAL (EVACUATION) SECTION

The Political (Evacuation) Section which was transferred with its staff from the Home Department to the Indians Overseas Department⁵ on 1 October 1943, continued to function under the Commonwealth Relations Department with effect from 30 March 1944. The work connected with European refugees in India was taken over by the High Commissioner for the U.K.⁶ in India on 1 September 1947.

The Political (Evacuation) Section in the Commonwealth Relations Department dealt with the following subjects:-⁷

- (1) Reception, maintenance, and repatriation of evacuees of European and allied nationality.
- (2) Whereabouts and welfare of European evacuees, and released civilian internees.
- (3) Financial adjustments and miscellaneous references relating to the transactions made before 1 September 1947 in respect of European refugee camps, defunct or existing. References from the High Commission of the United Kingdom on the subject.

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5. Home Department File No.1/65/1943-Establishments(S), p.2-notes and p.1-corres.
 6. Home Department File No.7/8/1947-ARG, p.1-corres.
 7. Administrative Directory of the Government of India, New Delhi, 1946, pp.69-70; Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.20-1/1948-Hajj, pp.6-8.

- (4) Financial adjustment in respect of expenditure on some Estonian and Lithuanian refugees for whom the Government of India accepted financial responsibility.
- (5) Passing of individual accounts of European refugees from Burma. Disposal of references from the Government of Burma.
- (6) Adjustment of accounts in respect of some non-Indian evacuees for whom their own Governments refused to accept responsibility.

The Evacuation I, Evacuation II, and Political (Evacuation) Sections~~4~~ combined to form into one Evacuation Section⁸ in 1947. The work relating to partition of assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) between India and Pakistan was also assigned to that section. The records of the Evacuation Section (1947-1949) are not yet transferred to the National Archives of India, but the records on 'Partition', which are available, are retained as a separate series (see, Partition Papers: 1947). On 16 March 1949, the Evacuation Section was renamed as Burma and Ceylon II Section.⁹

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8. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.20-1/1948-Hajj, p.6.
 9. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ADI/1949, p.9-corres.

The following records of the Evacuation I, Evacuation II, and Political (Evacuation) Sections in the Commonwealth Relations Department (Crown Period) are now available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Evacuation I Section: Files (3 bundles)	1944-1946	0.75
2. Evacuation II Section: Files (2 bundles)	1944-1945	0.50
3. Political (Evacuation) Section: (Files: 3 bundles)	1944-1946	0.75

(The files are indexed. The files of the Evacuation I and II Sections before 1944, however, are indexed with the Overseas (OS) Section of the Indians Overseas Department).

10. EVACUEES REPATRIATION SECTION (1946-1948)

The Evacuees Repatriation Section was created in the Commonwealth Relations Department on the conclusion of World War II in 1945, mainly for the purpose of arranging repatriation of refugees who came to India from Burma in 1942.¹

The following items of work were allotted to this Section:²

- (1) Personal files of the evacuees: the work connected with recovery of advances paid to Indian evacuees who had returned to Burma. (Out of approximately 4 lakhs of Indian evacuees who came to India from Burma, about 1,10,000 were assisted by the Government of India during their stay in India. These files were received from the Provincial Governments etc. who disbursed the advances to the evacuees. Before being sent to Indian Office at Rangoon, the files were checked and entered in the registers maintained in the Evacuees Repatriation Section for the purpose).
- (2) Issue of identity certificates to the evacuees from Burma for their repatriation.
- (3) Transit Camps for the evacuees: their maintenance and surrender.
(The Transit Camps were wound up by 29 February 1948, but the residuary work continued).
- (4) Emigration Permits to the evacuees.
- (5) Booking of priority passages by ships from India to Australia.

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1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File Nos.(i) 21-44/1948-Hajj, pp.18-19, and (ii) 20-1/1948-Hajj, pp.4-6 (corres).
 2. Ibid.; Administrative Directory of the Government of India, New Delhi, 1946, p.70.

The following records of the Evacuees Repatriation Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)		
Files (One bundle)	1946	0.25
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1948)		
Files (One bundle)	1947-1948	0.25

(The files are indexed).

11. EMIGRATION SECTION (1944-1948)

The Emigration Section was created in the Commonwealth Relations Department on 1 October 1944, mainly to deal with the (i) administration of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and (ii) South African Repatriation Scheme.¹ The functions relating to item no. (i), commenced with the enactment of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and those relating to item no.(ii) in 1928. The functions of both under item nos. (i) and (ii) were discharged by the Provincial Governments till 30 September 1944, as agents of the Central Government. From 1 October 1944, these functions were taken over by the Central Government for direct administration to ensure that all problems relating to emigration were dealt with on a uniform and all-India basis, and also with a view to reorganise the emigration establishments in India. These functions were discharged by the Commonwealth Relations Department from that date through a Controller General of Emigration, New Delhi, concurrently appointed as ex-officio Joint Secretary of the department. The Controller General of Emigration carried out his work through Protectors of Emigrants and Controller of Emigration at various places in India² e.g.,

1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, pp.24-28.
2. Ibid.

Calcutta, Gopalpur (Orissa), Bombay, Madras, Lhanushkodi/
Mandapam, Tuticorin, Vizagapatam, Nagapatam (till August 1948).
In course of time more Protectors Offices were opened at other
places.

The following items of work were allotted to the Emigration
Section³:-

- (1) Administration of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the rules framed thereunder.
- (2) Emigration establishment at the ports.
- (3) Working on the ban on unskilled labour emigration to Malaya, Burma, and Ceylon.
- (4) Assistance for emigration of Indians from the Union of South Africa.
- (5) Preparation of materials and reports for international conferences of the International Labour Organisation, and United Nations Organisation (when these were set up).

(For the other records on 'Emigration' available in various other departments of the Government of India, see the note on Overseas Section (1941-1944) in the Indians Overseas Department).

On 16 March 1949 the Emigration Section was renamed as Siam, Indo-China and Malaya (SIM) Section.⁴

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3. Ibid.; Administrative Directory of the Government of India, New Delhi, 1946, p.69; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.177.
 4. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-ADI/1949, p.18-corres., and amendment at p.21-corres.

The following records of the Emigration Section in the Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1944-1946)

Files (3 bundles)	1944-1946	0.75
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A few printed proceedings of
(i) Commerce and Industry Department (Emigration) (1914), and
(ii) Legislative Assembly Department (Assembly and Council) (under the docket covers of Revenue and Agricultural Department) (1922) are also available in the bundles.

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1948)

Files (2 bundles)	1947-1948	0.50
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(The files for 1949 are not yet available).

(The files are indexed).

12. HAJJ SECTION (1944-1948)¹ (INCLUDING HAJJ AND GENERAL SECTION, HAJJ I SECTION, HAJJ II SECTION, AND HAJJ BOOKING OFFICE)

The Indians Overseas Department was renamed as Commonwealth Relations Department² on 30 March 1944, and the subject on Hajj Pilgrimage dealt with in the Hajj and General Section became the responsibility of the latter department. The Hajj and General Section was renamed as Hajj Section in 1945, which was split up into two Sections, viz., Hajj I, and Hajj II for a short period. While the Hajj II Section took over from the Hajj Section the work relating to Hajj Booking Office, publicity, refund and deposits, and repatriation of pilgrims from Iraq,³ the Hajj I Section remained saddled with the rest of the subjects. The Hajj I and II Sections subsequently combined again to form Hajj Section.

In April 1947 the work connected with the pilgrimage in the External Affairs Department was also taken over by the Commonwealth Relations Department,⁴ in pursuance of Sir Richard

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1. See also Hajj and General Section (1941-1944) in the Indians Overseas Department.
 2. Home Department File No.114/1944-Public(C).
 3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.20-1/1948-Hajj, p.17-corres.
 4. Commonwealth Relations Department File No.17-1/1947-Hajj I.

Tottenham's Report. The Commonwealth Relations Department combined with the External Affairs Department on 1 June 1947, to form into one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations. It was designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947, and the 'Hajj Pilgrimage' was allotted to the Hajj Section of its C.R. Wing.⁵

After partition of the Indian Sub-Continent, the Government of India, in accordance with the decision of the Partition Council, continued to be responsible for Hajj arrangements both on behalf of India and Pakistan till the end of February⁶ 1948, each Government sharing the cost according to the number of pilgrims from its territory subject to certain exceptions.

The following items of work were dealt with in the Hajj Section⁷:-

- (1) Administration of Part IV of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, relating to pilgrim ships, the Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules, 1933, the Port Hajj Committees Act, 1932, and the rules framed thereunder.
- (2) Arrangements for the supply of foodstuffs, medicines and coal in respect of Hajj sailings.

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5. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.178.
 6. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.21-44/1948-Hajj, p.21.
 7. Ibid., pp.22-23.

- (3) Negotiations with the shipping companies for provision of adequate shipping space and fixation of reasonable fares.
- (4) Vaccination and inoculation of Hajj pilgrims at Bombay and provision of police guards at Bombay during the season.
- (5) Quarantine arrangements at Kamaran.
- (6) Supply of information, such as Saudi tariff, estimate of cost relating to pilgrimage to the Port Hajj Committees, Bombay, Provincial Hajj Committees etc., for being communicated to intending pilgrims.
- (7) Arrangements for the meetings of the Central Hajj Committee and consideration of its recommendations.
- (8) Repatriation of destitute pilgrims from the Hejaz and Iraq.

The Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations was renamed as the Ministry of External Affairs on 16 March 1949, and the two wings, viz., (i) E.A. Wing, and (ii) C.R. Wing were combined. From the same date the Hajj Section was renamed as Arab World and Turkey II Section.⁸

The following records of the Hajj Section and Hajj Booking Office in the Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) are available:-

8. Ministry of External Affairs File No.26(79)-AD I/1949, p.13-corres.

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1944-1946)

- | | | |
|--|-----------|------|
| 1. Hajj Section
(including Hajj and
General Section):
(Files:
3 bundles) | 1944-1946 | 0.75 |
| 2. Hajj Booking Office:
Files
(One bundle) | 1945-1947 | 0.25 |

The files mainly deal with correspondence relating to rules procedure of statistics of Hajj Pilgrimage. A few files for 1947 are also retained in the bundle. The Hajj Booking Office was closed in 1948.

B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1948)

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------|
| Hajj Section (in-
cluding Hajj I and
II Sections)
Files
(4 bundles) | 1947-1948 | 1.00 |
|---|-----------|------|
- (Only a few files of Hajj I Section are available. No file for Hajj II Section is yet transferred).
- (The files are indexed).

13. PARTITION PAPERS (1947)

Consequent upon the partition of the Indian Sub-Continent into India and Pakistan in August 1947, it was decided to divide the assets and liabilities of the two countries. But immediately before, a Special Committee of the Cabinet of the Interim Government of India was set up in June 1947 consisting of Viceroy (Lord Mountbatten), two Congress Members (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad), and two Muslim League Members (Liaqat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar) to conduct and co-ordinate through a Steering Committee on various problems arising out of the partition of the country¹. The Special Committee was replaced by the Partition Council, when the partition of the country was announced, to represent the interests of the two Governments.

The Steering Committee was consisted of two Members (H.M. Patel and Muhammad Ali), which in its turn worked through a series of ten Expert Committees and various Sub-Committees to present their recommendations to the Partition Council. In fact, the Steering Committee acted as a liaison between the Partition Council and the Expert Committees.

The Expert Committees, on the other hand, dealt with problems on division of armed forces, organisations, personnel,

1. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.1-4/1947-Partition.

records, revenues, currency etc., i.e., assets and liabilities. Each Expert Committee received assistance from the departments concerned of the Government of India.

The entire work on partition, i.e., division of assets and liabilities was operated through the Partition Office (Partition Secretariat) set up by the Government of India in June 1947. Circulars, questionnaires etc. were issued by the Partition Office to all the departments of the Government of India to collect necessary information from them.

These Partition papers are concerned with the Commonwealth Relations Wing. The (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Department were combined on 1 June 1947 to form into one Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (designated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947). The work relating to partition was assigned to the Evacuation Section² of the C.R. Wing. But these papers bear file references as File Nos. 1-1/1947-Partition, 1-2/1947-Partition and so on, and are not indexed. The General Section (C.R. Wing) also includes the records on partition, which are, however, indexed.

The following main subjects³ were allotted to the 'Partition' Unit:-

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2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing), File No. 20-1/1948-Hajj.
 3. Ibid.

Communications for changes of options to Pakistan Government and Partition Secretariat. Arrangement for replacement of services and employment of personnel who opted for India, but were continuing to serve in Burma Refugee Organisation, Bengal. Completion of the files relating to personnel, records, furniture, etc. and their transmission to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Completion of files relating to assets and liabilities and their transmission to the Ministry of Finance. Collection of all reports, documents etc. relating to foreign relations. Printing and duplication of files required by the Government of Pakistan. Attending to references other than those mentioned above, received from time to time from the Partition Secretariat, Government of Pakistan etc.

A few file references are quoted below to get a glimpse of the nature of records preserved in this collection:

Partition Secretariat - functions of (F.No.1-3/1947-Partition). Setting up of an Expert Committee - General Orders (F.No.1-4/1947-Partition). Issue of Governor General's orders in connection with the partition of India (F.No.1-9/1947-Partition). Report of the Expert Committee No.IX on Cyphers. (File No.1-10/1947-Partition), etc.

The following bulk of papers on 'Partition' is available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (One bundle)	1947	0.25

(The files are not indexed).

14. PAKISTAN SECTION (1947-1948)
15. PAKISTAN I SECTION (1948-1949)
16. PAKISTAN II SECTION (1948-1950)
17. PAKISTAN (AGREEMENTS) SECTION (1949)
18. PAKISTAN III SECTION (1949-1950)

The Indian Sub-Continent was partitioned into Dominions of India and Pakistan in August 1947, and the Pakistan Section was created in the C.R. Wing of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations to deal with the subject relating to Pakistan. The Pakistan Section was bifurcated¹ into two Sections as Pakistan I and Pakistan II on 7 June 1948 to cope with the increased volume of work. The following items of work were allotted to these two Sections:-²

Pakistan I Section:

Appointments and periodical reports of the High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioners for India in Pakistan. Appointments of High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioners for Pakistan in India, and facilities for their tour etc. Issue of general and special orders regarding the correct procedure for conducting correspondence between various Provincial Governments, Ministries of the Government of India on the one hand, and Government of Pakistan

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1. Ministry of External Affairs File No.21(9)-ADI/1949, p.3-corres.
 2. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C.R. Wing) File No.21-44/1948-Pajj, pp.12-14 (corres);
- Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.170.

on the other. Inter-Dominion Conferences and agreements between India and Pakistan. Sylhet-Karimganj Boundary Commission. Boundary disputes and border incidents. Restoration of confiscated arms and ammunitions. Exchange of prisoners under the agreement policy. Release and transfer of Government employees opting for India and Pakistan - matters connected therewith. Recovery of abducted women. Military Intelligence Reports. Reciprocal arrangements for courtesy and security for visiting Ministers, Governors etc. from Pakistan. Setting up of land customs administration, cases of in-transit goods and luggages of Pakistan Government servants. Customs duty on goods in transit between India and Pakistan. Preservation of religious monuments and shrines, books etc. in the two Dominions. Press matters affecting Indo-Pakistan relationship. Amendments of existing legislation with a view to afford relief to the refugees in India. Supply of publications, maps, gazettes etc. Indian citizenship - acquisition and loss of. Declaration of eligibility for Government service in India, or persons domiciled in Pakistan.

Pakistan II Section:

Legal matters - extradition of criminals, service of summons and process, civil suits filed in India and Pakistan, consent under Section 86 of the Criminal Procedure Code for filing suits against Pakistan. Goods detained in Pakistan. Insurance Companies and Banks - effects of partition, requests for assistance. Matters relating to Indian States in their relation to Pakistan. Searches, arrests, detention of Muslims in India, and States acceded to India, and of non-Muslims in Pakistan, and States acceded to Pakistan. Communal disturbances in India or Pakistan - enquiries about Hindus or Muslims involved in or affected by. Claims of Muslim and non-Muslim contractors for unpaid bills for the work done before partition. Claims for arrears of pay, provident funds, pensions etc. and transfer of service books, confidential reports etc. Requests for issue of birth, death, post-mortem, age, marriage, succession certificates to Muslims, and Muslims living in, or evacuated from the two Dominions.

Complaints against railways, postal services etc. in India and Pakistan. Requests for transfer of postal savings accounts, cash certificates etc. from India to Pakistan (including acceding States), and vice versa. Enquiries regarding whereabouts of persons in India and Pakistan. Requests for compensation etc. for property lost in India or Pakistan. Complaints of harassment of Muslim passengers travelling in India, and non-Muslim passengers travelling in East Pakistan. Complaints or requests for the supply of commodities required by Governments in the two Dominions. Export of stores and household goods to the Muslims who went from India to Pakistan. Intimation to High Commissioner for Pakistan in India of the arrests of Pakistan Government officials. Visit of Indian nationals to Pakistan for business and other purposes.

As the volume of work further increased, Pakistan I and II Sections were again split up, and two new sections, viz., Pakistan (Agreements), and Pakistan III were created in 1949. These Sections dealt with the following main items of work:-

Pakistan-A Section:

Inter-Dominion Conferences (taken over from Pakistan I Section), and implementation of agreements.

Pakistan III Section:

Problems arising out of migration of people from India to Pakistan, and vice versa, as well as other allied subjects.

A separate Baluchistan Section³ was created in the Ministry of External Affairs with effect from 1 December 1954.

The following records of Pakistan, Pakistan I, Pakistan-II, Pakistan (A), and Pakistan III Sections (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

3. Ministry of External Affairs File No.3(6)-O&M/1954, p.7-notes.

Series	Years	Space
1. Pakistan Section: Files	1947-1948	-
<p>Only one file for 1947 is available. The file numbers of Pakistan Section for 1948 were scored through, and marked as Pakistan I Section. The files for Pakistan, and Pakistan I Section are kept in the same bundle.</p>		
2. Pakistan I Section: Files (11 bundles)	1948-1949	2.75
3. Pakistan II Section: Files (3 bundles)	1948-1950	0.75
4. Pakistan (Agree- ments) Section: files (1 bundle)	1949	0.25
5. Pakistan III Section: Files (4 bundles)	1949-1950	1.00

(The files are indexed).

(E) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF STATES
(1937-1954)

- I. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES
- II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

(E) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF STATES
(1937-1954)

i. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGES

Foreign and Political Department -
Creation of a post of Political Secretary

The formation of a separate Political Department on 1 April 1937 was germinated¹ two decades ahead, when a new post of Political Secretary was created in the Foreign Department, and the latter was renamed as Foreign and Political Department on 1 January 1914 (see Appendix-VIII). The Foreign and Political Department was then reorganised into Foreign and Political Divisions.² The Political Secretary took over the charge of the Political Division, and henceforth he devoted his attention to the matters connected with the relations between the Government of India and the Princely Indian States, leaving the external and frontier affairs to the Foreign Secretary in the Foreign Division.

For internal administrative purposes two parts of India were usually called (i) British India, governed by the Governor General and Viceroy with the full machinery of Central, Provincial, and District Administrations, and (ii) Princely Indian States, each responsible for its own internal administration, and had treaty

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1. Foreign, Establishment-A, July 1913, No.21.
 2. Foreign and Political Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos.185-186.

obligations with the British Crown. The British Crown possessed the rights of "Paramountcy" over the States. The Indian States were not only numerous,³ but also differed widely in territory, population and resources. The administrative control over the Indian States by the British Crown was exercised by the Governor General through the Political Secretary. In each of the larger States, or group of States, an Agent to the Governor General/a Resident was posted for supervision and advice in every day business of the State. The smaller States were grouped into Agencies, and in each Agency a Political Officer had similar responsibilities to those of the Agents/Residents. The Agents/Residents and Political Officers maintained regular contacts with the Ruling Princes for information of the Governor General. The records created in the offices of Residents and Political Officers are known as the Residency/Political Agency Records.⁴ In the beginning, however, a few States were under the direct supervision of Governors of the neighbouring Provinces. In 1918 the Montagu-Chelmsford Report recommended that as a general principle all

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3. According to the Report of the "Indian States Committee" (1929), presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler, the number of Princely Indian States was 562.
 4. See Appendix-XXV (List of Residency/Political Agency Records in the National Archives of India). The Residency/Political Agency Records, which are still being arranged in the National Archives of India will be covered in a separate Part of the "Guide".

the important States should be placed in direct political relations with the Government of India. These recommendations were carried into effect to the following extent⁵ till 1931:-

- (1) All States in the Punjab, except the Simla Hill States and three minor States in the plains were combined in a "Punjab States Agency" under an Agent to the Governor General.
- (2) The Kathiawar Agency and the Cutch and the Palampur Agencies, which were formerly dealt with by Agents of the Governor of Bombay were combined into a "Western India Agency" under an Agent to the Governor General. Incidentally this process involved the absorption of the old Bombay Political Department into the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (3) All States in the Madras Presidency were grouped into "Madras States Agency" under an Agent to the Governor General.
- (4) The Resident in Gwalior was released from subordination of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, and was in direct touch with the Government of India.
- (5) Some States in Rajputana (Bikaner, Sirohi and Alwar) were placed in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General, the former intermediary Political Officers being eliminated.

Another incident which merits notice was that by a Royal Proclamation, the Chamber of Princes was formed on 8 February 1921 as a consultative body of the Princely Rulers, with the Governor General as its President.

5. "Departmental Memoranda on External Affairs and Memoranda on the future functions of the Political Department in a federated India in relation to Indian States" - (in Education, Health and Lands Department File No. General, B, September 1931, No. 298, pp. 35-36).

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

The Government of India Act, 1935 (which became a law on 2 August 1935) provided an important landmark in the constitutional development of India. The most important change in the organisational structure of the Central Secretariat was the splitting up of the Foreign and Political Department into two distinct departments with effect from 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department (see Appendix-X). The External Affairs Department took up all matters previously handled by the Foreign Secretary. The Political Department took over the work connected with the exercise of functions of the Crown in its relations with the Princely Indian States, and B.J. Glancy, became the Political Secretary. The following sections⁶ came under the purview of the Political Department:-

- (1) Accounts, (2) Cash, (3) Crown office, (4) Establishment,
- (5) Federation, (6) General, (7) Internal-A,
- (8) Internal-B, (9) Political, (10) Toshakhana,
- (11) Treasurer, and (12) Vernacular Office.

The Agents to the Governor General posted in the following States were designated as "Residents"⁷ with effect from 1 April 1937:-

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6. Political Department File No. 181-CO/1937.
 7. Political Department, File Nos. (i) 19-Fédération/1936; and (ii) 141-CO/1937, p.1-corres.

- (1) Central India, (2) Rajputana, (3) Western India States,
(4) Punjab States, (5) Gujarat States, (6) Madras States,
(7) Deccan States, and (8) Eastern States.

Other Political Officers continued to be designated as before.

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, the designation of the Governor General was changed to "Governor General and Crown Representative". As Governor General, he was to administer the British Indian Provinces, and as Crown Representative, he was to control the affairs of the Indian States. The Paramountcy functions over the Indian States were taken away from the Government of India as such, and conferred on the Crown Representative. The offices of the Crown Representative and the Governor General, however, were combined in one individual, i.e., the Viceroy.

The Provincial Part of the Government of India Act, 1935 was introduced in the Provinces with effect from 1 April 1937. The Central Part of the Act contemplated a federation of India, which could have come into existence by joining together of the Provinces, and a certain number of States. The Central, or Federal Part of the Act, however, was not introduced as it was found unacceptable to the national opinion of India, and the scheme was dropped in 1940.

The Interim Government of India was sworn in on 2 September 1946. With decision of the British Government to withdraw from the country and its announcement of the lapse of

Paramountcy over the Indian States, the Political Department rapidly recalled their agents who were accredited to various States. It was evident that there would be a serious administrative vacuum both in regard to political relationship between the Central Government and the States, as well as the co-ordination of all India policies in the economic and other fields. The Government of India, therefore, decided to set up a separate Department of States to conduct its relations with the Indian States in matters of common concern.

Selected Records sent to London

Early in 1947 in preparation for Indian Independence, the records of the (a) Foreign Department (1880-1913)/Foreign and Political Department (1914-1936)/Political Department (1937-1947), and (b) Residencies and Political Agencies (1757-1947) were examined by the British administrators in India, in order that the records relevant to the relations between the Crown and the Ruling Indian Princes could be extracted and sent to London. For this purpose the records of (a) were selected and classified into following four categories:-⁸

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8. List of Crown Representative's Records (1880-1947)(R/1 Series) preserved in the India Office Library and Records, London. The bulk is 6871 files and volumes, plus 3 boxes.

- (1) Paramountcy (subjects concerned with the principles of the Crown's relations with Ruling Indian Princes, and correspondence on such matters between Crown Representative, Political Department, Secretary of State for India, and India Office),
- (2) Private affairs of the Rulers and the internal affairs of the States,
- (3) Matters of common concern between Indian States and British India (e.g. communications, postal services, irrigation, defence, boundary disputes etc.), and
- (4) Pre-1880 records.

The records in categories (1) and (2) above were sent to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, through the British High Commission, New Delhi in 1947-48. The records are now housed in the India Office Library and Records, London, under the nomenclature "R/1: Crown Representative's Records (1880-1947)". They were renumbered in the R/1 series of India Office Records (Nos. R/1/1 to R/1/36), and a list is available there for use. The files in categories (3) and (4) above were left in situ in India, which were finally transferred to the National Archives of India.

Likewise, the records of (b), i.e., the Residency and Political Agency Records (1757-1947) were sorted out and transferred to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, through the British High Commission, New Delhi in 1947-48. In the process of sorting out the records, many papers were destroyed in Residency and Agency Offices. The criteria for selecting these records for use in London appear to have been broadly similar to those of (a) mentioned

above, although pre-1880 records of some Residencies and Political Agencies were also despatched to London. The records are now in the custody of the India Office Library and Records, London under the nomenclature "R/2:India: Residency Records (1757-1947)", and they are still being surveyed and listed.⁹ Some records were sent to the Indian State Governments concerned, and the remaining records were transferred to the National Archives of India (see Appendix-XXV).

DEPARTMENT/MINISTRY OF STATES

The States Department came into existence on 5 July 1947. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council in the Interim Government (who became the first Deputy Prime Minister in the Central Cabinet in free India), took charge of the Department, and V.P. Menon, and M.K. Vellodi became its Adviser and Secretary respectively. (Sardar Patel also held the charge of the Home Department, as well as the Information and Broadcasting Department). It devolved upon the States Department to re-establish relationship with the numerous States, and to knit them together into a harmonious whole with the rest of the country. From 5 July to 15 August 1947 the States Department worked side by side with the Political

9. The bulk of Residency Records preserved in the India Office Library and Records, London is 1377 boxes and 193 volumes.

Department.¹⁰ On the face of impending partition of the country, the Princely States of the sub-continent were given option to join either Dominion of India or Pakistan, according to their geographical position.

With the attainment of Indian Independence on 15 August 1947, the British Paramountcy over the Princely States lapsed, and the sub-continent was divided into two Dominions. The Indian Independence Act released the States from all their obligations to the Crown. The States Department was designated as the Ministry of States on 29 August, 1947.¹¹

Accession of States:

The first phase that concerned the States Department was the accession of the Indian States to the Indian Dominion, the process of fitting them into the constitutional structure of India. Negotiations were embarked on with the Indian States, and their Rulers, with a few exceptions, decided on 25 July 1947 to accede to India,¹²

10. Descriptive Memoir of Ministry of States, June, 1953, published by the Ministry of Home Affairs (in Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954).

11. Home Department Memorandum No.F.74-9/1947-Public(B), dated 29 August 1947 (in Ministry of Home Affairs File No.60-119/1950-Establishments, p.3-corres), and Home Department File No.14-9A/1947-Public.

12. The Ministry of States issued a "White Paper on Indian States" on 5 July 1948 giving an account of the events leading up to the accession of the Indian States.

in accordance with an Instrument of Accession on the three subjects of Defence, External Affairs, and Communications, and other ancilliary subjects of common concern, pending the promulgation of a Constitution by the Constituent Assembly of India, in which the States were also represented.

Integration of States

The second phase that concerned the Ministry of States was the integration of the States. This was a two-fold process:

- (i) External Integration, i.e., consolidation of small States into sizeable units, and
- (ii) Internal Integration, i.e., growth of democratic institutions and responsible Governments in the States.

In the matter of integration again, the Ministry of States promoted three different processes, which varied according to size, geography and other factors relating to each State, or group of States.

The first process was the merger of States with their neighbouring Provinces. This process had affected not only the smaller States, but some of the larger States as well. The process first started in Orissa, where the States formed scattered bits of territories not linked with each other. The States which were firmly composed in the Eastern States Agency and territorially in Orissa, merged with that Province, and those in the Central Provinces merged with the C.P.

The second process was the integration of the territories of States to create new viable Union of States. The following States Unions executed the new "Instruments of Accession":¹³

- (1) Saurashtra Union, Rajkot (on 22 May 1948),
- (2) Rajasthan Union, Abu/Jaipur (on 31 May 1948),
- (3) Madhya Bharat Union, Indore (19 July 1948),
- (4) Vindhya Pradesh Union, Nowgong (20 July 1948),
- (5) Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), Patiala (on 7 August 1948),
- (6) Matsya Union, Alwar (on 7 October 1948), and
- (7) Travancore-Cochin Union, Travancore (on 1 July 1949).

In each State Union its Government was formed with (i) a Rajpramukh as the executive head, (ii) Up-Rajpramukh(s), and (iii) Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Rajpramukh in the exercise of his functions.

The third process involved the areas, which for administrative, strategic or other specified reasons were taken over by the Ministry of States as Chief Commissioners' Provinces, viz.,

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13. The Governor General accepted the execution of "Instruments" of these States Unions Nos.1-5 on 13 September 1948, and that of No.6 on 20 October 1948 (Ministry of States File No.360-P/1948, Group I). The Greater Rajasthan Union which was inaugurated on 20 March 1949 consisted of the former Rajasthan Union (No.2) comprising 10 States, Matsya Union (No.6) comprising 4 States, and the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer. On 26 January 1950 a major part of Sirohi was also integrated. The States of Travancore and Cochin were united to form into one United State of Travancore-Cochin (No.7). (Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 17-P/1949, (ii) 17(6)-P/1949, (iii) 17(8)-P/1949, (iv) 17(14)-P/1949 and (v) 17(22)-P/1949.

Himachal Pradesh, Simla (comprising Indian States of Mandi, Chamba, Sirmur, Suket and other Simla Hill States, except Bilaspur) (on 15 April 1948), Kutch State, Bhuj (on 1 June 1948), and Bilaspur State, Bilaspur (on 12 October 1948), Manipur State, Imphal (on 14 October 1949), and Tripura State, Agartala (in October 1949).

The object of integration of States was again three-fold in character. The first was the unification of judicial, legislative, administrative, fiscal and other systems of merged and integrated States, as well as the building up of democratic institutions in the States. The second was the approximation of the administrative and political set-up of the States to that of the Provinces. The third was readjustment of constitutional and fiscal relationship of the States with the Centre, so as to bring the States, as might be practicable, to the "Provincial" level.¹⁴

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14. As a result of the application of various merger and integration schemes, (i) 216 States covering an area of 108, 739 square miles and a population of 19, 158 thousands were merged in "Provinces", (ii) 275 States covering an area of 215, 450 square miles and a population of 34, 699 thousands were integrated into Unions of States; and (iii) 61 States covering an area of 63, 704 square miles with a population of 6,925 thousands were taken over as Centrally Administered Areas. This brought the total number of States affected to 552 covering an area of 387, 893 square miles and a population of 60, 782 thousands. (Descriptive Memoir of the Ministry of States, June 1953, published by the Ministry of Home Affairs) (in Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954).

During the phases of accession, and integration of the State: the position of Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir¹⁵ States were complicated by certain special factors.

As regards Hyderabad it became necessary for the Government of India to resort to "Police Action" and the Indian Armed Forces under the command of Major General J.N. Chaudhuri, entered Hyderabad territory on 13 September 1948. The "Police Action" was terminated with the cease-fire order issued to his troops by the Nizam on 17 September 1948. Immediately after, the administration of the State was taken over by the Commander of the Indian forces, who was then appointed as the Military Governor.

As regards Jammu and Kashmir, soon after its accession an Emergency Administration was set up in the State. The Emergency Administration was replaced by an Interim Government on 5 March 1948, with Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah as the Prime Minister. A temporary post of Secretary for Jammu and Kashmir Affairs (Vishnu Sahay) was created in the Ministry of States to deal with the problems connected with the State.

15. The circumstances in which the "Police Action" was resorted to in Hyderabad State, and the events leading to the accession of Jammu and Kashmir State to the Dominion of India are detailed in the White Papers issued by the Government of India on Hyderabad, and Jammu and Kashmir in August 1948.

Federal Financial Integration:

In the beginning the financial matter and taxation in Indian States were excluded from the purview of the Dominion Legislature. This exclusion could not, however, be a permanent feature of the constitutional relationship between the Government of India and the States. Accordingly, the Government of India appointed the "Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee" on 22 October 1948 under the Chairmanship of V.T. Krishnamachari to examine and report on the desirability and feasibility of integrating the fiscal system of the States with that of the Government of India, so that a uniform system of federal finance might be established throughout¹⁶ India. The Committee's recommendations were examined by the Government of India, and the schemes came into force in the States (which were declared as Part B States in the Constitution of India) from April 1950.

Organisational set-up in the
Ministry of States:

Soon after Independence, the Ministry of States was reorganised into following sections:-¹⁷

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6. See Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee (ISFEC) (1948-1949).
 7. Ministry of States File No. 92-Adm/1948; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.415.

(1) Accounts, (2) Administration, (3) Cash, (4) Establishment, (5) General, (6) General (Refugee), (7) Hyderabad, (8) Internal-A, (9) Internal-B, (10) Internal-C, (11) Internal D, (12) Kashmir, (13) Political, (14) Toshakhana, and (15) Treasurer.

The following Attached and Subordinate Offices functioned under the Ministry of States:-

Attached Office:

- (1) Office of the Major General, Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, New Delhi.

This office was formed as far back in 1887-89 as "Imperial Service Troops", under the control of the Foreign Department. It was renamed as the "Indian States Forces" in 1920. After Independence it came under the control of the (i) Ministry of Defence (15 August 1947-20 February 1948), (ii) Ministry of States (21 February 1948-31 March 1950), and (iii) Ministry of Defence (from 1 April 1950, and finally merged with the armed forces on 1 April 1951).

Subordinate Offices:

- (2) Office of the Commandant, Central Reserve Police, Neemuch (Gwalior State).
- (3) Office of the Superintendent, Rajputana Railways and Railway Protection Office, Ajmer.

This office was later designated as Ajmer Railway Police and Railway Protection Police, Ajmer, and exercised jurisdiction over the railway lands in Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, etc. The control of the Railway Police was passed on to the respective Part B States with effect from 1 June 1954. The Inspector General of Police, Delhi, was also the head of the Central Reserve Police and Ajmer Railway Police.

On the lapse of Paramountcy, when the Residents and Political Agents were withdrawn from various States, the Ministry of States appointed Officers on Special Duty¹⁸ in the following Residencies and Agencies for residuary work, and winding up the offices:

- (1) Mysore Residency, Bangalore, (2) Madras States Agency, Trivandrum, (3) Travancore and Cochin Residency, Trivandrum, (4) Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, (5) Eastern States Agency, Calcutta (including Chattisgarh and Orissa States, Sambalpur), (6) Kashmir Residency, Srinagar, (7) Rajputana Residency, Abu, (8) Central India Residency, Indore, (9) Gwalior Residency, Gwalior, (10) Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong, (11) Kolhapur Residency and Deccan States Agency, Kolhapur, and (12) Western India and Gujarat States Agency, Rajkot.

The Treasury Officers/Manager and Treasury Officers, Central Government Treasury, were also functioning in most of these offices.

An Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Excluded Areas and States, Shillong, and a Dominion Agent in Manipur State,¹⁹ Imphal, also functioned since Independence.

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18. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 2(2)-E(S)/1947, (ii) 2(3)-E(S)/1947, (iii) 2(17)-E(S)/1947, p.3-corres, (iv) 6(6)-E(S)/1947, Pt.I, (v) 6(6)-E(S)/1947, Pt.II, (vi) 6(31)-E(S)/1949.
 19. Office of the Dominion Agent, Manipur State, Imphal, and the Imphal Treasury, ceased functioning from 12 June 1948.

The Regional Commissioners²⁰ for the States Regions noted below were appointed by the Ministry of States, whose chief functions were to assist the States in various ways in regard to matters arising out of the Standstill Agreements and other arrangements, and also to act as Liaison Officers between the Central Government and the States:-

(1) Western India and Gujarat States Region, Rajkot:

The Regional Commissioner was appointed on 19 September 1947. With the formation of the Saurashtra Union on 22 May 1948, the Western India States Region (Rajkot) merged with this Union, and the Gujarat States Region (Baroda) merged with the Bombay Province. The Regional Commissioner was designated as "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor" in 1952.

(2) Rajputana States Region, Abu:

The Regional Commissioner was appointed on 19 November 1947. The Rajasthan Union was formed on 31 May 1948, and the Greater Rajasthan Union was inaugurated on 30 March 1949. With the formation of the Union, the designation of the Regional Commissioner was changed to "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor" from 1 September 1952.

20. Ministry of States File No.97-Adm/1947, pp.16-17-corres. With the formation of the Unions, the Regional Commissioners were designated as Regional Commissioners and Advisers in the following States: (1) Saurashtra Union, Rajkot, (2) Rajasthan Union, Jaipur, (3) Madhya Bharat Union, Indore/Gwalior, and (4) Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU), Patiala. In 1952, the Regional Commissioners and Advisers were designated as "Counsellors".

(3) Central India States Region, Indore:

The Regional Commissioner was appointed on 12 November 1947. The Madhya Bharat Union (including Gwalior, Malwa and Indore) was formed on 19 July 1948. With the formation of the Union, the designation of the Regional Commissioner was changed to "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor".

(4) Bundelkhand States Region, Nowgong:

The Regional Commissioner was appointed on 1 November 1947. The Vindhya Pradesh Union was formed on 20 July 1948, comprising Bundelkhand States (Nowgong) and Baghelkhand States (Rewa). With the formation of the Union, the designation of the Regional Commissioner was changed to "Regional Commissioner and Adviser".

(5) East Punjab States Region, Nowgong:

The Regional Commissioner was appointed on 14 November 1947. At first this office dealt with the States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Bilaspur, Loharu, Pataudi, Dujana, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba, Suket, and all remaining Simla Hill States. Pataudi, Dujana and Loharu merged with the East Punjab by the end of 1947. The States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Nalagarh, Malerkotla, and Kalsia formed into Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) on 7 August 1948, and the remaining States merged into Himachal Pradesh. On 21 August 1949 the Regional Commissioner's Office was transferred from Simla to Patiala. With the formation of the Union, the designation of the Regional Commissioner was changed to "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor" from 14 April 1952.

(6) Kolhapur and Deccan States Region, Kolhapur:

The Regional Commissioner was appointed in 1947. The Regional Commissioner's Office at Kolhapur was wound up and taken over by the Government of Bombay, along with its Treasury Office in March 1949.

- (7) Eastern States Region, Calcutta (including Chattisgarh and Orissa States, Sambalpur):

The Regional Commissioner was appointed in 1947. Subsequently his office was abolished.

Besides, under the terms of the Agreement dated 29 November 1947 between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State an Agent-General to the Government of India in Hyderabad State²¹ (K.M. Munshi), was posted at Hyderabad from 5 January 1948 to 15 November 1948. Thereafter his office was wound up, and an Officer on Special Duty²² was appointed for residuary work in that office.

An Agent to the Government of India in Jammu and Kashmir State²³ (Sir Dalip Singh) was also posted from 2 to 27 November 1947.

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21. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 134-H/1948, Vol. II, and (ii) 2(14)-E(S)/1947, pp. 29, 39, 104 and 107 -corres.

An Agent General of the Nizam's Government was also posted at New Delhi in 1948 (Ministry of States File No. 57-H/1948).

22. Ministry of State File No. 152-H/1948, p. 7-corres. On the eve of "Police Action" in Hyderabad, a few other Officers on Special Duty were also posted there (Ministry of States File No. 20-H/1948). The Offices of (i) States Counsellor, and (ii) Financial Counsellor at Hyderabad were formed on 7 March 1952 and 6 May 1952, and were abolished with effect from 1 April 1953 and 1 June 1953 respectively.
23. Ministry of States File No. 2(13)-E(S)/1947, p. 2-notes, and p. 1-corres.

Constitutional Relationship:

It was originally the intention that apart from those States which were merged into "Provinces", and those which were constituted into Centrally Administered Areas, the other States should have Constitutions framed by Constituent Assemblies set up by themselves. However, as events progressed it was found that the more practical method would be for the Constituent Assembly of India itself to frame the Constitution of these States on the same lines as it framed the Constitution of what used to be the "Provinces" of the Dominion. It was also considered expedient that the Constitutional relationship between all States should be assimilated and they, so far as circumstances permitted, should be in the same position in relation to the Centre.

Accordingly, with the enactment of the Constitution of India,²⁴ the Indian Provinces, States, and Chief Commissioners' Provinces were formed into the following Part A, B, C, and D States specified in its First Schedule:-

Part A States:

(1) Assam, (2) Bihar, (3) Bombay, (4) Madhya Pradesh,
(5) Madras, (6) Orissa, (7) Punjab, (8) United Provinces,
and (9) West Bengal.

24. The "Constitution of India", which was adopted and enacted on 26 November 1949 by the Constituent Assembly of India, came into force when the Indian Union became a Republic on 26 January 1950.

The Part A States consisted of formerly Indian Provinces, including the formerly Indian States merged with the Provinces. Matters relating to the Part A States were the concern of their respective State Governments. Andhra Pradesh, another Part A State, came into being on 14 September 1953, and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, inaugurated its capital at Hyderabad on 1 October 1953.

Part B States:

(1) Hyderabad, (2) Jammu and Kashmir, (3) Madhya Bharat, (4) Mysore, (5) Patiala and East Punjab States Union, (6) Rajasthan, (7) Saurashtra, (8) Travancore-Cochin, and (9) Vindhya Pradesh.

The Part B States consisted of formerly Indian States or Union of States, and matters relating to these States were the concern of the Ministry of States, under Article 371 of the Constitution. Vindhya Pradesh, which consisted of 35 Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Princely States, however, for certain administrative and other reasons, was taken over as a Centrally Administered Area from 1 January 1950, thus forming a Part C State.

Part C States²⁵

(1) Ajmer, (2) Bhopal, (3) Bilaspur, (4) Cooch-Bihar,
(5) Coorg, (6) Delhi, (7) Himachal Pradesh, (8) Kutch,
(9) Manipur, and (10) Tripura.

25. The circumstances which led to the assumption by the Centre of the direct administration of these areas are stated in the White Paper on the Indian States (March 1950, pp.46-49) issued by the Ministry of States.

The Part C States consisted of the areas under the Chief Commissioners' administration. Except, Ajmer, Coorg, and Delhi, which were under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, matters arising out of the administration of the rest of the Part C States were the concern of the Ministry of States under Article 239 of the Constitution. Cooch-Bihar State was included in the Eastern States Agency, Calcutta. With the abolition of the post of Regional Commissioner, Eastern States Agency, the Governor of Assam (through his Adviser for Excluded Areas and States) was appointed for conduct of relations with that State. However, the subjects²⁶ noted below in these States, became the responsibility of other Ministries of the Government of India:-

- (i) Education (Ministry of Education),
- (ii) Health (Ministry of Health)
- (iii) Roads, bridge works and ferries (Ministry of Transport),
- (iv) Minor Ports in Kutch (Ministry of Transport),
- (v) Intensive cultivation and integrated plan of production of food crops, cotton, jute, and other related matters of an urgent character (Ministry of Food and Agriculture),
- (vi) Famine and scarcity (Ministry of Food and Agriculture),
- (vii) Labour matters (Ministry of Labour), and
- (viii) Rehabilitation (Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation).

All other administrative problems arising in Part C States were handled primarily by the Ministry of States in consultation with other Ministries.

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26. (i) "Subjects for which various Ministries and Departments of the Government are responsible (as corrected upto 31 July 1951)", Parliament Secretariat, New Delhi, July 1951, p.37; and
- (ii) Descriptive Memoir of Ministry of States (June 1953), published by the Ministry of Home Affairs (in Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954).

Part D States:

(1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

The Part D State, which was under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, consisted of the formerly Chief Commissioner's Province of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Government of Part C States Act, 1951, which was passed by the Parliament in September 1951, provided for the establishment of Legislative Assemblies elected on adult franchise and for Ministries responsible to the Legislature in Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, and Vindhya Pradesh. So far as the border States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura were concerned, the Act provided for the appointment of Councils of Advisers to advise the Chief Commissioners in the discharge of their functions. Lieutenant Governors were appointed in Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh with effect from 1 March 1952. The Council of Ministers were constituted in Himachal Pradesh (on 8 March 1952), Vindhya Pradesh (13 March 1952) and Bhopal (on 28 March 1952). The Council of Advisers were also constituted in the States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura.

In 1954 the following sections were in existence in the Ministry of States Secretariat:-

- (1) Administration, (2) Defence and Security, (3) Economic, (4) Financial Adviser's, (5) Hyderabad, (6) Judicial and General, (7) Kashmir, (8) Political-A, (9) Political-B, (10) Political Pensions and Rehabilitation (merged with Judicial and General in 1954), (11) States Finance, (12) Services, (13) Toshakhana, (14), Treasurer and (15) Works and Budget.

After the integration of the Indian States with the Union of India, the Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955, and the latter was entrusted to deal with the following additional subjects:-

- (1) Administrative, financial, and economic problems of Part B States.
- (2) Matters relating to Part C States of Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, and Tripura, and

27. Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954.
In between 1949 and 1953 the following sections were (i) created, and (ii) renamed:-

(i) Created:

Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee (1948), Communications (1949), Labour and Agriculture (1949), Federal Financial Integration (FFI)(1949), Services (1949), Works and Budget (1949), Financial Adviser's (1951), Rajasthan (Camp) (1952), and Special Assistance Enquiry Committee (1953).

(ii) Renamed:

General as 'Judicial and General' (1949), General (Refugee) as 'Rehabilitation' (1949), Rehabilitation as 'Political Pensions and Rehabilitation' (1951), and Labour and Agriculture as 'Agriculture and Education' (1951).

- (3) Matters arising out of the Instruments of merger and covenants entered between the Government of India and the Rulers of the former Princely States, which included privy purses, and the settlement of private properties of the Rulers, and the allowances payable to their relatives.

With the coming into force of the "States Reorganisation (Act 37) of 1956, from 1 November 1956, the institution of the Rajpramukhs was abolished, and no distinction, whatsoever, was made thereafter in the administration of the former Provinces and the former Indian States. The Part A, B, C, and D States were reorganised into (i) States, and (ii) Centrally Administered Union Territories, and the integration and democratisation of the former Princely Ruling Territories was thus completed.

The process of consolidation of a colossal number of Indian States into convenient viable administrative units, which was mainly the work of the Ministry of States, will for ever be a great landmark in the history of India. For the first time, after hundreds of years, India became welded into a constitutional unity.

The record-holdings of the Political Department/Ministry of States in the National Archives of India are arranged into two sections: (i) Main Series of Records (1937-1954), which were created in the Political Department/Ministry of States Secretariat proper, and (ii) Other Series of Records (1947-1954), which were created outside the Secretariat. The records of the Residencies and Agencies (1759-1947), which functioned under the administrative control of the Political Department and its predecessor bodies, will be covered in a separate Part of the "Guide", as mentioned earlier in Foot Note No.4.

II. RECORDS SERIES AND THEIR FINDING AIDS

(i) MAIN SERIES OF RECORDS (1937-1954)

I. POLITICAL SECTION (1937-1954)¹

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the work relating to the Political Section was taken over by the latter. The States Department came into existence on 5 July 1947, and from that date to 15 August 1947, the Political Department and the States Department worked side by side. Thereafter the Political Department ceased to exist, and the Political Section came under the purview of the States Department. On 29 August 1947 the States Department was designated as the Ministry of States.

The Political Section dealt with the following subjects:²

- (1) Political matters relating to the Indian States.
- (2) Births, deaths, and marriages in the families of Ruling Princes and Chiefs.
- (3) Adoptions, successions, abdications, depositions, installations, and investitures of Ruling Princes and Chiefs, excluding ceremonies. Rule of Primogeniture.

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1. See also Political Branch (1922-1936) in the Foreign and Political Department.
 2. Political Department File No. 181-CO/1937, pp. 12, and 45-46.

- (4) Administrative arrangements due to a Ruler's minority or other causes. Education and training of minor Rulers.
- (5) Judicial powers of Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Restrictions on Ruling Powers.
- (6) Relations of Durbars with the subjects, Jagirdars, Feudatories etc.
- (7) Political combinations of Indian States, other than Chamber of Princes.
- (8) Reforms and Legislation (concerning subjects not dealt with in other Sections) in Indian States.
- (9) Periodical reports of political events in Indian States.
- (10) Finances of Indian States.
- (11) Liability to Indian Income-Tax of incomes accruing to Indian States. Mints, currency and coinage. Tributes and political subsidies.
- (12) Insurances, copyrights, stamp duty and lotteries in Indian States.
- (13) Government securities held by Indian States.
- (14) Acquisition of property in Indian States by European British subjects and aliens.
- (15) Territorial jurisdiction and sovereignty of Indian States, and territorial exchanges other than those concerning administered areas and Railway lands. Arbitration.
- (16) Famine and floods in Indian States.
- (17) Foreign Service and private employment (excluding military employment) in Indian States.
- (18) Banquet and other speeches on the occasion of Viceregal visits to Indian States.
- (19) Missionaries and their activities in Indian States.

- (20) Detention of political offenders from Indian States.
- (21) Political and Communal agitation and disturbances in Indian States - police and military aid. Protection to Indian States from political and press agitation.

The following records of the Political Section are available
The records prior to 1937 are retained in the Foreign/Foreign and Political Department:-

Series	Years	Space
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A. CROWN PERIOD (1937-1946)

Files 'Political' (70 bundles)	1937-1946	17.50
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B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1954)

The Political Section continued to function till 1951, when it was split-up into two separate sections, viz., Political-A and Political-B.

1. Files 'Political' (123 bundles)	1947-1950	30.75
2. Files 'Political-A' (90 bundles)	1951-1954	22.50
3. Files 'Political-B' (70 bundles)	1951-1954	17.50

(The files are indexed).

2. FEDERATION I SECTION (1937-1938)
3. FEDERATION II SECTION (1937-1939)
4. FEDERATION SECTION (1939-1941)

The Federation Branch,¹ which was created in the Foreign and Political Department on 1 March 1935 was placed under the Political Department with effect from 1 April 1937. The branch was soon split up into two sections, viz., Federation I and Federation II to deal with the implementations of the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, involving a federation between the British Indian Provinces and the Princely Indian States. The subjects connected with federation, constitutional reforms and federal finances were particularly the concern of these sections. In 1939 the two sections were combined and renamed as Federation Section.

It may be noted that the Reforms Office² of the Government of India, which was functioning independently on the implementation of the constitutional reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1935, had also created in that office a Federation Section in 1937, and maintained closest possible relations with the Federation Sections in the Political Department.

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1. See Federation Branch (1935-1936) in the Foreign and Political Department.
 2. See the records of the Reforms Office (1919-1948) preserved as a separate series in the National Archives of India.

The following records of Federation I, Federation II and Federation Sections are available:-

Series	Years	Space
1. Federation I Section (Files: 10 bundles)	1937-1938	2.50
2. Federation II Section (Files: 14 bundles)	1937-1939	3.50
3. Federation Section (Files: 8 bundles)	1939-1941	2.00

(Only a few files for 1940 & 1941 are available)

(The files are indexed).

5. SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE'S (SR) PAPERS
(1936-1937)

A Special Representative of the Viceroy to the Indian States was appointed in 1936¹, to negotiate with the Princely Rulers for working out the feasibility of a Federation between the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States.

The subjects of a few files are mentioned below:-

- (1) Notes of discussion held at Palampur regarding accession to Federation, and other papers connected therewith (F.No.3(5)-G.R.III/1936).
- (2) Notes of discussion held in Jodhpur and Marwar regarding accession to Federation and other papers connected therewith (F.No.3(6)-S.R.III/1936).
- (3) Papers relating to accession of Rewa State to the Federation (F.No.12(19)-S.R.II/1937).
- (4) Recommendations made by the Conference of Ministers held at Bombay in October 1936 (F.No.4-S.R.II/1937).
- (5) Papers relating to the accession to the Federation of Bundelkhand States (F.No.12(20)-S.R.II/1937).

The following papers are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (2 bundles)	1936-1937	0.50

- (i) The files are not indexed.
- (ii) One bundle for 1936 belongs to the Foreign and Political Department, and one bundle for 1937 belongs to the Political Department. The two bundles are kept together along with the other records of the Political Department.

1. Foreign and Political Department File No.180-Federation (Secret)/1936.

6. CROWN OFFICE SECTION (1937-1947)

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department. The Crown Office Section was created in the Political Department from the same date as a counterpart of the Foreign Office Branch¹ in the External Affairs Department, to deal with the following subjects:²⁻

Recruitment, promotion, and confirmation of the staff in the Political Department. House allotment for the staff of the Political Department in New Delhi and Simla. Annual returns of communal composition in the Political Department. Annual moves of the Political Department from New Delhi to Simla and back. Preparation of lists of heads of administration and Ruling Chiefs visiting Delhi and Simla. Other miscellaneous matters connected with the establishment of the Political Department.

On the attainment of Independence, the Crown Office Section was closed, and all its business was taken over by the Administration Section in the Ministry of States.

The following records of the Crown Office Section (Crown Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (in one carton box)	1937-1947	0.42

Two files for 1937, and one file for 1942 are now only available.
(The files are indexed).

1. See Foreign Office Branch (1925-1946) in the Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs Department.
2. Political Department File No.181-C.O./1937, pp.36-37.

7. INTERNAL SECTION (1937-1949)¹

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the functions of the Internal Section was placed under the latter.

Earlier in 1933 the Internal Branch (in the Foreign and Political Department) was split up into Internal-A and Internal-B Branches. Later in 1944, 1945 and 1946, these were further divided into Internal-C, Internal-D and Internal-E Sections respectively. The Internal Section in the Political Department, therefore, composed of Internal-A, B, C, D, and E Sections. Their functions concerning the Indian States and record-holdings are noted below.

(i) INTERNAL-A SECTION (1937-1949)

The Internal-A Section was made responsible for the following items of work:-
2

- (1) Anthropology, Archaeology, Botany, Census, Entomology, Epigraphy, Geology, Malariology, Museums, Sericulture, Topography, Zoology, Agriculture, Aviation, Broadcasting, Crops forecasts, Education in administered areas and Indian States (excluding of Ruling Princes and Chiefs), Forests, Irrigation, Land Revenue Settlements, Labour Strikes and

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1. See also Internal Branch (1882-1936) in the Foreign Department/Foreign and Political Department.
 2. Political Department File No. 181-C.O./1937, p. 8-corres.

Legislation, Marketing Board, Mines, Posts, Telegraphs, protection against pests and prevention of diseases in plants, protection of wild birds and animals, Roads Congress, rural uplift, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Weather Forecasts, Wireless.

- (2) Birth and deaths returns.
- (3) Commissions, Summons-execution.
- (4) Indian States Forces-appointments, leave, pensions of military officers.
- (5) Passage for, and training of students of Indian States in technical subjects.
- (6) Police and Irregular Corps in Indian States.
- (7) Boundary disputes between Indian States.
- (8) Chiefs Colleges.
- (9) Claims of firms and individuals against Indian States.
- (10) International Conventions (including Treaties and Agreements)-general policy affecting Indian States (any particular Convention was dealt with by the Section concerned).
- (11) Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.
- (12) Indian States Forces-all questions except leave, pensions and appointments of military officers.
- (13) Membership of Indian States in the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
- (14) Acquisition of property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs and Notables.
- (15) Suits against Ruling Princes and Chiefs under Section 86, C.P.C.
- (16) Survey operations in Indian States.

(17) Chamber of Princes, including visits connected therewith.

(18) Irrigation (Bahawalpur and Khairpur cases).

The following records of Internal-A Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1937-1946)		
Files (16 bundles)	1937-1946	4.00
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949) *		
Files (4 bundles)	1947-1949	1.00

(ii) INTERNAL-B SECTION (1937-1949)

The following items of work were allotted to Internal-B³

Section:-

- (1) Collision between Europeans and Indians.
- (2) Construction of Railways and Tramways.
- (3) Ecclesiastical and Cemeteries.
- (4) Excise (other than cases relating to matches, sugar, kerosene and petrol).
- (5) Industrial concerns.
- (6) Matters relating to jurisdiction in cantonments, civil stations, railways, roads, bridges, ferries, ropeways and inland waterways.
- (7) Opium and Salt.
- (8) Relief from double Income Tax to persons taxed both in Indian States and British India.
- (9) Rights of British subjects and foreigners.

3. Ibid., p. 10-corres.

- (10) Customs cases connected with the Inland States and Maritime States.
- (11) Excise cases relating to matches, sugar, kerosene and petrol.
- (12) Extradition to and from Indian States.
- (13) Petitions for mercy.

The following records of Internal-B Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1937-1946)		
Files (34 bundles)	1937-1946	8.50
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)		
Files (4 bundles)	1947-1949	1.00
(iii) INTERNAL-C SECTION (1944-1949)		

The Internal-C Section was entrusted with the following items
4
of work:-

- (1) Industrial Developments.
- (2) Capital Issues.
- (3) Export and Import Control.
- (4) Foreign Exchange.

The following records of Internal-C Section are available:-

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- 4. Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p. 415.

Series	Years	Space
A.CROWN PERIOD (1944-1946)		
Files (3 bundles)	1944-1946	0.75
B.POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)		
Files (2 bundles)	1947-1949	0.50

(iv) INTERNAL-D SECTION (1945-1949)

The following items of work were allotted to Internal-D⁵ Section:-

- (1) Indian States Forces.
- (2) Arms and ammunitions to military and police forces.
- (3) Internal Security.
- (4) Foreigners and residuary work connected with World War II.

The following records of Internal-D Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A.CROWN PERIOD (1945-1946)		
Files (One bundle)	1945-1946	0.25
B.POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)		
Files (2 bundles)	1947-1949	0.50

5. Ibid.

(v) INTERNAL- E SECTION (1946-1947)

The Internal-E Section dealt with miscellaneous items of work, usually not covered by Internal-A, B,C and D Sections. It appears that Internal-E Section was short-lived, and did not exist after 1947.

The following records of Internal-E Section are available:-

Series	Year	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1946)		
Files (4 bundles)	1946	1.00
B. POST- INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947)		
Files (5 bundles)	1947	1.25

(The files are indexed).

8. GENERAL SECTION (1937-1949)¹

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department and (ii) Political Department, and the functions of the General Branch in that department were also split up under these departments. The following items of work were allotted² to the General Section in the Political Department:-

- (1) Armorial bearings. Arms Act cases and licences for arms and ammunition (except as regards Indian States Forces and Police).
- (2) Aitchison Treaties, accumulation of matters for next revision.
- (3) Books and Publications, rules regarding purchases, sales, distribution etc.
- (4) Visits of Viceroy, British Officials, Europeans etc. to Indian States. Visits and tours of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in India (except those in connection with the meetings of the Chamber of Princes) and abroad.
- (5) Deportations and repatriation of Indian States subjects.
- (6) Foreign Orders-bestowal on Ruling Princes and their subjects.

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1. See also General Branch (1861-1953) in the Foreign Department-
ment/Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs
Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth
Relations/Ministry of External Affairs.
 2. Political Department File No. 181-C.O./1937, pp. 39-41
(coores).

- (7) Government Servants Conduct Rules, Presents-Acceptance by Government servants.
- (8) Indian Historical Records Commission-membership of Indian States. Victoria Memorial. Calcutta, Archaeology.
- (9) Honours (English)-recommendations from Political Officers.
- (10) Interviews of Ruling Princes and Chiefs with the Viceroy and general interviews with officers of the Political Department. Kharitas on occasions of arrival and departure of Viceroy etc.
- (11) Language Rules. Flags. Epidemics. Maps-rules regarding indents etc.
- (12) Legislative Assembly and Council of States-rules and departmental procedure connected therewith.
- (13) Lunatics, procedure for detention in British Indian asylums.
- (14) Memoranda on Indian States.
- (15) Pilgrimage to places beyond India.
- (16) Precedence, Warrants of and list of Provincial Order of Ruling Princes. Honorary ranks of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in the Army.
- (17) Prisons and similar institutions. Treasure Trove, Political pensions.
- (18) War Book- departmental measures.

Subsequently the following items were also added to the

3

General Section:-

Examination and disposal of Crown Records. Records relating to arms cases of defunct Residencies. Construction of Somnath Temple. Alqabnamah. States joining the I.A.S. and I.P.S. Schemes, etc.

3. Ministry of States File No.92-Adm/1948, pp.21-25(corres).

The General Section was renamed as Judicial and General Section in 1949.

The following records of the General Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1937-1946)		
Files (10 bundles)	1937-1946	2.50
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947)		
Files (8 bundles)	1947-1949	2.00

(The files are indexed).

9. ESTABLISHMENT SECTION (1937-1949)¹

On 1 April 1937 the Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the Establishment Branch was also split up into these two departments. The following items of work were allotted to the Establishment Section in the Political Department:-

- (1) Appointment, pay and allowances, conditions of service, leave, pensions, gratuities of officers and establishments serving under the Political Department, rules and regulations relating to Service matters.
- (2) Indian Political Service. All matters in Political and External Affairs Department relating to organisation, conditions of service (except matters relating to Foreign Service appointments).
- (3) Indian Medical Service. All matters relating to the Agency Surgeons Cadre in the Political and External Affairs Departments, organisation and service conditions (except matters relating to Foreign Service appointments).

The following records of the Establishment Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1937-1946)		
Files (in 3 carton boxes)	1937-1946	0.60
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)		
Files (in 24 carton boxes)	1947-1949	5.88

(The files are indexed).

1. See also Establishment Branch (1908-1951) in the Foreign Department/Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations/Ministry of External Affairs.
2. Political Department File No. 181-C.O./1937 (p.4-corres).

10. ACCOUNTS SECTION (1938-1949)¹

On 1 April 1937 the Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the Accounts Branch was also split up under these two departments. The Accounts Section in the Political Department was entrusted with matters relating to accounts, budgets, equipment, public works² etc.

The following records of the Accounts Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
A. CROWN PERIOD (1938-1946)		
Files (4 bundles and one carton box)	1938-1946	1.42
B. POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD (1947-1949)		
Files (in 5 carton boxes)	1947-1949	1.26

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1. See also Accounts Branch (1922-1950) in the Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations/Ministry of External Affairs.
 2. Political Department File No. 181-C.O./1937, p.2-corres.

11. WAR SECTION (1939-1945)

The World War II which commenced on 3 September 1939 led to tremendous increase of work in all the departments of Government of India. The War Section was created in 1939 in the Political Department mainly to deal with the contribution of the Ruling Chiefs in India towards the war in various ways, application of Defence of India Rules to Indian States, reorganisation of Armed Forces in Indian States etc., during the war. With the close of the war in 1945, the War Section was wound up.

The following records of the War Section are available:

Series	Years	Space
Files (14 Bundles)	1939-1945	2.50

(The files are indexed).

12. GENERAL (REFUGEE) SECTION(1947-1949)

The General (Refugee) Section was created in 1947 in the Ministry of States to deal with matters concerning relief and rehabilitation of the refugees, viz.:-

Information regarding whereabouts, welfare and evacuation of non-Muslims belonging to the States from Pakistan area. Pakistan's request regarding the whereabouts and welfare of relatives of Pakistani subjects staying in Indian States. Rescue and evacuation of abducted women. Inter-Dominion Agreements regarding exchange and transfer of moveable and immoveable properties of refugees left by them in the Dominion, in which they were staying before emigration. Implementation of the Agreements. Claims of property of non-Muslim refugees lost or left in Pakistan. Transfer of administration of relief camps. Introduction of permit system in the border areas for entry into India from Pakistan. Rescue and evacuation of non-Muslims from Bahawalpur through Bikaner. Relief and rehabilitation of non-Muslim refugees in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Rajasthan Union, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Matsya Union, Saurashtra, Kutch, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Kolhapur, and Assam States. Financial sanctions for relief of refugees. Meetings of Joint Rehabilitation Council for East Punjab, and East Punjab States. Resettlement of Meos in Alwar and Bharatpur. Evacuation to Pakistan of Muslim disbanded soldiers-transfer of their records and personal belongings. Exchange of prisoners. Exploration of possibilities of utilising the Rulers' houses in Delhi and Abu for housing refugees. Assistance in the employment of displaced officers and lawyers. Temporary accommodation for Sind refugees. Restoration of arms and ammunitions to evacuees. Payment of arrears of pay, pensions etc. to evacuees. Transfer of revenue records of evacuee landholders.

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1. Ministry of States File No.92-Adm. 1948, pp.26-29(corres); Administrative Directory of the Government of India(1948 Edition); New Delhi, 1949, p.415

: 564 :

The General(Refugee) Section was renamed as Rehabilitation Section in 1949. The following records of the General (Refugee) Section(Post-Independence Period) are available:

Series	Years	Space
Files (10 bundles)	1947-1949	2.50

(The files are indexed).

12. GENERAL (REFUGEE) SECTION(1947-1949)

The General (Refugee) Section was created in 1947 in the Ministry of States to deal with matters concerning relief and rehabilitation of the refugees, viz.:-

Information regarding whereabouts, welfare and evacuation of non-Muslims belonging to the States from Pakistan area. Pakistan's request regarding the whereabouts and welfare of relatives of Pakistani subjects staying in Indian States. Rescue and evacuation of abducted women. Inter-Dominion Agreements regarding exchange and transfer of moveable and immoveable properties of refugees left by them in the Dominion, in which they were staying before emigration. Implementation of the Agreements. Claims of property of non-Muslim refugees lost or left in Pakistan. Transfer of administration of relief camps. Introduction of permit system in the border areas for entry into India from Pakistan. Rescue and evacuation of non-Muslims from Bahawalpur through Bikaner. Relief and rehabilitation of non-Muslim refugees in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Rajasthan Union, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Matsya Union, Saurashtra, Kutch, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, Kolhapur, and Assam States. Financial sanctions for relief of refugees. Meetings of Joint Rehabilitation Council for East Punjab, and East Punjab States. Resettlement of Meos in Alwar and Bharatpur. Evacuation to Pakistan of Muslim disbanded soldiers- transfer of their records and personal belongings. Exchange of prisoners. Exploration of possibilities of utilising the Rulers' houses in Delhi and Abu for housing refugees. Assistance in the employment of displaced officers and lawyers. Temporary accommodation for Sind refugees. Restoration of arms and ammunitions to evacuees. Payment of arrears of pay, pensions etc. to evacuees. Transfer of revenue records of evacuee landholders.

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1. Ministry of States File No. 92-Adm. 1948, pp. 26-29 (corres); Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition); New Delhi, 1949, p. 415

: 564 :

The General(Refugee) Section was renamed as Rehabilitation Section in 1949. The following records of the General (Refugee) Section(Post-Independence Period) are available:

<u>Series</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Space</u>
Files (10 bundles)	1947-1949	2.50

(The files are indexed).

13. ADMINISTRATION SECTION (1947-1954)

The Administration Section was created in 1947 to deal with administrative and service matters of the Ministry of States,

viz:-

Ministerial establishment-recruitment, postings, transfers, leave (excluding Foreign Service), promotions, and confirmations. Economy Committee-report and implementation of recommendations. Allotment of office and residential accommodation to the staff in Delhi and Simla. Arrangements of accommodation etc. for the heads of administration and Kuling Chiefs visiting Delhi. Printing of Indexes. Security measures. Pay Commission and its reports. Toshakhana. Library. Cash. Simla Office. Central Registry.

The following records of the Administration Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (18 bundles)	1947-1954	4.50

(The files are indexed).

-
1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 92-Adm/1948, pp. 37-42 (corres), and (ii) 40(28)-Adm/1954; Administrative Directory of the Government of India. (1948 Edition), New Delhi 1949, p.415.

14. HYDERABAD SECTION (1947-1954)

The policy pursued by the Government of India towards Hyderabad State in the post-Independence period is set out in detail in the Government of India White Paper on Hyderabad issued in August 1948¹. The Hyderabad Section was created in 1947 in the Ministry of States to deal with matters concerning Hyderabad State, viz.²:-

- (1) Constitutional changes in Hyderabad.
- (2) Relations between Indian Union and the State, including Foreign Affairs, Communications, Defence, etc.
- (3) Internal Security.
- (4) Co-ordination of Intelligence.
- (5) Communist activities in the State.
- (6) Relation between the State and the provinces.
- (7) Refugees from Hyderabad.
- (8) Complaints from Hyderabad State subjects.
- (9) Supply of materials required by the State-import licences, permits etc., economic blockade, smuggling etc.
- (10) Passports, Visas etc.

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1. See also Report on the Working of the Ministry of States (March 1949) (in Ministry of States File No.241-Adm/1949).
 2. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 92-Adm/1948, pp.33-34, and (ii) 40/28-Adm/1954; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.415.

- (11) Arrangements for helping the students from Hyderabad.
- (12) Posts and Telegraphs, Broadcasting, and Civil Aviation in Hyderabad.
- (13) Government of India assets in Hyderabad.
- (14) Financial matters relating to Hyderabad.
- (15) Development Schemes-Irrigation, Road Transport, Railways etc. in Hyderabad.
- (16) Border Incidents.
- (17) Export of articles outside Hyderabad. Clearance of Bombay and Madras docks of articles imported for Hyderabad, and the realisation of demurrage etc. charges.
- (18) Extradition arrangements.
- (19) Preparation of White Paper and other such documents relating to Hyderabad.
- (20) Hyderabad's appeal to U.N.O.
- (21) Question of referendum.
- (22) Other miscellaneous matters on Hyderabad.

The subject concerning PEPUSU was also added to the Section in 1954. The following records of the Hyderabad Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (25 bundles)	1947-1954	6.25

(The files are indexed).

15. INDIAN STATES FINANCES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE
(ISFEC) (1948-1949)

In the beginning the financial matter and the matter relating to taxation in Indian States were excluded from the purview of the Dominion Legislature. This exclusion could not, however, be a permanent feature of the constitutional relationship between the Government of India and the States. Accordingly, the Government of India appointed a Committee of experts¹ on 22 October 1948 to enquire into the finances of Indian States and Union of States under the Chairmanship of V.T. Krishnamachari (Diwan, Jaipur State) to examine and report on the desirability and feasibility of integrating the fiscal system of the former Indian States with that of the Government of India, so that a uniform system of federal finance might be established throughout India. The Committee commenced its work in November 1948, and submitted the (i) first Interim Report concerning Baroda on 1 June 1949, (ii) second Interim Report concerning Travancore and Cochin States on 10 June 1949 (these States were subsequently united on 1 July 1949), (iii) part I of the Final Report setting out the main principles of the Federal Financial Integration on 9 July 1949, (iv) Part II of the Report setting out the detailed application of the main principles, and containing the Financial Integration

1 Ministry of States Resolution No. F.60-IB/1948, dated 22 October 1948 (in Ministry of States File No. 241-Adm/1948).

"Scheme Reports" for individual States and Union on 22 July 1949, and finally, (v) Supplementary Report concerning Hyderabad on 31 July 1949. The Committee did not deal with Jammu and Kashmir².

The Committee's recommendations were examined by the Government of India after discussions and negotiations with the representatives of the States. The agreed results of these negotiations were recorded in each case in the form of a short "Memorandum of Agreement". These agreements were eventually finalised and executed between the Central Government and each State Government, and received statutory sanction in the Constitution of India. The schemes came into force from 1 April 1950 in all Part B States,³ except PEPSU, where it took effect from 13 April 1950. The Federal Financial Integration Section was created in the Ministry of States to deal with the recommendations of the Committee and for their implementations.

The following papers of the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1948-1949	1.00

(The files are indexed).

2. Descriptive Memoir of Ministry of States (June 1953), published by the Ministry of Home Affairs (in Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954).
3. See the records of Federal Financial Integration (FFI) Section (1949-1953) and States Finance Section (1952-1954).

16. KASHMIR SECTION (1948-1954)

The events leading to the accession of Kashmir State to the Dominion of India in the post-Independence period are detailed in the Government of India White Paper on Jammu and Kashmir. Soon after its accession, an Emergency Administration was set up in the State. The Emergency Administration was replaced by a popular interim Government on 5 March 1948.

The Kashmir Section was created in 1948 in the Ministry of States to deal with all matters relating to Jammu and Kashmir State, viz.:-

Internal, political, constitutional, and financial matters.
 Supply and services required by Kashmir. Evacuation and relief work. Kashmir in U.N.O. Reports on Kashmir. Claims, and repatriation from overseas.
 Communications, and personnel required in Kashmir. 2
 Evacuation and training. Other miscellaneous subjects.

The following records of the Kashmir Section (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (72 bundles)	1948-1954	18.00

(The files are indexed).

1. Report on the Working of the Ministry of States (March 1949) (in Ministry of the States File No. F.241-Adm/1949).
2. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 92-Adm/1948, p.12, and (ii) 40(28)-Adm/1954; Administrative Directory of the Government of India (1948 Edition), New Delhi, 1949, p.415.

17. REHABILITATION SECTION (1949-1950)

The General (Refugee) Section was renamed as Rehabilitation Section in 1949, and the following items of work were allotted to this Section:-

Problems connected with rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan in Part B and Part C States. Recovery of abducted women and children. Enquiries from Pakistan through the Ministry of External Affairs regarding searches and seizure of property of Muslim evacuees on Indo-Pakistan border, and restoration of arms and ammunition to evacuees.

The Rehabilitation Section was renamed in 1951 as Political Pensions and Rehabilitation Section.

The following records of the Rehabilitation Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (3 bundles)	1949-1950	0.75

(The files are indexed).

-
1. Ministry of States File No. 202-Adm/1950.

18. COMMUNICATIONS SECTION (1949-1951)

The Communications Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the following subjects:-

Matters relating to Part B and C States in respect of Civil Aviation, Meteorology, Posts and Telegraphs, Wireless, Railways, Roads and Bridges, Ports, Shipping, Transport, Motor vehicles, Motor spirits, Political pensions, applications for appointments in States, States Unions and Chief Commissioners' States. Monthly statistics of recruitment and discharges, and exclusion of persons from Government services.

In 1951 the Communications Section ceased to exist, and most of its functions were taken over by the Economic Section. The following records of the Communications Sections are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (15 bundles)	1949-1951	3.75

(The files are indexed).

1. Ministry of States File No. 202-Adm/1950.

19. SERVICES SECTION (1949-1952)

The Services Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the following subjects:-¹

All service matters relating to Regional Commissioners and Chief Commissioners and their establishments. Extension of I.A.S. and I.P.S. schemes to Part B and Part C States. Employment of Ruling Chiefs and their relatives to I.A.S., I.F.S. and Defence Services. Transfer of service records from Pakistan to India and vice versa.

The Services Section was in existence in the Ministry of States till 1954, but its records upto 1952 are transferred to the National Archives of India. The following records of the Services Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (5 bundles, and 35 carton boxes)	1949-1952	8.25

(The files are indexed).

-
1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 202-Adm/1950, and (ii) 40(28)-Adm/1954.

20. LABOUR AND AGRICULTURE SECTION (1949-1951)

21. AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION SECTION (1951-1953)

The Labour and Agriculture Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States, and renamed as Agriculture and Education Section in 1951.

The following items of work were entrusted to the Section:-¹

Labour, Forests, Fisheries, Information, publicity and broadcasting, Training in Labour, forestry, fisheries, and broadcasting, Food, Agriculture, Training in agriculture, Veterinary, Archaeology, Museums, Land Survey and Settlement, Education, National Archives, Historical Records, including disposal of Crown Representative Records, Census, Health, Medical Institutions, Training of medical personnel, Supply of drugs, International controls, Books, maps and publications, Printing and stationery in Part B and Part C States, Famine relief.

The Agriculture and Education Section was in existence till 1953, when its functions were taken over by the (i) Economic Section, and (ii) Judicial and General Section.²

The following records are available:

Series	Years	Space
1. Labour and Agriculture Section: Files (3 bundles)	1949-1951	0.75
2. Agriculture and Education Section: Files (4 bundles)	1951-1953	1.00

(The files are indexed).

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1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 202-Adm/1950, and (ii) 40(58)-Adm/1952
 2. Ministry of States File No. 40(28)-Adm/1954, K.W., pp. 7 and 13.

19. SERVICES SECTION (1949-1952)

The Services Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the following subjects:-

All service matters relating to Regional Commissioners and Chief Commissioners and their establishments. Extension of I.A.S. and I.P.S. schemes to Part B and Part C States. Employment of Ruling Chiefs and their relatives to I.A.S., I.F.S. and Defence Services. Transfer of service records from Pakistan to India and vice versa.

The Services Section was in existence in the Ministry of States till 1954, but its records upto 1952 are transferred to the National Archives of India. The following records of the Services Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (5 bundles, and 35 carton boxes)	1949-1952	8.25

(The files are indexed).

-
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20. LABOUR AND AGRICULTURE SECTION (1949-1951)

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The Labour and Agriculture Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States, and renamed as Agriculture and Education Section in 1951.

The following items of work were entrusted to the Section:-

Labour, Forests, Fisheries, Information, publicity and broadcasting. Training in Labour, forestry, fisheries, and broadcasting. Food, Agriculture, Training in agriculture, Veterinary, Archaeology, Museums, Land Survey and Settlement, Education, National Archives, Historical Records, including disposal of Crown Representative Records, Census, Health, Medical Institutions, Training of medical personnel, Supply of drugs, International controls, Books, maps and publications, Printing and stationery in Part B and Part C States. Famine relief.

The Agriculture and Education Section was in existence till 1953, when its functions were taken over by the (i) Economic Section, and (ii) Judicial and General Section.

The following records are available:

Series	Years	Space
1. Labour and Agriculture Section: Files (3 bundles)	1949-1951	0.75
2. Agriculture and Education Section: Files (4 bundles)	1951-1953	1.00

(The files are indexed).

-
1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 202-Adm/1950, and (ii) 40(58)-Adm/1952
 2. Ministry of States File No. 40(28)-Adm/1954, K.W., pp.7 and 13.

22. FEDERAL FINANCIAL INTEGRATION (FFI)
SECTION (1949-1953)

The reports of the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee¹ were submitted to the Government of India by 31 July 1949. After the Committee's recommendations were examined in detail by the Government of India, discussions and negotiations with the representatives of the States commenced on 26 September 1949 and concluded on 9 October 1949. The agreed results of these negotiations were recorded in each case in the form of a short "Memorandum of Agreement". These agreements were eventually finalised and executed between the Central Government and each State Government, and received the statutory sanction in the Constitution of India.²

The Federal Financial Integration Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the recommendations³ of the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee, and for their implementations. The following records of the Section are available:-

Series.	Years	Space
Files (21 bundles)	1949-1953	5.25
See also States Finance Section (1952-1954).		
(The files are indexed).		

1. See Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee (ISFEC) (1948-1949).
2. Descriptive Memoir of Ministry of States (June 1953), published by the Ministry of Home Affairs (in Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954).
3. Ministry of States File No.170-Adm/1949 (not transferred to the National Archives of India).

23. TREASURER'S SECTION (1949-1954)

The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937 viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department, and the Treasurer's Section was set up under the latter. The Treasurer's Section was concerned with the appointments, postings, fixation of pay, verification of pensionary services, personal files etc. of the staff in the Political Department/Ministry of States.

A few subjects of the files of this section are mentioned below:

- (1) Sanctioned strength of the Ministry of States for the financial year 1953-54 (F.No.8(17)-Tr/1953).
- (2) Appointments, postings, and discharge orders of the staff in the Ministry of States during the year 1953 (F.No.8(19)-Tr/1953).
- (3) Fixation of pay in the prescribed scales of War Service candidates, and retrenched temporary employees appointed to civil posts on temporary basis (F.No.8(27)-Tr/1953).
- (4) Verification of pensionary services of former employees of the Political Department (F.No.10(10)-Tr/1953, etc.

The following records are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (7 bundles)	1949-1954	1.75

- (i) The files are indexed.
- (ii) The files from 1937 to 1948 are not available.

24. JUDICIAL AND GENERAL SECTION (1949-1954)

The General Section was renamed as Judicial and General Section¹ in 1949 to deal with the following subjects:-

Matters relating to General and Judicial questions.
Immigration and Emigration. Passport and Visas.
Tour programme of Central Ministers. Visits of distinguished foreigners and Government Officials.
Jails. Verification of antecedents of persons appointed to Government offices, I.A.S., and Armed Forces.
Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures from Part B States, and to Parliament from Part C States.
U.N.O. Reports. Red Cross. Air and Sea passages.

In 1954 the Political Pensions and Rehabilitation Section merged with the Judicial and General Section, and some of the subjects of Agriculture and Education Section were also transferred to that Section.²

The following records of the Judicial and General Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (20 bundles)	1949-1954	5.00

(The files are indexed).

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1. Ministry of States File No.40(28)-Adm/1954.
 2. Ibid., K.W., p.13.

25. ECONOMIC SECTION (1949-1954)

The Economic Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the following subjects:-¹

Matters relating to industry and industrial concerns. Import and Export. Excise Duty. Payment of compensation to States regarding salt, tea, coffee, and tobacco. Opium, Ganja and dangerous drugs. Civil Supplies. Trade and Commerce. Export Duty. Mines and Geological Surveys. Prohibition. Electricity and hydro-electric schemes in the States. Patents, designs, trade marks, copy-rights. Weights and Measures. Irrigation. Banking and Currency. Loans and financial assistance. Taxes. Securities. Reparations. Settlement of claims for supply of goods to and from Pakistan in respect of Part B and C States.

The following items of work were also added to the Economic Section subsequently:-²

Matters relating to labour, forests, fisheries, information, publicity and broadcasting. Training in labour, forestry, food, agriculture, veterinary, archaeology, museums, land surveys and settlement. Medical Institutions and Health. Supply of drugs. Controls other than food control. Laws and Rules relating to controls. Roads and Bridges. Transport Licences. Ports and Shipping. Civil Aviation. Meteorology. Posts and Telegraphs. Railways. Plans for development.

The Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955, and the work relating to the Economic Section was taken over by the latter.

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1. Ministry of States File No. 202-Adm/1950.
 2. Ministry of States File No. 40(28)-Adm/1954, K.W., p.7.

The following records of the Economic Section in the Ministry of States are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (18 bundles)	1949-1954	4.50

One bundle of records of the Economic Section (1955-1957) is also available with Ministry of Home Affairs records.

(The files are indexed).

26. WORKS AND BUDGET SECTION (1949-1954)

The Works and Budget Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the following subjects:-

Accommodation and supply of equipment, furniture, liveries etc., in Subordinate Offices under the Ministry of States. Co-ordination of work relating to appropriation accounts and audit notes. Budget and control of expenditure of Subordinate Offices and Part C States. Acquisition and maintenance of movable and immovable property for services and organisations under the control of the Ministry of States. Staff Cars etc. Financial powers of the Ministry of States and its Subordinate Offices. Acquisition or sale of property of Rulers outside the State. Maintenance and disposal of property formerly belonging to the Crown Representative. Co-ordination of work relating to Standing Finance and Public Accounts Committees. Treasury arrangements in Part B and C States.

The following records of the Works and Budget Section are available:-

Series	Years	Spac
Files (6 bundles)	1949-1954	1.50

(The files are indexed).

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1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 202-Adm/1950, and (ii) 40(28)-Adm/1954.

27. DEFENCE AND SECURITY SECTION (1949-1954)

The Defence and Security Section was created in 1949 in the Ministry of States to deal with the following subjects:-

Matters relating to Part B and C States in respect of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Central Reserve Police and other police forces under the administrative control of the Ministry of States. Border Defence, Territorial Army. National Cadet Corps and military training. Welfare of defence personnel. Post War Reconstruction Fund. Concessions to servicemen and their families. Complaints and petitions from servicemen. Payment of pensions, allowances, etc. to defence service personnel. "Irregular" Units. Military ranks. Census of Ordnance Stores. Return of army personnel serving outside Indian Army. Indian States Forces. Secret cyphers. Possession and manufacture of firearms. Explosives. Arms Act and Rules. Naturalisation reports and returns of foreigners. Civil armed forces, home guards, etc.

The following records of defence and Security Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (5 bundles)	1949-1954	1.25

(The files are indexed).

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1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 202-Ad/1950, and (ii) 40(28)-Adm/1954.

. 28. POLITICAL PENSIONS AND REHABILITATION
(PPR) SECTION (1951-1954)

The Rehabilitation Section was renamed in 1951 as Political Pensions and Rehabilitation Section, and the following items of work were allotted to this Section:-

All matters relating to Political Pensions. Displaced persons. Evacuee property. Recovery of abducted persons. Indo-Pakistan permits. Transfer of service records from Pakistan to India and vice versa.

The Political Pensions and Rehabilitation Section merged with the Judicial and General Section in 1954. The following records of the Political Pensions and Rehabilitation Section are available:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1951-1954	1.00

(The files are indexed).

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1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 40(58)-Adm/1953, and (ii) 40(28)-Adm/1954.
 2. Ministry of States File No. 40(28)-Adm/1954. K. W., p. 13.

29. RAJASTHAN (CAMP) SECTION (1952-1953)

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After an examination of the Budget (1951-1952) of Rajasthan, a Part 'B' State, in consultation with the Ministry of States, the financial condition of that State was found to be serious. The Ministry of States as well as the Government of Rajasthan felt that it was immediately necessary to have an expert investigation into the finances of Rajasthan.² In connection with the Financial Integration Agreement also, an assurance was given to Part 'B' States that the Government of India would give them the maximum possible assistance in connection with their internal integration (Clause I of the Financial Integration Agreement with the Government of Rajasthan). Accordingly, a temporary post of Officer on Special Duty (with the status of Joint Secretary) was created in the Ministry of States, and G. Swaminathan, who had earlier acted as the Secretary to the Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee,³ was appointed to the Post on 16 August 1951 for

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1. The United States of Rajasthan was formed in April 1948 with the ruler of Mewar as its Rajpramukh (Ministry of States F.No. 121-P/1948). The Rajasthan Union executed the Instrument of Accession on 31 May, which was accepted by the Governor General on 13 September 1948 (Ministry of States File No. 360-P/1948-Group I). The inauguration of the Rajasthan Union took place at Jaipur on 30 March 1949, and the administration of all the Covenanted States was assumed by the Rajpramukh and the Council of Ministers.
 2. Ministry of States File No. 1-Raj/1952, pp. 9-11.
 3. Ibid., pp. 18 and 28.

conducting enquiry into the finances of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan (Camp) Section of the Officer on Special Duty was set up at Jaipur. The Section was wound up when the work of the Officer on Special Duty was completed.

The subjects of a few files are given below:-

- (1) Enquiry into the Financial position of Rajasthan (1951-52) -appointment of G.Swaminathan, OSD, for conducting the enquiry (F.No.1-Raj/1952).
- (2) Enquiry into the finances of Rajasthan (1951-52)-financial background (Ways and Means Position)(F.No.2-Raj/1952).
- (3) Enquiry into the finances of Rajasthan (1952-53)-suggestions received from the Rajasthan Government (F.No.22-Raj/1952).
- (4) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics-issued by the Chief Statistical Officer, Rajasthan (F.No.23-Raj/1952).
- (5) Proposal regarding Municipal roads, and urban water supplies schemes (F.No.24(6)-Raj/1952).
- (6) General Administration of Banswara District-reply to questionnaire (F.No.25(35)-Raj/1952).

The following records are available:-

Series.	Years	Space
Files (5 bundles)	1952-1953	1.25

(The files are not indexed).

30. STATES FINANCE SECTION (1952-1954)¹

The States Finance Section was created in 1952 in the Ministry of States to deal mainly with the subjects relating to the implementation of the Federal Financial Integration Agreement entered into between the Central Government, and the "Part B" States, recommendations of the Special Assistance Enquiry Committee for the "Part B" States, allocation of funds to, and abolition of internal customs duties, as well as settlement of revenues in the erstwhile Princely States, assets and liabilities of the ex-State Railways, and the grant of political pensions to the former Princely States.

After the integration of the Princely States with the Union of India, the Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955. The records of the States Finance Section have so far been transferred to the National Archives of India from 1952 to 1957. While the records from 1952 to 1954

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1. For the records of the States Finance Section (1955-1957), see Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977.
 2. See Federal Financial Integration (FFI) Section (1949-1953).
 3. See Special Assistance Enquiry Committee (SAEC) (1953).

are preserved with the records of the Ministry of States, those from 1955 to 1957 are retained with the records of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The following records of the States Finance Section of the Ministry of States (Post-Independence Period) are available:-

Series.	Years	Space
Files (4 bundles)	1952-1954	1.00

For the records(1952-1954), and (1955-1957), see Indexes to the records of the Ministry of States and the Ministry of Home Affairs respectively.

31. SPECIAL ASSISTANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE
(SAEC) (1953)

The agreements entered into under Articles 278, 291, 295 and 306 of the Indian Constitution with four of the Part-B States, viz., Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, and Patiala and West Punjab States Union (PEPSU), provided for the Government of India to undertake a systematic enquiry into the special needs of these States, with a view to rendering financial and technical assistance to them. A sum of Rs. 3 crores was allotted by the Government of India as grants-in-aid to these four States. The allotment was utilised on schemes drawn up by the State Governments, and approved by the Central Government. The schemes included the construction of roads and bridges, irrigation works, rural water supply schemes, drinking water facilities, and administrative buildings.

With a view to enabling the Government of India to decide upon the further amount of assistance to be given to these four States, a Special Assistance Enquiry Committee was appointed

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- Ministry of States File No. 40(28)-Adm/1954 (Descriptive Memoir of Ministry of States, April 1954, II, 1).
 - Ministry of States Resolution No. 56-3F/1953, dated 28 April 1953 (in Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 5-SAEC/1953, pp. 1-2 (corres), and (ii) 1(3)-SAEC/1953, pp. 1-3 (Notes)).

on 28 April 1953 under the Chairmanship of N.V. Gadgil, M.P.

(i) to review the progress made in internal integration of administration, and (ii) to make recommendations regarding any financial and technical assistance needed by these States.

The Committee's recommendations were accepted by the Government. It was decided that in addition to such special assistance as had already been extended to these States, an amount of Rs.4 crores out of the sum envisaged as Central Assistance in the Five-Year Plans would be given as outright grants instead of as loans. Further, a sum of Rs.4 crores would be allotted to these States as ad-hoc grants during the next two years to assist them in making good deficiencies in the matter of administrative buildings, link roads, public health services in rural areas etc.

The following records of the Special Assistance Enquiry Committee (papers on working of the Committee, the reports submitted by the concerned States to the Committee, and other connected papers) are available:-

Series	Year	Space
Files (One bundle)	1953	0.25

(The Files are indexed).

(ii) OTHER SERIES OF RECORDS (1947-1954)

32 - 35. RECORDS OF REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES
(1947-1954)

On the lapse of British Paramountcy over the Princely Indian States on 15 August 1947, the Residencies and Political Agencies in various States were closed down. Soon after Independence the Ministry of States appointed Regional Commissioners for (1) Western India and Gujarat States Region, Rajkot, (2) Rajputana states Region, Abu, (3) Central India States Region, Indore, (4) Bundelkhand States Region, Nowgong, (5) East Punjab States Region, Simla, (6) Kolhapur and Deccan States Region, Kolhapur, and (7) Eastern States Region, Calcutta (including Chattisgarh and Orissa States, Sambalpur). The Regional Commissioners assisted the States in various ways in regard to matters arising out of the Standstill Agreements and other arrangements, and also acted as Liaison Officers between the Central Government and the States. These offices also issued Passports and Arm Licences, and dealt with matters of extradition.

The records of the following Offices of the Regional Commissioners were transferred to the National Archives of India:-

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1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i) 22-PR(S)/1947, Vol. I, p. 98-corres., and (ii) 97-Adm/1948, pp. 16-17 (corres).

32. OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
WESTERN INDIA AND GUJARAT STATES REGION
(SAURASHTRA UNION) (1947-1954)

On the closure of the Baroda, Western India and Gujarat States Agency, the Western India and Gujarat States Organisation, Rajkot, was constituted on 15 August 1947. This Regional Organisation had two divisions: (i) Western India States Region, Rajkot and (ii) Gujarat States Region, Baroda.

The post of Regional Commissioner for the Western India and Gujarat States Region was created by the Ministry of States on 15 August 1947. When the Kathiawar States formed into Saurashtra Union, the Western India States Region merged with this Union on 1 March 1948. The Saurashtra Union executed the new Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union on 22 May 1948 (accepted by the Governor General on 13 November 1948). The Gujarat States Region merged with the Bombay Province on 10 June 1948.

With the formation of the Union, the designation of the Regional Commissioner was changed to "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor" in 1952.

A few subjects of the files in this office are mentioned below:

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1. N.M. Buch was appointed the Regional Commissioner on 19 September 1947 (Ministry of States File No. 2(6)/E(S)/1947.
 2. Ministry of States File No. 360-P/1948-Group I.

(1) Rules for legal practitioners (F.No.A/5-12/1948).

(2) Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive (F.No.A/26-2/1951).

(3) Financial Assistance to State Government (F.No.A/79-4/1951).

(4) Report on the forests of Saurashtra, by M. D. Chaturvedi (F.No.A/166-5/1953).

(5) The Industrial Disputes Act (F.No.A/78-3/1953).

The bulk of the records is noted below:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (28 bundles and 4 carton boxes)	1947-1954	7.80

(The files are not indexed).

33. OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER
RAJPUTANA STATES REGION (RAJASTHAN
UNION) (1947-1954)

The Office of the Regional Commissioner for the Rajputana States Region, Abu, was set up on 19 November 1947. The United States of Rajasthan was formed in April 1948, with the Ruler of Mewar as its Rajpramukh. The Rajasthan Union executed the new Instrument of Accession to Indian Union on 31 May 1948 (accepted by the Governor General on 13 September 1948).

The inauguration of Greater Rajasthan Union took place at Jaipur on 30 March 1949, and the administration of all the

1. Ministry of States File No.121-P/1948 .
2. Ministry of States File No.360-P/1948-Group-I.

Covenanting States was assumed by the Rajpramukh (Maharaja
Sawai Man Singh of Jaipur) and the Council of Ministers.

With the formation of the Union, the Regional Commissioner was designated as "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor" on 1 September 1952.

A few subjects of the files in this office are mentioned below:-

- (1) Names and addresses of Ruling Princes of Rajasthan (F.No. PP-1-3/1948).
- (2) Privileges of the Rulers (F.No. 10-RC/1948).
- (3) Union State Forces-Reorganisation Scheme for the State Forces of Rajasthan (F.No. Mly 3/1949).
- (4) Rules of Business of Rajasthan Forces (F.No. PP 1-200/1950).
- (5) Administrative Reorganisation of Rajasthan (F.No. 4-2R/1951).
- (6) Abolition of Jagirdari System: Representations (F.No. 47-R/1950).
- (7) Princely Houses of Rajasthan in New Delhi (F.No. 11-R/1953).

The bulk of records is noted below:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (30 bundles)	1947-1954	7.50

(The files are not indexed).

3. Ministry of States File No. 4(26)-P/49-Group I.

34. OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER,
CENTRAL INDIA STATES REGION (MADHYA
BHARAT UNION (1947-1954)

The Office of the Regional Commissioner for the Central India States Region, Indore, was set up on 12 November 1947. The Central India States formed into Madhya Bharat Union (including Gwalior, Malwa and Indore), and executed the new Instrument of Accession to the Indian Union on 19 July 1948 (accepted by the Governor General on 13 September 1948). With the formation of the Union, the Regional Commissioner was designated as "Regional Commissioner and Adviser". The post was redesignated as "State Counsellor" in 1952.

A few subjects of the files in this office are mentioned below:-

- (1) Constitutional reforms in Ratlam State (F.No. 4-B/1948 (Judicial Branch).
- (2) Central Laws extending to Acceding States (F.No. 3-B/1950).
- (3) Organisation of Madhya Bharat High Courts under the new Constitution (F.No. 53-B/1950).
- (4) Delegation of powers to the Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat Government, and Chief Commissioner, Bhopal to grant licence under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (F.No. 62-B/1950).
- (5) Supplementary agreement under Article 295(1) of the Constitution in respect of proprietary rights over minerals in Part B States (F.No. 17-B/1952).

The bulk of the records is noted below:-

Series	Years	Space
files (in 50 carton boxes)	1947-1954	10.00

(The files are not indexed).

35. OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONER,
EAST PUNJAB STATES REGION (PATIALA AND
EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION (PEPSU)
(1947-1954)

The Office of the Regional Commissioner, East Punjab States, Region Simla, was created on 14 November 1947. In the beginning this office used to deal with the States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Bilaspur, Loharu, Pataudi, Dujana, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba, Suket, and all Simla Hill States. The States of Pataudi, Dujana and Loharu merged with the East Punjab by the end of 1947. The States of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Kapurthala, Faridkot, Nalagarh, Malerkotla, and Kalsia formed into Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) in August 1948¹ (the date of execution of the new "Instrument of Accession", and the date of its acceptance by the Governor General being 7 August and 13 September 1948 respectively)². The remaining States merged with Himachal Pradesh with effect from 15 April 1948. The headquarters of this Organisation were shifted from Simla to Patiala on 21 August 1949.

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1. Report on the Working of the Ministry of States (March 1949) (in Ministry of States File No. 241-Adm/1949).
 2. Ministry of States File No. 360-P/1948-Group I.

With the formation of the Union, the designation of the Regional Commissioner was changed to "Regional Commissioner and Adviser, PEP SU." The work relating to arms licences, which was used to be done by this office was transferred to the Union Government. The designation of the Regional Commissioner and Adviser was again changed to "State Counsellor" with effect from 14 April 1952. The President's Proclamation assuming to himself the administration of PEP SU was issued on 4 March 1953.

The subjects of a few files of this office are given below:-

- (1) Release of controlled vehicles for essential use (F.No. 16-3/1948-PEP SU).
- (2) Reorganisation of food grains (F.No. 16-9/1948-PEP SU).
- (3) Ministry making in PEP SU (F.No. 12/1952-PEP SU).
- (4) Civil Acts- extension to Part B States (F.No. J-1/2/1952-PEP SU).
- (5) PEP SU Code (F.No. J-1/4/1954-PEP SU).

The bulk of the records is noted below:-

Series	Years	Space
Files (100 bundles)	1947-1954	25.00

- (i) The files are not indexed.
- (ii) A few Stock Registers (1945-1955) are also retained.

36-43. RECORDS OF OTHER OFFICES
(1947-1954)

On the closure of the Residencies and Agencies in various Princely Indian States on 15 August 1947, the Ministry of States appointed Officers on Special Duty in some of these Residencies¹ for residue work, and for winding them up. Besides, Treasury Officers were also appointed in the Central Government Treasuries in some States. A few other offices were also functioning soon after Independence in some of the States under the administrative control of the Ministry of States.

The records of the defunct Residencies and Agencies (1759-1947)² which were received in the National Archives of India, will be covered in a separate Part of the "Guide". The record-holdings of a few other offices (1947-1954) which were also received, are mentioned below:-

Series	Years	Space
1	2	3
36. Officer on Special Duty, Mysore Residency, Bangalore: Files (8 bundles)	1947-1949	2.00
<p>1. Ministry of States File Nos. (i)2(2)-E(S)/1947, (ii)2(3)-E(S)/1947, (iii)2(17)-E(S)/1947, p. 3-corres, (iv)6(6)-E(S)/1947, Pt. I, (v)6(6)-E(S)/1947, Pt. II, (vi)6(31)-E(S)/1947.</p> <p>2. See <u>Appendix-XXV</u> (List of Residency/Political Agency Records).</p>		

1	2	3
37. Officer on Special Duty, Kashmir Residency, Srinagar: Files. (5 bundles)	1947-1950	1.25
38. Central Treasury Office, Hyderabad: Files (28 bundles)	1947-1954	7.00
39. Central Treasury Office, Sambalpur: Files (3 bundles)	1947-1950	0.75
40. Central Treasury Office, Indore: Files (in one carton box)	1947	0.20
41. Central Treasury Office, Kolhapur: Files (in 2 carton boxes)	1947	0.40
42. Office of the Director, 1948-1949 Civil Supplies, Jaipur: Files (2 bundles)		0.50
43. Office of the Deputy Regional Food Commissioner, Indore: Files (In one carton box)	1948	0.20

(The files are not indexed).

44. INDEXES TO THE RECORDS OF THE POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT¹/MINISTRY OF STATES (1937-1954)

The following Indexes (printed) are available:-

(i) Political Department (1937-1947)

One volume for each year. The Indexes for the years 1945 and 1946 are also bound alphabetically as Vol. I (A-K) and Vol. II(L-Z). The Index for 1947 is a combined volume both for the records of Political Department and Ministry of States.

(ii) Ministry of States (1947-1954)

One volume for each year. The Indexes for the years 1951 to 1954 are also bound alphabetically as Vol. I (A-M) and Vol. II(N-Z).

1. A few Indexes to the records of the Residency/Political Agency which are available, e.g., Rajputana Agency, Mount Abu (1927-36) are not included here.

(F) APPENDICES

APPENDIX- I

(The functions of the Public and the Secret Departments as on 1 January 1764 on their constitution)*

"... A plan proposed for the better regulating and transacting the Business of Council at the Residency of Fort William,

First- The Business shall be divided into two Departments the one to be termed the Publick(sic) & the other the Secret Department.

2nd. ly. In the publick(sic) Department shall be carried on all Affairs relating to Shipping, Revenues, Fortifications, Accounts, Appointments of Servants etc.

3rd. ly. In the Secret Department shall be conducted all Military Plans & Operations, the Country Correspondence & all Transactions with the Country Government.

..... Agreed that it take place accordingly the 1st of January 1764.....

.... Mr. Graham to continue Secretary with a Sallary(sic) of 4000 Rupees a year, besides his granting all the fees of the Officer".

* Extracts from Resolution of the President-in-Council, Fort William, dated 3 November 1763 (Home, Public, Proceedings volume, July-December 1763 (pp. 1311-1314). The Original Consultation is not available in the National Archives of India. A guide to the India Office Records (1600-1858) by William Foster, London, 1919, p. 41 (Reprinted in 1966), and Catalogue of the English Records (1758-1858) Preserved in the Historical Record Room of the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, 1922, p. 1, mention that the change was made from 8 December 1763. But this date is not mentioned in the Proceedings Volume. A Hand-Book to the Records of the Government of India in the Imperial Record Department (1748-1859), Calcutta, 1925, p. 4, however, mentions that the change was made on 8 December 1763, though it was ordered to take effect from 1 January 1764. Also see Press List of Records: Foreign Department of the Government of India, Series I, Preface, p. vii, and The Central Administration of the East India Company (1773-1834) by B. B. Misra, Bombay, 1959, p. 66.

APPENDIX- II

(THE Functions of the Foreign Department as on 1 May 1843 on its constitution , and reorganisation of the Departments of Government of India).*

" The Hon'ble the President in Council in communication with the Right Hon'ble the Governor General has taken into consideration the existing arrangements for the conduct of public business in the several Departments of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal.....

3. It is proper for this purpose and otherwise on general grounds expedient that the system should no longer exist under which in some Departments, the same officer is now atonce Secretary to the Supreme and to the Subordinate Government.

4. Under the arrangement rendered necessary by this view of the duties appertaining to the two Governments the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India will consist henceforth of four departments@.....

(ii) A Secretary in the Foreign Department charged with the conduct of all correspondence belonging to the external and internal Diplomatic Relations of the Government. His duties to be solely Diplomatic.....

* Extracts from Resolution of the President-in-Council dated 29 April 1843. Home (Public), 3 May 1843, No. 1.

@ (i) Military Department
(ii) Foreign Department
(iii) Home Department and
(iv) Financial Department.

(v) The Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign, Home and Financial Departments will draw respectively salaries of Rs.52,200 annually.....

(vi) An Under Secretary will be appointed in the Foreign Department who will be allowed a salary of Rs.12,000 annually.....

(xv) Mr. J.Thomason to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department and to be incharge of all the Civil Departments of the Supreme Government with the Governor General, Mr.G.A. Bushby to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr.T.R.Davidson to officiate as Home and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India until further orders. Mr.P.Melvill to officiate until further orders as Under Secretary in the Home and Foreign Offices.....

(xvii) The above orders will take effect from 1st Proximo".

29th April 1843.

Sd/-T.R.Davidson
Secretary to the Government
of India.

...

APPENDIX- III

(The functions of the Foreign Department on its re-organisation on 1 October 1861: Creation of six New Branches)*

Sir,

Inconvenience being caused to the Office of the Secretary of State by the present system of recording all papers in the Foreign Department under one head, I am directed to inform you that from the 1st October 1861 the records of the Foreign Office will be divided into six distinct Departments:

- 1st Judicial,
- 2nd Revenue,
- 3rd Finance,
- 4th Military,
- 5th Political,
- 6th General.

I. The Judicial Department shall embrace all papers relating to

Civil Courts,
Criminal Courts,
Police,
Thuggee & Dacoitee Comm. and the like.

II. The Revenue Department shall embrace all papers relating to land tax, special cesses, sayer, transit duties, customs and similar matters.

* Foreign Department, Fort William, Calcutta, Circular No. 5718, dated 30 September 1861, from Col. H. Durand, Officiating Secretary, addressed to various Provincial Governments etc. (Foreign Department, General, Part B, September 1861, No. 682).

III. The Finance Department shall embrace all questions relating to the funds for support of Contingents, & Pensions, Nizamut Fund, Reports on the Financial Condition (as distinguished from administration) of Native States or British Provinces, and the like.

IV. The military Department shall embrace all correspondence relating to the organisation and discipline of the forces under the Foreign Office, to questions of leave to Mily. Officers to England or out of India and generally any question relating the army or Regtl. standing of officers under control of the Foreign Department.

V. The Poll. Deptt. shall embrace all papers regarding our relations with Native States, except such as relate to matters falling under any of the previous heads.

VI. The General Department shall relate to all questions affecting leave (except leave of Mily. Officers to England or out of India the Clergy, the Medical Deptt. & ca. and generally all correspondence not included in any of the above mentioned Departments.

It will be obviously impossible, without much trouble, to carry out this arrangement so as to obviate the inconvenience complained of by the Secy. of State unless a similar classification is adopted in your office.

I am therefore to request that all communications which you may address to the Secy. to Government in the Foreign Deptt. may be classed under one or other of the above heads according to the Deptt. to which it belongs.

Sd/-Col. H. Durand
30.9.1861
Offg. Secretary.

APPENDIX - IV

(The functions of the Foreign Department as on
2 November 1876) *

All business connected with the following:

1. Political matters generally
2. Relations with Foreign States beyond the limits of India
3. Relations with Native States and with Feudatories within the limits of India
4. Control of the administration of Frontier Districts, and relations with Frontier and Hill Tribes, independent or semi-independent.
5. Control of the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, except in regard to business in the following branches:
Ecclesiastical, Judicial, Police, Jails, Registration, Medical and Sanitary, which is dealt with the Home Department
6. Control of the administration of Mysore, except as regards Education, which is dealt with in the Home Department
7. Control of the administration of Ajmir-Mhairwarra
8. Political Prisoners
9. Supervision of the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee in Native States
10. Political Pensions
11. Questions of Extradition and Extra-territorial Jurisdiction
12. Titles
13. Order of the Star of India
14. Recognition of Consuls
15. Grant of Passports
16. Ceremonials.

x x x x x x x x

2 November 1876.

Sd/-Lytton
Governor General

* Home (Public) 'A', November 1876, No. 133 (pp. 896-897).

APPENDIX - V

(The division of functions among four Branches and abolition of seven subject-headings in the Foreign Department from 1 September 1884) *

OFFICE ORDER No. 91,
dated 15 August 1884.

- - -

From the 1st of September next the seven subject-headings**

** Judicial.	under which the correspondence
Revenue.	of the Foreign Department is now
Revenue-Irrigation.	classified and recorded will be
Finance.	abolished, and the title of the
Military.	Branch of the office concerned will
Political.	determine the heading of papers both
General.	

("Revenue-Irrigation" head was created in January 1870).

for issue and record. That is to say, all letters issued from the Frontier Branch will be headed Foreign Department, and will be eventually recorded under the heading "Frontier". Letters issued from the External Branch will be headed Foreign Department, and recorded under the heading "External", and so on for the Internal and General Branches.

2. The arrangement of the Proceedings volumes under the new system will be:-

- i) A General Index for the whole volume.
- ii) The A Table of Contents, the A Proceedings, and the B Table of Contents of the Frontier Branch.

* Foreign Department, B-General-G, August 1884, Nos. 77-78, p. 11.

iii) The A Table of Contents, the A Proceedings, and the B Table of Contents of the External Branch.

iv) The A Table of Contents, the A Proceedings, and the B Table of Contents of the Internal Branch.

v) The A Table of Contents, the A Proceedings, and the B Table of Contents of the General Branch.

. The Issue Branch will open a number list for the Frontier Branch, thus completing each Branch with a separate number list; and instead of maintaining as at present seven sets of numbers for despatches to the Secretary of State, it will keep one list for the whole of the despatches of all the Branches.

. There will be, as heretofore, but one Secret volume for both the Frontier and External Branches; but as the bulk of the Secret work is in the Frontier Branch, that Branch will keep the tables, the External Branch taking numbers therefrom for any Secret Collections they may have, in the manner directed for the General Branch in Office Order No. 72.

15.8.1884

Sd/-J. W. R.

APPENDIX- VI

(The functions of the Foreign Department as on 19 August 1898)*

All business connected with:-

1. External Politics
2. Relations with Foreign States beyond the limits of India
3. The recognition of Consuls
4. The grant of Passports
5. The control of relations with Frontier Tribes and of the administration of Police and Militia employed in connection with such Tribes.
6. The Political Service and the Berar Commission
7. Relations with Native States and Feudatories within the limits of India
8. The Imperial Service Corps
9. The control of the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Ajmere-Merwara, and British Baluchistan, other than business specially allotted by this rule to another Department.
10. The supervision of the Department for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Native States
11. Extradition and extra-territoriality
12. Political Prisoners
13. Political Pensions
14. Titles
15. Ceremonials
16. The Orders of the Star of India, Indian Empire and Crown of India.

* Home (Public), 'A', September 1898, nos 91-100 (pp. 111-115).

APPENDIX-VII

The functions of the Foreign Department as on 31 October 1905) *

All business connected with:-

- . External Politics
- . Relations with Foreign States beyond the limits of India
- . The Recognition of Consuls
- . The Grant of Passports
- . The Control of Relations with Frontier Tribes and of the Administration of Police and Militia employed in connection with such Tribes.
- . The Political Service and the North-West Frontier Province Commission.
- . Relations with Native States and Feudatories within the limits of India.
- . The Imperial Service Troops and the Imperial Cadet Corps
- . The control of the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, and Ajmer-Merwara in British India, and of all places in Native States in India administered by the Governor-General in Council, save in so far as relates to any particular class of business in any of the said territories or places which is by or under any other provision in this rule allotted to another Department.
- 0. Extradition and Extra -territoriality
- 1. Political Prisoners
- 2. Political Pensions
- 3. The Chiefs' Colleges
- 4. Titles
- 5. Ceremonials, and
- 6. The orders of the Star of India, Indian Empire and Crown of India.

* Foreign Department, General-B, July 1906, No. 129, p. 3-corres.

APPENDIX- VIII

(Change of designation of the Foreign Department to Foreign and Political Department from 1 January 1914)

Extracts from the Foreign Department, Office Memorandum No. 2360-G, dated, Simla, 19 December 1913:-*

In view of the appointment of a Political Secretary to the Government of India, His Excellency the Viceroy has decided that, with effect from the 1st January 1914, the designation of the Foreign Department will be "The Foreign and Political Department"..... The Secretaries will be styled "The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India", and "The Political Secretary to the Government of India".

Sd/-H. Wilkinson,
Deputy Secretary to the
Government of India.

x x x x x

Extracts from Office Order, dated 6 January 1914:

Generally speaking the 'Foreign' Section will include all matters emanating from or relating to the frontiers of India or territories outside India, and the 'Political' Section all matters relating to or emanating from Native States or areas administered by the Foreign and Political Department.....

Sd/-L. W. Reynolds,
Deputy Secretary (Political)

* (i) Foreign and Political Department, General-B, February 1914, Nos. 185-186, pp. 24-26, 69-70, and (ii) Home (Public) Department, Part-B, January 1914, No. 163, p. 1.

APPENDIX - IX

(The functions of the Foreign and Political Department, consequent on the formation of the Education, Health and Lands Department on 16 April 1923) *

All business connected with:-

1. External Politics
2. Relations with Foreign States beyond the limits of India
3. Consular appointments
4. Passports
5. Emigration to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia and foreign countries other than Surinam
6. The control of relations with Frontier Tribes and of the administration of Frontier Constabulary and militia employed in connection with such tribes
7. The control of the administration of the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Ajmer-Merwara and the pargana of Manpur in British India, and of all places in Indian States administered by the Governor-General in Council, save in so far as it relates to any particular class of business in any of the said territories or places which is by or under any other provision in this rule allotted to another Department
8. Extradition and extra-territoriality
9. The Political Service
10. Political prisoners
11. Political pensions
12. Relations with Indian States and Eudatories within the limits of India
13. Indian States Forces
14. The Chiefs' Colleges
15. The Indian Orders of the Star of India, Indian Empire, and Crown of India and all British Orders
16. Indian titles
17. Ceremonials.

Simla
4 May 1923

R(eading)
Governor General

* Home (Public) File No. 172 of 1923, Serial Nos. 1-15.

APPENDIX -X

(The bifurcation of Foreign and Political Department into two separate Departments, viz. : (I) External Affairs Department and (II) Political Department on 1 April 1937)

I

Extracts from External Affairs Department
Notification No. 6-Fed. I, dated 1 April 1937*

It is hereby notified that with effect from the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935 the new designation of the Foreign side of the present Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India will be "the External Affairs department".

2. The term "Foreign Secretary" shall be the short designation of the administrative head of the External Affairs Department, but for the purpose of official communications, the full designation shall be "Secretary to the Government of India in the External Affairs Department."

Sd/-H. A. Metcalfe
Secretary to the Government of India,
External Affairs Department.

* External Affairs Department File No. 22-F.O./1937,
p. 1-corres.

Extracts from Foreign and Political Department Notification
No. 144-Fed, dated 4 March 1937*

Notification

It is hereby notified that, with effect from the date on which Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935 comes into force, the following designations have been prescribed for official use:-

1. The short designation of the office described in Section 3(2) of the Government of India Act, 1935, namely:

"His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States"

shall be the "Crown Representative".

2(a). The headquarters secretariat of the Crown Representative corresponding to the present Political side of the Foreign and Political Department, shall be known as the "Political Department", and

(b) the Service now known as the "Indian Political Department" shall be known as the "Indian Political Service".

3. The term "Political Secretary" shall be the short designation of the administrative head of the "Political Department" Secretariat, but for the purpose of official communications the full designation shall be "Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative".

x

x

x

x

x

Sd/- B. J. Glancy,
Political Secretary to the
Government of India.

* Political Department File No. 19-Federation of 1936.

APPENDIX - XI

(The functions of the Indians Overseas Department
on its creation on 14 October 1941)*

The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce the creation from the 14th October 1941 of a Department of Indians Overseas. This Department will deal with the following heads of business:-

1. Regulation of Emigration from India to other parts of the British Commonwealth (including questions relating to the rights and status of such emigrants) and of the entry into India of immigrants from such parts.
2. Pilgrimage to Hedjaz, other than pilgrimage to Hedjaz, via Iraq.
3. Repatriation of Indians from other parts of the British Commonwealth and of Indian pilgrims stranded at Jeddah.

x x x x x x x

16th October 1941

Sd/- E. Conran-Smith
Secretary to the Government of India
Home Department.

* Extracts from Home Department File No. 208/1941-Public
(Resolution No. 208/1941-Public, dated 16 October 1941).

APPENDIX- XII

(The functions of the Commonwealth Relations Department on its creation on 30 March 1944)*

In modification of the Home Department Resolution No. 208/41-Public, dated 16th October 1941, the Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that with effect from the 30th March 1944, the name of the Department of Indians Overseas has been changed to the "Department of Commonwealth Relations." The Department as thus designated, will deal with the conduct of relations between India and the Dominions in addition to the heads of business mentioned in the Resolution cited above.**

Sd/- E. Conran-Smith,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.

1 April 1944

* Extracts from Home Department File No. 114/1944-Public (C) (Home Department Resolution No. 114/1944-Public (C), dated 1st April 1944).

** In Appendix-XI.

APPENDIX - XIII

(Redistribution of some functions amongst the (I) Home Department, (II) External Affairs Department, and (III) Commonwealth Relations Department from 26 August 1946) *

The following subjects dealt with by the (i) Home, (ii) External Affairs, and (iii) Commonwealth Relations Departments were redistributed amongst them from 26 August 1946 as shown below:-

I. HOME DEPARTMENT:

1. Immigration from Foreign and Commonwealth countries, except those to which Reciprocity Act applies.
2. The entry of persons, other than returning emigrants, from Commonwealth countries, except those to which the Reciprocity Act applies.
3. The grant of visas and endorsements for entry into India, and the regulation of the movements of foreigners in India.
4. Naturalization.
5. European vagrants inside India.

II. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT :

6. Extradition from British India to foreign countries, and the reverse process.
7. Extradition from India to foreign countries, except emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the return of the emigrants; deportation and repatriation of the subjects of foreign states from India and of Indian nationals from foreign countries to India, except repatriation of Muslim Haji pilgrims from Jeddah, passports and visas, excluding the grant of visas or endorsements for entry into India.

* Extracts from the Home Department letter No. 102/1946-Public, dated 26 August 1946 (External Affairs Department File No. 179-AD/1946, pp. 7-8).

III. COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT :

8. Extradition from British India to Commonwealth countries and the reverse process.
9. All emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and the emigration from India to Commonwealth countries, and the return of the emigrants, immigration to India from Commonwealth countries, deportation and repatriation of the subjects of Commonwealth countries from India and of Indian nationals from such countries to India.
10. Preventive detention for reasons of state connected with Commonwealth affairs.

APPENDIX -XIV.

(The main headings of functions in the (I) External Affairs Department, (II) Commonwealth Relations Department, and (III) Political Department as in September 1946 when the "Interim Government" was formed) *

I. External Affairs Department

1. External Politics
2. Relations with Foreign States (other than Commonwealth countries), i. e. China, Japan, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Siam, America, European countries, Russia, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Palestine, Somali Coast, Abyssinia, Arabia, Nepal and Tibet, etc.
3. Consular appointments
4. Passports
5. Control of Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, N. W. F. and Dera Ghazi Khan District and Gilgit and matters relating to the Indian States of Kalat, Las Bela, Kharan, Dir, Swat, Chitral, Amb, Hunza and Nagar and Sikkim, and British Baluchistan and Leased areas.
6. Extradition.
7. Foreign Refugees
8. Repatriation of destitute Indians, British subjects from Persia, etc.
9. Foreign Settlements in India (Portuguese Possessions and French Establishments)
10. Himalayan Expeditions
11. Foreign Publicity

* Administrative Directory of the Government of India, September 1946.

12. All Cyphering and de-cyphering work for all the Departments of the Government of India.
13. League of Nations and United Nations Organisation
14. Post-War developments in Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal, Sikkim and Gilgit, and Persia and Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms.

Commonwealth Relations Department

1. Conduct of relations between India and the Dominions
2. Welfare and safeguarding of interests of Indians proceeding to or domiciled in other parts of the British Commonwealth
3. Administration of the Indians Emigration Act and the Rules framed thereunder
4. Regulation of emigration from India to other parts of the British Commonwealth
5. Administration of the Reciprocity Act, 1943 and the Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944, framed thereunder
6. Enquiries in respect of relatives in India of Indians domiciled in South Africa and Northern and Southern Rhodesias for purposes of their entry into these countries
7. Miscellaneous enquiries in respect of Dominions and Colonies within the British Commonwealth
8. Repatriation of indigent Indians from Dominions and Colonies
9. Pilgrimage to Hedjaz other than pilgrimage to Hedjaz, via Iraq
10. Repatriation of Indian pilgrims stranded at Jeddah
11. Whereabouts and welfare of British subjects stranded in Japanese occupied territories within or without the Empire

12. Maintenance of evacuees in India including questions relating to employment of evacuees other than Government Servants and European British subjects
13. Repatriation from India of evacuees to their homes and questions connected therewith
14. Immigration into India to relation to Reciprocity Act, 1943.

III. Political Department

1. All business connected with the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States.

APPENDIX -XV

(The Resolution on the merger of the (I) External Affairs Department and (II) Commonwealth Relations Department into one "External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department" on 1 June 1947)

*

Home Department Resolution No. 235/1947-Public,
dated 28 May 1947 :

The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce the amalgamation with effect from the 1st June 1947, of the External Affairs Department and the Commonwealth Relations Department into one Department designated "The Department of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations".

*

In External Affairs File No. 78-AD/1947, pp. 5-6 (corres).

APPENDIX-XVI

(The main headings of functions in the (I) Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, and (II) Ministry of States as in 1948 soon after Independence)*

I. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations

A. External Affairs Wing

1. External Politics
2. Relations with foreign states (excluding Burma) beyond the limits of India
3. All matters affecting foreign diplomatic and consular officers in India
4. Passports and Visas excluding the grant of visas or endorsements for entry into India
5. Indians in Palestine and in all countries outside the Commonwealth except Surinam
6. The control of tribal areas on the North-East Frontier and Sikkim
7. Extradition of criminals and accused persons from India to foreign countries and vice versa, and general administration of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903) and extra territoriality

* Administrative Directory of the Government of India(1948), New Delhi, 1949, pp. 161, 173 and 413.

(i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Commonwealth Relations Department were merged to become one Department on 1 June 1947, viz., External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department. This Department was redesignated as Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations on 29 August 1947. (iii) Political Department was changed to States Department on 5 July 1947, and then redesignated as Ministry of States on 29 August 1947.

8. Preventive detention in India for reasons of State connected with External Affairs
9. Political pensions paid to foreign refugees and descendants of those who rendered service abroad
10. Ceremonial matters relating to foreign visitors and consuls
11. Emigration from India to foreign countries except emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 and the return of emigrants
12. Foreign settlements in India
13. Himalayan expeditions
14. Post War Reconstruction and Development in areas with which the External Affairs Ministry are concerned
15. United Nations Organisation
16. Indian Foreign Service
17. Foreign Publicity
18. Appointments in Embassies and Consulates abroad
19. Cyphering and de-cyphering of telegrams for all Ministries of the Government of India.

B. Commonwealth Relations Wing.

(Commonwealth countries should be taken to include British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories)

1. Conduct of relations (other than commercial) with Burma and Commonwealth countries including the rights of Indians in such countries
2. Agreement with Commonwealth countries except those subject matters, which are the special concern of some other Ministry
3. Extradition from India to Commonwealth countries and the reverse process

4. All emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, and emigration from India to Commonwealth countries and the return of emigrants, immigration to India from the Union of South Africa or any other country to which the Reciprocity Act applies, deportation and repatriation of the subjects of Commonwealth countries from India and of Indian nationals from such countries to India
5. Preventive detention for reasons of State connected with Commonwealth affairs
6. Pilgrimages to Hejaz and Holy shrines in Iraq, Iran and the Hejaz, via Iraq and repatriation of Muslim pilgrims from Jeddah and Iraq.
7. Recovery of advances granted to evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., during their stay in India
8. Return of Indians to Commonwealth countries previously occupied by the enemy.

II. Ministry of States

All business arising out of the relations of the Government India with Indian States.

(Change of designation of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations to Ministry of External Affairs, with effect from 16 March 1949) *

Resolution

The Governor General has decided that with effect from 16th March 1949, the name of the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations be changed to " Ministry of External Affairs".

Sd/-H. V. R. Iyengar
Secretary to the
Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

* Ministry of Home Affairs File No. 34-2/1949-Public, dated nil (retained in Ministry of External Affairs File No. 17-28/AD II/1949, p. 12-corres). A separate Office Order on the subject was also issued from the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, vide, F.No. 26(79)-ADI/1949 dated 14 March 1949.

APPENDIX -XVIII

(The functions of the (I) Ministry of External Affairs, and (II) Ministry of the States as on 15 June 1954)*

I. Ministry of External Affairs

1. External politics
2. Relations with foreign states and Commonwealth countries
3. All matters affecting foreign diplomatic and Consular Officers in India
4. Passports and Visas excluding the grant of Visas or endorsements for entry into India, but including the grant of entry permits to South Africans of non-Indian origin under the Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules 1944
5. Welfare and rights of Indians in all countries beyond the limits of India
6. The control of tribal areas on the North East Frontier specified in Part 'B' of the Table appended to para. 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, excluding the administrative control over the execution of road works in those areas
7. Extradition of criminals and accused persons from India to foreign and Commonwealth countries and vice versa, and general administration of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), and extra-territoriality
8. Preventive detention in India for reasons of State connected with external and Commonwealth affairs
9. Political pensions paid to foreign refugees and descendants of those who rendered service abroad.

*

Subjects for which various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are responsible. Published by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi, in July 1954.

The Ministry of States ceased to exist and merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955.

10. Ceremonial matters relating to foreign and Commonwealth visitors and diplomatic and Consular Representatives
11. Repatriation of the nationals of foreign and Commonwealth states from India and deportation and repatriation of Indian nationals from foreign and Commonwealth countries to India
12. Foreign Settlements in India
13. Himalayan expeditions
14. Post War Reconstruction and Development in areas with which the External Affairs Ministry is concerned
15. United Nations, Specialised Agencies and other International Conferences
16. Indian Foreign Service
17. Foreign Publicity
18. Political treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign and Commonwealth countries except those the subject matters of which are the special concern of some other Ministry
19. All emigration under the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, from India to Overseas countries and the return of emigrants; immigration to India from the Union of South Africa or any other country to which the Reciprocity Act may apply
20. (a) Pilgrimages to places outside India and pilgrim parties from India to shrines in Pakistan and vice versa
(b) Muslim shrines in India
21. Recovery of advances granted to evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., during their stay in India
22. Return of Indians to Commonwealth countries previously occupied by the enemy
23. Abducted Women
24. All question relating to administration of Chandernagore

25. Evacuation of Non-Muslims from Pakistan to India
26. Kashmir in so far as External Affairs, Communications and Defence are concerned
27. Notification regarding commencement or cessation of a state of war
28. Foreign jurisdiction
29. Piracies and crimes committed on the high seas or in the air; offences against the law of nations committed on land or the high seas or in the air
30. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry
31. Fees in respect of any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry
32. Offences against laws with respect to any of the subjects allotted to this Ministry
33. Hospitality Fund of the Government of India.

- Note:-
- (i) Commonwealth countries should be taken to include British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories.
 - (ii) Responsibility of the Ministry of External Affairs relating to questions in Parliament concerning Parts 'B' and 'C' States in so far as they involved India's relations with Pakistan-
 - (a) Raids on the Indo-Pakistan border by Pakistan Nationals. The questions in respect of Rajasthan, Kutch and Tripura.
 - (b) Demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary. The questions in respect of Rajasthan, Kutch and Tripura.

II. Ministry of States*

1. Supervisory control over the Governments of Part B States.
2. Administration of Part C States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura.
3. Grant of sanction to the filing of suits against the Rulers of India States under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. Extension of Central Laws or Laws in force in Part A States to Part C States, under the provisions of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950.

* Descriptive Memoir of Ministry of States (as on 1 April 1954) published by the Ministry of Home Affairs (in Ministry of States File No. 40(28)-Adm/1954).

APPENDIX -XIX

(List of Divisions and Sections in the Ministry of External Affairs as on 4 October 1954)*

I. ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

1. Regulations and Coordination (Reg & Coord) Section
2. Foreign Service Personnel (FSP) Section
3. Personnel-B (Pers-B) Section
4. Personnel-C (Pers-C) Section
5. Personnel Records (PR) Section
6. Organisation and Method (O & M) Section

II. FINANCE DIVISION

1. Budget Section
2. Audit (Aud) Section
3. Establishment I (E-I) Section
4. Establishment II (E-II) Section
5. Cash Section
6. Finance General (FG) Section
7. Hospitality Section

III. SUPPLIES & SERVICES DIVISION

1. Stationery and Equipment (SE) Equipment
2. Property Section
3. Transport (T) Section

* Ministry of External Affairs File No. 3(1)-O & M/1954,
p. 1-corres.

4. General (G) Section
5. Communications and Security(C & S) Section
6. Central Cypher Bureau (CCB)

IV. TERRITORIAL DIVISION

A. AMERICAS DIVISION

(All countries in North and South Americas)

1. Americas (AMS) Section

(B) WESTERN DIVISION

(United Nations and Europe (excluding United Kingdom))

1. United Nations-I(UN-I)Section
2. United Nations-II(UN-II)Section
3. Europe (Eur)Section
4. Goa and Pondicherry(GP)Section

(C) EASTERN DIVISION

(China, Japan, Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and North-East Frontier Agency)

1. North-East Frontier (NEF)Section
2. North-East Frontier Agency(NEFA)Section

(D) SOUTHERN DIVISION

(Middle East and South-East Asia)

1. Arab World and Turkey (AWT)Section
2. Iran and Afghanistan (IA)Section
3. South East Asia (SEA)Section
4. Burma and Ceylon (BC)Section
5. Abducted Persons (AP) Section

(E) AFRICAN DIVISION

(Africa, United Kingdom and Colonies, and Emigration)

1. Africa I (AFR-I) Section
2. Africa II (AFR-II) Section
3. United Kingdom (UK) Section
4. Emigration (EM) Section

(F) PAKISTAN DIVISION

1. Pakistan-I (PAK-I) Section
2. Pakistan-II (PAK-II) Section
3. Pakistan-III (PAK-III) Section
4. Bengal (BL) Section

V. OTHER DIVISION

A. PROTOCOL DIVISION

(Protocol, Consular, Passports and Visas)

1. Passport and Visa I (PV-I) Section
2. Passport and Visa II (PV-II) Section
3. Pakistan Special Passport (PSP) Section
4. Central Passport Organisation (CPO)
5. Consular Section
6. Protocol-I (PT-I) Section
7. Protocol-II (PT-II) Section
8. Protocol-III (PT-III) Section

(B) EXTERNAL PUBLICITY DIVISION

1. External Publicity (Administration) (XPA) Section
2. External Publicity (Publicity) (XPP) Section
3. External Services (XS) Section
4. Technical (Tech) Section

(C) HISTORICAL DIVISION

(D) ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DIVISION

APPENDIX -XX

(Lists of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads in
the National Archives of India)

1. List of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads in the Custody of the Imperial Record Department (Published by the Imperial Record Department), New Delhi, 1941. 1759-1880, 1890

This is a consolidated printed catalogue of the original Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads from 1 December 1759 to 30 August 1880, and one Convention with China relating to Sikkim and Tibet, dated 17 March 1890. The texts and translations of most of the Treaties were published in A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, Vols. I-XIV, by C. U. Aitchison. References with regard to the entries of these Treaties in Aitchison's volumes are indicated in the catalogue.

2. List of Treaties, Conventions and other allied documents in various languages (in one bound volume: manuscript) 1880-1946

The Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on 10 January 1955. The Treaties, Conventions and other allied documents in various languages (1880-1946) comprising 25 bundles (in 517 covers and 2 rolls), which had remained in the custody of the Ministry of States, were handed over by that Ministry to the Ministry of Home Affairs at the time of merger. These were received in the National Archives of India from the

Ministry of Home Affairs in February 1955. A Register (in manuscript) of these Treaties etc. (with subjects) was also received along with the documents.

All the Treaties, Conventions and other allied documents from 1759 to 1946 are preserved as a separate series in Godrej almirahs.

The language and total number of the documents in the batch (1880-1946) are given below:-

1.	English	...	851	(including 2 maps, 1, photocopy of document, and 1 volume).
2.	French	...	36	(including 18 with English translation)
3.	Russian	...	1	(with English translation).
4.	Portuguese	...	4	(with English translation).
5.	English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish	...	2	volumes.
6.	Arabic	...	105	(including 82 with English translation).
7.	Persian	...	237	(including 116 with English translation, and 1 map).
8.	Hindi	...	1	(with English translation).
9.	Hindi and Urdu	...	1	(with English translation).
10.	Hindi and Tibetan	...	1	
11.	Urdu	...	2	(with English translation).
12.	Gujrati	...	1	(with English translation).

13.	Chinese	...	11	(including 7 with English translation).
14.	Chinese and Tibetan	...	2	(including 1 with English translation).
15.	Chinese and Turkish	...	5	(with English translation).
16.	Tibetan	...	4	(including 2 photo-copies of documents).
17.	Bhutanese	...	2	(with English translation).
18.	Japanese	...	3	

Total: 1,269 documents (1880-1946) (with 92 maps and plans and other enclosures, e.g., appendices, duplicates and photo-copies etc.)

APPENDIX -XXI

(List of "A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries", Compiled by C. U. Aitchison)

(Revised by the authority of the Foreign and Political Department)

- Vol. I: The Treaties, &c. relating to the Punjab, the Punjab States and Delhi. Calcutta, 1931.
(Revised and continued up to 1929).
- Vol. II: The Treaties, &c. relating to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces. Calcutta, 1930.
(Revised up to 1929).
- Vol. III: The Treaties, &c. relating to the States in Rajputana. Calcutta, 1932.
(Revised and continued up to 1930).
- Vol. IV: The Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India and the Mediatized Chiefs. Calcutta, 1893.
(Revised and continued up to the 1893).
- Vol. V: The Treaties relating to the Central India Agency. Part I: The Treaties relating to the Central India Agency. Part II: Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Calcutta, 1909.
(Revised and continued up to the 1st June 1906).
- Vol. VI: The Treaties, &c. relating to the Western India States and Baroda. Calcutta, 1932.
(Revised and continued up to 1930).
- Vol. VII: The Treaties, &c. relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part I-The Peshwa, the Mahi-Kantha Agency and the Rewa Kantha Agency. Calcutta, 1931.
(Revised and continued up to 1929).
- Vol. VIII: The Treaties, &c. relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part II-Kaira Agency, Surat Agency, Thana Agency, Kolaba Agency, Sholapur Agency, Poona Agency, Satara Agency, Bijapur Agency, Belgaum Agency, Dharwar Agency, Nasik Agency, Kolhapur Residency and Southern Mahratta Country States Agency, Sukkur Agency and the Lapsed States. Calcutta, 1931.
(Revised and continued up to 1929).

- Vol. IX: The Treaties, &c, relating to Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg. Calcutta, 1929.
(Revised and continued up to 1929).
- Vol. X: The Treaties, &c, relating to Madras and the Madras States. Calcutta, 1930.
(Revised and continued up to 1929).
- Vol. XI: The Treaties, &c, relating to Aden and the South Western Coast of Arabia, the Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf, Muscat (Oman), Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Calcutta, 1933.
(Revised and continued up to the end of 1930).
- Vol. XII: The Treaties, &c, relating to Persia, Arab Principalities in the Persian Gulf, and Oman, Calcutta, 1909.
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- Vol. XIII: The Treaties &c, relating to Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam and Burma. Calcutta, 1931.
(Revised up to 1929).
- Vol. XIII: The Treaties &c, relating to Persia and Afghanistan. Calcutta, 1933.
(Revised up to the end of 1930).
- Vol. XIV. The Treaties, &c, relating to Eastern Turkistan, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, and Siam, Calcutta, 1929.
(Revised and continued up to 1929). (Reprinted in 1937).

* There are two Volumes Nos. XII.

APPENDIX -XXII

(List of (A) Inextenso Publications, (B) Selections from Records and (C) Other Publications of Records of the Foreign Department) 1

(A) Inextenso Publications

"Indian Records Series: Fort William-India House Correspondence" and other contemporary papers relating thereto (Foreign Series, 1756-1800) 2

1. Volume XIV: : (Foreign, Secret, Select Committee, 1752-1781): Editor, Amba Prasad (To be published).³
2. Volume XV : (Foreign and Secret, 1782-1786): Editor, C. H. Philips and B. B. Misra, Delhi, 1963.
3. Volume XVI : (Foreign, Secret and Political, 1787-1791): Editor, Syed Hasan Askari, Delhi, 1976.
4. Volume XVII : (Foreign, Political and Secret, 1792-1795): Editor, Y. J. Taraporewala, Delhi, 1955.
5. Volume XVIII: (Foreign, Political and Secret, 1796-1800): Editor, Rev. Father H. Heras, Delhi, 1974.

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1. For List of (A) Inextenso Publications, (B) Selections from the Records, and (C) Other Publications of Records of the Home Department, see Appendix-XVII of Part II of the Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/ Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957), New Delhi, 1977
 2. The Director of Archives, Government of India, is the General Editor of the Series.
 3. Secret, Select Committee Letters date back to the year 1756 . But some letters addressed to the Court of Directors in the Home, Public, Miscellaneous Series from 1752 to 1763 are also included in Volume XIV. Similarly, some Select Committee and Secret Letters are also included in Volume VI (1770-1772), which mainly covers Public Letters. Volumes I-XIII (1748-1800) contain Public Letters.

(B) Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department.

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1. Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the years 1849-50 and 1850-51, by Henry M. Lawrence, John Lawrence and Robert Montgomery, Calcutta, 1853 (No. II).
2. Papers relating to the Resignation of His Excellency General Sir Chas. J. Napier, G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief in India, Calcutta, 1853 (No. III).
3. Survey of the River Gonga. Road over the Tounghoop Pass. Report on the Cotton Fields of Pegu, Calcutta, 1854 (No. IV).
4. General Report on the Administration of the Punjab Territories comprising the Punjab proper, and the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States, for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53, Agra, 1855 (No. VI).
5. Punjab Road, Report for the years 1853-54, Calcutta, 1854, (No. VII).
6. Papers relating to the Teak Forests of Pegu, Calcutta, 1855, (No. IX).
7. Report on the Census taken on the 1st January 1855 of the Population of the Punjab Territories. Papers connected with the Administration of Mysore, Calcutta, 1856 (No. XI).
8. Report showing the Relations of the British Government with the Tribes Independent and Dependent, on the North-West Frontier of the Punjab, from Annexation in 1849 to the close of 1855. District Memorandum of Derah Ishmael Khan, Calcutta, 1856 (No. XII)
9. Papers regarding the Jubbulpore School of Industry, by Capt. G. R. Edwards. Flax Operations in the Punjab, by Henry Cope. Survey Reports of the Central and Northern Portions of Pegu, by Lieut. W. S. Trevor and Lieut. R. Oakes, Calcutta, 1856 (No. XV).
10. General Report on the Administration of the Punjab Territories from 1854-55 to 1855-56 inclusive, Calcutta, 1856 (No. XVIII).

11. Reports on the Geography of the Province of Pegu and on the Working of the Topographical Survey. Report on the District of Toungthoo. Journal of a Tour from Toungthoo to the Salween River. Papers regarding Major J. Jacob's complaint against certain remarks of the Punjab Board of Administration on the Silk Experiment at Lahore, Calcutta, 1856 (No. XX).
12. Report on the Guicowar's Hospital. Notices on Karen Nee. E. O'Riley, Jubbulpore School of Industry. Statement of Criminals Disposed of by the Thuggee Department and Survey of the Andamans, Calcutta, 1858 (No. XXIV).
13. Account of the Valley of Munnipore and of the Hill Tribes with a Comparative Vocabulary of the Munnipore and other Languages, by Major W. McCulloch, Political Agent at Munnipore, Calcutta, 1859 (No. XXVII).
14. Report on the Teak Forests of Pegu for 1856, Calcutta, 1860 (No. XXVIII).
15. Progress Report of the Forests of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for 1858-59 and 1859-60, Calcutta, 1861 (No. XXIX).
16. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Districts for 1875-76, Calcutta, 1876 (No. XXX).
17. Report on the Bustar and Kharonde Dependencies of the Raepore District, Calcutta, 1861 (No. XXX).
18. Report on the Pegu Teak Forests for the years 1857-58 to 1859-60, Calcutta, 1861 (No. XXXI).
19. Report on the Altaran Forests for the year 1860 with Appendix, Calcutta, 1861 (No. XXXII).
20. Report on the Affairs of Khelat from 1857 to 1860. Report of operations in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department during 1859 and 1860. Report on the Hyderabad Medical School, Calcutta, 1861 (No. XXXIV).
21. Papers relating to (1) The Dependency of Bustar, (2) Journey to Kokan, and (3) Coal Mines at Thatay Khyoung, Calcutta, 1863 (No. XXXIX).
22. Report on the Settlement of the Peshawar District (with Map). Calcutta, 1865 (No. XLVI).

23. Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition (with Map) and Report of the Karennee Mission, Calcutta, 1865 (No. XLVIII).
24. Journal of the Salween Surveying Expedition during the Season 1864-65 (with Route Map) , Calcutta, 1865 (No. XLIX).
25. Report on the Settlement of the Siam and Tenasserim Boundary, by Lieutenant A. H. Bagge, R. E. , Calcutta, 1866 (No. L).
26. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories Com-
prised within the Central India Agency for the year 1865-66,
by Lieut. Col. R. J. Meade, Calcutta, 1867 (No. LI).
27. Report on the Revenue Settlement of the Nursingpore District,
Central Provinces, by R. C. Grant and A. M. Russel . Also
Report on the Census of the Central Provinces, Calcutta,
1867 (No. LIII).
28. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Dumoh District,
Jubbulpore Division (Central Provinces), by A. M. Russell,
1866, Calcutta, 1867 (No. LV).
29. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Wurlah District
of the Central Provinces, by H. Rivett-Carnac, B. C. S. , 1867,
Calcutta, 1867 (No. LVI).
30. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Baitool District
of the Nerbudda Division (Central Provinces), by W. Ramsay,
B. C. S. , 1866, Calcutta, 1867 (No. LVII).
31. Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana, for the
years 1865-66 and 1866-67, Part-I, Calcutta, 1867 (No. LVIII).
32. Report on the Political Administration of Rajpootana, for the
years 1765-6 and 1866-7, Part-II, Calcutta, 1867 (No. LIX).
33. Report on the Political Administration of Territories com-
prised within the Central India Agency for the year 1866-67,
Calcutta, 1868 (No. LX).
34. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Saugor District
(Jubbulpore Division, Central Provinces), by Lieutenant
Colonel J. N. H. Maclean, 1867, Calcutta, 1868 (No. LXI).
35. Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Bhundra Dis-
trict (Central Provinces), by A. J. Lawrence, B. C. S. , 1868,
Calcutta, 1868 (No. LXII).

36. (1). Narrative of a Mission to Mandalay.
(2). Settlement Report of the British Pergunnah of Maunpore.
(3). Observations on State and Administration of Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
(4). Report on the Maramedi Hills, Calcutta, 1868 (No. LXIII).
37. Political History of the State of Jeypore, Calcutta, 1868 (No. LXV).
38. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States for 1867-68, by Lieut. Col. R. H. Keatinge, etc., Calcutta, 1868 (No. LXVI).
39. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1867-68, by Lieut. Col. R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General of India, Calcutta, 1868, (No. LXVIII).
40. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana State, 1868-69, Calcutta, 1869 (No. LXXIII).
41. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1868-69, by Col. H. D. Daly, C. B., Officiating Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1869 (No. LXXV).
42. Annual Report of the Munnipore Political Agency for 1868-69, by Dr. R. Brown, Political Agent, Munnipore, Calcutta, 1870 (No. LXXVIII).
43. Official Narrative of the Expedition to Explore the Trade Routes to China via Bhamo under the guidance of Major E. B. Sladen, Political Agent, Mandalay with connected papers, Calcutta, 1870 (No. LXXIX).
44. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1869-70, Calcutta, 1870 (No. LXXXI).
45. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1869-70, by Major-Gen H. D. Daly, Calcutta, 1870 (No. LXXXII).
46. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1870-71, by Col. J. C. Brooke, etc., Calcutta, 1871 (No. LXXXIV).

47. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1870-71, by Major Genl. H. D. Daly, C. B., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1872 (No. LXXXVI).
48. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1871-72, Calcutta, 1872 (No. C).
49. Report on the various Arab Tribes in the Neighbourhood of Aden, having Treaty Relations with the Government of India, by Major Genl. C. W. Tremenneer, Calcutta, 1872 (No. CI).
50. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency for the year 1871-72, by Major Genl. H. D. Daly, C. B., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1872 (No. CII).
51. Administration Report of the District of Ajmere and Mhairwara for 1871-72, Calcutta, 1874 (No. CIII).
52. Record of the March of the Mission to Seistan under the Command of Major General F. R. Pollock, C. S. I., -By Surgeon H. W. Bellew, Personal Assistant, Calcutta, 1873 (No. CIV).
53. Voyage on the Euphrates, Suklewich to Muskeneh, Calcutta, 1873 (No. CV).
54. Report on the Political Administration on the Rajpootana States, 1872-73, Calcutta, 1873 (No. CVII).
55. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1872-73, Calcutta, 1873 (No. CVII).
56. Annual Administration Report of the Munnipoor Agency for the year ending 30th June 1873, Calcutta, 1874 (No. CIX).
57. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1872-73, by Col. J. Watson, Calcutta, 1874 (No. CX).
58. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1872-73, by L. S. Saunders, Calcutta, 1874 (No. CXII).
59. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1873-74, by Major General H. D. Daly, C. B., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1874 (No. CXIV).

60. Report of the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1873-74, Calcutta, 1875, (No.CXVII).
61. Annual Administration Report of the Munnipoor Agency, 1873-74, Calcutta, 1875 (No.CXVIII).
62. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1873-74, by A.C.Lyall, Calcutta, 1875 (No.CXIX).
63. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail, and Sanitary, Report for 1874, Calcutta, 1875 (No.CXX).
64. Administration Report of Zanzibar and its Dominions for the year 1873-74, by F.Holmwood, Calcutta, 1875 (No.CXXI).
65. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1874-75, Calcutta, 1875 (No.CXXII).
66. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1874-75, by Major Genl.Sir H.D.Daly, Calcutta, 1875 (No.CXXII).
67. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department (with returns) for the year 1874, by Major E.R.C.Bradford (General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXIV).
68. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1874-75, by L.S.Saunders, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXV).
69. Administration Report of Munnipoor Agency for the year ending 13th June 1874-75, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXVI).
70. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1875, by Surgeon Major W.J.Moore, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXVII).
71. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1875-76, by Lieut.Col.E.C.Ross, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXVIII).
72. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States, 1875-76, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXIX).

73. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1875-76, by L.S.Saunders, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXX).
74. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department (with returns) for the year 1875, by Major E.R.C.Brandford, C.S.I., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXXI).
75. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1875-76, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXXII).
76. Annual Administration Report of the Munnipoor Agency for the year 1875-76, Calcutta, 1876 (No.CXXXIV).
77. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1875-76, by Major General Sir H.D.Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1877 (No.CXXXV).
78. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1876-77, by Lieut.Col.W.F.Prideause, Calcutta, 1877 (No.CXXXVIII).
79. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1876-77, Calcutta, 1877 (No.CXXXIX).
80. Report on the Administration of Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1876-77, by L.S.Saunders, Calcutta, 1877 (No.CXL).
81. Rajputana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1876, Calcutta, 1877 (No.CXLI).
82. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1876, by Major E.R.C.Bradford, Calcutta, 1878, (No.CXLII).
83. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1876-77, by Major General Sir H.D.Daly, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor General of India, Calcutta, 1878 (No.CXLIV).
84. Report on the Administration of the Baroda-State for 1876-77, by Sir T.Madava Row, Calcutta, 1878 (No.CXLV).

85. Rajputana, Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1877, Calcutta, 1878 (No. CXLVIII).
86. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1877-78, Calcutta, 1878 (No. CXLIX).
87. Report on the Working of Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1877, by Major P. D. Henderson, Calcutta, 1878.
88. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1877-78, Calcutta, 1878 (No. CLI).
89. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency, 1877-78, by Lieut-Col. E. C. Ross, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Calcutta, 1878 (No. CLII).
90. Annual Administration Report of the Manipur Agency for the year 1877-78, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLIII).
91. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1877-78, by Lieut-Genl. Sir H. D. Daly, K. C. B., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLIV).
92. Correspondence regarding the Law of Land Sale, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLV).
93. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1877-78, by Sir T. Madava Row, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLVI).
94. Annual Administration Report of the Garo Hills for 1878-79 by H. N. Peet, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLVIII).
95. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1878, by Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLXI).
96. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1878-79 by Major E. R. C. Bradford, etc., Calcutta, 1880 (No. CLXII).
97. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1878, by Major P. D. Henderson, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLXIII).

98. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1878-79, Calcutta, 1879 (No. CLXIV).
99. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1878-79, by Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Calcutta, 1880 (No. CLXV).
100. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central Agency for 1879, Calcutta, 1880 (No. CLXVI).
101. Annual Administration Report of the Manipur Agency for the year 1878-79, by Lieut-Col. J. Johnston, Calcutta, 1880 (No. CLXVIII).
102. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1878-79, Calcutta, 1880 (CLXIX).
103. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1879-80, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Ross, Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Calcutta, 1880 (No. CLXXI).
104. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1879-80, by L. S. Saunders, Calcutta, 1880 (No. CLXXII).
105. Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1879, by Surgeon-Major G. S. Sutherland, Calcutta, 1881 (No. CLXXV).
106. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajpootana States, 1879-80, by Lieut-Col. E. K. C. Bradford, Calcutta, 1881 (No. CLXXVI).
107. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1879-80, by Lieut-Genl. Sir H. D. Daly, Calcutta, 1881, (No. CLXXVII).
108. Report on the Administration of the Baroda-State for 1879-80, by Sir T. Madava Row, Calcutta, 1881 (No. CLXXIX).
109. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1880-81, by Lieut-Col. E. C. Ross, Calcutta, 1881, (No. CLXXXI).

110. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1880, by Lieut-Col. P. L. Henderson, C. S. I., General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Calcutta, 1881 (No. LXXXII).
111. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1880-81, by Lieut-Col. C. K. M. Walter, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CLXXXIII).
112. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere Mhairwara Districts for 1880-81, Calcutta 1882 (No. CLXXXIV).
113. Rajputana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Report for 1880, by L. L. Spencer, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CLXXXVI).
114. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for the year 1880-81, by Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CLXXXVII).
115. Rajputana Dispensary, Vaccination, Dispensary, and Jail Report for 1881, by L. D. Spencer, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CLXXXVIII).
116. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for the year 1881, by J. Lambert, C. I. E., Officiating General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CLXXXIX).
117. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1882, Calcutta, 1883 (No. CLXXXIXA).
118. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1881-82, by E. C. Ross, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CXC).
119. Report of the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1881-1882, Calcutta, 1882 (No. CXCII).
120. Report on the Administration of the Baroda State for 1880-81, Calcutta, 1883 (No. CXCIII).
121. Report of the Political Administration of Rajputana States for 1882-1883, Calcutta, 1884 (No. CXCIII).
122. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts for 1881-82, Calcutta, 1883 (No. CXCIV).

123. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1882-83, Calcutta, 1884 (No. CXCV).
124. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1882-1883, Calcutta, 1884 (No. CXCVI).
125. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1883, by Surgeon Major J.H. Newman, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CXCVII).
126. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for the year 1883-84, by Lieut-Col. E.C. Ross, Calcutta, 1884 (No. CXCVIII).
127. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1883-84, by Col. E.H.C. Bradford, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CXIX).
128. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1883-84, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCI).
129. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1883-84, by L.S. Saunders, Calcutta, 1884 (No. CCII).
130. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1884-85, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCVII).
131. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States 1884-85, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCVIII).
132. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1884-85, by T.C. Plowden, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCX, Serial No. 2).
133. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1885, by Col. P.D. Henderson, Calcutta, 1886 (No. CCXI, Serial No. 4).
134. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1884, by Col. P.D. Henderson, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCXIV).
135. Rajputana, Vaccination, Dispensary, and Jail Report for 1884, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCXII, Serial No. 1).

136. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1884-85, Calcutta, 1885 (No. CCXIII, Serial No. 2).
137. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1884-85, Calcutta, 1886 (No. CCXVI, Serial No. 3).
138. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1885, Calcutta, 1886 (No. CCXI, Serial No. 4).
139. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1885-86, Calcutta, 1886 (No. CCXX, Serial No. 5).
140. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary, and Jail Report for 1885, by Suregeon Major L.D. Spencer, Calcutta, 1886 (No. CCXXI, Serial No. 6).
141. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1885-86, by Col. Sir E. Bradford, Calcutta, 1886 (No. CCXXII, Serial No. 7).
142. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1885-86, Calcutta, 1887 (No. CCXXV, Serial No. 8).
143. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1885-86, Calcutta, 1887 (No. CCXXVI, Serial No. 9).
144. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf Political Agency and Muscat Political Agency for 1886-87, Calcutta, 1887 (No. CCXXIX, Serial No. 10).
145. Rajputana Sanitary, Dispensary, and Jail report for 1886, Calcutta, 1887 (No. CCXXX, Serial No. 11).
146. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1886-87, by Col. G.M. Trevor, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXXXIV, Serial No. 12).
147. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1886-87, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXXXV, Serial No. 13).
148. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1886, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXXXVI, Serial No. 14).

149. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1885-86, by Col. Sir O. St. John, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXXXVII, Serial No. 15).
150. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency, 1886-87, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXLI, Serial No. 16).
151. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1886-87, by Col. Sir O. St. John, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXLII, Serial No. 17).
152. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1887, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXLIII, Serial No. 18).
153. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1887, by Col. P. D. Henderson, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXLIV, Serial No. 19).
154. Administration Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1887-88, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXLV, Serial No. 20).
155. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1887-88, Calcutta, 1888 (No. CCXLIX, Serial No. 21).
156. Report of the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1887-88, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCL, Serial No. 22).
157. Report of the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1887-88, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCL, Serial No. 22).
158. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1887-88, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCLV, Serial No. 23).
159. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1888-89, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCLVII, Serial No. 24).
160. Administration Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1888-89, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCLIX, Serial No. 25).
161. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1888, by Col. P. D. Henderson, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCLX, Serial No. 26).

162. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1888, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCLXI, Serial No. 27).
163. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1888-89, Calcutta, 1889 (No. CCLXII, Serial No. 28).
164. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1888-89, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXVI, Serial No. 29).
165. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1887-88, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXVIII, Serial No. 30).
166. Report of the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1889-90, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXX, Serial No. 31).
167. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1889-90, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXXI, Serial No. 32).
168. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination and Jail Report for 1889, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXXII, Serial No. 33).
169. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1889, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXXIII, Serial No. 34).
170. Administration Report of the Persian Gulf and Muscat Political Agency for 1889-90, Calcutta 1890 (No. CCLXXIV, Serial No. 35).
171. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1889-90, Calcutta, 1890 (No. CCLXXVI, Serial No. 36).
172. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1888-89, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXVII, Serial No. 37).
173. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1890-91, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXVIII, Serial No. 38).
174. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1890-91, by Gen. Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXIX, Serial No. 39).

175. Report of the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1890-91, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXX, Serial No. 40).
176. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary, and Jail Report for 1890, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXXII, Serial No. 41).
177. Report of the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1890, Calcutta, 1891, (No. CCLXXXIII, Serial No. 42).
178. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1889-90, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXXIV, Serial No. 43).
179. Administration Report of the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1890-91, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXXV, Serial No. 44).
180. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Merwara Districts for 1890-91, Calcutta, 1891 (No. CCLXXXVII, Serial No. 45\$).
181. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1890-91, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCLXXXVIII, Serial No. 46).
182. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1891-92, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCLXXXIX, Serial No. 47).
183. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1891, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCXC, Serial No. 48).
184. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1891-92, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCXCI, Serial No. 49).
185. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1891-92, by Lieut-Col. F. H. Jackson, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCLXL, Serial No. 50).
186. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1891-92, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCXCIII, Serial No. 51).
187. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1891-92, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCXCIV, Serial No. 52).

188. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1891, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCXCVI, Serial No. 53).
189. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1892-93, Calcutta, 1893 (No. CCCI, Serial No. 55).
190. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Lakaiti Department for 1892, Calcutta, 1893 (No. CCCIL, Serial No. 56).
191. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1892-93, Calcutta, 1893 (No. CCCIII, Serial No. 57).
192. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1892-93, by Lieut-Col. A. C. Talbot and Major J. H. Sadler, Calcutta, 1892 (No. CCCIV, Serial No. 58).
193. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1892-93, by Major F. W. Suell, Calcutta, 1893 (No. CCCV, Serial No. 59).
194. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1892-93, Calcutta, 1893 (No. CCCVII, Serial No. 60).
195. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1891-92, Calcutta, 1893 (No. CCCVIII, Serial No. 61).
196. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1892, Calcutta, 1893 (Corrected 1894) (No. CCCIX, Serial No. 62).
197. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1892-93, Calcutta, 1894 (No. CCCX, Serial No. 63).
198. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1893, Simla, 1894 (No. CCCXI, Serial No. 64).
199. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1893-94, Calcutta, 1894 (No. CCCXII, Serial No. 65).
200. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1893-94, Calcutta 1894 (No. CCCXIII, Serial No. 66).

201. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1893-94, Calcutta, 1894 (No.CCCXV, Serial No.67).
202. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1893-94, by Col.J.Biddulph, Calcutta, 1894 (No.CCCXVI, Serial No.68).
203. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1893-94, Calcutta, 1894 (No.CCCXVII, Serial No.69).
204. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1893, Calcutta, 1894 (No.CCCXVIII, Serial No.70).
205. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1893-94, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXIX, Serial No.71).
206. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central Agency for 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXX, Serial No.72).
207. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1894, Simla, 1895 (No.CCCXXI, Serial No.73).
208. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXXII, Serial No.74).
209. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1894-95, by Col.N.C.Martelli, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXXV, Serial No.75).
210. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Residency and Muscat Political Agency for 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXXVI, Serial No.76).
211. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1894, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXXVII, Serial No.77).
212. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1894-95, Calcutta, 1895 (No.CCCXXVIII, Serial No.78).
213. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1894-95, Calcutta, 1896 (No.CCCXXIX, Serial No.79).
214. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1895, by C.S.Baylay, Simla, 1896 (No.CCCXXXII, Serial No.80).

215. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1895-96, Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXXXIII, Serial No. 81).
216. Report on the Researches into the Muhammadan Libraries of Lucknow, by Alois Sprenger, Ph.L., Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXXXIV, Serial No. 82).
217. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1895-96, Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXXXV, Serial No. 83).
218. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency for 1895-96, by F. A. Wilson, Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXXXVIII, Serial No. 84).
219. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1895-96, by Lieut-Col. N. C. Martelli, Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXXXIX, Serial No. 85).
220. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary, and Jail Report for 1895, Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXL, Serial No. 86).
221. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1895-96, Calcutta, 1896 (No. CCCXLI, Serial No. 87).
222. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1895-96, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCXLIII, Serial No. 88).
223. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1896-97, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCXLIV, Serial No. 89).
224. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1896, Simla, 1897 (No. CCCXLV, Serial No. 90).
225. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1896-97, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCXLVI, Serial No. 91).
226. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1896-97, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCXLVII, Serial No. 92).
227. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1896-97, Calcutta, 1897, (No. CCCXLVIII, Serial No. 93).

228. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1896-97, by H. S. Barnes, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCXLIX, Serial No. 94).
229. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1896, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCL, Serial No. 95).
230. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1896-97, Calcutta, 1897 (No. CCCLI, Serial No. 96).
231. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1897, Simla, 1898 (No. CCCLIV, Serial No. 97).
232. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1897-98, Calcutta, 1898 (No. CCCLV, Serial No. 98).
233. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1897-98, Calcutta, 1898 (No. CCCLVII, Serial No. 99).
234. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1897-98, Calcutta, 1898 (No. CCCLIX, Serial No. 100).
235. Report on the Political Administration of Territories within the Central India Agency for 1897-98, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1898 (No. CCCLX, Serial No. 101).
236. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1897-98, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXIII, Serial No. 102).
237. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1897, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXIX, Serial No. 103).
238. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1897-98, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXV, Serial No. 104).
239. Report on Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1898-99, Simla, 1899 (No. CCCXVII, Serial No. 105).
240. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1898, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXVIII, Serial No. 106).
241. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1898-99, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXIX, Serial No. 107).

242. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1898-99, by Lieutenant-Colonel W.K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXXI, Serial No. 108).
243. Report on the Political Administration of Rajputana States for 1898-99, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXXII, Serial No. 109).
244. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1898-99, by Col. H.W. Wylie, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXIII, Serial No. 110).
245. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1898, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXXIV, Serial No. 111).
246. Report on the Administration of Ajmere-Merwara for 1898-99, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXV, Serial No. 112).
247. Report on the Political Administration of Baroda State for 1899-1900, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXVII, Serial No. 114).
248. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1899-1900, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXIX, Serial No. 115).
249. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1899-1900, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXX, Serial No. 116).
250. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within Central India Agency for 1899-1900, by C.S. Bayley, I.C.S., Offg. Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXXI, Serial No. 117).
251. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1899, Calcutta, 1899 (No. CCCLXXXII, Serial No. 118).
252. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1899-1900, Calcutta, 1900 (No. CCCLXXXIII, Serial No. 119).
253. Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1899, Calcutta, 1901 (No. CCCLXXXIV, Serial No. 120).

254. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1900-1901, Calcutta, 1901 (No. CCCLXXXV, Serial No. 121).
255. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1900-1901, Simla, 1901 (No. CCCLXXXVI, Serial No. 122).
256. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1900, Calcutta, 1901 (No. CCCLXXXVII, Serial No. 123).
257. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1899-1900, Calcutta, 1901 (No. CCCLXXXIX, Serial No. 125).
258. Annotated Returns of the Dispensaries in Central India for 1900, by Lieut. Colonel A. Lane, M.D., I.M.S., Administration Medical Officer for Central India, Calcutta, 1901 (No. CCCXC, Serial No. 126).
259. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within Central India Agency for 1900-1901, by Lieut.-Col. M.G. Meadey, C.I.E., Offg. Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1902 (No. CCCXCI, Serial No. 127).
260. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Agency and Maskat Political Agency for 1901-1902, Calcutta, 1902 (No. CCCXCII, Serial No. 128).
261. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1900 and on Vaccination for the year 1900-1901, Calcutta, 1902 (No. CCCXCIV, Serial No. 130).
262. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1901-1902, Calcutta, 1902 (No. CCCXCV, Serial No. 131).
263. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1900-1901, Calcutta, 1902 (No. CCCXCVI, Serial No. 132).
264. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1901-1902, Calcutta, 1902 (No. CCCXCVII, Serial No. 133).
265. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within Central India Agency for 1901-1902, by C.S. Bayley, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1903 (No. CCCXCVIII, Serial No. 134).

266. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1901, by Lieutenant-Colonel P.A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1902 (No.CCCXCIX, Serial No.135).
267. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1901 and on Vaccination for the year 1901-1902, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCC, Serial No.136).
268. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1901-1902, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCCI, Serial No.137).
269. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902, Simla, 1903 (No.CCCCIII, Serial No.138).
270. Administration Report on Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency, 1902-1903, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCCIV, Serial No.139).
271. Report on the Political Administration of Baroda State for 1902-1903, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCCV, Serial No.140).
272. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1902, by Lieutenant-Colonel P.A. Weir, M.B., I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCCVI, Serial No.141).
273. Report of the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency, 1902-1903, by C.S. Bayley, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCCVII, Serial No.142).
274. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1902-1903, Calcutta, 1903 (No.CCCVIII, Serial No.143).
275. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1902 and on Vaccination for the year 1902-1903, Calcutta, 1904 (No.CCCCIX, Serial No.144).
276. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1902-03, Calcutta, 1904 (No.CCCCX, Serial No.145).

277. Report on the Working of the Thagi and Lakaiti Department for 1903, Simla, 1904 (No. CCCXI, Serial No. 146).
278. Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1903-1904, Calcutta, 1904 (No. CCCXII, Serial No. 147).
279. Report on the Political Administration of the Baroda State for 1903-1904, Calcutta, 1904 (No. CCCXIII, Serial No. 148).
280. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1903 and on Vaccination for the year 1903-4, Calcutta, 1904 (No. CCCXIV, Serial No. 149).
281. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1903, by Major J.R. Roberts, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1904 (No. CCCXV, Serial No. 150).
282. Report on the Political Administration of the Territories with in Central India Agency for 1903-1904, by C.S. Bayley, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Calcutta, 1904 (No. CCCXVI, Serial No. 151).
283. Administration Report on the Baluchistan Agency for 1903-1904, Calcutta, 1904, (No. CCCXVII, Serial No. 152).
284. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1903-1904, Calcutta, 1905 (No. CCCXVIII, Serial No. 153).
285. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1904 and on Vaccination for the year 1904-1905, Calcutta, 1905 (No. CCCXIX, Serial No. 154).
286. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Registration of Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1904, by Major J.R. Roberts, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXX, Serial No. 155).
287. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1904-1905, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXXI, Serial No. 156).
288. Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States for 1904-1905, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXXII, Serial No. 157).

289. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1904-1905, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CXXIII, Serial No.158).
290. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1905, and on Vaccination for the year 1905-1906, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXXV, Serial No.160).
291. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination, and on the Registration of Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency for 1905, by Major J.R. Roberts, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXXVI, Serial No.161).
292. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1905-1906, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXXVIII, Serial No.163).
293. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1906-07, Calcutta, 1908 (No. CCCXXVIII, Serial No.163A).
294. Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06, Calcutta, 1907 (No. CCCXXIX, Serial No.164).
295. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1905-1906, Calcutta, 1906 (No. CCCXXX, Serial No.165).
296. Report on Sanitation; Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1906, Vaccination for the year 1906-1907, Calcutta, 1907 (No. CCCXXXII, Serial No.167).
297. Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-1907, Calcutta, 1907 (No. CCCXXXIII, Serial No.168).
298. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1906-1907, Calcutta, 1908 (No. CCCXXXIV, Serial No.169).
299. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1907-1908, Calcutta, 1908 (No. CCCXXXV, Serial No.170).
300. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Registration of Vital Statistics in the Central India Agency, for 1906, by Major J.R. Roberts, I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1908, (No. CCCXXXV, Serial No.170 A).

301. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails Rajputana for 1907, and on Vaccination for the year 1907-1908, Calcutta, 1908 (No. CCCCXXXVI, Serial No. 171).
302. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Registration of Vital Statistics in Central India for 1907, by Major J. H. Roberts, I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1908 (No. CCCCXXXVII, Serial. 172).
303. Administrative Report on the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1907-1908, Calcutta, 1909 (No. CCCCXXXVIII, Serial No. 173).
304. Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for 1907-1908, Calcutta, 1909 (No. CCCCXXXIX, Serial No. 174).
305. Administration Report on the Sikkim State, for 1908-1909, Calcutta, 1909 (No. CCCCXL, Serial No. 175).
306. Report on the Working of the Dispensaries, Jail Hospitals, on Vaccination and on the Registration of Vital Statistics in Central India Agency for 1908, by Major J. H. Roberts, I. M. S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, Calcutta, 1909 (No. CCCCXLI, Serial No. 176).
307. Report on the Administration of Ajmer-Merwara for 1908-1909, Calcutta, 1910 (No. CCCCXLII, Serial No. 177).
308. Correspondence Between His Excellency Lord Minto and certain Ruling Chiefs regarding measures to be taken for the Suppression of Sedition, and Extracts, from Speeches during His Excellency's Recent Tour, Calcutta, 1910 (No. CCCCXLIII, Serial No. 178).
309. Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries and Jails in Rajputana for 1908, and on Vaccination for the year 1908-1909, Calcutta, 1910 (No. CCCCXLIV, Serial No. 179).
310. Administration Report of the Sikkim State for 1911-1912, Calcutta, 1912 (No. CCCCL, Serial No. 182).

(C) Other Publications

1. Memorandum on the Records in the Foreign Department, by J. Talboys Wheeler, Calcutta, 1864.
2. An Abstract of the Early Records of the Foreign Department, Part I (1756-1762) by Charles Hill, Calcutta, 1901.
3. Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State Papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India (1772-1785), Volumes I-III, edited by G. W. Forrest, Calcutta, 1890.
4. A Calendar of Indian State Papers, Secret Series, Fort William (1774-75), by H. Scott Smith, Calcutta, 1864.
(The volume is incomplete, as the work of H. Scott Smith was interrupted by his premature death. The work was designed to show how calendaring of records of the Government might be accomplished).
5. Selections from the State Papers of the Governors-General of India, edited by G. W. Forrest:
 - (a) Warren Hastings: Volume I (Introduction)
Volume II (Documents), Oxford, 1910.
 - (b) Lord Cornwallis: Volume I (Introduction)
Volume II (Documents), Oxford, 1926.

APPENDIX-XXIII

(The classification of (I) Records and (II) Indexes in the Foreign Department, including its predecessor and successor bodies)¹

I. RECORDS

(A) Till 1859

Original Consultations

The records ante-dating 1859 **consisted** of two broad classes: (i) Papers created by or disposed of by the Supreme Council of the East India Company at Fort William, Calcutta, and (ii) Correspondence between the Court of Directors, London, and Fort William, Calcutta (Letters from and to Court of Directors). The former constituted the "Proceedings," which were named "Original Consultations" of the Council. The "Original Consultations" consisted of documents, which were placed before the Council for discussion, as also the drafts, or copies of those which were issued at the instance of the Council. The Consultations of each meeting of the Council were grouped together, arranged, and were given serial numbers, according to the order in which these were discussed or disposed of. For the sake of facility in disposing of business, the work relating to a department was allotted to a particular day of the week. The business thus disposed of was recorded in weekly proceedings.

1. Compiled mainly from Foreign Office Rules (1904) (Appendix 14), pp. 30-32, and (1909), pp. 29-31 (in Foreign, General-B, May 1909, Nos. 346-347).

In addition to the recorded Consultations, their copies were also preserved in bound volumes, popularly known as "Proceedings Volumes". The "Letters from and to Court of Directors" were maintained as a separate series.

The "Consultations" were termed as:

1. Secret Consultations
2. Political Consultations, and
3. Foreign Consultations.

The "Secret" and "Political" Consultations were discontinued after 1859 (revived from 1868 and 1861 respectively as "Proceedings").

(B) January-March 1860

1. Foreign Consultations.

(C) April 1860-September 1861

Proceedings

1. Foreign, Part A, Proceedings
2. Foreign, Part B, Proceedings.

The system of recording of "Consultations" underwent certain changes after 1859 owing to the adoption of the portfolio system under Lord Canning. The weekly recording of "Consultations" was abolished, and henceforth every proceeding was to close by the end of the month in which it had been started. The

"Consultation" ceased to be the records of the Council's meetings, and the papers were disposed of by the Member-in-Charge. The name "Consultation" continued to be in use till 31 May 1860 (in the Foreign Department till 31 March 1860), after which it was replaced by the word "Proceedings". Canning administration also saw the introduction of the system of grouping several documents on the same subject together, and using the group as unit for the purposes of numbering.

From 1858 "Letters from and to Court of Directors", were renamed as "Letters from and to Secretary of State for India," which were also maintained as a separate series.

(D) October 1861- August 1882

1. Judicial ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
2. Revenue ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
3. Revenue-Irrigation²
(From January 1870) ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
4. Finance ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
5. Military ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
6. Political ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
7. General ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)

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2. The Revenue Proceedings on Revenue-Irrigation from September 1868 onwards were recorded as "Revenue-Irrigation". But the Revenue-Irrigation Branch itself came into existence in January 1870.

8. Secret Proceedings³ (from 1868 to 1882):
1868: Secret (Home),
1869: Secret (Home) and (India),
1870: Secret (Home), (India), and (Miscellaneous),
1871: Secret (Home), and (India),
July 1871 to August 1882: Secret,
December 1878 to December 1881: Secret Supplementary.

(E) September 1882-August 1884

In September 1882 the Foreign Department was divided into Internal, External, Frontier, and General Branches, and the papers of each branch began to be recorded separately, with the internal letter of the name of the branch added to the record headings. Thus, A-Judicial-I Proceedings, B-Judicial-I Proceedings, Secret-I Proceedings, and so on.

(F) September 1884-1922

In September 1884 the seven subject headings—Judicial, Revenue, Revenue-Irrigation, Finance, Military, Political, and

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3. The recording of separate "Secret" series, which was discontinued after 1859 was revived in 1868, and continued upto August 1882. The "Secret Records" were introduced in Internal and External Branches from September 1882, and General Branch from May 1905. The General Branch "Secret" papers were recorded with those of the Internal Branch till April 1905. The Frontier Branch recorded its "Secret" and "Non-Secret" papers with those of the External Branch till August 1884. In reality the Frontier Branch came into existence in September 1884, rather than in September 1882. Subsequently the "Secret Records" were introduced in other branches, when they were created. Later, some "Secret Records" from 1922-23 onwards were amalgamated with their "Non-Secret" series wherever possible.

General were abolished, and the following classification was adopted:

1. Internal ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
2. External ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
3. Frontier ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
4. General ('A' and 'B' Proceedings)
5. Secret ('I', i.e., Internal, 'E', i.e., External, and 'F', i.e., Frontier Proceedings).

Subsequently when more new branches were created, their records were classified similarly, e.g., the Establishment Branch was created in September 1908, and its records were classified as Establishment ('A' and 'B' Proceedings) and so on.

(G) From 1923 onwards

"File System" was adopted in the Foreign and Political Department from 1922-23 onwards.⁴

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4. Foreign and Political File No. 54-F.O./1926, pp. 11-12. In 1920 the Government of India appointed a "Secretariat Procedure Committee" under the Chairmanship of Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, to enquire into the organisation and procedure of the Civil Secretariats and Attached Offices of the Central Government. As an experimental measure the "File System" was introduced first in Commerce Department. The system was introduced in the Home Department in June 1921, and in 1922-23 in the Foreign and Political Department.

II. INDEXES

(A) Till 1859

1. Annual Indexes (manuscript) for each branch separately.
(Combined Indexes for Secret, Foreign, and Political Branches are also available).⁵
2. Decennial Indexes (printed) for all branches from 1830 onwards (see Serial No. 'C' below).
3. Index to Foreign and Political Department Records, Volume I (1756-80), and Volume II (1781-83) (Published by the National Archives of India in 1957 and 1968 respectively).⁶

(B) From 1860 onwards

1. 1860- Annual Indexes (manuscript) for Foreign Consultations/Proceedings
 2. 1861-Annual Indexes (printed) for all branches
 3. 1862 to 1867- Annual Indexes (printed) for each branch separately, viz., Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General:⁷
(Annual Indexes for Finance Branch are, however, available from 1862 to 1868)
 4. From 1868 onwards-Annual Indexes (printed) for all branches, except for 1922-1923, and 1924-1927 (see Serial No. 'C' below).
-
5. The Records Series in this Guide include the lists of Indexes under their respective branch headings.
 6. See the Records Series of Secret/Select Committee.
 7. See the Records Series of Judicial, Revenue, Finance, Military, Political, and General Branches.

5. Decennial etc. Indexes (see Serial No. 'C' below).

(C) Combined Indexes (other than Annual Indexes)
from 1830 onwards (printed) 8

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | Decennial Indexes | : | 1830-1839
1840-1849
1850-1859
1860-1869 |
| 2. | Sexennial Index. | : | 1870-1875 |
| 3. | Quadrennial Index | : | 1876-1879 |
| 4. | Quinquennial Indexes | : | 1880-1884 |
| 5. | Bi-annual Index | : | 1922-1923 |
| 6. | Quadrennial Index. | : | 1924-1927 |

8. It is more convenient for the research workers to consult the Decennial, Sexennial, Quadrennial and Quinquennial Indexes than the Annual Indexes from 1830 to 1889.

APPENDIX-XXIV

(List of Factory Records)

When the East India Company started trade and commerce in the East, its places of business were known as 'Factories.' The seventeenth century was the time of largest establishment of factories in the East. The series of factories established in various parts of India testified to the 'Company's commercial progress made in this country.

The business transaction (i.e., proceedings/diaries, and correspondence) of the factories are known as Factory Records, but incidentally they also refer to the political events in the country. The Factory Records are not available in the National Archives of India¹ (except at Serial No. 20 below). But these are preserved in the India Office Library and Records, London, as well as in the Tamil Nadu and the Maharashtra State Archives. Those preserved in the West Bengal State Archives, are, however, non-Factory Records.

The Factory Records in the India Office Library and Records ('C' Series) comprise Factory and non-Factory, regular and imperfect series. For examples, Burdwan (G/6), some portion of Dacca (G/15), Dinajpur (G/16), Murshidabad (G/27), and

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1. The microfilms of some of the series of Factory Records are being acquired from the India Office Library and Records, London, in the National Archives of India.

Patna (G/28) series, which are also available in the West Bengal State Archives are non-Factory Records. Besides, some portions of Anjengo (G/1), Fort St. David (G/18), Fort St. George (G/19), and Tellicherry (G/37) series, which are also preserved in the Tamil Nadu State Archives are published in extenso in India.

The list of Factory Records preserved in the India Office Library and Records, London, and their corresponding series available in India, are listed below in Cols. (I) and (II) respectively

(I)	(II)		
<u>In India Office Library and Records, London 2</u>	<u>In India</u> 3		
<u>Series</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Name of the Archives Office</u>	<u>Years</u>
1. Anjengo ... (G/1:21 volumes)	1685-1804	<u>Tamil Nadu (Madras)</u>	1744-1747
The English fort at Anjengo was completed sometime in 1697. In 1813 the Anjengo Factory was abolished.		The Angengo Consultations (1744-1747) are published <u>in Extens</u> in the <u>Records of the Fort St. George</u> series by the Madras Record Office.	
2. <u>List of Factory Records of the late East India Company preserved in the Record Department of India Office, London, 1897: A Guide to the India Office Records (1600-1858), by William Foster, London, 1919 (Reprinted in 1966), pp. 37-40, 70-73, 82-84, and 91-105.</u>			
3. (i) <u>Catalogue of the English Records (1758-1858) preserved in the Historical Record Room of the Government of Bengal Calcutta, 1922;</u> (ii) <u>Guide to the Records in the State Archives of West Bengal, Part I (1758-1858), Calcutta, 1977;</u> (iii) <u>Descriptive Catalogue of the Secret and Political Department Series (1755-1820), compiled by V. G. Dighe, with an Introduction by P. M. Joshi, Bombay, 1954;</u> (iv) <u>The Handbook of the Bombay Archives, Department of Archives, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay, 1978;</u> (v) <u>Records of the Fort St. George series, published by the Madras Record Office/Tamil Nadu State Archives, Madras.</u>			

2. Balasore ... 1679-1687
(G/2:1 volume) ---

The right to establish a factory at Balasore was granted to the East India Company in 1642. In 1657 the Agency at Balasore was made subordinate to the Hooghly Factory.

3. Bombay ... 1669-1710
(G/3:31 volumes)

Bombay island was ceded to the English Crown in 1661, and in 1668, the King handed it over to the East India Company. In 1687, the Chief control of the Company's possessions in India was transferred from Surat to Bombay, which was erected into an independent Presidency in 1708.

- Maharashtra ... 1720
(Bombay) onwards.

The transactions of the Bombay Government, it would appear, began to be recorded under the Public Department from 1715. But the first Diary Volume of the Bombay Government that is preserved belongs to 1720. However, one volume of Hon. Court's Inwards (1681-85) is also preserved.

4. Bomeo ... 1648-1814
(G/4:1 volume) -----

5. Branch ... 1775-1781
(G/5:5 volumes)

The Broach Factory was established in 1616. It was made subordinate to Surat, and subsequently to Bombay.

- Maharashtra ... 1772-
(Bombay) 1783

The "Commercial Residency Northward (1774-1835)" series also includes the records of Surat, Broach, Cambay and Kathiawar.

6. Burdwan ... 1774-1779
(G/6:14 volumes)

These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue. Burdwan was a Division of the Bengal Presidency rather than a Factory.

- West Bengal ... 1774-
(Calcutta) 1779

These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue.

7. Calcutta ... 1690-1708
(G/7:11 volumes) _____
- Job Charnock, the Agent of the East India Company, founded the city of Calcutta in 1690. By 1696 Fort William was built there.
8. Cambay ... 1804-1807 Maharashtra
(G/8:1 volume) (Bombay)
- Cambay Factory was subordinate to Surat, and subsequently to Bombay. "The Commercial Residency Northward (1774-1835" series, however, includes the records of Surat, Broach, Cambay and Kathiawar).
9. Cape of Good Hope ... 1773-1836
(G/9:23 volumes) _____
10. Celebes ... 1613-1674
(G/10:1 volume) _____
- An English Factory was established at Macassar in 1613, and lasted with various vicissitudes until the district was conquered by the Dutch in 1667.
11. Ceylon ... 1762-1806
(G/11:57 volumes) _____
- In 1762 the English first came in contact with Ceylon. In 1802 the whole seaboard of Ceylon became the possession of the British Crown.
12. China and Japan ... 1596-1840
(G/12:293 volumes) _____

13. Conimere ... 1682-1685
(G/13:3 volumes) _____
- Conimere Factory was established in October 1682. The place was abandoned as a factory on the purchase of Fort St. George in 1698.
14. Cuddalore ... 1681-1687
and Porto (G/14:3 volumes) _____
Novo
- These factories were subordinate to that of Fort St. George. The first building at Cuddalore was erected in 1683. In July 1688 these factories were transferred to Conimere.
15. Dacca ... 1678-1779 West Bengal ... 1773-
(Calcutta)
- These include the proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue. Dacca Factory was established about 1666. In 1817 the Company's Commercial Residency at Dacca was abolished. These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue.
16. Dinajpur ... 1774-1778 West Bengal ... 1774-
(Calcutta) 1778
(G/16:5 volumes)
- These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue. These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue.
17. Egypt and ... 1644-1870
the Red (G/16:4 volumes) _____
Sea.
18. Fort St. ... 1690-1759 Tamil Nadu ... 1747
David (Madras) onwards.
- This place which contained a fort was purchased by the Company in 1690. Fort St. David was the seat of the Madras Presidency from 1746 to 1752. Letters from Fort St. David (1747-50) and Letters to Fort St. David (1747-50) are published in extenso by the Madras Record Office.

19. Fort St. ... 1655-1758 Tamil Nadu ... 1670
George (G/19: 48 volumes) (Madras) onward

In March 1639, Francis Day, Chief of the Settlement at Armagon obtained from the representative of Raja of Vijaynagar, a grant of the site of Land on which Madras now stands. A factory was then constructed, and the factors at Armagon were removed to it. It was at first made subordinate to Bantam, but in 1653 it was raised to the rank of Presidency.

Various series of records of Fort St. George are published in extenso in the Records of Fort St. George series by the Madras Record Office/Tamil Nadu State Archives, e.g., Despatches from England 1670-1758; Despatches to England (1694-1751); Letters from Fort St. George (including letters to Subordinate Factories (1679-1763); Letters to Fort St. George (1681-1785); Letters from Tellicherry (1729-1751); Letters to Tellicherry (1726-1750); Diary and Consultation Book (Military Department) (1752-1758); Anjengo Consultations (1744-1747); Country Correspondence (Public Department) (1740, 1748-1749, 1751); Pleadings in the Major's Court (1731-1733, 1736-1737, 1742-1745); Country Correspondence (Political Department) (1800-1804), etc.

20. Hooghly ... 1664-1687
(3/20: 11 volumes)

The Hooghly Factory was established in 1650. It was removed to Sutanati (later known as Calcutta) about 1685.

National Archives of India, (New Delhi)

One volume of General Letters (copies) from the Hooghly Factory, Bengal, to its Subordinate Factories (1680-1681) is available in the "Miscellaneous Records" of the Home Department. The letters are dated from 4 December 1680 to 30 November 1681. Most of these letters are included in Bengal and Madras Papers (Vol. I, 1670-1688), published by the Imperial Record Department, Calcutta, in 1928. Two other volumes are: Vol. II (1688-1757), and Vol. III (1757-1785).

21. Java ... 1597-1827
(3/21:80 volumes) —
22. Karwar ... 1666 and 1717 Maharashtra ... 1720-
(3/22:1 volume) (Bombay) 1752
23. Kashim- ... 1676-1759
bazar (3/23:13 volumes) —

In 1658 the Company had established a factory at Kashimbazar, subordinate to Fort St. George. This factory along with others in Bengal were confiscated by the Nawab Shaista Khan in 1686. The Kashimbazar Factory Records ceased to exist from March 1759.

24. Madapollam ... 1676-1786
(G/24: 3 volumes) —
- The factory was subordinate to Masulipatam.

25. Malda ... 1680-1693
(G/24:2 volumes) —
- The factory was established in the latter part of the 17th century.

26. Mausaliapatam .. 1622-1700
(G/26:13 volumes) —

A factory appears to have been established at Mausaliapatam in 1615, but was abandoned in 1628. It was re-established in 1631, when this station became the centre of English trade in those parts. In 1685 the factory was again temporarily dissolved but was subsequently revived.

27. Murshidabad .. 1770-1779 (G/27:17 volumes)	<u>West Bengal</u> ... 1773. <u>(Calcutta)</u> 1780
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These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue.

- (i) These are proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue.
- (ii) The Chief of the Factory at Kashimbazar also performed the duties of the Resident at the Durbar of Murshidabad till the two posts were separated in 1767. Hence the following series of records are also available in the State Archives of West Bengal:-
 - (a) Resident at the Durbar of Murshidabad (27 December 1769-10 October 1770, and 28 September 1772-2 March 1774), and
 - (b) Controlling Council of Revenue at Murshidabad (July 1770-September 1772)

Some of the records of the Resident at the Durbar of Murshidabad and Controlling Council of Revenue at Murshidabad are printed in extenso in Bengal Historical Records.

28. Patna ... 1620-1782 (G/28:21 volumes)	<u>West Bengal</u> ... 1765- <u>(Calcutta)</u> 1780
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The Patna Factory was established in the early part of the second half of the 17th century. In 1686, the factory was seized by the Nawab of Bengal, but it was subsequently re-established.

These are the records of the Chief and Council at Patna, and Controlling Council of Revenue at Patna.

The duplicate volumes of the proceedings (May 1774-June 1779) are also available in the Bihar State Archives, Patna.

29. Persia and ... 1620-1822
 Persian ... (G/29:35 volumes)
 Gulf. _____
30. Petapoli ... 1682-1687
 (G/30:3 volumes)
 The factory was dissolved in
 1687.
31. Rajapur ... 1659-1660
 (G/31:1 volume) _____
32. St. Helena ... 1676-1836
 (G/32:163 volumes) _____
33. Siam ... 1679-1683
 (G/33:1 volume)
34. Straits ... 1769-1830
 Settle- (G/34:200 volumes)
 ments

The records relating to Penang (Prince of Wales Island), Singapore, and Malacca are grouped in this series. The island of Penang was acquired by the British on 12 August 1786, which happened to be the birthday of Prince of Wales (later, King George IV, who was born on 12 August 1762, and ascended the English throne in 1820; he was the eldest son of King George III). The newly acquired island was named after the Prince of Wales. Malacca was taken from the Dutch in 1795, restored in 1818, and finally ceded by Holland to Great Britain in 1824. A settlement was established at Singapore in 1819. It was for sometime subordinate to Bencoolen (Fort Marlborough) in Sumatra, but in 1823 it was placed under the Government of Bengal

In 1805 Penang was constituted a separate Presidency with a Governor and Council. Singapore and Malacca were added to it in 1826 to form one Government. The seat of Government remained at Penang until ten years later, when it was transferred to Singapore. On 1 April 1867 the Straits Settlements were transferred from the control of the Government of India to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonial Office).

35. Sumatra . . . 1615-1828
(G/35:163 volumes)

Achin, Tikou, Jambi, and other parts were visited from time to time by the Company's vessels, and the factories were maintained for varying periods at several of these points. The English settlement at Bencoolen was established in 1684, under the name of York Fort. This was removed in 1714 to a more healthy site in the same neighbourhood, the name of Fort Marlborough being given to the new building. The agency there, which had previously been subordinate to Madras, was in February 1703 raised to the rank of a Presidency under a Governor and Council. This arrangement lasted until 1785, when the settlement was reduced to a Residency, and placed under the Government of Bengal. In 1825 all the British possessions in Sumatra were made over to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca and the Dutch settlements in India.

36. Surat ... 1619-1809
(G/36:127 volumes)
- (The volume No. G/36/35, however, is not available).
- During 17th and 18th centuries Surat ranked as the chief export and import centre of India. It soon became the principal place of the Company's trade in India, and remained the seat of the Western Presidency until that seat was transferred to Bombay in 1687.
- An Outward Letter Book of 1630 of the Surat Factory is perhaps the oldest British document now extant in India. A gap of 15 years then occurs, after which the Surat Inward and Outward Letters are now extant in India from 1646 onwards. The gaps in these books in the Maharashtra State Archives are many and long. The volumes there contain only a few letters compared with the number of years they cover. The Surat Diaries in the Maharashtra State Archives extend from 1659 to 1809. The rest of the old Surat Records, as also the records of the factories at Karwar, Rajapur, and Hubli appear to have been lost or destroyed.
- The "Commercial Residency Northward (1774-1835)" series also includes the records of Surat, Broach, Combay, and Kathiawar.
37. Tellicherry... 1716-1793
(G/37:12 volumes)
- The Presidency at Surat established a factory at Tellicherry in 1683.
- Letters from Tellicherry (1729-51), (Volumes 1-8), and Letters to Tellicherry (1726-50) (Volumes 1-12), in small volumes, are published in extenso by the Madras Record Office in Records of the Fort St. George, series.
38. Thana ... 1775-1799
(G/38:10 volumes)

Maharashtra .. 1630
(Bombay) 1809
(with many gaps)

Tamil Nadu ... 1726 on-
(Madras) wards

Maharashtra ... 1776-
(Bombay) 1817

39. Vizaga- ... 1684-1695 ...
Patam (G/39:1 volume)

About the middle of the 17th century the Company established a factory here, which in 1699 was seized by the Mughals. In the following year, it was, however, restored.

40. Miscell- ... 1608-1834 ...
aneous (G/40:33 volumes)

Volume no. G/40/9 (1624-81) consists of a collection relating to:

(i) the establishment of factories in Tanjore (1624), Armagon (1626), Petapoli (1625-31), Mausali patam (1628-38) on account of Triplicane (1681),

(ii) Origin of the settlement of Fort St. George (1658), and

(iii) Revenues at Calcutta (1704-52).

41. Unclassified -- ...

The unclassified records await sorting and listing. These include various series of Factory Records, especially Bombay (G/3), Cape of Good Hope (G/9), China and Japan (G/12), Fort St. George (G/19), St. Helena (G/32), Sumatra (G/35), and Surat (G/36).

42. - - - -

Maharashtra
(Bombay)

In addition to the above Factory Records preserved in the State Archives in India, the following series of Factory/Residency Records* are also available in the Maharashtra State Archives:-

Factories:

Belapur (1780-1781)
Bankot (1756-1814)
Sind (1762-1764)
Mokha (1722-1795)
Basra (Baghdad) (1763-1777)
Jombroon (Persia) (1741-1757).

Residencies:

Karanja (1775-1802)
Kalyan (1781)
Poona (1798-1819)
Redi (1766)
Fort Victoria (Bankot) (1757-1809)
Mokha (1820-1828)
Basra (1766-1811)
Bushire (Persia) (1798-1798)
Diego Garcia Island
(Chagos Archipelago) (1786).

* The Factories also included the Commercial Residencies,. The Residencies looked after the interests of the East India Company at the Courts of the Princely Rulers, and their duties were more or less of a political nature. For the records of other Residencies, see Appendix-XXV.

APPENDIX - XXV

(List of Residency and Political Agency Records)*

(I)

The records of the Residencies and Political Agencies noted below include the holdings of their predecessor and successor bodies from 1759 to 1947. The records are still being arranged in the National Archives of India, and this list is tentative. A clear picture will evolve when these are arranged and listed. Some non-Residency Records which were also received along with these records are included in this list.

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----------|
| 1. | Central India States Agency/Residency | ... | 1806-1947 |
| | Created in 1854 as Central India Agency. Renamed as Central India States Agency in 1933. Became a Residency on 1 April 1937.
HQ. Indore. | | |
| 2. | Bhopal Agency | ... | 1818-1947 |
| | Created in 1818
HQ. Bhopal | | |
| 3. | Indore Agency | ... | 1885-1916 |
| | Created in 1818.
Hq. Indore. | | |

* The Residency and Political Agency Records in the National Archives of India will be covered in a separate Part of the "Guide".

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----------|
| 4. | Bundelkhand Agency | ... | 1805-1947 |
| | Created in 1802 at Kaitha. The headquarters were removed to Nowgong in 1843. As a measure of economy Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand Agencies were amalgamated on 1 December 1931 at Nowgong. The Political Officer was designated as Political Agent in Bundelkhand from 24 June 1933. | | |
| 5. | Baghelkhand Agency | ... | 1805-1932 |
| | Created in 1871.
HQ. Satna. | | |
| 6. | Gwalior Agency/Residency. | ... | 1807-1947 |
| | Created in 1782. Reorganised in March 1921. HQ. Saugor/Broach/Sohad/Gwalior. (It includes the records of Gwalior, Rampur and Benares Agency). | | |
| 7. | Bhopawar Agency/from 1914 Southern States Agency. | ... | 1882-1932 |
| | Created in 1882.
HQ. Sardarpur/Manpur. | | |
| 8. | Malwa Agency/from 1925 Malwa and Southern States Agency/from 1934 again Malwa Agency. | ... | 1860-1947 |
| | Created in 1818 at Mehidpur.
HQ. Agar/Neemuch. | | |
| 9. | Eastern States Agency/Residency | ... | 1892-1947 |
| | Created in 1833. Became a Residency on 1 April 1937.
HQ. Calcutta. | | |
| 10. | Chattisgarh States Agency | ... | 1892-1947 |
| | Raipur Agency was revived as Chittisgarh States Agency in 1936.
HQ. Raipur. | | |

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|
| 11. Orissa States Agency. | ... | 1918-1947 |
| Sambalpur Agency was renamed as Orissa States Agency in 1937.
HQ. Sambalpur. | | |
| 12. Hyderabad Residency | ... | 1782-1947 |
| Created in 1779/1780.
HQ. Hyderabad. | | |
| 13. Madras States Agency/Madras Residency | ... | 1913-1947 |
| Created in October 1923. Became a Residency on 1 April 1937.
HQ. Trivandrum. | | |
| 14. Madras Government Records | ... | 1672-1937 |
| 15. Collectorate Records of Madras Government | ... | 1801-1926 |
| 16. Travancore and Cochin Agency/Residency | ... | 1759-1922 |
| Created in 1800.
HQ. Travancore. | | |
| 17. Kolhapur Residency and Deccan States Agency | ... | 1935-1947 |
| Created in 1933.
HQ. Kolhapur. | | |
| 18. Mysore Residency | ... | 1881-1947 |
| Created in 1881.
HQ. Bangalore. | | |
| 19. Judicial Commissioner of Goorg | ... | 1885-1947 |
| 20. Punjab States Agency/Punjab Residency | ... | 1849-1947 |
| The Punjab States Agency was re-organised on 1 November 1921, and became a Residency on 1 April 1937.
HQ. Lahore. | | |

21. Punjab Hill States Agency ... 1887-1947
 Created on 1 October 1936.
 HQ. Simla.
22. Punjab Government Records ... 1849-1936
 (These records relate to the Punjab States).
23. U.P. Government Records ... 1890-1935
 (The records relate to the U.P. States).
24. Tehri-Jarhwal Records ... 1884-1940
25. Rajputana Agency/Residency ... 1805-1947
 Created in 1832, when the Office of the Superintendent of Ajmer was upgraded. Became a Residency on 1 April 1937.
 HQ. Abu.
26. Mewar Agency/Residency/Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency ... 1826-1947
 Created in 1818, when Captain James Tod became the first Political Agent. It was abolished in 1831, when the Agency came under the administrative control of the Superintendent of Ajmer. The Agency was revived in 1836, and in 1881 it became Mewar Residency. In 1931 it was renamed as Mewar and Southern Rajputana States Agency.
 HQ. Udaipur.
27. Western Rajputana States Agency/Residency... 1832-1947
 Created in 1879. Became a Residency in 1882.
 HQ. Jodhpur.

28. Jaipur Agency/Residency. ... 1818-1947
 Created in March 1821. In 1879 it merged with Eastern Rajputana States Agency, Agra. Designated as Jaipur Residency in 1887. HQ. Jaipur.
29. Eastern Rajputana States Agency ... 1853-1947
 Created in 1869 at Agra. In 1879 the Jaipur Agency merged with this Agency, and it was renamed as Eastern Rajputana States and Bharatpur Agency, with headquarters at Bharatpur. Designated as Jaipur Residency in 1887.
30. Alwar Agency ... 1859-1939
 Created in 1858 at Alwar. It merged with Eastern Rajputana States Agency in 1869.
31. Bikaner Political Agency ... 1877-1914
 Created in 1869 at Bikaner. It was abolished in 1920.
32. Harauti and Tonk Agency ... Some Pre-1925 records
 Created in 1915.
 HQ. Kota.
33. Western India and Gujarat states. ... 1807-1947
 Agency/Residency
 The Agency went through many changes from time to time, and the records are mixed up. The Western India States Agency (Rajkot) was created on 10 October 1924 with the merger of Cutch, Kathiawar and Palanpur Agencies, each of which was a separate Agency under the administrative control of the Political Department of the Government of Bombay. From that date the control of the Agency was taken over by the

Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India. The Baroda and Gujarat States Agency (Baroda) was formed in 1933, made a Residency on 1 April 1937 and merged with the former in 1944. The combined Agency/Residency was then named as Western India and Gujarat States Agency (Rajkot). This combined Agency includes the records of the following Agencies (Nos. 34-41).

34. Western India States Agency. ... 1807-1944

Created on 10 October 1924.
HQ. Rajkot

35. Baroda and Gujarat States Agency/
Residency. ... 1908-1945

Created in 1933.
HQ. Baroda.

36. Kathiawar Political Agency ... 1807-1947

Created in 1920.
HQ. Rajkot.

In 1923 on account of reorganisation of the Kathiawar Political Agency, the Kathiawar States formed into

(i) Western Kathiawar States (with Sorath and Holar Districts) Rajkot, and

(ii) Eastern Kathiawar States (with Jhalawad and Gohalhad Districts), Nadhwan. In 1927 these designations were changed to (i) Western Kathiawar Agency, and (ii) Eastern Kathiawar Agency respectively. In June 1947 the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies merged into one Agency, known as Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agency, and continued to function till the lapse of Paramountcy.

37. Cutch Political Agency ... 1813-1945
 Created in 1815, and reorganised by virtue of Article 19 of Treaty of 1819. It merged with the Western India States Agency in 1924.
38. Banaskantha Agency. ... 1817-1930
 Created in 1925
 HQ. Palampur.
 The designation of Palampur Agency was changed to Banaskantha Agency in 1925. The Banaskantha Agency combined with the Mahikantha Agency in 1933, and the combined Agency was designated as Sabarkantha Agency.
39. Mahikantha Agency ... 1920-1933
 Created in 1920.
 The Mahikantha Agency combined with the Banaskantha Agency in 1933, and the combined Agency was designated as Sabarkantha Agency.
40. Sabarkantha Agency. ... 1935-1944
 Created in 1935.
 HQ. Sadra.
 The Banaskantha Agency and Mahikantha Agency combined in 1933 to form the Sabarkantha Agency. The Sabarkantha Agency was abolished after the Attachment Scheme of 1943, and merged with the Eastern Kathiawar Agency.
41. Rewakantha Agency. ... 1822-1913
42. Bombay Government (Political Department) Records. ... 1920-1933
 These records relate to Kathiawar, Cutch, Palampur and Mahikantha States.

43. Kashmir Residency. ... 1891-1947
Created in 1885.
HQ. Srinagar.

44. Gilgit Agency ... 1914-1939

The Gilgit Agency was headed by a Political Agent at Gilgit (usually with the rank of Lieut-Colonel, e.g., Lieut-Colonel C. A. Smith, C. I. E. in 1920, Lieut-Colonel D. L. R. Loriner, C. I. E., in 1922). The Agency was under the administrative control of the Resident in Kashmir at Srinagar.

After the lapse of Paramountcy, the Kashmir Residency Records (1891-1947) and the records of the O. S. D. (1947-1950) were transferred from Srinagar to the Ministry of External Affairs.

(under intimation to the Ministry of States). The Gilgit Agency Records (1914-1947) containing 59 files in 4 bundles were also sent to the Ministry of External Affairs along with these records. The Kashmir Residency Records (1891-1947), (1947-1950), were transferred to the National Archives of India. The Gilgit Agency Records (1914-1947) were appraised in 1970 in the Ministry of External Affairs, and only 9 files (1914-1939) (Mostly dealing with annual statements of appointments, dismissal, transfer etc. of the staff of the Gilgit Agency) were transferred to the National Archives of India, and the rest 50 files of ephemeral value were destroyed.

(It may be noted that even during the period from 1814 to 1922, the Gilgit Agency preferred to describe their records as "Files", instead of "Proceedings", keeping "Notes" and "Correspondence" portions separately as far as possible. No index of these files is available.)

45. Sind Agency ... 1913-1933.
(565 files)

46. Sikkim Political Agency ... 1903-1938
 HQ. Jangtok
47. Kalat Political Agency ... 1861-1873
48. Nepal Residency. ... 1872-1922

These records were received from the Indian Embassy in Nepal, Kathmandu. (For the creation of the Nepal Residency, see its F.No.95-G/1872).

49. Baghdad Residency (including Bussra Agency). ... 1756-1913

The records were transferred to India in 1918.

50. Baghdad Embassy ... 1918-1933

These include the records of the British Civil Commissioner and High Commissioner at Baghdad. The records were transferred to India in 1941.

(II)

The Residency and Political Agency Records in the India Office Library and Records, London (1757-1947)

On the eve of Indian Independence the records of the Residencies and Political Agencies in various Indian States were examined by the British Administrators in order that records relevant to the relations between the Crown and the Ruling Princes could be extracted and sent to London, where they would continue to be needed. In the process of examination, many files were destroyed. The records which broadly relate to the principles

of the Crown's relations with the Indian Ruling Princes, private affairs of the Rulers, and the internal affairs of the States were despatched to the Commonwealth Relations Office, London, through the British High Commissioner at New Delhi in 1947-48. Some records were sent to the Indian State Government concerned. The remaining records were transferred to the National Archives of India.

The following Residency and Political Agency Records were despatched to London, and are now in the custody of the India Office Library and Records. The records are still being surveyed, arranged, and listed there:-*

1. Baroda and Gujarat States Agency (1820-1947)
2. Central India Agency (1873-1947)
3. Eastern States Agency (1909-1947)
4. Gwalior, Rampur and Benares Agency (1789-1947)
5. Hyderabad Residency (1858-1947)
6. Kashmir Residency (1869-1947)
7. Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency (1864-1947)
(These include a large collection of Bombay Political Department Records).
8. Madras States Agency (1808-1946)
9. Mysore Residency (1757-1947)
10. Punjab Hill States Agency (1855-1944)
11. Rajputana Agency (1836-1947)

APPENDIX -XXVI

(Total shelf-space (approximately in linear metres) occupied by the records of the (A) Foreign Department and its predecessor bodies/Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (E. A. Wing)/ Ministry of External Affairs, (B) Persian Department, (C) Indians Overseas Department, (D) Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C. R. Wing), and (E) Political Department/Ministry of States).

(I)

(A) Foreign Department and its predecessor bodies/Foreign and Political Department/External Affairs Department/Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (E. A. Wing)/ Ministry of External Affairs (1756-1953)

(i) Bound volumes	:	5211
(ii) Bundles	:	7978
(iii) Carton Boxes	:	7003

Total shelf-space occupied by the records	:	3740.00 metres
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(B) Persian Department (1755-1888)

(i) Bound Volumes	:	671
(ii) Bundles	:	17
(iii) Carton Boxes	:	555

Total shelf-space occupied by the records	:	183.00 metres
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(C) Indians Overseas Department (1941-1944)

(i) Bound Volumes	:	Nil
(ii) Bundles	:	27
(iii) Carton Boxes	:	Nil

Total shelf-space occupied
by the records : 7.00 metres

(D) Commonwealth Relations Department/Ministry of External
Affairs and Commonwealth Relations (C. R. Wing) (1944-1949)

(i) Bound Volumes	:	Nil
(ii) Bundles	:	105
(iii) Carton Boxes	:	Nil

Total shelf-space occupied
by the records : 27.00 metres

(E) Political Department/Ministry of States (1937-1954)

(i) Bound Volumes	:	Nil
(ii) Bundles	:	918
(iii) Carton Boxes	:	92

Total shelf-space occupied
by the records : 258.00 metres.

(II)

Measurements of Bound Volumes, Bundles, Carton Boxes, and
Steel-Shelves:

(i) Bound Volumes:

Bound volumes are of varying sizes, each occupying shelf-space of 0.05 to 0.60 metre (approximately). The volumes of average sizes are placed vertically and the big-size volumes horizontally on the shelves.

(ii) Bundles:

Each bundle (vertical)	=	0.25 metre.
Each out-size bundle (horizontal)	=	varying from 0.48 to 0.66 metre.

(iii) Carton Boxes:

Carton Boxes are placed both vertically (side by side), and horizontally (one over another) on the shelves

Each carton box (vertical)	=	0.20 metre
Each carton box (horizontal)	=	0.42 metre
Two carton boxes placed horizontally one over another	=	0.42 metre

(iv) Steel Shelves:

Steel-shelves are of varying sizes.

Each shelf = 5.30, 5.35, 5.10, 4.40 and 2.80 metres in length.
(1 metre = 3.03 ft.)

(See also Appendix-XVI of Part II of the "Guide to the Records in the National Archives of India: Home Department/ Ministry of Home Affairs (1748-1957)", New Delhi, 1977).

APPENDIX-XXVII

(Changes in nomenclature of the (A) Foreign Department and its predecessor and successor bodies, (B) Persian Department, (C) Indians Overseas Department, (D) Commonwealth Relations Department and its successor bodies, (E) Political Department and its successor bodies)

(A) FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, ITS PREDECESSOR AND SUCCESSOR BODIES

1. Secret/Select Committee: 22 August 1756-28 December 1762, and 7 May 1765-October 1774.
(The Select Committee did not exist from 29 December 1762 to 6 May 1765).
2. Secret Department: 1 January 1764-6 May 1765, and 22 August 1768-30 April 1843.

NOTE:

- (i) From 7 May 1765 to 21 August 1768, the functions of the Secret Department were taken over by the Select Committee.
- (ii) From 31 May 1786 to 14 May 1789, the Secret Department was known as Secret and Political Department.
- (iii) From 15 May 1789 to 19 January 1790, the Secret and Political Department remained merged with the Political Department (item no. 4 below).
- (iv) On 20 January 1790 the Secret Department was revived and continued till 30 April 1843.
- (v) From 1 May 1843 the Secret Department became a branch of the newly created Foreign Department (item no. 5 below).

(vi) The following two departments were under the administrative control of the Secret Department:-

(a) Secret and Separate Department (27 April 1761-March 1811), and

(b) Secret Department of Inspection/Reform (28 February 1766-20 February 1787).

3. Foreign Department: 10 December 1783-24 August 1842.
(From 31 May 1786 to 14 May 1789 it was also known as Secret and Foreign Department. From 1 May 1843 it became a branch of the newly created Foreign Department: item no. 5 below)
4. Political Department: 15 May 1789-30 April 1843.
(From 1 May 1843 it became a branch of the newly created Foreign Department: item no. 5 below).
5. Foreign Department: 1 May 1843-31 December 1914.
(On the reorganisation of the departments of the Government of India in 1843, a new Foreign Department was created).
6. Foreign and Political Department: 1 January 1914 to 31 March 1937.
(The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate departments on 1 April 1937, viz., (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department).
7. External Affairs Department: 1 April 1937 to 31 May 1947.

8. External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department: 1 June 1947 to 28 August 1947.
9. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: 29 August 1947 to 15 March 1949.
10. Ministry of External Affairs: 16 March 1949.-

(B) PERSIAN DEPARTMENT

1. The Post of Persian Translator, which was created earlier, was abolished on 19 March 1801, and Neil Benjamin Edmonstone was appointed the First Persian Secretary. The Persian Department was combined with the Secret, Political and Foreign Department, and the official designation of Edmonstone became Secretary in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department, and Persian Secretary.
2. The Persian Department was separated from the Secret, Political and Foreign Departments on 10 July 1806.
3. The post of Persian Secretary was abolished on 27 August 1830, and his establishment became a branch of the Political Department.

(C) INDIANS OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT

(The affairs concerning the Indians abroad, and emigration of Indians, were dealt with mainly in the Education, Health and Lands Department till 13 October 1941).

1. Indians Overseas Department: 14 October 1941-29 March 1944.
2. Indians Overseas Department was designated as Commonwealth Relations Department on 30 March 1944.

(D) COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS DEPARTMENT AND ITS SUCCESSOR BODIES

1. Commonwealth Relations Department: 30 March 1944-31 May 1947.
2. External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department: 1 June 1947-28 August 1947.
3. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: 29 August 1947-15 March 1949.
4. Ministry of External Affairs: 16 March 1949-

(On 16 March 1949 the Commonwealth Relations Wing merged with the External Affairs Wing)

(E) POLITICAL DEPARTMENT AND ITS SUCCESSOR BODIES

(The Foreign and Political Department was bifurcated into two separate Department on 1 April 1937, viz.: (i) External Affairs Department, and (ii) Political Department).

1. Political Department: 1 April 1937-4 July 1947.
2. States Department: 5 July 1947-28 August 1947.
3. Ministry of States: 29 August 1947-10 January 1955.

(On 10 January 1955 the Ministry of States merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs).