



# GUIDE TO MICROFILMS OF INDIAN COLLECTIONS



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

NEW DELHI



# **GUIDE TO MICROFILMS OF INDIAN COLLECTIONS**

**NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA  
New Delhi**

## PREFACE

In recent years the National Archives of India has been bringing out guides to various types of archival materials in its custody as a part of an ambitious programme of publishing Finding Aids. Besides four volumes of 'Guide to the Records of the National Archives of India' it has brought out guides to private papers and microfilms in its possession. The first to be published was '**Collection of private papers in the National Archives of India**' giving a brief description of various collections acquired, in original, by the Department. The second was '**Guide to Microfilms from Abroad**' giving a list of the collections of which microfilms have been obtained from repositories abroad.

The present 'Guide' is a sequel to the previous guides and lists documents, manuscripts and printed matter in the custody of individuals, private institutions and government agencies which were microfilmed by the Department over the last three decades. Some of these materials were microfilmed *in situ* by the mobile microfilm unit of this Department.

These microfilms consist of copies of the private papers and manuscripts of some eminent Indians such as Rabindranath Tagore, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subramania Iyer and others. These microfilms include papers of the Indian National Congress, court proceedings of the trials of some of the Indian revolutionaries, reports on Native Newspapers from various provincial governments etc. The collection also includes *farmans* and memoirs of some Mughal emperors, chronicles and biographical accounts of some of the rulers of the Deccan, private archives of the *Qazis* of Broach, etc.

A brief indication of the contents of these microfilms is given in the following pages and it is hoped that the scholarly community will find it a useful tool for ready reference.



## CONTENTS

| PREFACE                        | Page Nos. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Official Documents          | 7         |
| 2. Papers of Political Parties | 8         |
| 3. Court Proceedings of Trials | 8         |
| 4. Historical Manuscripts      | 9         |
| 5. Papers of Eminent Indians   | 10        |
| 6. Family Papers               | 17        |
| 7. Newspaper Collections       | 18        |
| 8. Books and Pamphlets         | 18        |

## 1 Official Documents :

Rolls

|       |  |    |
|-------|--|----|
| 1.1   | Election Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi  | 1  |
|       | Return showing the results of elections to the Central and Provincial Legislative Assemblies in 1945-46.   |    |
| 1.2   | Punjab Record Office, Patiala  | 1  |
|       | Abstract Intelligence Punjab, from 2nd January to 3rd August, 1844 relating to Sardar Gulab Singh, Sardar Thakur Singh, Raja Hira Singh and others.  |    |
| 1.3   | Parliament Library, New Delhi  | 2  |
|       | Memoir and a brief note relating to Kutch State by Lt. S. N. Raikes, Assistant Political Agent, submitted to the Government in November, 1854.   |    |
| 1.4   | Reports on Native Newspapers   |    |
|       | This collection consists mainly of weekly official reports on items published in Indian newspapers (both vernacular and English newspapers owned by Indians), arranged according to presidencies and provinces. The Reports contain comments on various aspects of British administration and contemporary political events. |    |
| 1.4.1 | Bengal : 1863-1931   | 58 |
| 1.4.2 | Bombay : 1868-1932   | 74 |
| 1.4.3 | Central Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India and Burma : 1896-1927.   | 9  |

|  | Rolls |
|--|-------|
| 1.4.4 <b>East Bengal, Assam : 1907-1911</b>  | 4     |
| 1.4.5 <b>Madras : 1872-1926, 1929-36</b>   | 37    |
| 1.4.6 <b>*North-West Province, Oudh and Central Provinces : 1890-1912, 1914-1937</b>   | 27    |
| 1.4.7 <b>*Punjab : 1864-1911, 1920, 1921, 1923, 1924, 1926</b>   | 37    |
| <b>2. Papers of Political Parties :</b>  |       |
| 2.1 <b>Indian National Congress :</b>  | 12    |
| Proceedings of the Indian National Congress for the years : 1885-1906, 1908-1929, 1931-1934, 1936, 1938-1940, 1946, 1948 and 1953-1961.              |       |
| 2.2 <b>All-India Congress Committee :</b>  | 8     |
| Reports and press clippings relating to the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1887-1897.  |       |
| 2.3 <b>Communist Party of India :</b>  | 1     |
| Papers on national integration   |       |
| <b>3. Court Proceedings of Trials :</b>  |       |
| 3.1 <b>Amritsar Conspiracy Case, 1919</b><br>(Courtesy : Gurbux Rai)   | 1     |
| * Gaps in the Punjab and North West Province Reports have been filled in by obtaining micro-films from the India Office Library and Records, London. |       |

|   | <i>Rolls</i> |
|---|--------------|
| 3.2 Mainpuri Conspiracy Case, 1919<br>(Courtesy : Banarasi Das Chaturvedi)  | 1            |
| 3.2 Kanpur Conspiracy Case, 1924<br>(District and Sessions Court, Kanpur)   | 1            |
| 3.4 Punjab Conspiracy Case, 1930-1933<br>(Courtesy : Dianat Rai Handa)  | 4            |
| <b>4. Historical Manuscripts :</b>  |              |
| 4.1 Adab-Al-Muridee   | 1            |
| 4.2 Azimullah Khan, diary and letters   | 2            |
| 4.3 Babur Namah, including illustrations  | 1            |
| 4.4 Diwan of Babur Badshah  | 1            |
| 4.5 Bahadur Shah, Roznamcha-i-Bahadurshah   | 1            |
| 4.6 Letters in Persian belonging to Maharaja of Benaras   | 1            |
| 4.7 Farmans of Firuz, Humayun and Akbar<br>(Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi)  | 1            |
| 4.8 'Gulab Nama'<br>(State Archives of Jammu and Kashmir,<br>Srinagar)  | 1            |
| 4.9 Hyderabad Manuscripts : A collection<br>of about 250 manuscripts in Arabic and Persian<br>belonging to the Hyderabad Museum, the<br>Asafiya State Library and Saiydia Library,<br>Hyderabad. These consist of farmans, waqai,<br>letters, chronicles and biographical accounts. | 23           |
| 4.10 Jahangir, Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri<br>(National Museum, New Delhi)  | 1            |

|  | Rolls |
|--|-------|
| 4.11 Manuscripts from Jhansi, of the 19th Century, in Hindi and Persian  | 3     |
| 4.12 Majmua-i-Yusufi   | 1     |
| 4.13 Manuscripts belonging to the Inamdar of Ankleshwar, <i>Qazis</i> of Ahmedabad, Kalumian Mashhadi of Ahmedabad and Pir Muhammad Shah Library, Ahmedabad : A collection of about 120 manuscripts in Arabic and Persian comprising letters of the Nawabs of Broach and Junagadh, farmans of Jahangir and Aurangzeb, and diaries, Persian despatches, chronicles etc. | 2     |
| 4.14 Safar Namah of Abdul Latif; Gujarati travel diary describing the social and cultural conditions prevailing in northern India during the 17th Century.<br>(Courtesy Prof. S. R. Sharma)  | 1     |
| 4.15 Tanjore Raj Records : Manuscripts of early 19th Century in Modi, Tamil and English relating to the rulers.  | 43    |
| 4.16 Tarikh-i-Kalan-i-Kashmir compiled during the period of Ranjit Singh<br>(Kapurthala State Library)   | 1     |

## 5. Papers of Eminent Indians :

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 5.1 Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (1783-1859) : Entrepreneur, businessman and philanthropist of Bombay; aided famine relief, sponsored public works, founded hospitals, educational institutions and protective homes for animals, protested against the rise in Salt tax in 1842; became the Honorary President of the Bombay Association founded in August, 1852; member of the Senate of the University of Bombay founded in 1857, and was created a Baronet the same year. | 12 |
|---|----|

The papers comprising 48 note-books, contain copies of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's letters to British officers, bankers, and business-houses of repute.

**Main Subjects:** Socio-Economic conditions in Bombay; trade in opium, cotton, tea and gold between India and China; charitable hospital in Nausari (Gujarat).

(Courtesy : Bombay University Library).

**5.2 Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1825-1883) :** founder of Arya Samaj, eminent social and religious reformer and a prolific writer, advocated equal status for women; opposed child marriage and caste system. These papers consist of Satyarthi Prakash, commentaries on the Vedas etc.

13

(Courtesy: Srimathi Paropakarni Sabha, Ajmer).

**5.3 Pherozeshah Mehta (1845-1915) :** nationalist and reformer, presided over the session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1890 and was president of the Reception Committee of the Congress sessions held in Bombay in 1889 and 1904; founded the Bombay Presidency Association in 1885; elected Chairman of Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1884, 1885 and 1905; member of Bombay Legislative Council 1894-1897.

2

**Main Subjects :** Indian National Congress—its split into Extremist and Moderate groups; Bombay Municipality; Poona Sarvajanik Sabha; Bombay Provincial Council; recruitment of Indians; economic condition of Bengal and Plague regulations (1895-1917).

**5.4 G. Subramania Iyer (1855-1916) :** A moderate member of the Congress, a journalist and social reformer; founded the 'Hindu' in 1878 and started the 'Swadesmithran' in 1882 and the 'United India' in 1902; Secretary of the Madras Mahajana Sabha; studied in depth the economic conditions of Indians; arrested in July 1908 for advocating Swaraj and supporting Swadeshi; pleaded for widow re-marriage, women's education and abolition of caste system.

1

**Main Subjects :** These papers comprise his speeches on 'Railway Policy in India', the 'Welby Commission' and his evidence before the Royal Commission etc. published in newspapers like, the 'Hindu', the 'Indian Mirror', the 'Bombay Gazette', and the 'Times of India', as well as copies of his letters relating to his visit to England in 1897, and his correspondence with Dadabhai Naoroji.

(Courtesy : Tamil Nadu State Archives).

**5.5 Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) :** Poet, philosopher and philanthropist; awarded Nobel prize in 1913; composed and sang the inaugural song at the 1886 Session of Indian National Congress at Calcutta; founded the Visva Bharati at Santiniketan; as a Zamindar of Shilaiddah he tried to inculcate the spirit of cooperation and unity among the peasants.

9

**Main Subjects :** The papers comprise his correspondence with Romain Rolland, Mrinalini Devi, Rathindranath Tagore, Mohit Sen, Bindhu Sekhar Shastri, Mira (Rabindranath's daughter); a note book of 1889; his statement renouncing Knighthood; manuscripts of some of his works etc.

(Courtesy : Rabindra Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan)

### 5.6 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) :

His visit to South Africa was the turning point in his life. He went to South Africa to practise Law and fought for the Asian immigrants; established the Phoenix Settlement in 1904 to help practise egalitarian life; arrived at Bombay in 1915 and founded the Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad on 25th May 1915, which was later shifted to the bank of the Sabarmati; his political and constructive programme started from 1917 (Champaran in Bihar) and continued till his martyrdom in 1948. Khilafat, non-violence, non-cooperation, civil disobedience, Hind. Muslim unity, service to the Harijans, Khadi, and popularizing of the Indian National Congress, rural reconstruction and basic education etc.. are some of the important socio-political highlights of his illustrious career.

**Main Subjects :** The papers consist of Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence with various persons, and documents relating to his life and his writings received from different sources such as Pyare Lal Nayyar, Chandra Kant Madhavji Thacker, P. G. Deshpande, B. C. Roy, A. T. Hingorani, N. K. Bose and others.

5.6.1 **Correspondence :** P. G. Deshpande, on personal matters as well as on social problems (1924).

5.6.2 Prithvi Singh, Chandra Kant Madhavji Thacker, Prof. Indra, Krishna Swami, Rallia Ram regarding religion, mode of life, the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi, contemporary politics, etc., (1924, 1927, 1929, 1938-40, 1944-1947).

1

1

Municipal Board; manuscripts of his books 'Discovery of India', 'Whither India,' and his 'Prison Ticket'.

(Courtesy : Allahabad Municipal Library)

5.9 **Bhagat Singh (1907-1931)** : revolutionary, educated at D.A.V. School and D.A.V. college, Lahore; initiated into nationalist movement; left the D.A.V. College and became a student of the National College founded by Lala Lajpat Rai; joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1923; arrested along with B. K. Dutta for throwing a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929; later tried along with his associates Rajguru and Sukhdev for the murder of Saunders; hanged on 23rd March 1931.

#### Main Subjects :

1. Diary and letters of Bhagat Singh written from Central Jail, Lahore. 1  
(Courtesy: Shri Kulbir Singh, brother of Bhagat Singh)
2. Address to the Commissioner of the Special Tribunal by Bhagat Singh and five of his comrades declining to take part in the proceedings of the Lahore Conspiracy-1930. 1

5.10 **Satyabhakta** : Pseudonym of Chakanlal, edited 'Pranvir' and planned organising the Communist Party on legal and national basis; set up "Indian Communist Party" in 1925.

#### Main subjects :

The papers comprise :

1. The Manifesto of the Indian Communist Party, 1925, General rules of the Communist Party (Provisional); First Indian Communist Conference, 1925; 2

2. Tracts entitled 'The Indian Communists and M. N. Roy, 'Bolshevism Kya Hai', 'Bharatiya Shramjiviyon ko Sandesh' etc.

### 5.11 Subba Row

1

Dr. Yellapragada Subba Row, born of a poor family, had an ambition to become a doctor of medicine, studied Medicine at Madras Medical College and then went to Harvard for higher studies; invented the drug aureomycin, died in August 1948.

**Main Subjects :** Correspondence with his father-in-law and grandfather relating to his studies and problems while abroad (1923-1933).

(Courtesy : Shri S. K. Gupta, Kirtinagar, New Delhi).

### 5.12 Miscellaneous letters :

1

1. Florence Nightingale to P. K. Sen (1878-1882) on Bengal Ryots.
2. Pt. Nehru to Gulab Chand Jain (November 24, 1941) acknowledging receipt of a book sent by him.
3. Sardar Patel to Gulab Chand Jain (February 2, 1950) in reply to his enquiries about the Delhi District Congress.
4. Mahatma Gandhi, J. B. S. Haldane and Mahadev Desai to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (1920-1921, 1939)

## 6. Family Papers :

6.1 Family Papers of Qazis of Broach comprising *Nikah namas* (Marriage Registers), *Bainamas* (Sale Deeds), *Hibanamas* (Gift Deeds) etc. pertaining to 19th Century.

6.2 Family Papers of the Inamdar of Broach and Ankleshwar.

## 7. Newspaper Collections :

7.1 **Abhyudaya** : was the first Hindi Weekly started by Madan Mohan Malaviya in 1907. It was published from Allahabad. In 1909 Pt. K. K. Malaviya, a nephew of Madan Mohan Malaviya, became the editor of the paper and in 1930, he was succeeded by his son P. K. Malaviya from whom the National Archives of India obtained the collection. 19

**Main Subjects** : These files contain information on the National Movement, Kisan upsurge etc.

Issues available : 1907-1909, 1912-1931, 1933-1937, 1939-1942, 1945-1948

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 7.2 'Organiser' : 1947-1956   | 5  |
| 7.3 'The Independent' : 1919-21   | 13 |
| 7.4 'The Punjabee' : 1904-1907, July 1909   | 5  |
| 7.5 'The Pakhtoon' : 1938, 1939, 1946, 1947   | 1  |
| 7.6 'Yad-i-Watan' : Urdu fortnightly published from New York, 1st October 1923 to 1st September, 1924 | 1  |

## 8. Books-Pamphlets :

8.1 Datta, Dr. Bhupendranath 'Dwitiya Swadhinatar Sangram' Calcutta, June 1949

8.2 Datta, Dr. Bhupendranath 'Aprakashita Rajnaitik Etihas', Calcutta, (n.d.) 1

(See also Pakrashi Satish 'Agnidiner Katha', Calcutta, (n.d.)

8.3 Germon, Mrs. R. C. : A diary kept by R. C. Germon at Lucknow, between the months of May and December, 1857, London, 1870.

8.4 Pakrashi, Satish. 'Agnidiner Katha', Calcutta (n.d.) 1

8.5 Polak, Henry S. L. (1) 'The Indians of South Africa (Part I), (2) 'A Tragedy of Empire' (Part II), (3) 'History of Quotations' Part (III), 'The Story of South Africa'  
(Courtesy : Sh. Pyare Lal Nayyar) 1

8.6 **Pamphlets :**

8.6.1 India 1863-1868 by Smollett 1

8.6.2 **Pamphlets relating to the Punjab** 1  
These pamphlets deal with the Punjab Unionist Party, Sir Fazl Husain, Khizar Hayat Khan, All-India Muslim League and Pakistan National Movement.  
(Courtesy : Dr. Gopal Krishan)